

Rochester
AND THE
Post Express.

RT
FOLIO
974.789/
D513



ROCHESTER AND THE POST EXPRESS

A HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

THE PIONEERS AND THEIR PREDECESSORS—FRONTIER LIFE IN THE
GENESEE COUNTRY—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

WITH A RECORD OF

THE POST EXPRESS

ILLUSTRATED

THE POST EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1895

COMPILED FOR
THE POST EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY
BY
JOHN DEVOY

The Gift
of
Mr. Elmer Way

PREFACE

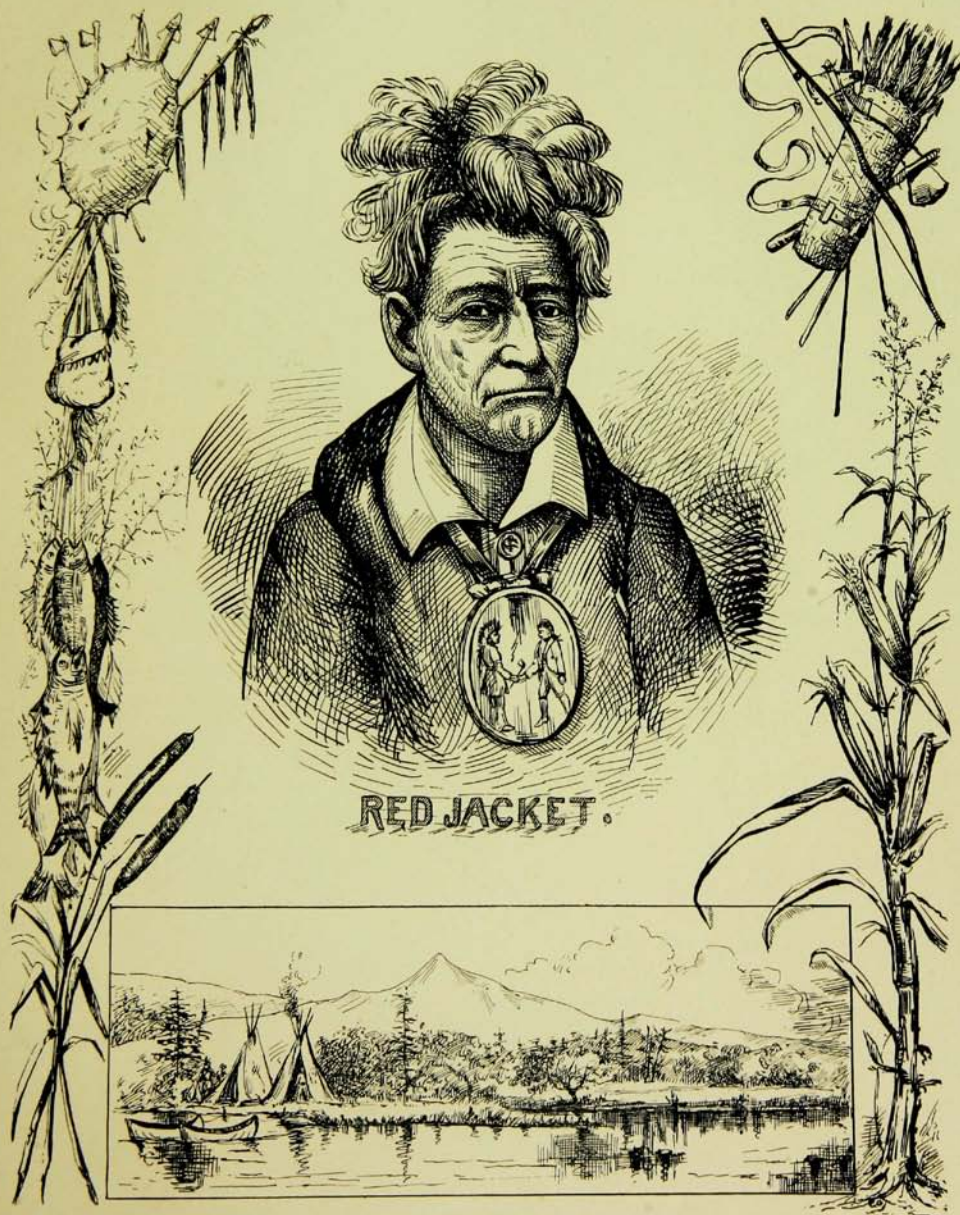
THIS book is the result of an effort to embody in a reasonable compass a full, but not overburdened, history of the City of Rochester, containing an account of every event, worthy of record in a volume, that has transpired in or about the city from the earliest times down to the present year. The reader who will become familiar with all the facts related in the following pages may be assured that there is little, if any, more of a public nature to be known about this city or its inhabitants.

In writing the book recourse was had to the works of predecessors in the same field of history and the compilers acknowledge their obligation to the authors of Maude's *Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1800*; E. Peck & Co.'s *Rochester in 1827*; O'Reilly's *Sketches of Rochester*; Turner's *Phelps and Gorham Purchase*; Morgan's *League of the Iroquois*; Peck's *History of Rochester*; Parker's *Rochester: A Story Historical*; Osgood's *Rochester, Its Founders and Founding*. The archives of the Rochester Historical society have been open to the writers, who had free use of its books and documents. Mr. J. Nelson Tubbs rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of the passages relating to public works.



COPYRIGHTED BY
THE POST EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY

THE CITY OF ROCHESTER



EARLY HISTORY

CHAPTER I

The Iroquois as Masters of the Continent—War Over a Ball Game—Mound Builders—A Paradise for Hunters—First Missionaries—Iroquois Game Laws—French and Indian Battles in Monroe County—A Cannibal Feast—Seneca Discovery of Petroleum—Revolutionary War and the Six Nations—England Covets Western New York—The Phelps and Gorham Purchase—British Invasions—"Indian" Allan—First Clearing in Rochester—The Undisfigured Genesee—Famous Early Visitors to the Falls.

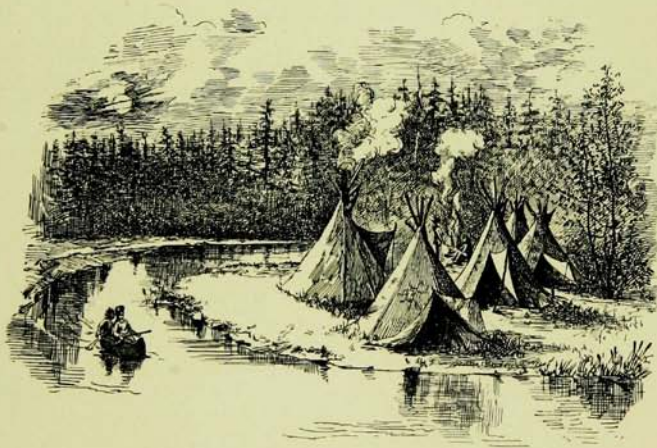


SENECA Indians, the strongest branch of the Iroquois whom De Witt Clinton denominated the Romans of this Western world, had not totally abandoned their hunting grounds in this State a hundred years ago and dispirited bands of the vanishing race were roaming over the site of Rochester within the present century. Research has proved that the Iroquois, or Mingo, was the dominant race on this continent previous to the arrival of the white man. They had conquered all the other Indians with whom they came in conflict and were the acknowledged masters of the continent east of the Mississippi when the European arrived. Their origin has furnished a subject for speculation to ethnologists and historians, but it is still veiled in obscurity and may forever remain a mystery to their successors. The Indian population of New York at its highest was estimated at 7,000 to 13,000. That they had some ideas in advance of their white brothers who are exterminating birds, beasts and fish, may be inferred from the fact that the Iroquois once made war on the Illinois, and nearly destroyed them, because they had violated the game laws of the hunting nations in not leaving a certain number

of male and female beavers in each pond. Their moral and mental endowments must have been of a high order to call out such an eulogium as this by Turner, who says of the American aborigines: "Nowhere in a long career of discovery, of enterprise and extension of empire, have Europeans found natives of the soil with as many of the noblest attributes of humanity; moral and physical elements which, if they could not have been blended with ours, could have maintained a separate existence and been fostered by the proximity of civilization and the arts. Everywhere, when first approached by our race, they welcomed it and made demonstrations of friendship and peace. Savages as they were called, savage as they may have been in their assaults and wars upon each other, there is no act of theirs recorded in our histories of early colonization, or wrong or outrage, that was not provoked by assaults, treachery or deception—breaches of the hospitalities they had extended to the strangers. Whatever of savage character they may have possessed, so far as our race was concerned, it was dormant until aroused to action by assaults or treachery of intruders upon their soil, whom they had met and treated as friends."

Modern sport-loving residents of Rochester will feel no less interested in the Seneca Indians when informed that, according to tradition, a war which ended in the expulsion of the Eries from the territory west of the Genesee, about the year 1654, originated in a breach of faith or treachery on the part of the Eries in a ball game to which they had challenged the Senecas. Unfortunately there is no record extant of the

game that terminated so seriously to the Eries. We may never know if there was an umpire present on the occasion and whether he was smitten with a war club, cleft with a tomahawk or merely transfixed with a flight of arrows. The Senecas were fair men, and it must have been some great provocation that led them to wreak such vengeance on the Eries. When, however, we reflect on the hazard incurred by the umpire of a modern ball game and the surge of passion that now sweeps over a multitude of civilized men when unfair play is detected on the field, it is easy to understand that the excitable Indian, who was a passionate lover of games, might be pardoned for finding cause for war in unfair play at a match game. The favorite sport of the Indians was what is now called lacrosse, but which was named by the Iroquois "O-ta-da-jish-qua-age"; it was played by eight to ten on a side. Ages ago they used a solid ball composed of a knot, and the bat was a stick with a curved head and without net-work. But a deer-skin ball and net-work bat was introduced so long ago that the Indians have lost the date. If the tradition above referred to could be verified, it would not be inappropriate to erect on the oval of Genesee Valley park a monument to the aboriginal athletes and downright sportsmen who went on the war path to punish knavery in play.



The Iroquois, however, were not the first human inhabitants of the plains and forests of New York. Before them the Mound-builder had been in possession of the land and left his mark on the continent in the form of those mounds that have puzzled the white men since the first of them was discovered. Mounds similar to the larger ones of the middle western states have been discovered in the territory of

the Seneca Indians, who, however, professed, probably with truth, not to know who formed them. The Indian, then, may be regarded as the only one with whom we have to deal as a predecessor on the pleasant hills and plains of this territory. And it is with regret that we must confess to knowing but little about even the Indian. His untutored mind was beyond a doubt susceptible of high development, but it appears to have been destined that he should not emerge from the savage state and demonstrate by permanent works the ability inherent in the race. What he might have become under a kindlier fate may never be known: What we see is that the chief trace he left of his presence here is in the form of flint arrow-heads, chipped into shape by some art which white men have sought long to master. Destroy the flint spear- and arrow-heads, with a few more crude stone implements, and it would be hard to prove that any human being occupied this territory before the Caucasian came. The Indian does not seem to have ever thought of laying one stone on top of another for the purpose of building a habitation. Still less did he contrive any way of quarrying rock from its native bed to build with. If he did either of these things it must have been away from the Genesee country, for there is not a trace of any such work in this region. Neither are there any pictures, however rude, on the inviting face of the rocks made ready for the primitive sculptor where the rivers and creeks of Western New York have cut through the soft strata. Our Western New York Indians probably knew nothing about the metals until their intercourse with the whites began, and without metals man in this latitude must have had a hard struggle to exist and little time to do anything except hunt for food. His bark canoes and wigwams were so insubstantial that neglected exposure to the elements for a single year would reduce them to dust; the beaver's house was more lasting than his. The Indian did not trouble himself to open roads, and his trails were so narrow that it took a practiced woodsman to follow them when they were most marked, and they would be quickly obliterated by the weather and growth of vegetation. This immediate region around Rochester was traversed by several trails, but it would be a hopeless task for one now to even try to locate them. There is about as little trace of the trail on land as there is of the birch-bark canoe in the river; only their names are on our waters, and even those names have in many

instances been made sonorous by the whites. There appears to be no doubt that the Indian was endowed with the gift of eloquence. Everyone has admired Logan's speech, and Red Jacket's name in his own language was "Sa-go-ye-wat-ha," meaning "Keeper Awake," in allusion to the power of his eloquence. But the Western New York Indians wrote nothing, and their speeches are known to us mainly in translations.

There were several of the principal villages of the Senecas east and south of Irondequoit bay, within a day's walk thereof, and the whole of the Genesee country was a favorite region with them. Game was here in such abundance that a race of hunters could have lived on it alone. Deer were so numerous that the first white settlers were wont to entertain themselves watching the herds bounding across the openings, and some complained that the pretty creatures made too free with the growing wheat. To shoot half a dozen deer in a day was no uncommon feat for a pioneer hunter. Wild fowl—pigeons, ducks and geese—frequented the country in millions. Fur-bearing animals, including beaver, were exceedingly common. The streams and lakes were alive with fish; even salmon from the Atlantic having pressed to the source of every unobstructed stream that ultimately reached Lake Ontario.

In the struggle between the French and the English for mastery of this region, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Irondequoit bay, familiar to us only as a picturesque pleasure resort, was regarded by both nations as a strategic point of great importance, and was in alternate possession of forces representing respectively the *fleur de lis* and the Cross of St. George. Father Daillon, a French missionary, passed the winter of 1626 with the Indians between the Genesee and the Niagara rivers, and was probably the first white man to enter Western New York. La Salle and his twenty-four companions arrived at Irondequoit bay, in canoes, from the East, on August 10, 1669, and made a visit, under Indian escort, to the Seneca town of Gannagaro, which was situated at what is now known as Boughton hill, in Ontario county. He remained a month in this vicinity, proceeding hence up the lake to explore the West. The Marquis De Nonville was appointed governor-general of Canada by France in 1685, and, as the Iroquois had avowed a preference for the English, he determined to invade their country and subdue them. With a force of about two thousand men, including five hundred Indians, he came up Lake Ontario in canoes and batteaux and on July 10, 1687, landed at Irondequoit bay. Some authorities hold that he debarked his forces on the sand-bar at the mouth of the bay and there built a palisade, in which he left five hundred men, and proceeded inland. Others maintain that he went up the bay in canoes to Indian Landing and from that point marched on the Indian villages. The Senecas lay in ambush for the invaders and a battle took place near Victor, in which the Iroquois were defeated, with a loss of eighty. One hundred French and ten of their Indian allies were killed in the action. It is stated by a French historian that, after the battle, De Nonville's Indian auxiliaries gave proof that they were cannibals by boiling and devouring the bodies of some of the slain. The incident suggests Gibbon's reflection on "a valiant tribe of Caledonia," who, about A. D. 343, had such a taste for human flesh that they "preferred the shepherd to his flock." "If," says the author of *The Decline and Fall*, "in the neighborhood of the commercial and literary town of Glasgow a race of cannibals has really existed, we may contemplate in the period of Scottish history the opposite extremes of savage and civilized life. Such reflections tend to enlarge our ideas, and to encourage the pleasing hope that New Zealand may produce in some future age the Hume of the southern hemisphere." The Indian chief Brant in after years said that his grandfather, who had settled under French protection on the St. Lawrence, was the guide of De Nonville's army. During the raid, which lasted twelve days, the French destroyed the crops and leveled four towns in this region. One of the villages was "Da-yo-de-hok-to," or "Totiakton," which was situated on Honeoye creek, twelve miles from this city. It was at Totiakton that De Nonville executed the formality by which he took legal possession of the country in the name of France. The Senecas who were driven from their villages by De Nonville fled eastward, but returned when he withdrew. They gathered a force of one thousand men and pursued part of his army to Niagara, but no battle ensued, as the French escaped.

In retaliation for this invasion, a force of Iroquois in the Fall of 1687 went down the St. Lawrence and attacked Fort Chambly on the Sorel river, near Montreal. They were not able to take the fort, but they laid waste the adjacent settlements and returned with many captives. In the Summer of 1688 a body of twelve hundred Iroquois made a descent on Montreal, and after killing a thousand of the inhabitants, returned to the Genesee country with twenty-six prisoners, many of whom are said to have been burned at the stake, a mode of execution which white men also were at the time practicing on one another.

This is not the place for a detailed account of the visits of French and English forces to the Genesee country in early days, but it has been deemed appropriate to record a few events of interest that took place on this immediate scene. The French, in 1716, built a fort to command Irondequoit bay. It is said to have been situated near the point where the Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad now terminates. Father

Charlevoix put in to Irondequoit bay in May, 1721, and his description of the bay of the Tsonnonthouans, now Braddock's bay, shows that it was an enchanting region in its wild state. His allusion to the Genesee river, then called "Casconchiagon," or Little Seneca, which he did not explore, indicates that the petroleum deposits of Pennsylvania were then making themselves manifest by throwing out "a fountain the water of which is like oil," which the savages made use of "to appease all manner of pains." The Indian history of this quarter, subsequent to the capture of Montreal, is of little local interest until the war of the Revolution when the Iroquois, excepting a few of the Oneidas, took part with the English.

The Indians did not understand the nature of the conflict between the United States and England and, in their perplexity would, it is thought, have remained neutral during the war if they had followed their natural inclination. General Schuyler on June 14, 1776, made a treaty with the Six Nations, at German Flats, in which they promised to be neutral during the coming war. But afterwards Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler conducted negotiations for the English at the treaty of Fort Oswego where the Six Nations were induced to join with the British. Unfortunately for themselves, they were but too faithful to their last agreement, and during the revolutionary period, in company with the Tories and Butler's rangers, harassed the border of this State and Pennsylvania in such characteristically savage fashion as to draw on themselves the visitation of General Sullivan, who in 1779, under orders from General Washington, penetrated the Genesee country with four thousand men, dispersed a force of Tories and Indians near the site of Elmira and laid waste the houses and plantations of the Indians in Southern and Western New York. The Iroquois power was forever broken in Sullivan's campaign, and they never again as a nation took the field in war. The Indian orchards destroyed by Sullivan contained apples, peaches and plums, which had probably been introduced by the French missionaries, for a writer of De Nonville's time, who accompanied his expedition, wrote that Western New York "was capable of bearing all the fruits of Tourain and Provence." Through the golden orchards of Western New York, his statement has been sufficiently verified during the present century.

It is gratifying to know, that, in spite of the prejudice then existing against the Indian, and in opposition to the practice which has usually prevailed where the white race had any excuse for taking the lands of weaker people, Washington and General Schuyler set themselves resolutely against the proposal to confiscate the lands in this State owned by the Indians who had taken part with the British in the Revolution. Custom and the laws of war would have justified the Government in extinguishing the Indian title as thoroughly as it did the claim of the crown. But with magnanimity worthy of all praise, Washington and Schuyler, when the British were vanquished, refused to enforce the penalty which might have been imposed on the native allies of the foreign enemy, and saw that they were left in possession of their hereditary estates. If the Indians of New York State parted with their lands for a consideration which now seems so disproportionate to their value, there is great satisfaction in reflecting that the first president of the republic, and the New York soldier who did so much toward conquering peace and establishing the union, were in no way responsible for the fact.

Although the surrender of Cornwallis had shattered British power south of Lake Ontario, the representatives of King George did not yield graceful possession of the land between Oswego and the Niagara river. As late as August, 1794, Governor Simcoe, of Canada, sent a vessel across the lake and made a formal protest against the settlement of Sodus by Charles Williamson, who, however, treated the protest with contempt. The Indians, too, had been led by the British to hope that they might again be put in possession of their old hunting grounds or be led against the settlers. Wayne's crushing defeat of the Indians on the Miami, August 20, 1794, was communicated to the red men of the East and dispelled all hope they had of restoration through British influence. Nevertheless, the rights of the United States over this territory were so ill-defined that in 1795 Lieutenant Hill, subsequently Lord Hill, of the Peninsular war, came down from Fort Niagara to the Genesee river in pursuit of deserters from the British army and followed them to Orange Stone's place in Brighton. When it became known that there were settlers in this neighborhood, desertions from Fort Niagara became so common that the British hired Indians to arrest or shoot the deserters. One Indian, known as "Tuscarora," or "Stiff-armed George," who was so employed, shot and scalped several deserters. Tuscarora was at Charlotte one day and wanted rum from George Hosmer, who had the second hut on the west side of the river. Hosmer refused him the fire-water and the savage aimed a blow at the store-keeper with his tomahawk, which sunk in a post as its intended victim dodged. Tuscarora was among the killed in Wayne's victory. It is interesting for residents of Western New York to recall the fact in 1895, when their skulls are reasonably secure from tomahawks, that during the Revolutionary war the British at Fort Niagara had a standing bounty for American scalps.

After the Revolution Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham bought two million six hundred thousand acres of land, including the site of Rochester, from Massachusetts and the Indians. The original tract is thus described: "Beginning in the north boundary-line of the State of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of 42° N., at a point distant eighty-two miles west from the northeast corner of Pennsylvania on Delaware river, as the said boundary line hath been run and marked by the commissioners appointed by the States of New York and Pennsylvania respectively; and from said point or place of beginning, running west upon the said line to a meridian which will pass through that corner or point of land made by the confluence of the Shanahasgwaikon [or Canaseraga] creek (so called) with the waters of the Genesee river; thence running north along the said meridian to the corner or point last mentioned; thence northwardly along the waters of the said Genesee river to a point two miles north of Shanawageras village, so called; thence, running in a direction due west twelve miles; thence running a direction northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the most westward bends of said Genesee river to the shore of the Ontario lake; thence eastwardly along the shores of said lake to a meridian which will pass through the first point or place of beginning above mentioned; thence south along the said meridian to the first point or place of beginning." The Indians did not want to surrender their title to any of the land west of the Genesee river but they were induced to cede the area from Canawagus to Lake Ontario and twelve miles west of the river, on the representation that it was necessary in order to form a mill yard.

Phelps and Gorham in turn sold to Robert Morris, for eight pence per acre, 1,264,569 acres. Mr. Morris sold the land to Sir William Pulteney, William Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun of London. The land in Rochester that was not sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris was a tract of one hundred acres which they had previously transferred to Ebenezer Allan on condition that he would build a mill on it. Allan, in 1792, sold to Benjamin Barton, for five hundred pounds, all of his interest in the hundred acres. But it does not appear that any one of his many wives joined in the sale, and, about 1820, a man claiming to be a son of Allan came here and sought to establish his right to an interest in the Hundred-acre-tract, through his mother's right of dower. He failed to make good his claim. Barton sold the land to Samuel Ogden, who transferred it to Sir William Pulteney and his associates.

Ebenezer, or "Indian" Allan, so called from his association with the Indians, is regarded as the first Caucasian who made an attempt to settle at the Falls of the Genesee, and his name must forever be associated with the earliest historical times relating to this city. He is supposed to have come to this region from Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and tradition has ascribed to him a character that would have enabled him, in another age, to attain eminence as a bandit captain or a pirate chief. Several murders were attributed to him; he out-paramoured the Turk, having had throughout this region a variety of white and Indian mistresses; was accused of forgery and larceny, and was withal a tory in the Revolution. Nevertheless, he must have had a large endowment of originality, and was far from being a commonplace man. It is related of him that he not only built the first saw-mill and flour-mill in Rochester but that he was a blacksmith and gunsmith to the inhabitants of the wilderness, and, late in life, assumed the character of peace commissioner and, by fraudulent employment of wampum on a certain occasion, deluded the Indians and prevented them from making a raid on the settlers in Western New York. He was the first to cultivate land at the junction of the Genesee river and Allan's creek, named after him. It was in the Summer of the year 1789 that Allan began work on his saw-mill, and in it he cut the boards used to build his flour-mill. The frame of the latter was raised on November 12 and 13, 1789. The structure was thirty feet in length, twenty-six in width and stood on land now bounded east and west by Aqueduct and Graves streets, a hundred and fifty feet back from the present south line of Main street. Allan is said by some historians to have formed the mill-stones from boulders found in the vicinity, having had assistance from the Indians in dressing them. Another statement is that they were brought from Massachusetts. But as each stone weighs, to judge from its appearance, fully six hundred pounds, it is not easy to see how they could have been transported through the wilderness at that time. On the other hand, the stones are so well made that if Allan dressed them to the condition they are in now he must have not only been a persistent workman but must have had some knowledge of the millwright's art. But they may have been improved after they left his hands. The stones are three feet and nine inches in diameter and from nine to eleven inches in thickness, only one side of each stone having been leveled. The orifice in the center of each is nine inches in diameter. One of the stones is of red and the other of gray granite, exceedingly hard. They are at the present writing in the City Hall square. When Allan's mill went to decay the mill-stones were taken by another man to a mill-site on Irondequoit creek, where they did service for a time, and were afterward transferred to a mill on Allan's creek and after further travel were finally, in 1859, through the efforts of the Junior Pioneer association of Rochester, brought back

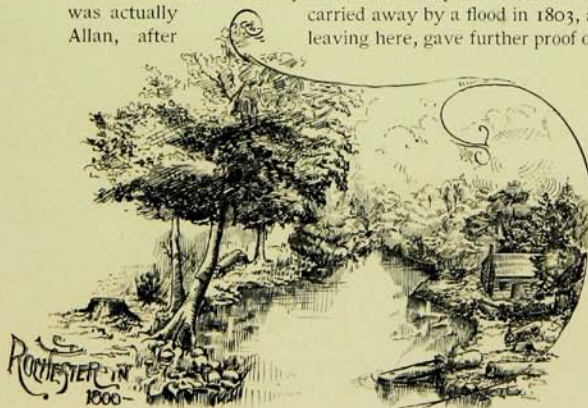
to this city to be preserved as relics of early times at "Fall Town." Allan lived at the mill only a year or two, but on departing from here left it in possession of his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, who had assisted at its building and was taking care of it when, in 1794, it passed into possession of Sir William Pulteney and his associates, represented by Charles Williamson. Christopher Dugan, the second white man who had a fixed abode here, was a native of Ireland, and from a letter still extant that he wrote in 1794, appears to have had a better education than might have been looked for in a pioneer of the last century.

Charles Williamson, whose character and services to the early settlers of the Genesee country, as resident agent of its London owners, entitle him to honorable remembrance, was a Scotch captain in the British service at the outbreak of the war of Independence. But in coming to this country the vessel that bore him was captured and taken to Boston, where he was detained as a prisoner. He therefore took no active part against the States, of which he subsequently became a naturalized citizen. Sir William Pulteney is commonly mentioned as though he were the sole owner of the Western New York land; but Turner says that Sir William was in a great measure a silent partner in the association and that the foreign management of the lands devolved mainly upon Patrick Colquhoun. All three of the owners, Pulteney, Hornby and Colquhoun, appear, from contemporary evidence, to have been high-minded and liberal men, who sold their lands to settlers on easy terms and were indulgent creditors who took no advantage of a debtor's distress, but rather assisted him in every way to improve his condition and become independent. It is a coincidence worthy of note, that at this writing—September, 1894—heirs of Sir William Pulteney, through their attorney, are seeking in this city to enforce a claim to ownership in the bed of the Genesee river from the upper falls to the lake.

The foundation and superstructure of Allan's mill were not, it is evident, of such a substantial character and as well calculated to defy the tooth of time as the mill-stones prove to have been. The site was subject to overflow when water was high in the river, and, in 1794, the mill having been finished scarcely five years, Christopher Dugan wrote to Charles Williamson what was probably the first business letter ever despatched from here, in which he said that the mill was out of repair and was likely to "take its voyage to the lake." The ruin of the saw-mill was actually carried away by a flood in 1803, and the flour-mill was burned in 1807. Ebenezer Allan, after leaving here, gave further proof of his enterprise by building another mill at Smoky

Hollow, on the outlet of Silver lake. In 1797 he sold all his property in the Genesee country and moved to Canada West, where he died in 1814. Christopher Dugan left here in 1796 and finally died in Canada. While in this city he owned thirty-two acres of land, now bounded by Marshall, Howell and Union streets and the river. He sold it in 1794, to Thomas Morris and James Wadsworth for £25. Colonel Josiah Fish came here in 1796 to take charge of the Allan mills for Sir William Pulteney. Colonel Fish built a log house near the mills and it was the first dwelling-house erected on the Hundred-acre-tract by the white race. The first land cleared for cultivation, within the present city limits, is believed to be near the junction of

Lorimer street and Lake avenue, a small area about his log cabin, side of Lake avenue on the south bank of a gully, about No. 136. A brook flowing from the west ran near by and may have led to the selection of the point for a dwelling. He remained there only a year and moved up on the Ridge. In 1800 Oliver Culver cleared seven acres of land near the present junction of Culver street and East avenue. Wheelock Wood, in the same year, built a saw-mill on Deep Hollow creek, which then, in contrast with its present low estate, had a constant and copious flow of water, and was a trout stream. Quinine was not well known or available at the time and it is said that fever and ague drove Mr. Wood from the creek within a year, and the mill was abandoned. If we except Wood's saw-mill, the second



manufactory in this vicinity was a flour-mill built by Charles Harford, in 1807, on the site directly at the western termination of Platt street bridge. The first machinery moved by the water of the Genesee river or its tributaries appears to have been that of a small flour-mill erected in 1789 by John and James Ganson, sons of Captain Ganson of the Revolutionary army. They set up a rude mill on a stream near Avon and had it running a few months prior to Allan's mill at the falls. The building of the Ganson mill has been erroneously accredited to other parties but there is no reliable data establishing the claim. Enos Stone in 1789 bought one hundred and fifty acres of land on the east side of the river, opposite the Hundred-acre-tract, for eighteen pence an acre. In 1808 he built a saw-mill a short distance north of the east end of the aqueduct and a log hut on a site just east of St. Paul street south of Ely street. Robert Chism Schofield, born April 1, 1812, in a cabin at the rear of 26 Exchange street, was the first white child born in the Hundred-acre-tract.

At this period the forest hereabout was broken in but few places and the face of the country must have presented the same aspect that it bore from time immemorial. There was no bridge across the river except at Avon, and the water of the Genesee ran unobstructed by dams or other encroachments on its natural confines. There were several small wooded islands on the west side between the high falls and the aqueduct. The largest of these islands, that nearest to the falls, was for years a public pleasure resort. At a point about where the Erie canal crosses the river was a cascade twelve or fourteen feet high. The ledge forming this fall extended west and terminated near Plymouth avenue. The land in the central part of the city was originally swampy. The river spread further west than it does now and a sulphur spring, which supplied a constant stream of water, issued from the earth near the junction of West Main and Washington streets, and entered the river below the high falls. Until the first bridge was built across the river at Main street the pioneers crossed the stream in boats, or waded, either at the ford eighty rods north of Red creek, or the one that existed a few rods south of Court street—both of which were on the line of Indian trails and had been used by the aborigines time out of mind. The common way of crossing the river north of the lower falls was from Harford's landing on the west and the landing between Norton street and the Ridge on the east.



STEAMBOAT HOTEL AT HANFORD'S LANDING

Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, whose names are so intimately associated with the settlement of the Genesee country, have had the same fortune as Sir William Pulteney in being now generally regarded as formerly the sole owners of the land in Western New York included in their purchase. But several other men were associated with them in providing the money with which the land was bought. The association which took the name of Phelps and Gorham was organized in 1788 by Oliver Phelps, a native of Windsor, Connecticut. The price which they agreed to pay the Indians for the surrender of their title was £2,100 in hand and \$500 annuity. They further agreed to pay Massachusetts £300,000 for its right in the territory. The payment was to be made in the paper money of Massachusetts, which at the time was depreciated about fifty per cent. The price per acre was to be one shilling and six pence. The firm establishment of the Union, and the consequent appreciation in value of the Massachusetts paper money, operated to increase the actual price which the association was to pay, and its members were unable to meet their engagement, but induced the State of Massachusetts to take back part of the land. They however retained enough to enable them to sell 1,264,569 acres to Robert Morris, for £30,000. Mr. Phelps knew the value of the land he was buying, for in one letter to his associates he said: "You may rely upon it that it is a good country; I have purchased all that the Indians will sell at present."

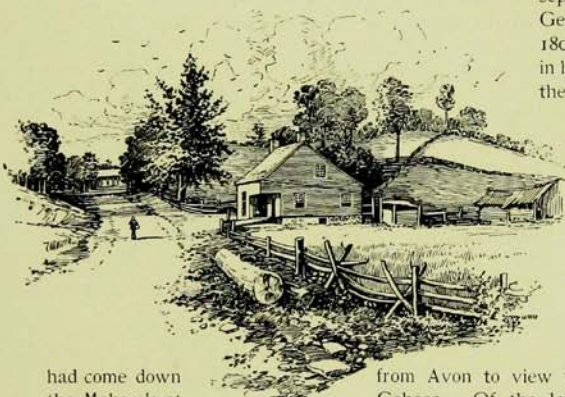
Charles Williamson also wrote, at a later period, to his London principals, that the worst of the Genesee lands were superior to any he ever saw. As he must have seen the best in Great Britain, including "the low, fat Bedford level," his testimony shows that the immediate land we live in was recognized, at that early day, as highly favored by nature. It was not less attractive to the poet's eye than to the husbandman, and its fame attracted visitors from Europe. Raphael West, a son of President Benjamin West, of the British Royal Academy, came to the Genesee country to sketch its scenery but, notwithstanding its beauty, did not remain long. It appears to have been too near a state of nature for his London-bred fancy. "Would you believe it?" he wrote to a friend, from Big Tree, in 1810, "as I was drawing by a lower window, up

marched a bear as if to take a lesson!" That was the year in which De Witt Clinton made his first visit to the site of Rochester. Charlotte had then been laid out in lots by Colonel Troup, agent for the Pulteney estate, who named the village Charlottsburg, after his daughter. He divided the land into one-acre lots, which he sold for \$10 each, on condition that the purchaser would build a house on it within a year.

The Falls of the Genesee, as well as those of Niagara, were attracting distinguished visitors even in those days when a trip across the Atlantic, or from New York to the western boundary of the State, was a somewhat more serious undertaking than it is now. Aaron Burr and friends, including his fair but ill-fated daughter, Theodosia, made a visit to Niagara Falls in 1795, crossing the Genesee at Avon, where Burr

separated from the party to come down and see the Genesee falls. Moore passed over this region in 1804 on a visit to Niagara Falls, but has left nothing in his writings about America to indicate that he saw the Falls of the Genesee. He undoubtedly crossed

the river at Avon, and the world must regret that the fancy which created "Lalla Rookh" and the "Irish Melodies" was not stimulated by a view of the Falls of the Genesee as they were in 1804. Had Moore visited the falls we might have had something in verse about them that would be read with pleasure by dwellers on the banks of the Genesee a thousand years hence. He is the only European poet, whose fame will live, that ventured into this country in early times, and we can well wish that he



had come down the Mohawk at grandeur in the

wildness of such a scene than the cultivated lands in the neighborhood of Niagara." His nearest approach to weaving the Genesee into verse was his "Song of the Evil Spirit of the Woods," the idea of which occurred to him "in passing through the very dreary wilderness between Batavia, a new settlement in the midst of the woods, and the little village of Buffalo upon Lake Erie." Bearing in mind the appalling fevers that prevailed here the opening lines of the poem must be regarded as not entirely fanciful:

"Now the vapor, hot and damp,
Shed by day's expiring lamp,
Through the misty ether spreads
Every ill the white man dreads;
Firey fever's thirsty thrill.
Fitful ague's shivering chill."

A disease resembling and nearly as deadly as yellow fever prevailed along the streams and ten members of Jeremiah Olmsted's family died of it in a year after settling on Dugan's creek.

The Indian title to the circumjacent lands near Rochester was extinguished in 1788, but it remained a fairly wild country for twenty years after. Reminiscences of the pioneers enable us to see, with the mind's eye, that it was a border land between civilization and savagery. Enos Stone, in 1811, had cleared a few acres of forest on the banks of the river, east of where the aqueduct stands, and planted it with corn. As the crop matured a bear made visits to the field and helped herself to the grain with such liberality that she promised to take it all, if left undisturbed. Mr. Stone went out with a dog and gun one day and drove the bear into a tree, from which a shot dislodged her and, after a prolonged fight, she was despatched. In 1813 a wild deer was shot near the west end of Main street bridge and another between Exchange street and the river, north of Spring street. Enos Stone told in his reminiscences of an occasion when he knew ten barrels of salmon to be caught in one night in a weir on Irondequoit creek. One day when Mr. Stone and a companion were searching for lost cows, near the head of Irondequoit bay, they saw smoke ascending in the vicinity of Irondequoit landing and made their way thither to ascertain the cause. On reaching the fire they found that it had been kindled the night before by the Indian chief Brant, who informed them, in good English, that he was on his way from the west to Canandaigua and had decided to rest during the night on ground over which his people long bore sway and held in high regard. Roswell Atchinson, another pioneer, who settled

in Parma, left it on record that he caught three barrels of salmon on one occasion in Salmon creek, which enters Braddock's bay. His neighbors the first Winter were a colony of beavers, which he did not molest, and they built a dam on Salmon creek. The dam was washed out by the Spring floods, and the beavers were caught in the bay by a trapper.

In 1792 William Hencher built the first hut erected by a white man at the mouth of the Genesee river, on the west side. He was from Brookfield, Mass., and his son left reminiscences that give suggestive glimpses of this neighborhood one hundred years ago. He states that Elisha Scudder was crossing Irondequoit bay in a canoe and saw a bear swimming in the water. He struck at bruin with an axe but missed the animal and lost his axe in the bay. The bear then got in the canoe, came ashore with Scudder and walked away. John Parks, a professional hunter, who made Hencher's house his home, wounded a bear with a shot near Irondequoit bay and was attacked by the animal, which lacerated him severely before he despatched it with his knife. Parks had to crawl several miles to reach home but ultimately recovered. He and Asa Dunbar, a mulatto who lived at Irondequoit bay, were hunting one night on the lake shore when their dog treed what was supposed to be a raccoon. Dunbar climbed the tree to dislodge the animal but on approaching it observed that it had bigger eyes than any 'coon he had ever seen. He backed down cautiously, started a fire, and kept watch until morning, when they found that their prisoner was a panther, which they lost no time in shooting. Hencher alone killed forty rattlesnakes along the river one day, and with several other men came up the river in canoes and killed three hundred of those reptiles on the trip. He said, also, that he had killed six deer in an hour, and that Braddock's bay was a famous place for trapping otter and mink; while geese and ducks bred there and in Irondequoit bay in such numbers that the settlers could procure their eggs in any desired quantity. The route up the river was then by an old Indian trail that bore away from the stream, to avoid Deep Hollow, and came on it again at Scottsville. The predecessor of the Hencher family at the mouth of the river was Jacob Walker, who had been one of Butler's Rangers in the Revolution and engaged in marauding excursions against the people of the border. His hut was on the east side of the river. An anecdote in which Walker figures is racy enough, in the absence of anything better about him, to relate a hundred years after. He was sent to Fort Niagara, by the British Colonel Butler, to inquire of the commanding officer of the fort if he had any news. "Tell Colonel Butler," said the commandant, "that there is bad news; the damned rebels have carried the day and there will be no place for us but Nova Scotia, where it is colder than hell is hot." The commander of the fort had heard of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

The rod and gun men of the present time may feel that they came on the scene too late, when they read what the pioneer Joseph Sibley said, to wit: That he never heard of a region where deer were so plentiful as in the towns of Rush, Avon, Caledonia and Wheatland. Mr. Sibley saw thirty black squirrels in a tree one day, and had vivid recollection of a scene in 1812, when there was a pigeon roost covering eighty acres in a swamp on Dugan's creek. Peter Shaeffer knew a panther to kill a deer at Dumplin hill, and so gorge itself on the prey as to become stupid, in which condition it was found and shot by an Indian. Allan's creek was so full of trout that one could catch a hundred of them without changing his position. All of the streams, including the river above the falls, contained trout in great numbers. There were no pickerel or pike in the upper Genesee until after 1810, when William Wadsworth caught some in Lake Ontario and transferred them to Conesus lake, from which they made their way into the river by way of the outlet. When the pickerel entered the river the trout disappeared.

Fortunately posterity is not compelled to refer for all of its information about early times on the river to the fragmentary recollections of the pioneers. A few men who had leisure and means to travel, and the capacity to describe all that they saw of interest, were attracted to this region by the fame of its scenery, which was regarded as equal to that of Niagara. The traveler to whom we are under the most obligation for recording his experience in the Genesee country was John Maude, an Englishman, who traveled extensively through America in 1793, and in 1800 made the tour from New York to Niagara Falls, and down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. He traversed the country between Albany and the Niagara river on horseback and made almost hourly notes of what he did or saw, writing out his journal in full every night, even to the number of miles traveled between baiting places. His whole narrative is still very interesting. On July 7, in the neighborhood of Cayuga, his entry in the journal was "Flushed both partridges and quails—quails said not to be natives of this country—keep pace with the settlements—unknown to the Indians before the arrival of the Europeans, never seen in the Genesee till within these two years." Next he writes about the rattlesnake, which was so common that he could say, "Few persons here but would rather attack a rattlesnake than a wasp. . . . The hog certainly prefers the rattlesnake to all others; and I did not learn that the Indians eat any except the rattlesnake. In England the viper or adder is the only snake used for making

broth for invalids." His evidence on climatology makes it evident that the Summer of 1800 was very much like those of later years. His entry in the diary on July 29 was: "Warm; very warm, thermometer 90°. July 30—bathe—warm to suffocation, thermometer 92°. On August 4 he wrote that the red and gray squirrel are rarely met with in the Genesee country. The black squirrel on the contrary are so numerous in particular seasons that ten young men the year before determined to have a squirrel feast and shot three hundred in one day. The entry on August 17, at Geneva, is one that yachtsmen must regard with special interest and was as follows: "Captain Williamson is now building a sail boat with a *jumping keel lee-board*, a new invention—the keel itself acting as a lee-board, and so contrived as to slide, or *jump* into a box fitted for its reception the instant it strikes ground. Its design is as a lee-board to prevent upsetting, and its *jumping-keel* is to adapt it to shallow water." This suggests the inquiry, was Colonel Williamson the builder of the first center-board yacht in Western New York? Anyone who has of late years walked, in the Summer season, over the wet woodlands between this city and Canandaigua, must have a lively sense of certain discomforts which the traveler met with in that locality ninety-four years ago. Under date of August 9, in the neighborhood of Canandaigua, he set down these observations: "The mosquitos of this swampy district were of a stouter race than any I had yet encountered, and to my utter astonishment I found them capable of drawing blood through a thick leather riding glove. Much as the mosquitos amazed us our horses had not only to suffer their attack but that of an insect far more dreadful. In size and figure it very much resembled the drone bee; its fierceness, its sanguinary character and the terror which it occasioned to all beasts of the field reminded me forcibly of Bruce's description of 'The Fly' of Abyssinia." Mr. Maude would seem from this to have disturbed a nest of hornets, "possessing cells by the way-side," an act no more conducive to personal comfort now and here than it was when the author of the *Iliad* pictured the wasp "possessing a valiant heart," as a fighter "which silly boys are wont to irritate."

On August 8 Maude reached the Genesee river at Canawagus, or New Hartford, now Avon, and tarried a few hours at an inn kept by Mrs. Maria Berry, the mother-in-law, be it recorded, of Rochester's first lawyer, and a daughter of Hendrick Wemple, who had been an interpreter in Sullivan's army and who was poisoned by an Indian known as "Saucy Nick," whom he was about to prosecute for another murder. His diary here is worth quoting at length: "Mrs. Berry's tavern a single house on the banks of the Genesee river. . . . Land in New Hartford worth ten dollars per acre. Five P. M., proceeded on journey; cross the river; two hundred and forty-three miles, Baker's. Two hundred and forty-six miles, Dugan's; intended to lodge here this night, but finding no stable for my horses, I proceeded to Stafer's, which I reached at 7 P. M., two hundred and forty-nine miles; this respectable farmer lives off the road in a new boarded house, the only one of that description between Mrs. Berry's and the mouth of the river. Stafer is the oldest settler, Indian Allan excepted, on the Genesee river. When Stafer first settled on this river, about twelve years ago, there were not more than four or five families settled between him and Fort Schuyler (Utica), a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and at this time there is a continued line of settlements including the towns of Cayuga, Geneva, Canadarqua and the populous township of Bloomfield. Stafer's consists of eight hundred acres, one hundred of which are a part of the celebrated Genesee flats, which have their northern termination at this point.

"Tuesday, August 19. Left Stafer's at 6 A. M. At two hundred and fifty-five miles crossed a very dangerous bridge over Black creek: this bridge was constructed of loose poles laid on sleepers. My horse fell down in consequence of the poles slipping from under his feet. Two hundred and sixty-one miles, Genesee Mills on the upper falls of the river. 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, two hundred and sixty-four miles, where I got a good breakfast on wild pigeons, etc. Mr. King is the only respectable settler in this township (No. 1, short range) in which there are at present twelve families, four of whom have established themselves. King, though the proprietor of three thousand acres, lives in an indifferent log house: one reason for this is that he has not been able to procure boards. The Landing is the part from whence all shipments of the Genesee river must be made; but further improvements are much checked in consequence of the titles to the lands here being in dispute. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. Phelps sold three thousand acres in this neighborhood to Mr. Granger for about \$10,000, the payment being secured by a 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 to his estate. Phelps foreclosed the mortgage and entered on possession, even on that part which had been already sold and improved. Some of the settlers in consequence quitted their farms; others repaid the purchase money; and others, again, are endeavoring to make some accommodation with Mr. Phelps. A son of Mr. Granger resides here, and Mr. Graves, his nephew, became also a settler, erected the frame of a good house, and died. The Landing

is at present an unhealthy residence, but when the woods get more opened it will, no doubt, become as healthy as any other part of the Genesee. Went to see the new store and wharf; very difficult to get goods conveyed to and from the wharf, in consequence of the great height and steepness of the bank. Yesterday a schooner of forty tons sailed from hence for Kingston, in Upper Canada (about one hundred miles from the Landing), laden with potash, which had been sent from Canadarqua to Rundicut bay, and from thence in boats to the Genesee landing. No potash is made in this neighborhood for want of kettles.

"The river abounds with fish, principally cat-fish, which are taken with night-lines. The nearest ports to the Genesee river are Rundicut bay, five miles to the E., and Bradloe bay, thirteen miles to the W. The first is situated upon a creek, which is so difficult to be discovered in the marsh through which it takes its tortuous course; and from the shallowness of the water, it is obliged to send its produce to the Genesee river in batteaux. Four or five families are settled at Rundicut. Bradloe is a better situation and a more flourishing settlement. Noon, returned in company with Col. Fish; passed an excellent bridge over a gully forty feet in depth. Col. Fish has the merit of this work. He collected all the men of his neighborhood and in two days, at the expense of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, the bridge was completed." The respectable farmer "Stafer" was no doubt Peter Shaeffer, who bought Ebenezer Allan's land at the mouth of Allan's creek; and the gully bridged by Colonel Fish was, beyond question, Deep Hollow.

Mr. Maude made a visit to the mill put up by Ebenezer Allan, and his impression of the work was recorded as follows: "The grist-mill is very ill constructed; it is erected too near the bed of the river, and the race so improperly managed that it is dry in Summer and liable to back water in the Winter. It contains but one pair of stones, made from the stone of a neighboring quarry, and which is found to be very suitable for this purpose. This mill is not at present able to grind more than ten bushels a day; were it in good order it would grind sixty. This was the first mill erected in the Genesee country. It was not only resorted to by the inhabitants of Bradloe, Caledonia, Genesee landing, etc., but by those living so far distant as Canadarqua. It is now almost entirely neglected, in consequence of being so much out of repair; and the settlers on the W. of the river are obliged to resort to the mills at Rundicut, which from Bradloe is at least eighteen miles, besides having a river to cross. The saw-mill is already ruined. Indian Allan, soon after the erection of these mills, sold the property to Mr. Ogden, of Newark, New Jersey, who re-sold it to Captain Williamson, the present possessor. Captain W., perceiving the value of this property, proposes to build a new and much larger mill, a few feet higher than the present one. It will then be out of the way of ice and back-water; and by taking the race from a more favorable part of the river, where in the driest seasons the channel has six feet of water close along shore, it will have a never-failing supply of water; and as, in consequence of the falls, there must be a portage at this place, the race is to serve the purpose of a canal, not only to float logs to the saw-mill, but for the river craft to discharge and take in their lading."

On his way up from King's he made a visit to the lower and upper falls, and here again his observations are worthy of reproduction: "Had a fine view from the top of the bank of the two lower falls, of which I took a sketch. I next took a view of the great fall. This being the most interesting, I left my horse in charge of my servant, and by a path which Col. Fish pointed out to me, descended to the bed of the river. My first project was to go under the falls, in which I so completely succeeded, as to penetrate to the centre rock which divides the fall into two parts. From the projection and curvature of the water when falling, and from the upper part of the precipice overhanging its base, the lower part having caved in from the action of the water and the spray, I had sufficiency of room; but the spray wet me to the skin, and prevented my breathing freely. A cray-fish fell at my feet, which not a little surprised me, as I expected that everything brought down by the current would be carried along with the body of water; otherwise I risked being knocked on the head by some of the larger fish! My situation was very singular, a river falling over my head! On one hand a dark black rock, the fragments of which had the appearance of slate-shiver but were, in fact, an imperfect limestone; on the other, an arch of waters, forming a canopy above me at the height of ninety-six feet, white with foam and illumined by a bright sun! With an eye hurried along with the precipitated river, my ears stunned with the raging tumult, and my whole frame, as the rock I stood upon, shaking with the concussion, I found myself in a scene which under no circumstances could be calmly contemplated. Oozing from the rock, underneath the fall, I observed a sulphur spring, and also a salt spring. After coming from under the cataract, I took off all my clothes and laid them in the sun to dry. I now swam across the river, and went under the eastern side of the fall, as far as the centre rock before mentioned. On my return I entered the water higher than I ought to have done, and found that instead of descending the river, I was drawn toward the falls. It immediately occurred to me that the pressure of the falling water upon the surface of the stream caused this attraction, and that I should be less exposed to it by diving; I adopted this

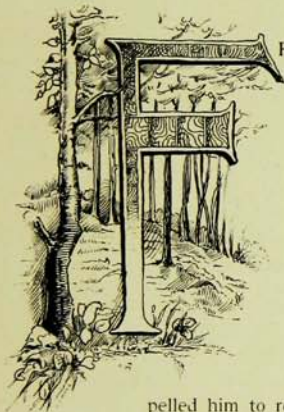
expedient, which was probably the means of saving my life, for it was with the greatest difficulty that I reached the western shore. Whilst resting to recruit my strength, I took two sketches of the falls."

John Maude was undoubtedly the first white man to go behind the curtain of the upper falls, and his description recalls the fact that the river then extended on the west to a line which made the width of the falls about one-third greater than it is at present. An island divided the water at the verge of the fall as Goat Island divides Niagara. The place pointed out by Colonel Fish, and down which the traveler made his way to the bed of the river was, in all probability, long after known in Frankfort as the "Factory Hill," so called because it was at the rear of a cotton factory, which was built on Brown's race at a point about three hundred feet north of Platt street. It was the first place north of the falls where the river bank was not perpendicular. Up to about twenty years ago it was still possible to reach the falls by way of the incline followed by Maude. Until then the path was in the shade of several basswood trees, which must have been standing there long before the year 1800. The path has been cut away and the contour of the bank was changed on the construction of the building that now occupies the site of the cotton-mill, which was burned in 1858. The sulphur spring which Maude observed behind the falls continued to flow in our day, and was sometimes visited in the Winter by men who brought away yellow-tinged icicles, formed of the sulphurous water. But the spring is not likely to be ever again seen by human eye, for it is now covered with a heap of stones and earth that reaches to the top of the fall, the point having been for several years a dumping ground for the city. The fact observed by Maude—that a person swimming near the falls was liable to be drawn under the cataract—was known to the boys who used to bathe there in later years, and they all had a wholesome dread of "the whirlpool." More than one strong swimmer was since drowned by the current which so nearly deprived Maude of life and the world of his entertaining journal of a "Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1800." From the fact that he makes no mention of an island below the falls it may be inferred that the accumulation of stones and sand now there has formed since his visit and is the result of using the river as a depository for rubbish.

Maude's closing remarks about the Genesee river are "The Genesee river above the falls may be about one hundred and fifty yards wide. In the whole distance between King's and Stafer's, fifteen miles, six of which you have the river in sight, there are three or four clearances, the rest is through thick woods of beach, bass, sugar-maple, tulip tree, oak, hickory, chestnut, butternut, black walnut, dogwood, ironwood and two or three hemlock pines. I observed white pines on the opposite bank of the river and could perceive the tops of those pines which line the shores of Lake Ontario. Saw black and ground squirrels, pheasants and wild pigeons, horse flies and mosquitoes troublesome. Seven P. M., reached my old quarters at Stafer's, two hundred and seventy-nine miles." Maude's next entry in his journal was on the following morning, as follows: "Eight A. M.—Pie Tersen's tavern at the Big Spring, two hundred and ninety-two miles. Got here a tolerable breakfast and very good feed for my horse. The house was neat and had two good beds. Captain Williamson, the proprietor, has laid out a town in acre lots, at this place, but at present two families only are settled here. Pie Tersen possesses twenty-six acres, which cost him three dollars per acre. Of his acre lot he has made an excellent garden, from whence he cut me a water melon. Within two miles of the Big Spring is the Scotch settlement of Caledonia, containing about twelve families; six other families are settled in the immediate neighborhood of Caledonia. These settlers purchased their land of Captain Williamson for three dollars per acre. Captain W. gave each family a cow and supplied them with wheat for the first year; to be paid in kind. He is also not to charge any interest the first five years. After breakfast I visited the Big Spring; it spreads over two acres, on a limestone bed. This small lake never freezes; at its outlet it has force and water sufficient to turn two or more large water-wheels. The stream from the spring falls into Allan's creek, on which Caledonia is situated and which I crossed at two hundred and eighty miles. I was much entertained by observing a species of snipe constantly fluttering near the surface of the water, from which they were busy picking up their food, but this employment met with constant interruption from a pigeon hawk, whom they, however, baffled with the greatest facility. They did not appear to see the hawk till they were, as it were, in his talons; they then dipped into the water, but the immersion was so sudden, so quickly did they emerge again, I could scarcely perceive that they went under the water at all. A duck, which was sailing quietly on the spring, did not come off so well; I saw it shot with a rifle by Hotbread, an Indian chief. He was an old Seneca warrior between sixty and seventy years old, whose mother was still alive." The Western New York reader will undoubtedly recognize in the "Big Spring" the visible source of the creek on which the State Fish Hatchery is established at Mumford, and in the crystal waters of which the brook trout still leap and play as they did when the kinsmen of Hotbread were the only human beings whose shadows darkened the stream.

CHAPTER II

Founders of the City—The Hundred-Acre-Tract—The First Bridge—Central, East-Side Land for Eighteen Pence per Acre—Frankfort Improvements—A Post-Office Opened—The First Mill-Race—Bombardment of Charlotte—An Inn Established—The First Church—Marriage Bells—A Newspaper—Opening the Canal—La Fayette's Visit—Abduction of Morgan—Sam Patch—When Cholera Came—Rochester Becomes a City—The First Officials—Anti-Slavery Agitation—Rochester Rappings.



FROM the foregoing one can picture the land over which the red man bore sway until dispossessed by the kindred of those who now occupy the country. The aborigines had virtually ceased to be any more than a memory here one hundred years ago, and we have seen from the preceding sketches how primitive this region was even within this century. Nearly a score of years intervened between the construction of "Indian" Allan's mills and the commencement, by those who followed him, of the improvements that have made Rochester one of the most widely known of American cities. The purchase of the Hundred-acre-tract by Charles Carroll, William Fitzhugh and Nathaniel Rochester may be said to have constituted the boundary between the era of wilderness and that of civilization at Rochester.

Nathaniel Rochester was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 21, 1752. In 1776 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia in North Carolina and later received the rank of colonel, but illness com-

pelled him to retire from active service in the field. He moved to New York State in 1810, was first County Clerk of Monroe county, a Member of Assembly, and died in this city, May 17, 1831.

Charles Carroll lived at Bellevue, Maryland, and his father, a cousin of Charles Carroll, "of Carrollton," had been owner of the site of Washington, D. C. He died at Groveland, N. Y., in 1837, aged sixty years.

William Fitzhugh, a colonel in the Continental army, was the son of a colonel in the British army. He died in 1839, aged seventy-eight years.

Charles Carroll was the first of the three to enter the Genesee country, having made a visit to this vicinity with his brother in 1799. In September, 1800, Messrs. Carroll, Fitzhugh and Rochester left Hagerstown, Md., on horseback, for a visit to Western New York. At Dansville Colonel Rochester bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, including water-power privileges, along Canaseraga creek. Colonel Carroll and Major Fitzhugh bought, for two dollars an acre, twelve thousand acres at Williamsburg, and Colonel Rochester bought four hundred acres adjoining the lands of his friends. They then returned to Maryland, and in 1801 again started for the Genesee country, intending to buy more land. Colonel Rochester was taken sick and returned home. But in 1802 he and Colonel Fitzhugh made another visit to the Genesee country, and at Geneva had their attention called to the water-power of the river here.

They came up from Geneva on horseback, crossed the river at the Court street ford, and made their way to all that remained of Allan's mills. Half an acre of land about the mills had been cleared, but it was overgrown with brambles, and the flour-mill was in a state of decay. The visitors saw the adaptability of the place and decided to pay \$1,750 for the hundred acres, that being the price asked for it by John Johnston, at the time attorney for Sir William Pulteney. The payment was to be made as follows: three hundred and fifty dollars on the first of May following, and the remainder in four annual payments. The tract which they bought is bounded by a line beginning on the river at a point nearly midway between Market and Mumford streets; running thence west to a point on Jones street between Dean and



NATHANIEL ROCHESTER

Center streets; thence south to the junction of Caledonia avenue and Spring street; thence east to the river, at a point between the Erie railroad station and the jail. The date of this purchase was November 8, 1803. When the contract was executed the purchasers went back to Maryland. In 1804 Salmon Fuller was placed in charge of the mill and when it was burned, two or three years later, he took the mill-stones to a new mill of his own on Irondequoit creek. Charles Harford, who was one of seven purchasers of twenty thousand acres from Phelps and Gorham, began improvements north of the Hundred-acre-tract in 1807, when he built his mill at the foot of Platt street and a log house at some point in that quarter of the city; its exact location being now unknown, some placing it at Center and Mill streets, and others at State street and Vincent place. As the Harford mill was built eight years before Brown's race was opened, power to run its machinery was probably obtained from the brook which then ran from the west to the river on a line with Platt street.

None of the owners of the Hundred-acre-tract saw the Genesee country again until 1809, when Colonel Rochester and his sons, William B. and John C., came to Dansville to prepare for the removal of his family to that place, a purpose which he carried out in 1810. Colonel Rochester's time and ready funds were so drawn on by his interests at Dansville, which included a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a paper-mill and a wool-carding mill, that at one time he offered to sell his share in the Hundred-acre-tract to Major Carroll, who, however, declined to take advantage of his friend's temporary loss of faith in the speculation, but said to him: "Hold on and it's an estate for any man."

Colonel Rochester, a year later, having followed Carroll's advice, wrote to the latter, saying: "I return you my sincere thanks for your advice to keep my Genesee falls estate. I am aware of the growing value of that property, and although I am not so sanguine as you are about its future value, yet I believe the time is not far distant when it will be worth \$15,000, or \$5,000 a share. I have been applied to for building lots there, and there is no doubt of there soon being a village there and much business done if lots could be had. It must become a town of great business at some future period." In 1809 the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing the Supervisors of Ontario and Genesee counties to provide for the "building of a bridge across the Genesee river between the towns of Boyle and Northampton at the place where the North State road crosses the said Genesee river." The sum which the act allowed the counties to raise for the purpose was \$2,000; one-half to be raised in 1809 and one-half

in 1810. The determination to build a bridge at Main street—it was first called Bridge street—gave an immediate impetus to the settlement, and the vicinity of the bridge, which was completed in 1812, at once became the center of interest in this locality.

In July, 1811, Colonel Rochester began to define the boundaries of lots in the tract, those first surveyed being on the lines of Carroll and Buffalo streets, now State and Main streets. The first lot he surveyed is at the northwest corner of State and Main streets and was No. 1 on the map of the hamlet, which, at the request of Messrs. Carroll and Fitzhugh, was in 1811 called Rochester. The lot on the southeast corner of Main and Exchange streets was set apart for a public square. About fifty lots, of a quarter-acre each, were at first laid out in the tract and were offered for sale. The price of lots was usually fifty dollars, and that was the price paid by Enos Stone, who, on November 20, 1811, bought the first one sold—No. 26. Mr. Stone evidently wanted a stake in the land on the west side of the river as well as on the east side,

for he owned one hundred and fifty acres on the east side, opposite the Hundred-acre-tract, having bought it from Phelps and Gorham, in 1789, for eighteen pence an acre. He had, in addition to his dwelling house, built a saw-mill near Court street. But this quarter of the village did not make much progress until 1817, when Elisha Johnson, who had bought eighty acres of the Stone farm along the river and laid it out in building lots, made a dam on the river and cut the first race on the east side. The third sale of land in the Hundred-acre-tract was made on February 19, 1812, when Henry Skinner bought lot No. 1 for two hundred dollars. He agreed to "build and erect a dwelling house on the said lot not less than thirty by twenty feet, with brick or stone chimney, said house to be raised and enclosed on or before the first day of January next



CAMPING ON THE GENESÉE

(1813) and finished within six months thereafter." Mr. Skinner finished his house in 1812. His lot had increased so much in value two years later that he refused to sell it for less than \$1,000, and was negotiating to exchange it at that price and take half the payment in pork and half in whiskey, when Dr. Ensworth offered \$1,000 in cash and took the lot. Dr. Ensworth built a tavern, which occupied the site until supplanted in 1829 by the Eagle tavern, which preceded the present block and stood until 1868.

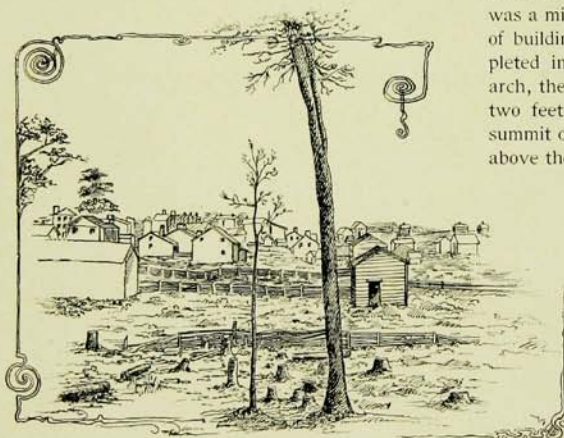
In 1812 Matthew Brown, Jr., Francis Brown and Thomas Mumford bought land next north of the Hundred-acre-tract and laid it out in lots. The village was called Frankfort, after Francis Brown. Moses Atwater and Samuel G. Andrews in the same year bought land on the east side, near the falls, including the site of the Central-Hudson railroad station. Ira West in this year opened the first merchant's store in the village, and a post-office was established, which had for its first quarterly income the sum of three dollars and forty-two cents. Abelard Reynolds was the first postmaster, and his commission was dated November 19, 1812. In 1813 Elisha Ely obtained by lease from Rochester, Carroll and Fitzhugh the site for a mill in their tract, near the point where Allan's mill stood, and opened the first artificial raceway on the property. Mr. Ely first built a saw-mill, which began running December 14, 1813. In 1814 and 1815 he and his associates, Hervey Ely and Josiah Bissell, Jr., built a grist-mill adjacent. It was in 1813 that the site of the Court House was cleared of forest. The second war with England was in progress and the proximity of Rochester to the exposed lake front had an effect in checking the growth of the village. On September 11, 1813, the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir James L. Yeo, was becalmed off Charlotte and our vessels, under command of Commodore Chauncey, got a breeze and ran within gun-shot before the enemy's squadron took the wind. A running fight ensued for three hours, but the English ships were the faster sailers and escaped. Proof that the apprehensions of a visit from the enemy were well founded, was furnished on the fourteenth of May, 1814, when Admiral Yeo arrived with thirteen vessels at the mouth of the Genesee. Only thirty-three persons able to bear arms could be found in the village, but small as the force was to oppose the enemy, their spirit was great, and a breastwork of logs was put up near Deep Hollow, and the first volunteers of Rochester went to Charlotte, leaving only two old men and some boys in the village to take care of the women. Francis Brown and Elisha Ely were captains of the force, and Isaac W. Stone was major. Upon coming within sight of the fleet the company was marched and countermarched in the woods so as to convey the impression to the enemy that a large force was ready to resist him. A flag of truce came from the fleet and an officer of the militia with ten men was sent to meet its bearer. A parley followed in which the enemy made a demand for the surrender of all the public stores in Charlotte and Rochester, promising in that case to spare the villages from destruction. Captain Brown, for the Americans, announced their purpose to "wade in blood knee-deep" rather than surrender. Admiral Yeo threatened to land his marines and four hundred Indians to lay waste the village, but was informed that there was a force ready to take care of all he would send. The admiral threw a few cannonballs at the store-house, without doing any damage, and drew the fire of a cannon that had been mounted on shore. After a harmless exchange of shots the enemy sailed away. It will not escape the reader's observation that when Admiral Yeo's cannon were trained on the port of Rochester, it was the second time that the trumpet of war might have been heard by the inhabitants, De Nonville's battle with the Senecas in 1687 having been the first occasion.

On the establishment of peace, following the second war with Great Britain, the growth of Rochester was resumed, and it then entered on a period of enlargement that has continued without interruption ever since, and, in all probability, will not terminate until the continent of North America has become as populous as that of Europe. In 1815 Samuel Hildreth began running a stage between Rochester and Canandaigua, and a weekly mail route was established with Lewiston. Brown's race was commenced and a cotton factory was started at the foot of Factory street. This factory was noted for having the first bell hung west of the Genesee river. The first tavern on the west side of the river was opened by Abelard Reynolds; the first one on the east side had been opened in 1812, by Isaac W. Stone, and was east of St. Paul street, between Main and Court streets. The first religious society was organized on August 22, 1815, and afterwards became the First Presbyterian church congregation. Most interesting of all events that year was the marriage of Delia Scrantom and Jehial Barnard, the first couple to enter the state of matrimony in Rochester. Caleb Lyon, in



1816, commenced the settlement of Carthage, the village that was laid out on the east side of the river near the lower falls, and which its founders hoped to make the center of the city. Rev. Comfort Williams, the first evangelical clergyman in the village, was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation. It was in 1816 too, that the first newspaper, a weekly, was printed here. Dauby & Sheldon were the publishers and its name was the *Rochester Gazette*. Brown's race was finished, and the Buffalo road was laid out to Batavia. In 1817 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the village, under the name of Rochesterville, and on the first of May the first village election was held. As the result Francis Brown, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck and Jehial Barnard were elected as trustees. Francis Brown was chosen as president, Hastings R. Bender clerk, and Frederick F. Backus treasurer. The first church edifice was built in the village, by the Presbyterian congregation, as related elsewhere. The first steamboat to touch at the port of Genesee, the *Ontario*, began running this year, on its way between Sackett's Harbor and Lewiston, and the first lodge of Free Masons was instituted. The first paper-mill was built here, by Gilman & Sibley, in 1818, and the second newspaper, the *Rochester Telegraph*, was established by Everard Peck & Co. The value of exports to Canada from the river for the year was \$380,000, and consisted mainly of flour, potash, pork, whiskey and staves. The population was 1,049. No bridge ever built in Rochester has given rise to more discussion than that known as Carthage bridge. It spanned the river where Driving Park

avenue now crosses, and at the time of its construction was a mile and a half north of the village. The work of building it was started in May, 1818, and was completed in February, 1819. It consisted of an entire arch, the chord of which was three hundred and fifty-two feet, and the versed sine fifty-four feet. The summit of the arch was one hundred and ninety-six feet above the surface of the water. The entire length of the bridge was seven hundred and eighteen feet, and width thirty feet, besides four large elbow braces, placed at the extremities of the arch and projecting fifteen feet on each side of it. The arch consisted of nine ribs, two feet four inches thick, connected by braced levelers above and below, and secured by eight hundred strong iron bolts. The feet of the arch rested upon the solid rock about sixty feet below the surface of the upper bank. It contained seventy thousand feet of timber, running measure, besides sixty-four thousand six hundred



ROCHESTER IN 1820

and twenty feet of board measure. It was built, in the first place, upon a Gothic arch, the vertex of which was about twenty feet below the floor of the bridge. Soon after its completion teams drawing thirteen tons passed over it without causing a tremor. Brainard & Chapman were its designers and it was constructed by Strong, Norton & Co. The bridge fell on May 22, 1820, the weight, pressing unequally upon the arch, having thrown up the centre from its equilibrium. Soon after the fall of the first Carthage bridge a second one was built at a point a short distance above the lower falls and stood until carried away by the flood of 1835. In the year 1819 Messrs. Atwater, Andrews and Mumford built a toll bridge across the river between Andrews street and the falls. This is the bridge over which, in its old age, a party of Rochester men were about to take the Duke of Saxe Weimar, to show him the falls from the east side. The duke had gone out but a few steps on the bridge when he felt its planks give under his feet and he drew back, remarking to his escort that he had "a wife and children at home." The Legislature changed the name of the village from Rochesterville to Rochester in 1819, and engineers for the State made a survey through here of a route for the Erie canal.

In 1820 the second church edifice was built by the Episcopalians, and the first court of record was held in Rochester by Roger Skinner, justice of the United States district court. In the year 1821 Monroe county was formed by an act of the Legislature. The corner-stone of the first Court House was laid on September 4 on the present Court House lot, which was given to the county for the purpose by Messrs. Rochester, Carroll and Fitzhugh. The lot had a frontage of one hundred and sixty-six feet on Buffalo street and two hundred

and sixty-four feet on Fitzhugh street. The appearance of the ground as it was when the first Court House was built, and of the building itself, are described as follows in the directory of 1827: "The natural declivity of the ground is reduced to two platforms; the first on the level of Buffalo street, forming a neat yard in front of the building which recedes seventy-five feet from the line of the street; the other raised about six feet above the former, and divided from it by the building itself and two wing walls of uniform appearance, presenting toward Buffalo street, the aspect of an elevated terrace, but on a level with the streets immediately adjoining. This last, together with the yard of the first Presbyterian church, now comprehended within the same enclosure, forms a small square, laid out in grass plats and gravel walks, and needs only the further attention of the citizens in planting it with shade trees and shrubbery, to render it a very pleasant and valuable ornamentation as a public walk. This is now known by the name of Court-square. The Court House building is fifty-four feet long, forty-four wide and forty high. It presents two fronts, the one facing Court-square, showing two stories and a base—the other towards Buffalo street, two stories and a full basement. Each front is finished with a projecting portico, thirty feet long and ten wide supported by four fluted Ionic columns, surmounted by a regular entablature and balustrade, which returns and continues along the whole front. From the center of the building arises an octagonal belfry, covered by a cupola. The basement affords convenient offices for county and village purposes. The court room is in the second story, extending the entire length and breadth of the building, and is a remarkably well lighted and airy apartment."

The Court House lot had been sold for one dollar to the Board of Supervisors, by an indenture made on May 24, 1821, and a clause in the deed required that the land should forever be occupied by the Board of Supervisor or their successors. But in 1838 the supervisors gave a lease for \$40 a year, to Vincent Mathews and Selah Mathews of part of the lot twenty-five feet front on Buffalo street and fifty-four feet deep, on the northeast corner. A small building was erected on the lot and stood until 1859 when its owners proposed to replace it with a three-story building. This led to an agitation, the lease to Messrs. Mathews was cancelled and the county took possession of the entire lot which formed part of the open space in front of the old Court House before the present one was built. The first deed of land placed on record in Monroe county was a conveyance of the lot on the northwest corner of North St. Paul and Mortimer streets, from Elisha Johnson and wife to Andrew V. T. Leavett and Charles J. Hill. Work was commenced in 1821 on the first aqueduct, where thirty convicts from the state prison at Auburn were employed. According to tradition the fate of all of those involuntary laborers was that they escaped servitude before the aqueduct was fit to convey water. The Monroe County Bible society was founded May 30, 1821, and had for its object the "circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment." It was auxiliary to the American Bible society. The officers in 1827 were: Vincent Mathews, president; William Atkinson and F. F. Backus, vice-presidents; Enos Pomeroy, corresponding secretary; William Pitkin, recording secretary; Levi Ward, Jr., treasurer. The treasurer's office and depository of bibles and testaments was in the counting room of Wm. H. Ward & Co., Carroll street. The year 1822 is memorable in Rochester from the fact that it then came into possession of two institutions apparently inseparable from civilization—a Court House and a jail—the latter was on the west side of Hughes street, now North Fitzhugh street, and was enclosed by "a high and formidable wall of stone." The event of most interest in the business world of that year was the departure from the city of the first canal boat. It was laden with flour, and cleared for Little Falls on October 29. The society of Friends built the third church in the village and the Methodists built the fourth. The Female Charitable society, which continues to the present its work of aiding the sick and poor, was organized on February 26, 1822. One object of its formation was to establish a charity school. The school-house was situated on Franklin street, on a lot given to the society for the purpose by William Fitzhugh. In 1827, when the school had been established five years, it was described as in a flourishing condition, forty children receiving instruction gratuitously. From this fact it is evident that while the village was still young it was not wanting in people who were disposed to assume the responsibility of bringing children into the world without making provision for their proper nurture and education.

The first aqueduct across the river was finished in 1823, and on the seventh of October the event was celebrated with ceremony and circumstances that, although they appear somewhat puerile to a reader of the present day, tell how important the event was to the community seventy years ago. The first boats to pass through the aqueduct had an escort of military companies, masonic societies and citizens. Although it is gone, the first aqueduct has an interest for posterity that entitles it to notice, and the following description of it was given by the engineer who superintended its construction: "This stupendous fabric, which forms a prominent link in the great chain of inland communication, is built on one of the rifts which compose a part of the extensive falls of the Genesee river, about eighty rods south of the great falls. It is situated nearly in the

centre of the thriving village of Rochester, parallel to the great leading western road, and crosses the Genesee river about eighty yards south of it. The approach of the Erie canal to the Genesee river, from the east, is for a considerable distance confined to a steep, bold bank; at the foot of which formerly ran a race-way. This artificial water-course, on the immediate bank of the river, was compelled to give place to the Erie canal, and has been placed outside of it, till at the instant of its crossing, it is passed under it in an arch of twenty-six feet chord. The natural and artificial scenery, here presented, is grand and peculiarly interesting. The river, with its rapids, is surmounted by the Erie canal, which is again overtopped by the table land in the vicinity, on the extreme edge of which is an important street of the village of East Rochester. The aqueduct from the eastern extremity of its parapet walls to its western termination is eight hundred and four feet long, and is built on eleven arches; one above named of twenty-six feet chord, under which passes the water necessary for a number of important flouring-mills, etc., nine of fifty feet chord, and one on the west side of the river, of thirteen feet chord, under which passes water for a number of flouring-mills, and other hydraulic establishments in West Rochester. The structure is founded on solid rock, in which excavations were made to found the piers, which are thirty-six feet long, and ten feet wide, including at each end a pedestal and dome, out of which rises a pilaster. The height of the piers is about four and a half feet; the rise of the arch is eleven feet; its thickness at the foot, three feet, at the apex, two and a half feet. The parapet walls or sides of the trunk, are five and a half feet high, including the coping which is so constructed as to form a capital to the whole trunk. The whole of this immense building is of cut stone; many of them, particularly in the piers, of very great size. These are treenailed to the rock by large iron bolts, and so cramped and cemented, as nearly to form a mass which possesses the consistency and firmness of a single unbroken rock. The stone of which the walls are composed, is red sand stone, intimately blended with a small portion of iron. The pilasters and coping are of gray silicious lime stone. On the north wall, which is of sufficient thickness for the towing path, is an iron railing; and at the west end the whole is terminated by a highway and towing path bridge, of the most solid and elegant workmanship." The work was commenced by Alfred Hovey on July 17, 1822, and completed September 11, 1823, and cost \$83,000.

St. Patrick's, the first Catholic church, was built in 1823, on the site of the Cathedral. The edifice was of stone, and was forty-two feet long and thirty-eight feet wide. The Monroe County Tract society was organized in 1823 and began at once to distribute tracts in this region. In 1826 it was merged into the Rochester Tract society. Its constitution said: "The object of this society is to aid the American Tract society, instituted at New York in 1825, in extending its operations in destitute parts of the United States." Josiah Bissell, Jr., was president; William Atkinson, John Watts and Willis Kempshall, vice-presidents; Everard Peck, secretary; and Levi A. Ward, treasurer.

It was but eight years and four months after the commencement of work on the Erie canal that boats were able to float from Lake Erie to the Atlantic. Regarding the origin of the canal, Governor De Witt Clinton said: "Christopher Colles, a native of Ireland, who settled in New York and who, before the Revolutionary war, proposed a plan for supplying that city with good water, was the first person who suggested to the government of the State the canals and improvements on the Ontario route. Colles was a man of good character, an ingenious mechanic and well skilled in the mathematics. Unfortunately for him, and perhaps for the public, he was generally considered a visionary projector and his plans were sometimes treated with ridicule and frequently viewed with distrust." The excavation of the canal began at Rome, July 4, 1817, and the "Grand Canal Celebration" festivities took place in New York on November 4, 1824. In order to afford opportunity for representatives of towns along the canal to participate in the festivities commemorative of the opening, a fleet of boats started from Buffalo for New York, having on board Governor Clinton, the canal commissioners, and prominent individuals from villages along the line. It was a wet day when the flotilla reached this city, but at two o'clock in the afternoon eight companies of soldiers in uniform were in line upon the canal to receive the party, and the concourse of private citizens present for the same purpose was immense. When the boats arrived the militia fired a salute, and the flotilla entered Child's basin. Before the visitors were allowed to moor their boats, they had to take part in a timid dialogue with committees of reception on the boat *Young Lion of the West*. To questions that were propounded, the visitors answered that they were brothers from the West, on the waters of the great lakes, who came by the channel of the grand Erie canal, a work accomplished "by the authority and by the enterprise of the patriotic people of the State of New York." Vincent Mathews, of this city, and John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, on behalf of their respective towns, offered congratulations to Governor Clinton, who replied, after which the party walked in procession to the Presbyterian church, where prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Penney and an address was delivered by Timothy Childs. From the church the company repaired to the Mansion House, at

Carroll and Market streets, partook of dinner and drank to the success of the enterprise. The guests did not rise from the table until half-past seven o'clock, when they embarked for the East and were accompanied by the *Young Lion of the West* bearing from this city a committee consisting of Elisha B. Strong, Levi Ward, A. V. T. Leavitt, Wm. B. Rochester, M. Hulbert, Abelard Reynolds, A. Strong, Rufus Beach, Elisha Johnson and E. S. Beach. That night there was an illumination in the village and a grand ball in the Mansion House. Before the canal was opened communication by water between the Genesee river and Lake Erie was carried on by way of Black creek, Tonawanda creek and the Niagara river. In coming east the canoes moved down Niagara river to Tonawanda creek and by that stream penetrated Tonawanda swamp to the point nearest to the source of Black creek. There a portage was made and the canoes were launched on the latter stream, which brought them to the Genesee. The Bank of Rochester, the first one in the village, was established in 1824. The sixth census was taken in 1825, when the population was found to be 5,273.



EAGLE TAVERN

The visit of General, the Marquis de La Fayette to Rochester, on June 7, 1825, was an event that awakened more public demonstration than could easily be aroused it these latter times. He came from the West, on board a canal boat, which was preceded and followed by six convoys, making a fleet of twelve. Eighteen citizens of prominence were deputed to meet the General at Lockport and escort him to Rochester. The whole population of the surrounding country came to do him honor. A stage was erected on the aqueduct, from which William B. Rochester delivered an address of welcome and La Fayette responded. A salute was fired and the Nation's guest

rode through the streets in company with Colonel Rochester to the residence of Colonel Hoard, where he received soldiers of the Revolutionary war. A state dinner was partaken of at the Mansion House, and two hundred of his fellow republicans sat at the table with the participant in two of the most important political revolutions that have ever shaken thrones and startled the sons of men. Late in the afternoon La Fayette, with an escort of military, started for Canandaigua, leaving in Rochester a countless number of admirers who transmitted to their children, as one of the most agreeable episodes of their lives, the fact that they had taken part in the reception to the courtier and democrat who had been the trusted friend of President George Washington and Queen Marie Antoinette.

In 1826 a private company built the first bridge over the river at Court street, and the same men of enterprise opened Court street to East avenue and built the famous Rochester House, a great hotel that stood on the west side of Exchange street, from the canal to Spring street. Part of it came down to this generation sadly decayed in its glory. The bridge, street and hotel are said to have been built for the purpose of diverting travel to the south side of the canal. The first copy of the first daily paper in Rochester, the *Daily Advertiser*, was published October 25, 1826, by Luther Tucker & Co. One of its editors was Henry O'Reilly, who subsequently wrote his *Sketches of Rochester with Incidental Notices of Western New York*, a work for which posterity is under lasting obligation to him.

An event took place in this vicinity in 1826 that shook the community to the center and assumed an almost national importance, for interest in it spread far beyond the confines of this State, and it is even down to this day regarded with singular concern by millions of people who were never on the scene of the tragedy. The abduction of William Morgan seems destined to be remembered in history to a period so remote that but few of his contemporaries will then be deemed worthy of much notice. He had been a resident of this city and gave out that he was writing a book in which he would reveal certain secrets of Freemasonry. Persons who desired to prevent the publication of the book endeavored, by various means, to effect their purpose. Morgan was arrested several times on trivial charges, and on the last occasion on which the interposition of the State courts was invoked to prevent the publication of his book, he was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, in borrowing a shirt from a tavern-keeper at Canandaigua and neglecting to return it. He was taken for trial from Batavia to Canandaigua, where the charge of larceny was dismissed, but he was at once re-arrested on another trivial charge, and on September 11 was imprisoned in the jail of that town. On the night of the twelfth several men called at the jail, paid the debt of two dollars for which he was arrested, and took him away by force in a carriage. That is the last that is known, by the public, of William Morgan. His disappearance soon caused inquiry that grew into a frenzy of excitement, in which the whole community was involved. Indictments were found by the grand jury at Canandaigua against four men who were accused of the

abduction. Eminent counsel was employed to defend them, but three of the four—Chesebro, Sawyer, and Lawson—pleaded guilty without trial, and were sentenced to prison for periods ranging from one month to two years. It does not appear that the truth about Morgan's fate was ever known beyond doubt by the public, but there appears to be good reason to believe that he was taken by three men, in a boat, out on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara river, bound with a rope to weights, thrown overboard and drowned. The original abductors were not his immediate murderers. Morgan had lived in Rochester, and when his abduction transpired residents of this town became the most active in the effort to develop the truth about the event. Thurlow Weed, Hervey Ely, Frederick F. Backus, and Frederick Whittlesey, with others, formed a committee and strove for years to discover who made away with Morgan, and to bring the guilty to punishment. In the Autumn of 1827 the body of a man was found on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Oak Orchard creek, which was claimed by the wife of William Morgan as that of her husband. A woman named Munroe also claimed the body as that of her husband, who had been drowned in the Niagara river in September, 1827. The popular ferment over the tragedy was unabated for years and feeling on the subject became so intense that a national convention, (the first political national convention ever organized in this country) was held in Baltimore in 1830 to nominate a candidate for the presidency as an Anti-mason. William Wirt, the candidate who was nominated, received the electoral vote of Vermont. Popular opinion became so strong against the Masonic order in Rochester that many, if not all, of the lodges in this city surrendered their charters and went out of existence. It need scarcely be said for the information of those now living that the order survived the Morgan incident and again became strong in this locality.



REYNOLDS' ARCADE ABOUT 1835

The seventh census of the village was taken in December, 1826, and the population was 7,669. The first census had been taken in December, 1815, when the population was 331. The seven flour mills here in 1826 ground during the year one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and sixty-nine barrels of flour. The relations that existed between employers and employees in those days, as contrasted with the present time, are well illustrated by the statement that the eighty youth and children who were in 1827 employed in S. S. Allcott's cotton factory "are liberally afforded the advantages of a school five evenings in the week, supported at the expense of the employers." The inhabitants of Rochester had for several years been making history, but it was only in 1828 that any of them thought of writing about what had been done. In that year Everard Peck & Co. published a directory of Rochester, including a sketch of the village from 1812 to 1827. It contained in a small compass a comprehensive history of the village down to the date of its

publication, and rescued from oblivion many facts about early years in Rochester that but for it would probably have been covered by the impenetrable wave of time. The only event of sufficient importance to be recorded in the local history of Rochester, that took place in the year 1828, was the death of Julius, a brother of George Catlin. The young man, who also was a painter, came here, bringing with him a portrait of De Witt Clinton which had been painted for the Mechanics' Institute by his brother. He went to the lower falls to sketch the scene and while wading to an island in the river was seized with what was called "cramps," and perished. No doubt the actual cause of his death was apoplexy, superinduced by the chill of the water.

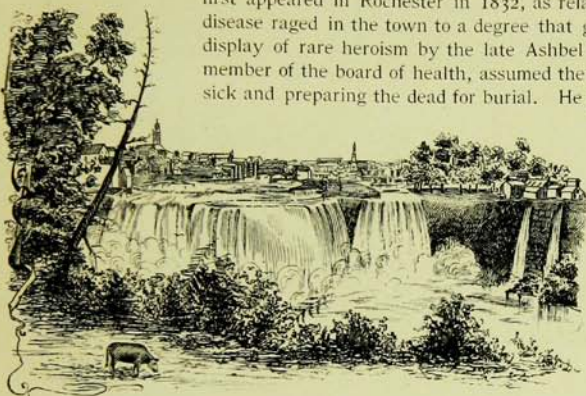
Sam Patch jumped at once into eternity and imperishable notoriety in the year 1829, when he made his famous plunge into the river from the brink of the high falls. On the eighth of November he jumped over the falls in company with a tame bear and was uninjured. Later in the same month he prepared to repeat the performance, but from a scaffold twenty feet higher than the point of his first jump. On the thirteenth of November—it was late to go in swimming—he jumped over the falls at a point on the west side. He struck the water and was never seen again until the following Spring, when his body was found near the mouth of the river and was buried in the cemetery at Charlotte. His fatal leap was witnessed by several thousand persons, and some of the clergymen of that day held the spectators guilty of contributing, by their presence

and encouragement, to Patch's death. Sermons were preached about it and a profound impression was made on the community by the incident. The last wild wolf in the county was killed near Irondequoit bay in 1830, and it is recorded that he took revenge by anticipation and slaughtered countless sheep before he was finally discovered and overcome by a host of armed enemies, who had pursued him for five days. Cholera

first appeared in Rochester in 1832, as related elsewhere. The disease raged in the town to a degree that gave occasion for the display of rare heroism by the late Ashbel W. Riley, who, as a member of the board of health, assumed the task of attending the sick and preparing the dead for burial. He placed in their coffins eighty victims of the pestilence, and ministered unto many more.



JONATHAN CHILD
FIRST MAYOR OF ROCHESTER

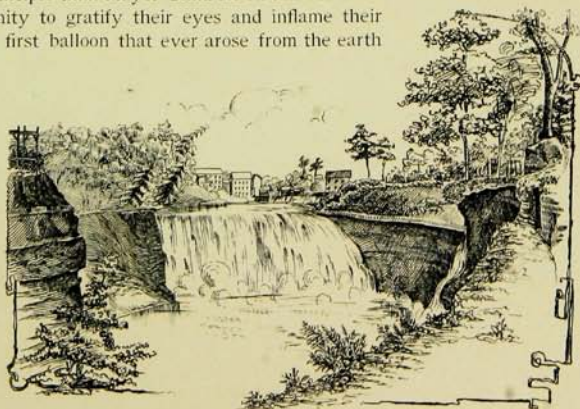


UPPER FALLS IN 1836

Rochester became a city by an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature April 28, 1834. On the first Monday of June following, an election for supervisors and aldermen was held. Three supervisors were elected on a general ticket, viz: Erasmus D. Smith, A. M. Schermerhorn and Horace Hooker. The aldermen and assistants were: First ward—Lewis Brooks, alderman; John Jones, assistant. Second ward—Thomas Kemp-

shall, alderman; Elijah F. Smith, assistant. Third ward—Frederick F. Backus, alderman; Jacob Thorn, assistant. Fourth ward—A. W. Riley, alderman; Lansing B. Swan, assistant. Fifth ward—Jacob Graves, alderman; Henry Kennedy, assistant. The aldermen, on June ninth, elected Jonathan Child, mayor; Vincent Mathews, attorney; John C. Nash, clerk; E. F. Marshall, treasurer; Samuel Works, superintendent; and William H. Ward, chief engineer. When Rochester put on the garb of a city the new dignity must have inspired her people to redouble their efforts toward increasing the importance of the town. Accordingly, in 1834, a steamboat, to carry passengers and tow barges, was built on the upper river, to ply between the city and the towns up the valley, which had theretofore sent freight down the river on flat-boats propelled by the primitive process of poling. The enterprise was not successful and the boat was abandoned after two years. The year 1835 deserves to be remembered in the annals of the city if for nothing else than the fact that the chief magistrate, Jonathan Child, then resigned the office of mayor rather than sign the licenses to sell intoxicating liquor that had been issued by the aldermen. None of his successors in that office has given stronger proof of adherence to principle than Mayor Child did on this occasion.

The citizens, in 1836, had an opportunity to gratify their eyes and inflame their imagination by viewing the ascent of the first balloon that ever arose from the earth in Rochester; a Frenchman named Launriatt was the aeronaut, and the air ship took its flight from a lot on Higham street, now Central avenue, between State and Mill streets. Some hot-heads residing here took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and received liberal contributions from their fellow citizens, who no doubt inspired by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation, desired to extend the dominion of a republican government over the whole continent. Central market was built at this time, on the site of the city building on Front street. The first murder was perpetrated here on the night of October 23, 1837, when Octavius Barron,



LOWER FALLS IN 1836

with two companions named Bennett and Fluett, followed William Lyman, a grain buyer, as he was going home and, between St. Paul and Clinton streets, near Clinton place, shot him dead and robbed him of \$500, which they divided. Barron was executed on June 25, 1838, but his accomplices, through a technicality, managed to escape hanging. Slavery was in existence throughout half the land in those days and the people of Rochester were among the most earnest opponents of the system under which one human being claimed

ownership in another. Myron Holley, who had done the State great service in promoting the establishment of the Erie canal, virtually started the Liberty party in 1839 when he began to publish in this city the *Rochester Freeman*. Some of the enthusiasts, a saving generation in which this city was never deficient, awoke in 1841 to a realizing sense of the fact that the bones of Lieutenant Boyd and Private Parker, soldiers in Sullivan's army, who had been murdered in 1779 by the British and Indians, were lying in neglected graves in the upper valley of the



CENTRAL PART OF BUFFALO STREET, 1840

Genesee. It was a time of quick impulses, and when Henry O'Reilly proposed to remove the bones to Mt. Hope cemetery the idea was at once taken up and a delegation of militia and civilians went by canal to where the soldiers were buried and brought their bones down here for re-interment. August 21, the day on which the ceremony of recommitting the remains to earth took place, was one of great local moment. Governor Seward and staff came here to participate in paying honor, by his presence and a speech, to the memory of the dead, who were buried on "Patriot Hill," now the site of William A. Reynolds' monument in Mt. Hope.

The present aqueduct across the river was finished in 1842 and cost \$600,000. In that year, it is said, two rash young men had resort to the solemn height of the Pinnacle hill for the purpose of washing out, in blood, a fancied stain on the honor of one of them. They fought with leadless pistols, or else the powder was bad, for neither of the combatants was wounded, and their names are not on the roll of fame. Buell avenue, sequestered and pleasing way to the lower river, was opened as a road in 1843, and, by its competition for river trade, was a factor in the downfall of Carthage. Three or four years followed in which little or nothing of present interest took place here. But the town was on the eve of a sensation which was destined to convulse the community, excite the curiosity and concentrate on Rochester the gaze of the whole credulous and wonder-loving world.

It was in 1847 that the Fox sisters, then residing in Hydeville, Wayne county, professed to hear the mysterious noises which soon came to be regarded as communications from disembodied spirits. The family moved to this city in 1848 and their house, on Troup street, soon became the center of interest for a multitude of people who thought that a new oracle was there established to communicate between the earth and heaven. Inexplicable sounds were heard and the phenomenon came to be known as "Rochester Rappings." The subject awoke interest all over the world, and the doctrine of Spiritualism had its origin here and then. In 1848 gas was supplied to the city, the first jet having been lighted on December 13. On June 20, 1850, the corner-stone of the second Court House was laid and that was the last event of much public consequence that transpired in Rochester during the first half of the nineteenth century.



CENTRAL MARKET

During the decade between 1850 and 1860 Rochester grew apace. Commercial prosperity was enjoyed



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF ROCHESTER IN 1853.

by the country, except during the year 1857, and the panic of that year was not of long duration. Agitation for the overthrow of slavery throughout the Union was carried on with the utmost zeal all over the Northern states, and nowhere was there a firmer determination to resist the advocates of the slave mart than in Rochester, which was long the chosen home of Frederick Douglass, the most illustrious chattel ever held in bondage in America. He came here to live in 1847, and at his residence on South avenue entertained John Brown when the latter was planning his Harper's Ferry raid, in which Shield Emperor, a Negro formerly residing in this city, took part. Frederick Douglass, who was from 1847 until 1870 one of the most distinguished residents of Rochester, was born of a slave mother in Tuckahoe, Maryland, about 1817. His father is supposed to have been a Caucasian. When the boy was seventeen years old he was sent by his owner to work in a ship-yard in Baltimore. On September 3, 1838, he escaped from Baltimore and made his way to New Bedford, Mass., where he resumed work as a shipwright, and married a free colored woman whom he had courted while in slavery. In 1845 he wrote his autobiography, which had a great anti-slavery influence. After the publication of the book he went to Europe and delivered lectures. On his return to America he became a resident of this city, where in 1855 he re-wrote the story of his life. He also published a newspaper—the *North Star*—while living here. The signs were portentous, but scarcely one man in a thousand could see that the Nation was rushing to a catastrophe. When the hour arrived for the supreme test of sincerity the soldiers of Rochester sealed with their blood the protest which its agitators had made against the ownership of man by man. The future was not revealed to human eyes and the people of Rochester were following with zest the usual pursuits of peace and prosperity. Daniel Webster, on May 23, 1851, made his "water-fall" speech in Reynolds' Arcade. Jenny Lind sang on July 22 and 24, in Corinthian hall, to audiences that overflowed the hall and crowded the adjacent streets; she gave \$2,500 of the receipts to the mayor to be distributed in charity. Cholera terminated the lives of between four and five hundred residents of the city in 1852. St. Mary's hospital, the first one established in this city, was opened on June 1, 1857. The sensational murder of Charles W. Little, a lawyer, by his wife and her brother, Ira Stout, took place on December 19, 1857, and Stout was executed October 22, 1858. The successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858 was celebrated with a great discharge of fireworks on August 17, and that night a fire broke out on the south side of Main street and burned from St. Paul street to Stone street, causing a loss of \$175,000. William H. Seward, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1858, delivered in Corinthian hall his "irrepressible conflict" speech. De Lave amazed a multitude in August, 1859, by walking over the river on a rope from the west side of the upper falls to the Falls field.

In its customs Rochester was essentially a large village down to a comparatively recent period. Even now, when its character as a city is established firmly enough, some lingering traces of village life can be discovered. The custom of ringing the church bells on every alarm of fire did not altogether fall into desuetude until the present decade, although an extensive and perfect electric fire-alarm telegraph system has for many years been in successful operation here. But Rochester was for twenty-five years a city before it assumed some of the distinguishing marks of an important and progressive municipality. Down to 1859 cows, hogs, geese, ducks and chickens roamed without hindrance through the streets and the grass-eating creatures among them grazed and batted on the sward skirting the sidewalks or in the many vacant

and unfenced lots that were found on almost every street. A long public discussion through the press, and extended debate in the common council, was carried on before the ancient privilege of pasturing cattle in the streets was surrendered by its beneficiaries. Aquatic sports have not flourished on the Genesee river within the city limits during recent years. But until the war for the Union turned the minds of men from consideration of minor affairs and concentrated public attention on Washington and Richmond, there were boat races on the river between the dam and the rapids that absorbed the attention of all in the city who loved sport. The river runs so placidly now that one who did not know the fact would never imagine that its waters were wont to be disturbed by innumerable pleasure craft. The stream was not wide enough to accommodate all the scullers in single, double and six-oared boats who used to strive there for mastery before the cannon in Charleston harbor summoned the young men of the Nation from play. Those famous cricket players, the first All-England eleven to visit America, came here to play in October, 1859, under the auspices of the Rochester Cricket club. The first game was played on the afternoon of Friday, October 21. The leading morning paper said next day: "We are unable to give a report of the playing and do not know that our readers would thank us to do so." Even the names of the players were not published until the third and last game was over. The sport took place on Jones square, which was enclosed by high boards for the occasion, but not over three hundred spectators could be gathered to see a game although the price of admission was only twenty-five cents. In 1860 the first Wide Awake company in the State was organized here. On February 18, 1861, President-elect Lincoln, then on his way to Washington, spoke to a multitude at the Central railroad depot.



CHAPTER III

Rochester During the War—The Volunteers—Oil and Telegraph Bubbles—High Water in the Genesee—A Fatal Riot—The Great Hydraulic Display—Parnell in Rochester—Astronomical—The Semi-Centennial Celebration—The Last Bear—Birth of the First White Child—A Shocking Revelation—The Great Sham Battle—An Era of Loan Associations—The Bell Telephone Company Vanquished—A Terrific Explosion.



DURING the four years following the fall of Fort Sumter the war overshadowed all ordinary events throughout the land, and it might be said that, while the struggle to save the Union continued, little of public importance took place in Rochester that was not related to the issue of that conflict. The ordinary pursuits of men had to be carried on, but the subject that occupied all minds was the movement of armies. Rochester was among the earliest to respond to the call for volunteers, and from the first general engagement at Bull Run to the last before Lee's surrender, there was seldom a battle in which some Rochester organization was not engaged. Even those who were children in the years of the war can never forget how the supreme object of saving the Union was paramount in the life of the city. The sound of the shrill fife and the spirit-stirring drum of recruiting detachments that marched through every street, can never fade from memory. The city was practically a camp. Scattered among the wards were little canvass tents in

which representatives of the Nation received the names of men who desired to aid with their rifles in maintaining in its supremacy the Flag of the Union. Martial music was heard day and night and speakers urged enlistments. Men in the uniform of the volunteer were seen everywhere, and temporary camps were established on the north and south sides of the city. Whenever a great and signal victory was won, such as the taking of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg or New Orleans, the public demonstrations of joy were almost excessive. Church bells were rung, cannon were fired and the sky was set ablaze with fireworks. More sombre scenes became common soon after the war opened. Men who had been wounded in battle began to arrive home, and appeared in public on crutches. In other instances those who gave up their lives on the field were brought home for interment. It was the fate of war that some of the most worthy and promising of the thousands who went from Rochester to the defense of their country should fall in the strife. When their remains were brought back to be interred among the dust of their kindred every possible honor was paid to them that respect for their patriotism could suggest. The city is not likely ever again to see such demonstrations of public sorrow for the departed as were witnessed at the funerals of soldiers who fell fighting for the Union.

Nearly five thousand volunteers entered the Union army from Rochester and its immediate vicinity. The first regiment to depart for the seat of war was the Thirteenth, which started for Elmira May 4, 1861, and came home May 2, 1863. The One Hundred and Fifth regiment, organized in this city and Le Roy, was mustered into service at Le Roy November 16, 1861.

The One Hundred and Eighth regiment was mustered into service August 18, 1862, and returned to Rochester June 1, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fortieth regiment was mustered into service at Camp Fitz John Porter, September 13, 1862, and started for the South September 19. It was mustered out of service June 3, 1865, and came home June 6.

The Third Cavalry, which entered the service in the Fall of 1861, claims the distinction of being the first volunteer cavalry organization mustered into the United States service.

The Eighth Cavalry was organized in the Fall of 1861, and remained in service until July, 1865.

Four companies of the Twenty-First Cavalry were enlisted in Rochester. The regiment was mustered into service in the Fall of 1863, and remained until after the close of the war.

The Twenty-Second Cavalry, largely recruited in this city, was mustered into service in February, 1864.

The Fourteenth Heavy Artillery was mustered into service in the Summer of 1863.

Battery L First New York Light Artillery, Reynolds's Battery, started from Rochester for the South in September, 1861, and came back to Rochester June 17, 1865.

The Eighteenth Light Artillery, Mack's Battery, was mustered into service September 13, 1862, and was mustered out July 20, 1865.

Those regiments and batteries named above are the principal organizations that were distinctively composed of Rochester volunteers. But many other commands received large accessions of recruits from Rochester and Monroe county. Among the bodies which included many Rochester men were the Twenty-First, Twenty-Sixth, Twenty-Seventh, Twenty-Eighth, Thirty-Third, One Hundred and Fifty-First, Sixth, and Twenty-Fourth, infantry regiments; First Veteran Cavalry; Eleventh Battalion of Artillery; Twenty-Sixth Battery; Fiftieth Engineers; and Sixty-Seventh, Seventieth, Seventy-Eighth, Eighty-Ninth, Ninety-Fourth, One Hundred and Fourth, and One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth, infantry.

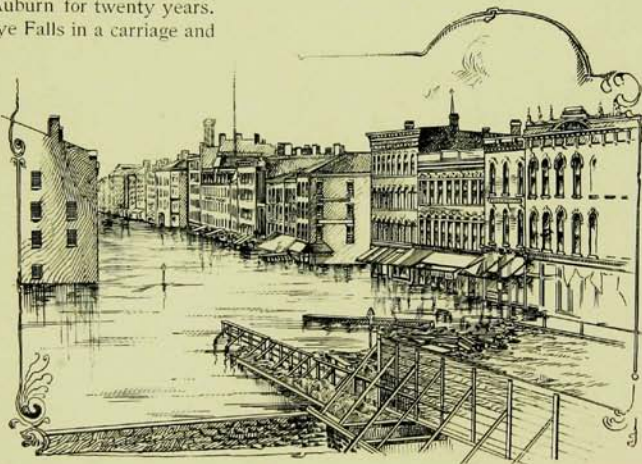
Of the record made by Rochester soldiers no more need be said here than that they took part in many of the bloodiest battles of the war and were regarded as among the bravest of the brave.

Large fortunes and small ones were suddenly made and lost by residents of Rochester who speculated in oil and in Western Union Telegraph stock in 1863-4. Proximity to the Pennsylvania oil field led to the extravagant speculation in oil by Rochesterians, and while some of them realized largely from the wells, a still greater number, and they mainly in moderate circumstances, lost the savings of years in ill-considered investments. The Rochester speculators in Western Union stock who were on the winning side of the market had more success in holding their gains than had those who made fortunes in oil. Nearly all of the latter lost their money almost as quickly as they got it, while those who judiciously disposed of Western Union have in many instances, on departing this life, left to their heirs fortunes of magnificent proportions, which exhibit no tendency to take wings and vanish. On February 1, 1864, the City hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

There have been two uncommon floods in the Genesee river within the memory of men still living. Not many remain who remember incidents of the first one, for it was in the year 1835, and little is known about it except that the water arose high enough to reach the Reynolds arcade and carry away a bridge that was across the river between the lower and second falls. The second memorable flood was that of March, 1865, which carried away part of the Erie railroad bridge and the whole of the Central railroad bridge. The water ran over Main street on the night of the seventeenth and on the next day was four to five feet deep at the junction of State and Main streets. Boats were carrying food to or rescuing people in the buildings surrounded by water, and the pavement was washed away on some of the more exposed streets. A channel twelve feet deep was cut down Front street. The water ran into the canal and overflowed its banks in the Second and Ninth wards, where streams in the streets ran raging like mountain torrents. During the three days in which the high water prevailed it washed away several wooden buildings, and did extensive damage to many stone and brick structures. The rear walls of manufactories on Brown's race were carried out and a brick building which stood next to the water, at the southwest corner of Main street bridge, was totally destroyed, the structure and contents falling into the river and street. A street car from Main street was carried over the falls. The streets which used gas for illuminating purposes were in darkness while the flood continued, for the gas works on Mumford street were under several feet of water. The publication of newspapers was suspended, as the offices were surrounded by water to a depth of several feet. The flood reached its highest point at noon of Saturday, March 18. The streets that were then wholly or in part under water included Buffalo, State, Front, Exchange, Allen, Platt, Center, Furnace, Factory, Aqueduct, Mumford, Market, Exchange place, Fitzhugh, Frank, Sophia, Spring, Troup, Jones, Brown, Erie, West, John, Washington, Kent, Oak, Warehouse, Dean, Hill, Julia, Prospect, Atkinson, Adams, White, Lyell, Bolivar, Graham (Saratoga avenue), Grape, Magne, Charles, Canal, Spencer, Lake avenue, Cliff, Mt. Hope avenue, Clifton, Litchfield, Court, South avenue, Comfort, Alexander, Jefferson, Lorimer, Romeyn, Madison, Edinburg, Glasgow and Greig. The damage to public and private property was estimated at the time to be \$1,000,000, but that is probably much too high. Many narrow escapes from drowning were experienced, and rumors of death prevailed, but there was no evidence adduced that any loss of life took place.

Plowing by steam was done for the first time in the State of New York on November 26, 1868, when an

engine, invented and built by Owen Redmond, of this city, was tested on the Monroe county fair grounds, demonstrating the success of an invention that may yet effect a change in the art of tilling the soil. The year 1872 opened with a tragedy. A negro named Howard violated a young white girl, and, on his arrest, was placed in the jail, which then stood on "the island" between Exchange street and the river, a few rods south of Court street. An angry mob gathered in the vicinity intent on lynching the culprit. The Fifty-Fourth regiment was called out to defend the jail, and was stationed on Court street. On the night of January third the rioters provoked the soldiers, who fired a volley, killing two men and wounding five others. Those who were killed were lookers-on who had taken no part in the riot. Subsequent proceedings in the case were scarcely creditable to the State of New York and its dignity. A secret session of the court of Oyer and Terminer was held at night. Howard, whose face had been whitened with chalk, was smuggled into court and induced to plead guilty, whereupon he was sentenced to the State prison in Auburn for twenty years. That night he was taken to Honeoye Falls in a carriage and on the next day was lodged in the prison at Auburn, where, if we mistake not, he was murdered by a fellow convict. At the Fall election of 1872 Susan B. Anthony and several other women assumed the privilege of voting. The corner-stone of the City Hall was laid with Masonic ceremonies on May 28, 1873. On February 18, 1874, the Holly branch of the water-works system was publicly tested, and the spectators saw what is claimed to have been the grandest display of artificial hydraulics that has ever taken place on earth. Thirty fire-streams were thrown on Main street, simultaneously; a four-inch stream was thrown to a height of two



FLOOD, MARCH, 1865

hundred ninety-four and four-tenths feet; a four-inch stream was thrown horizontally four hundred and sixty-five feet, and a five-inch stream was thrown to a height of two hundred and fifty-six feet. The Rochester Driving park was opened in 1874. The City Hall, which cost \$337,000, was completed in 1875. The Centennial year of the Republic was opened in Rochester by proceedings that might have led dwellers on the other spheres to assume that mankind had lost its reason. The mingled din of tin horns, bells, cannon, steam whistles and fireworks burst on the night, and no one slept. Roscoe Conkling, at the Republican State convention held here in September, 1877, spoke of George William Curtis as a "man-milliner." Charles Stewart Parnell came here on January 26, 1880, and as a result of his visit the Monroe County Irish National Land League Relief association was organized on February 1, 1880. About three years later it changed its name to the Irish National League of America. Under this title the society gave active assistance to the movement for political and land-law reform in Ireland led by Parnell. The society sent over \$25,000 across the Atlantic in aid of its cause and distributed large numbers of documents in America and Europe. It continued in active operation until the death of Parnell. Probably the highest bid ever made at an auction sale in this city was received in January, 1881, when Walston H. Brown offered \$600,000 for the State Line railroad and became owner of the property. In 1883 the Warner observatory was finished and Dr. Lewis Swift, Rochester's most famous astronomer, was installed in the first suitable place for astronomical observations that he had ever occupied, his star watches having previously been kept on the bare ground or on the roof of a cider-mill. The excellent telescope that was set up in the observatory cost \$13,000, which was contributed by residents of Rochester. Dr. Swift in 1894 moved to California and took with him his space-piercing instruments.

When, on June 9, 1884, the City of Rochester became fifty years old its people gave demonstrations of joy at the event to a degree surpassing all previous exhibitions of public felicity witnessed in this city.

Preparations to celebrate the occasion had been in progress for nearly a year. The mayor and common council joined with private citizens in a determination to glorify the town, and the united effort of the people was crowned with success. The festivities began at noon on June 9, at which hour a salute of artillery was fired, bells were rung, steam whistles were sounded at high pressure and the air was made to vibrate with noise. Streets and buildings had been decorated, and thousands of visitors came to the city from other places. Literary exercises were held in the City Hall, which could not contain all who sought admission. The mayor, Cornelius R. Parsons, presided. The vice-presidents were ex-Mayors C. J. Hayden, John Lutes, N. C. Bradstreet, George G. Clarkson, D. D. T. Moore, Charles W. Briggs, Michael Filon, Henry L. Fish, Nicholas E. Paine and James Brackett, with many elderly men who were early residents of the city. The proceedings were opened by Mayor Parsons in a short address and Rev. James B. Shaw offered prayer. Letters of congratulation were read from the mayor and councillors of Rochester, England; Frederick Douglas; Mayor Banks, of Albany, and Montgomery H. Rochester, of Cincinnati. Formal addresses were then delivered by Charles E. Fitch and George Raines; an original poem was read by Rev. Joseph Allen Ely and

short speeches were made by Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. C. Riggs. That night there was a great display of fireworks on the Driving park, where twenty-five to thirty thousand persons were congregated. Governor Cleveland and staff arrived the following morning to take part in the day's proceedings and were escorted by the mayor and several military organizations to the Powers hotel where the mayor made an address of welcome to the Governor, who responded. After dinner Mayor Edson, of New York, spoke briefly in tendering the congratulations of the metropolis. In the afternoon there was a parade of private citizens, organized bodies, school children, firemen, industrial exhibits, etc., which was estimated to be four miles long, and which took two hours and five minutes to pass the principal stand, in front of the Court House, where the Governor and other distinguished visitors reviewed the procession. After the line



THE OLD NATIONAL HOTEL

went by the invited guests from abroad and some two hundred residents of the city repaired to the Powers hotel, where they enjoyed a banquet. The toasts that were drunk and those who responded to them were: "The State of New York," Governor Cleveland; "The United States," Alfred Ely; "The City of Rochester," General Ashbel W. Riley; "Our Sister Cities," Mayor Edson, of New York; "Pennsylvania," Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia; "Our Educational Institutions," President Anderson of the University of Rochester; "The Clergy," Bishop McQuaid; "The Judiciary," Judge Macomber; "The Bar," William F. Cogswell; "The Press," William Purcell; "Municipal Government," Mayor Low, of Brooklyn; "Our Dominion Visitors," Mayor Boswell, of Toronto; "The Business Interests of Rochester," William N. Sage; "Horticulture and Floriculture," Patrick Barry; "Our Veterans," Colonel H. S. Greenleaf. The gentleman who was to have responded to "The Ladies," did not attend the dinner, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, of London, Ontario, a pure Iroquois and a great-grandson of a sister of the Indian chief Joseph Brant, responded to the toast. The celebration was concluded that night with a display of fireworks on the central streets.

During the months in which preparations were going forward for the semi-centennial celebration, more than common interest was revived regarding early times in Rochester. There were still surviving a few of the early residents of the village. Those among them who had a clear recollection of interesting events in the remote past were interviewed, and in some cases recalled incidents worthy of preservation. Henry E. Rochester, a son of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, who came to Western New York with his father in 1810, when he was four years old, said in an interview: "Wolves and bears and deer, besides smaller game, were abundant in our woods. After we came here a bear ventured into the village and stole a pig from Whitney's distillery, down in that part of the village called Frankfort in honor of Frank Brown. The villagers were aroused and pursued him into what is now the town of Gates, where they killed him. Venison in those days was an abundant meat in our markets." Mr. Rochester was in 1884 the oldest lawyer in the city. He had a distinct recollection of La Fayette's visit, and described the General as "a tall fine looking man of sandy complexion."

One historical fact of uncommon interest was established in consequence of the semi-centennial celebration, and calls for mention here: It has been generally assumed that James S. Stone, son of Enos Stone, was born in what is now the Fourth ward of this city in 1810, but Mr. Stone has settled the question by stating that he was born in the town of Boyle (now Brighton) and was brought to Rochester by his parents when but two weeks old. There is an unverified tradition that a son was born here, between 1796 and 1802, to Colonel Fish, who had charge of the Indian Allan mills. Another tradition has it that in 1810 George H. Evans, a retired sailor, built a cabin in the woods near the site of St. Mary's hospital, and that a son was born to him in 1811. But at present the strongest claim to the distinction of being the first of the white race to begin life in Rochester, is made for Robert Chism Schofield, who was beyond question born near the site of Ebenezer Allan's mill, April 1, 1812, and to whom also belongs the distinction of being the first white child born on the Hundred-acre-tract, as related in a previous chapter. Mr. Schofield, who in 1884 was a resident of Freeport, Illinois, said in a letter published in *The Post Express* of July 26, 1884, that he was born in a "rustic building hastily constructed to accommodate the workmen who built the first bridge across the Genesee river." Mr. Schofield and his wife came on a visit to this city in the Summer of 1884, and in an interview published in *The Post Express* on August 19, said that at the time of his birth his parents found shelter in a house which stood on the stone ridge near the west line of Aqueduct street, and was occupied by two other families. Colonel Rochester requested Mr. Schofield, senior, to call his son "Rochester," and offered to give the boy fifty acres of land if his request was complied with. The elder Schofield was inclined to accept the offer, but as a boy was born to another family a short time after the birth of Master Schofield, and the father of the second child asked that his son be endowed with another fifty acres, Mr. Schofield declined to call his boy Rochester. The Schofield family left Rochester when Robert was three years old. He was married in Gerry, Chautauqua county, in 1830, and in 1844 went to Illinois. He ascertained particulars about the place of his birth, etc., from his mother, who survived until 1857.

Many events transpired in 1884 that were of a permanently interesting nature. An investigation of charges against officials at the House of Refuge was made in February by a committee of the Legislature, and it was found necessary to institute extensive reforms in that institution. A storm in which the wind attained a velocity of seventy miles an hour prevailed on May 2. On August 14 ghastly but conclusive evidence was made public in *The Post Express* that cannibalism had existed among survivors of the Greeley Relief expedition. That newspaper, with the consent of his relatives in this city, had the coffin disinterred in which the remains of Lieutenant Kislisbury, of the expedition, had been buried in Mt. Hope, and it was seen that the flesh had been cut from the bones. He had died of privation. The American Society of Microscopists held a convention here from August 19 to 22. The Army of the Cumberland held a re-union here in September, at which General Philip H. Sheridan was present.

The year 1885 was nearly a month old when the community was astonished, on January 29, to hear that John Dennis, Jr., a reporter, had been sent to jail by the order of a justice of the Supreme Court for refusing to reveal the source of a certain statement which he had published in the *Democrat and Chronicle* of January 27, regarding an effort to tamper with a jury in a criminal trial. Mr. Dennis remained incarcerated for nearly twenty-four hours, but continued steadfast in his original determination not to disclose the name of his informant. The Grand Jury, before whom he had refused to answer questions, adjourned, and the Court, without subjecting him to further pains and penalties for his silence, released the contumacious witness. On May 16 it was announced that the Citizens' Street Railroad company had been incorporated to build a new line of railroad in this city. The new company never established any tracks, but its promoters ultimately obtained control of the old street car lines and changed the motive power from horses to electricity. The corner-stone of the United States Government building on Fitzhugh and Church streets was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremony September 9.

Notwithstanding the zeal of Rochester in supporting the War for the Union, and the number of its sons who fought in the battles of that conflict, it was twenty-eight years after the close of the struggle before a monument was erected in this city to the memory of its soldiers and sailors. Many years elapsed between the date when it was first proposed to erect a monument and the completion of the work. The effort to raise funds dragged along for several years and so little public interest was taken in the project that there was a prospect of its failing altogether. But veterans of the war at last determined that they would make a final rally for a monument. One of many plans proposed for obtaining funds to carry out the work was to enact a sham battle. The suggestion was well received and committees were appointed to make all arrangements for the event, which took place on the Rochester Driving park, September 15, 1885, under direction of General John A. Reynolds as chief marshal. The weather was fine, although a little rain fell during the

maneuvers, which were observed by twenty thousand spectators, and gave them a most realistic picture of an actual battle. Infantry, artillery and cavalry were engaged, and nothing but bloodshed was wanting to complete a series of events that go to make the pomp and circumstance of man-destroying war. The engagement opened in the afternoon, with the Union forces under command of Colonel S. S. Eddy and the Confederates under command of Colonel James S. Graham. The Union troops consisted of the Old Thirteenth, Parma Veterans, O'Rorke Post, Eighth Separate Company, Lamberton Legion Select Knights, Uniformed Patriarchs, Reynolds's Battery, Mack's Battery, Rochester Light Infantry, Greenleaf Guard and Emmet Guard. The Confederate forces included O'Rorke Post Drill Corps, Peissner Post, Powers Post, Marshall Post, Knights of Calvin, Independent Geneva Battery, Flour City Zouaves, Florence Cadets, Rochester Cadets, Powers Rifles, and Rochester Uniformed Degree Camp. Thirty thousand rounds of ammunition were fired by the infantry, and the artillery also burned a great deal of powder. From this battle over five thousand dollars was realized for the monument fund, and its success was so pronounced that a second sham battle was fought for the same purpose on July 4 of the following year. But the last one was not as interesting or as profitable as the first. The new jail was opened October 7, and the Mechanics' Institute was organized.

The reference department of the Reynolds library was opened to the public on January 5, 1886. Savings and Loan associations were organized here in such numbers during that year that many people seemingly thought that the philosopher's stone had at last been found, and that membership in a Loan association was the key to wealth. Upwards of a hundred Loan associations existed here when public faith in the idea was strongest. The first Loan association in Rochester was organized March 22, 1852, but soon expired. The plan was revived in 1871, but it was about fifteen years later that the institution got a firm footing in the city. Four members of the Salvation Army were arrested in 1886 for marching, singing and playing musical instruments in the streets. On trial in the police court they were sentenced to pay fines, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned in the penitentiary. They went to prison, but an appeal was taken and the upper court ordered them to be discharged, on the ground that anybody has the right to march and sing in the streets. A storm which caused unusually high water on the south shore of Lake Ontario prevailed April 6 and did extensive damage. Agitation for the establishment of the Saturday half-holiday was carried on vigorously in 1886. This was the year in which citizens of Rochester distinguished themselves and set an example to the world for successfully opposing intended imposition by a powerful private corporation. The Bell Telephone company, of Buffalo, had established a telephone exchange here and rented instruments at a fixed rate. Nearly a thousand of them were in use, for which the corporation was receiving over \$50,000 a year. In October the company announced its intention to abandon the plan of charging a fixed rent and substitute a toll system in which the user would pay a certain sum for each message sent. There was an immediate and general protest made against the action of the company, which, however, persisted in its resolution to force the new system upon the people. Public meetings were held; the Common Council and Executive Board revoked every privilege that had been granted to the company to erect poles or stretch wires through the streets. The People's Telephone association was formed and included over six hundred individuals and firms who had been in the exchange. The association resolved to discontinue the use of the Bell telephones at noon November 20, and never again to use them until the company should agree to accept terms satisfactory to the association. Promptly at twelve o'clock mid-day, November 20, upwards of seven hundred telephone renters ceased to use their instruments. For over a year the controversy between the parties continued. The recalcitrant citizens set about to introduce another style of telephone as a substitute for the Bell. In October, 1887, the manager of the Bell company testified before a committee of the Legislature that there were only one hundred and thirty-three telephones in use in Rochester at the time, and that there had been nine hundred and sixty-six in use before November, 1886. The controversy was not closed until May 12, 1888, and the result was a victory for the people on every material point that had been in dispute. Proposals to establish public parks had been made occasionally for many years before, but it was in 1886 that their advocates became importunate. In 1887 the city was for a time agitated by promoters of new street railroad projects. The Rochester City and Brighton Railroad company, which owned the only street car lines in the city, found itself confronted by two rival companies. One of them was the Electric company, which established the electric line to Charlotte on the Boulevard, and the other was a corporation which avowed its intention to establish a cable railway in certain streets not at the time provided with cars.

The year 1887 had nearly passed without leaving any conspicuous mark on the record of events in the city when an accident happened that carried with it more elements of tragic interest than are often found combined. This was the naphtha-gas explosion in the afternoon of December 21. The flood of 1865 affected

a greater area of the city, and the Lantern works fire, hereafter referred to, caused a greater loss of life, but neither of these events was so much out of the order of nature as the explosion. The cause of this disaster was the accidental escape into a sewer of fifteen thousand gallons of naphtha which the Vacuum Oil works was sending, by an underground pipe, from the refinery, between Mansion street and the river, to the Municipal Gas company's works on Canal street, between West avenue and the Erie canal. The pipe which conveyed the naphtha was accidentally broken near Atkinson street by a blast, in trenching for a sewer, and the naphtha escaped undetected into the trunk sewer which runs parallel with the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad and through Platt and Mill streets to the river. The gas from the volatile fluid was ignited in a manufactory on Platt street, between State and Mill streets, and began at once to explode with terrific violence all along the line of the sewer from where it debouches, near the foot of Factory street, to a point nearly two miles distant. Explosions also took place in sewers connected with the main one. Man-hole covers were blown off at various points and flames leaped high in the air wherever they could find an exit. Appalling sounds were heard at intervals along the sewer, underneath the surface of the streets, as though a subterranean discharge of artillery was in progress. Following quickly on each reverberation volumes of flame would belch from the adjacent openings, like as from the mouth of monster cannon or from the fissures of a volcano. These horrid sights and sounds continued for two hours. The greatest pecuniary damage, and the only loss of life, was caused at the lower end of the sewer. Three flour-mills—the Washington, the Jefferson and the Clinton—were destroyed by the explosion of gas or by the fire that ensued. The Jefferson mill was blown down by the explosion and the Washington and Clinton mills were burned. Three men were killed almost instantly and two others received fatal injuries, while many more persons, including women, received injuries more or less serious. A coroner's jury held the Vacuum Oil company responsible for the accident, and in civil suits that were brought against it verdicts were given for heavy damages.

Loan associations had flourished here to such an extent during the two or three years preceding 1888 that the city was looked upon throughout the country as the fountain-head of the business and the first state convention of loan associations ever held in this State met here May 17, 1888. Bishop Cox, on May 26, ordained at St. Luke's church the first deaconess who ever received the order in this city. The project to store the waters of the Genesee at Portage received an impetus in June, when a committee from the Chamber of Commerce made a visit to the site of the dam and reported favorably on the proposal. Seth Green, eminent as a sportsman and pisciculturist died August 20, aged seventy-one. His achievements in the art and science of fish propagation won for him world-wide fame and established his title to rank among the men of mark who have lived in Rochester. The Central-Hudson Railroad company, in the Fall of 1888, established the station at Center park.

On the night of November 9, 1888, occurred the most appalling loss of life by fire that has ever taken place in the city. That was the date on which the Gorsline building, situated at the brink of the upper falls, was burned, causing the death of thirty-four men. It was a brick structure of seven stories and was occupied by a company which manufactured steam gauges and lanterns. Sixty persons were employed in the factory and were working nights. Nearly all were engaged on the upper floors, and when the fire broke out below, at 7:15 o'clock, the smoke ascended and gave them the first notice of danger. The flames spread rapidly and while some of the workmen saved their lives by throwing themselves from the windows into life blankets, or by descending ladders put up by the firemen, five were killed by jumping to the ground. The greater number of the lost were suffocated and burned. The site of the burned building was the spot from which Sam Patch made his fatal leap over the falls. Maps of land for public parks were placed on file in the County Clerk's office by the Park commission December 1, 1888.

Telephone connection between this and distant cities was made early in 1889. The larger breweries were sold to an English syndicate in the first quarter of the year. The first dog show ever held in the city opened March 19. A speculative effort to establish a new cemetery within the city lines caused a spasm of excitement in the Spring and Summer. The most serious strike of workmen that ever took place here began April 3, when the drivers on the street cars almost unanimously quit work. Other employees of the railroad company became involved and there were occasional scenes of riot on the streets for over a month. The railroad company did not try to run its cars at night from the beginning of the strike until April 12. On the night of the thirteenth a mob gathered in the vicinity of the company's barns on North Clinton street and a riot took place, for participating in which fifty men were arrested. The disturbance came to an end May 8, when most of the drivers made application for re-employment. But the strike was not "declared off" until June 3. On November 9 the Rochester City and Brighton railroad was sold for

\$2,175,000 to the syndicate which now owns the Rochester railway. There was a general belief that the office of County Clerk of Monroe County was a very lucrative one under the old system of collecting fees, but the public did not learn how much the incumbent received annually for his services, until November 19, when the first annual report of a salaried clerk was sent to the Board of Supervisors and it was seen that the net income averaged \$20,000 a year. Russian influenza, or *la grippe*, reappeared here in December after the city had enjoyed immunity from it for forty years.

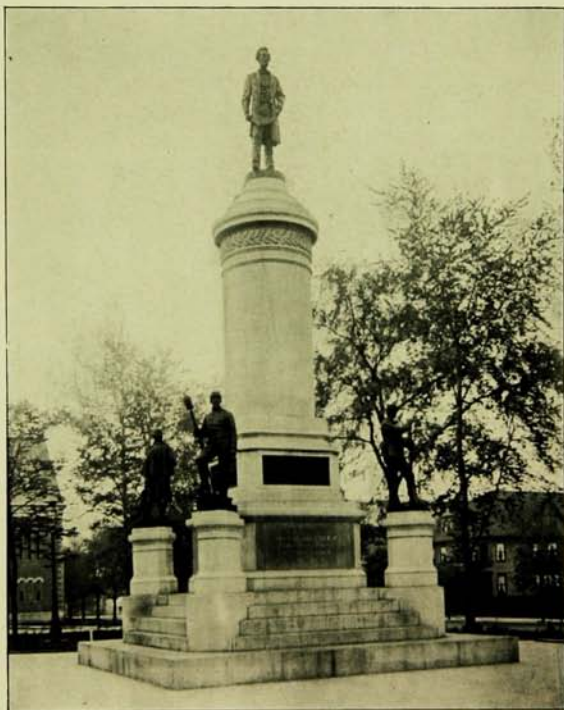
The year 1890 opened with a tempest in which the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, on January 13. A deficiency of \$160,000 in the accounts of the City Treasurer was made public February 15. Dr. Martin B. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester, died February 26 at Lake Helen, Florida, aged seventy-five. Dr. James B. Shaw, pastor of the Brick church for nearly fifty years, died May 8, aged eighty-two. Members of the Rochester base ball club were arrested on June 9 for playing ball on the Sunday previous, in Irondequoit. Their arrest put a stop thus far to professional ball playing on Sunday in that town.

The Monroe County Sportsmen's association was organized January 2, 1891, and in the following March brought four thousand quail from Tennessee for the purpose of stocking this county. The experiment was not successful. St. Mary's hospital was badly damaged by fire February 16. False work under Platt street bridge was suddenly carried away by ice just as fifteen men got off it, February 18. A general "lock-out" of clothing cutters was announced on March 7 and continued until March 31. Post-office business was transacted for the first time in the new building of the United States government on March 30. The Rochester post-office had been located in Reynolds' arcade from 1829 until its removal to the Government building. Previous to its location in the arcade it was in other buildings on the same site that were owned by Abelard Reynolds. Rev. Thomas James, a Negro who claimed to have been born in slavery, at Canajoharie, this State, in 1804, died April 18. In his autobiography Mr. James said that his mother was sold and separated from him in this State when he was eight years old, after which he never saw her. He, too, was sold twice, but when seventeen years old, ran away from his last purchaser. In this city he learned to read and in 1828 taught in a school for colored children. About 1829 he began preaching. He is believed to have been the last of his race born in slavery in New York. The first session of the United States Circuit Court to be held in the new Government building was opened May 12, Judge Alfred C. Coxe presiding. On June 16 several societies of women made application to the trustees of the University of Rochester for the matriculation of their sex. The gasometer of the Municipal Gas company located on Canal street, exploded July 15. The New York division of the League of American Wheelmen opened their annual meeting with a parade here August 19. St. Bernard's seminary was dedicated August 20. The Rochester Railway company began the use of transfer tickets October 5.

The people of Rochester, excepting a handful who had prior information of the scheme, first became aware on January 19, 1892, that instead of sixteen wards into which the territory of the city had been divided, it was thereafter to have twenty wards. The change was to be effected by a bill introduced in the Legislature the day before. Under it the boundaries of the wards of the city were changed and the numbers were transposed. The measure had not been discussed publicly nor was it desired by a majority of the people. By a clause of the bill the term of office of the aldermen then holding office came to an end and successors to them were to be chosen at the following Spring election. The change of boundaries and numbers in the first five wards caused so much dissatisfaction that the original boundaries and numbers were restored by the Legislature February 16, 1894. The political advantages which the promoters of the scheme hoped to gain were not realized. Riverside cemetery was established. The west end of Clarissa street bridge fell April 6, carrying six persons into the water, but all were saved. Abram S. Mann, the first auditor of Rochester, was appointed to office April 30. Work on the East Side trunk sewer began in April.

The monument in Washington square, erected to the memory of soldiers and sailors from Rochester who served their country in the war for the Union, was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1892. The community seemed determined to make amends for its procrastination in providing the monument by celebrating, with the utmost magnificence, the accomplishment of the event. The dedicatory ceremonies took place at the monument in the afternoon and were attended by a multitude of people, thousands of whom lived out of the city. A column led by veterans of the war began to move at two o'clock and an estimate of the number in the procession made it ten thousand. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New York, were guests of the city on the occasion and each spoke when the monument was unveiled. The other speakers at the dedication were General John A. Reynolds, President David J. Hill, Senator Cornelius R. Parsons, and Mayor Richard Curran. Samuel H.

Lowe read an original poem and prayer was offered by Rev. L. T. Foote. The monument is of granite and consists of a shaft of a single stone set on a pedestal, the base of which is twenty-one feet square. A bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, of heroic size and weighing four thousand pounds, surmounts the shaft, and stands facing north. Four allegorical figures stand on pedestals at the corners of the base. The figure on the northwest corner represents infantry; that on the southwest, the marine; that on the southeast, cavalry; and that on the northeast, artillery. On each side of the die is a bronze panel in bas relief representing battle scenes. An enlarged copy of the great seal of the State of New York is set in the west side of the monument and a copy of the obverse side of the great seal of the United States is set in the east side. The inscription on the north side is as follows: "To those who, faithful unto death, gave their lives for their country. 1861-1865." The south side bears these lines: "We were in peril; they breasted the danger. The Republic called; they answered with their blood." "We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain." The total weight of stone in the monument is given as 461,599 pounds. Its height is forty-two feet and its cost \$26,000. The movement to build it was initiated March 4, 1881. On June 1 these articles were placed in the corner-stone of the monument: History of the Rochester Union Grays, prepared by George W. Fisher, secretary. A collection of bronze and nickel cents from children of public school No. 26. Bronze medal of the monument, presented by H. Taylor, medalist, of Philadelphia; manuscript of the poem composed by Samuel H. Lowe, and read by him at the dedicatory ceremonies; a proof set of gold and silver coins of 1892; General Grant medal; presidential medals of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison; an allegiance presidential medal, an emancipation medal, and a Seward and Robinson medal, commemorating the death of Lincoln; copies of newspapers containing accounts of the dedication; presidential and other medals, thirteen in all furnished by E. O. Leech, director of the mint, and a copy of the city directory. Leonard W. Volk, of Chicago, designed the monument.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

Mortimer F. Reynolds, founder of the Reynolds library and of the Reynolds laboratory at the University of Rochester, died June 13. He was born in this city December 2, 1814, and was the oldest son of Abelard Reynolds. A new idea for a ship railway was made public on August 2 by an anonymous Rochester projector who proposed to form a track of steel plate on which to propel a tank-car carrying the ship. The American Microscopical society began its three-days' convention on August 9. The First and Eighth Separate companies went to Buffalo August 17 owing to a strike of railroad employees at that place. Seven prisoners in the new jail broke out and escaped on September 24, thereby disclosing a vulnerable point in that institution. Governor Flower and other State officers passed through the city on the canal October 5, while making an inspection of that waterway. It is said to have been the first time that a governor has been here on such a mission since De Witt Clinton's trip in the *Young Lion of the West*, on October 27, 1825, mentioned in a previous chapter. The first survey for the West Side sewer was made in the Summer and Fall of 1892.

Plans for the Mechanics' Institute building were accepted October 21. The Rochester Bar association was incorporated November 30.

The Rochester Historical society occupied the Lyceum theatre January 23, 24 and 25, 1893, and gave evening entertainments and one matinee, in which historic incidents of early times in the city were re-enacted. A report by State Commissioners Evan Thomas, Charles McLouth and John Bogart was made to the Legislature February 6 recommending the establishment of a water storage reservoir on the Genesee river near Mount Morris. The East Side branch of the post-office was opened April 1. During the Spring of 1893 the city began to draw water from artesian wells in Brighton in order to supplement the supply from Hemlock lake. On Sunday, June 25, the Spanish caravels, *Santa Maria*, *Pinta* and *Nina*, full-sized models of the ships in which Columbus made his voyage of discovery, came up the lake and entered the harbor at Charlotte where they were visited by forty thousand persons. The vessels remained two days and then continued on their way to the World's Columbian exhibition. The Viking ship came from the east by the Erie canal on the



SECOND MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

morning of Sunday, July 2, also on its voyage to Chicago. It was expected here in the evening of July 1 and thousands were on the canal banks to see it, but it did not arrive until four o'clock the next morning, departing two hours later. An event transpired on July 5 that might well be recorded in letters of gold if that would serve to perpetuate its memory longer than would the baser material of which letters are commonly made. On that day a man entered the office of the Rochester German Insurance company and handed four thousand dollars to the secretary, explaining that it was money that had been wrongfully obtained from the company. The visitor was unknown in the office and is believed to have been an agent for the person to whom the still, small voice of conscience spoke with such irresistible and unusual force. The incident was such an uncommon one in the experience of financial corporations that when the story was made public in the newspapers, expressions of incredulity were neither few nor whispered, and the company was at the trouble of publishing affidavits to the truth of the facts stated. A storm exceeding in severity any on the lake at this port within the memory of man, prevailed on August 29. Several vessels and lives were lost off the harbor. Miss Helen E. Wilkinson was admitted to the University of Rochester on September 20 and was the first woman to enjoy the privilege. George H. Harris, anthropologist and historian of the Genesee

country, died October 6, aged fifty years. No one survives him who did so much to rescue from oblivion facts of interest about the aboriginal inhabitants of Western New York. On October 16 a stone was set in the new Court street bridge, on the south side fifty feet from the west end and ten feet below grade. It contains newspapers, books, pictures and medals, some of which may not be reduced to dust when the box containing them is opened. Among the enclosures was a photograph of the old bridge as it appeared after the accident of February 18, 1887, when a storm caused the fall of two spans of the structure and the death of a young woman who was crossing the bridge when it fell. The stone was put in place by Nicholas Brayer, one of the contractors who built the bridge. Monsignor Francisco Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto and Apostolic delegate to the United States, came to this city November 10 and made a visit to Bishop McQuaid.

The first public trial of electricity as a power for propelling canal boats was made in the forenoon of November 18, 1893, on the Erie canal between this city and the village of Brighton. The boat was the *Frank W. Hawley*, and the apparatus by which the power was applied was put in by the Westinghouse



NEW MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE

company, of Pittsburgh. Electricity was conveyed to the boat from the Rochester Railway company's lines by overhead trolley wires, to which an arm extended from the boat. The boat was propelled up and down the canal for a distance of two miles. Governor Flower and other officers of the State, and many spectators from other cities and thousands from Rochester, were present at the exhibition trip; a private trial of the boat was made the night before. Such was the real or feigned distress among the poor during the Fall and Winter of 1893-4 that several measures for their relief were carried out. The mayor of the city even sent a wagon about the streets gathering cast-off clothing from the charitably disposed for distribution at the City Hall among needy applicants. The unusual distress was ascribed to the industrial depression then prevailing throughout the United States in consequence of vicious financial legislation and interference with the laws of trade.

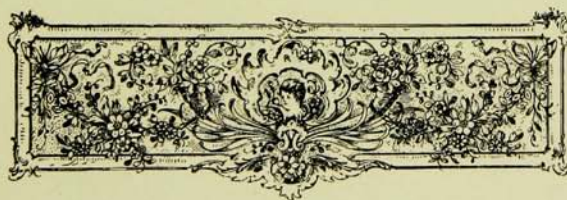
On February 9, 1894, representatives of the State Board of Health made examination of horned cattle in this vicinity to ascertain if they were suffering from tuberculosis, and finding that the disease existed among them, five head were killed. The site for the new police station was chosen February 13. The contract for building the new Court House was awarded February 15 for \$235,343. Darius Perrin, who had lived in

Rochester eighty-two years, died March 15. Mr. Perrin was born in Perinton, January 15, 1804, and came to Rochester early enough to cross the Genesee on the stringers of the first bridge constructed at Main street. He also heard the roar of cannon when the British fired upon Charlotte in the war of 1812. He was sheriff when the first execution of a capital sentence in Monroe county was carried out. The Genesee Valley Forestry association initiated a movement in the Spring for the extirpation of noxious caterpillars, when it offered prizes for the destruction of cocoons. School children engaged in the work with enthusiasm and in the course of two months several millions of cocoons had been gathered and destroyed. The boy to whom the first prize was awarded received credit for burning 3,038,713 cocoons. The work of demolishing the old Court House had been in progress for several weeks and on April 20 the corner-stone was opened and its contents were examined. The most interesting thing it contained was a parchment scroll that was originally placed in the corner-stone of the first Monroe county Court House, which was dedicated September 1, 1821. The writing on the scroll was legible, with the exception of two or three words. The Genesee Valley Fish and Bird Protective and Propagating association began the breeding of pheasants in this neighborhood. Individual communion cups were first introduced here in the Summer, by Rev. George F. Love, pastor of the North Baptist church. On June 12 the city entered into a contract with a company, organized for the purpose, to have the garbage disposed of by a process of burning. The amount of garbage that has been gathered annually in the city of late years is estimated at thirteen thousand tons, and the sum which the city agreed to pay annually for its disposal, for ten years, is \$28,970.50. The report of the civil engineer who had been appointed by the State to make a survey for the storage reservoir on the river at Mount Morris, was made public July 2. His estimate of the cost of a dam one hundred and thirty feet high, which would store 7,100,000,000 cubic feet of water, was \$2,600,000.

The corner-stone of the new Court House was laid on July 4 in the presence of a large assemblage. George W. Aldridge, mayor of the city, was president of the day, and when the ceremonies began delivered an address. Rev. Warren C. Hubbard then offered prayer, after which a chorus of six hundred school children sang "America." James G. Cutler then read the Declaration of Independence and the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner." George Raines delivered the formal address. "Speed Our Republic" was next sung by the children and the rest of the ceremony was carried out by the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Part of their ceremony consisted of pouring corn, wine and oil on the corner-stone. The following articles were placed in the stone: Map of the village of Rochester in 1820; list of the building committee of the Board of Supervisors, the names of the architect, contractor, carpenter, and heating and ventilating contractor; set of 1894 silver coins; aluminum medal of Lincoln; aluminum medal of Grant; list of employes of the post-office; list of officers from the corner-stone of the original Court House; list of employes in the County Clerk's office and in the County Treasurer's office; the annual report of the State Industrial school, 1894; four Indian arrow-heads; list of officers and members of Rochester Bar association; list of officers of the Monroe County penitentiary; list of officers of the Rochester Historical society; memorial of D. D. S. Brown; publication of the Rochester Historical society, 1892; constitution of the Genesee Valley club; two constitutions and by-laws of Continental lodge, I. O. O. F., 45; City Charter, 1844; piece of cloth from lining of Grant's casket; souvenir of Old Gray's, 1881; officers and members of the Police force; public school manual, 1893; by-laws C. J. Powers post, 1894; constitution and by-laws of Monroe Chapter, O. E. S.; constitution and by-laws Rochester City Cadets; block of wood from the original Court House; officers and members of Exempt Firemen's association; life members of Yonondio lodge, 163 F. and A. M.; report of Rochester Savings bank; Rochester city directory of 1894; proceedings of Board of Supervisors, 1893, 1894; directory of city of Rochester, 1850; O'Reilly's *Sketches of Rochester*; city directory of 1844; directory of 1827; forty-third report of New York Baptist union; report of Rochester Orphan asylum, 1894; catalogue Rochester Theological seminary; annual report of the Mechanics' Institute; roster of soldiers of the war from Monroe county; *Birth and Development of the Understanding*, by William Cox; *History of Monroe County*, by McIntosh; *Daily Graphic*, 1888; daily papers of Rochester; *Union and Advertiser* Year Book, 1894. The Court House is built of granite and is fire proof. Its front on Main street is one hundred and forty feet and its depth is one hundred and sixty feet. The structure is four stories high and has a sub-basement. It is of the Italian renaissance style and J. Foster Warner was the architect. A. Friederich & Sons were the builders.

Professor Herman L. Fairchild, of the University of Rochester, who had been making a thorough geological survey of Monroe county, stated on August 9 that he found Turk's hill, in Perinton, to be the highest point of land in the county, its elevation being nine hundred feet. Incidentally he said that Irondequoit bay was the outlet of a preglacial stream and that the hills along its borders are all that remain of the deposit with

which it was choked when it was buried under the water of Lake Iroquois, (Ontario), which was then two hundred feet deeper than it is at present. A dealer in orchids, from London, was here in September and in an interview said that a specimen of the flower known as *cyripedium stonoi platytaenium* was valued at \$5,000. Another called *cyripedium callosum*, of which he exhibited a representation, had, he said, a market value of \$1,750. The value of this flower lies in its rarity, its color being green and white. Flowers of the same species but of purple color are worth only one dollar each. The connoisseur said that William S. Kimball had in his collection an orchid which he valued at \$1,000. It is a light yellow flower without spots and with a margin of white. Water flowed through the new conduit into Mount Hope reservoir for the first time October 3 and dispelled apprehensions, which had been entertained for several years, that the city was in danger of suffering severely from lack of supply. The question of establishing a public market, which had been brought up at intervals for several years, received rather more than ordinary attention this year, but at present seems to be little nearer realization than it ever was.





WEST MAIN STREET IN 1884



MAIN STREET: ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY

PART SECOND

ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY

WHEN the State of New York took the last census of Rochester, in 1892, the population was found to be 144,834. As the annual increase for several years has been about five thousand, the total number of inhabitants must now be over 150,000. Its rank by the United States census of 1890, was twenty-second. It is the fourth in population of the Empire State, only New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo exceeding it in magnitude and importance. It is the county seat of Monroe county, which has a population of over 200,000, and forms the thirtieth congressional district. The area of the city is 11,200 acres. The real estate in Rochester is valued at \$98,753,050, and the personal property at \$6,195,816. The city debt in 1894 was \$7,621,000, and the tax levy was \$1,740,000. The Genesee river, flowing through the town from south to north, divides its area into two almost even parts, the First, Second, Third Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards being on the west side of the river and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards being on the east side. The Genesee river, which derives its name from the Indian for *Pleasant Valley*, rises in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and after running through the counties of Alleghany, Livingston and Monroe and skirting Genesee, in this State, enters Lake Ontario, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from its source. The river is navigable for schooners from the boundary line of the city on the north to the lake, a distance of four miles. At high water the flow through the city is over one thousand million cubic feet per day, and at a low stage it has fallen to thirty-eight million cubic feet. The perpendicular descent of the river within the city is at least two hundred and fifteen feet, and in its course it forms three falls, one of ninety-six feet in height, one of twenty-six feet and a third of eighty-four feet. Besides these are three rapids.

The banks of the river within the city, above the upper falls, are low. Below the falls they are one hundred to two hundred feet above the stream. The Erie canal enters on the northwestern quarter of the city and, after passing through the center, runs out on the southeast. The city is bounded on the north by the towns of Irondequoit and Greece; on the south by Chili and Brighton; on the east by Irondequoit and Brighton; and on the west by Gates and Greece. The principal parks are Genesee Valley, Seneca and Highland. The first named is on the south side of the city and is divided by the Genesee river, its area is 324.16 acres; Seneca park, on the north of the city, and also divided by the river, contains 213.19 acres; Highland park on the southeast has 59.07 acres. The total area of the three is 596.42 acres, exclusive of the river, which gives seventy acres of water in Genesee Valley park and one hundred and fifteen acres in Seneca park. Nineteen acres in Highland park were a gift to the city from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. Within the city lines there are several smaller public grounds commonly called squares; they include Jones square, Brown square, Washington square, Franklin square, Mechanics square, Center square and Caledonia park. They are from two to seven acres in area. The care of all these is hereafter to be entrusted to the Park commission, which was created in 1888 and at first had jurisdiction over the three large parks only. The land in Seneca park cost the city \$143,588.41; that in Genesee Valley park cost \$96,232.25; and that in Highland park cost \$16,988.00. The length of the streets is about two hundred and

eighty miles, and there are sixteen miles of alleys. The City Hall, built of stone, is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in length; eighty feet in width and four stories in height. The tower is one hundred and seventy-five feet high. The streets are lighted by electricity, which was first applied here for illuminating purposes in 1882.



SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET

There are now in the city 77.57 miles of street-car track exclusive of the line to Charlotte, which has 8.76 miles. Rochester contains the Custom House for the Port of Genesee, which district extends on Lake Ontario from Pultneyville to Oak Orchard. The

receipts for the last fiscal year were \$206,067.37. The main office of the United States collector of Internal Revenue for the twenty-eighth district of New York is situated here. The gross receipts of the Rochester post-office for the last fiscal year were \$339,256.24; the net receipts \$211,995.64. The total number of pieces of mail distributed during the year was 40,727,220. Of this 26,694,120 was first-class matter. Seventy-five carriers are employed. The city has nine ordinary highway bridges crossing the river; viz., At Elmwood avenue, Clarissa street, Court street, Main street, Andrews street, Central avenue, Platt street, Vincent place and Driving Park avenue. The Erie canal aqueduct also serves as a foot bridge, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western; New York Central; and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads each has a bridge.

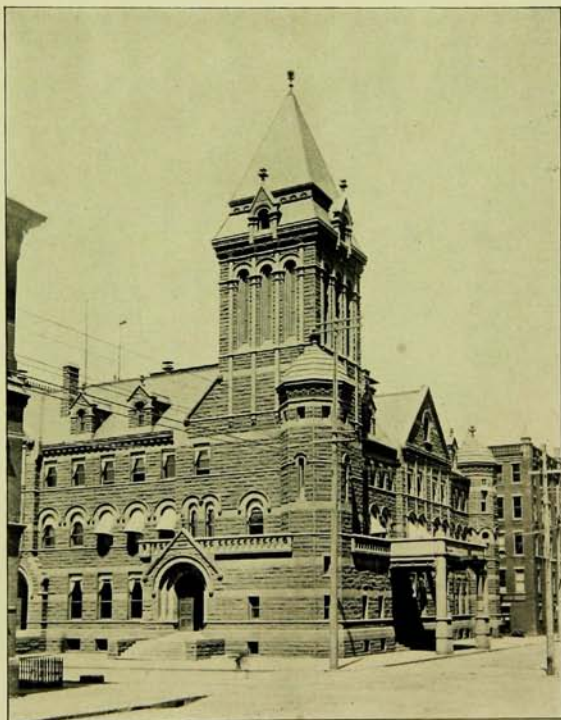
Few, if any, cities on the American continent are more favorably situated in a geographical sense than Rochester. Lake Ontario, the waters of which are visible from some of its streets, has a marked effect in tempering the climate, as it serves to redress the rigor of Winter and moderate the fervor of Summer. The mean annual temperature is 46.92° F.; of Summer months 70.77°; of Winter 25.88°; of Spring and Autumn 46°. The geographical situation of the city is, latitude N. 43° and 8'; longitude W. 77° and 42'. The lake also constitutes a watering place of sanitary and æsthetic value to the people. Six lines of railroad form communication between the city and the lake, and as three of them are exclu-



LIVINGSTON PARK

sively for the transportation of passengers, the extent of the fair-weather travel that supports them is necessarily large. Irondequoit bay, three miles from the city on the east, and Braddock's bay and the ponds in the town of Greece, ten to fourteen miles distant on the west, all connected with the city by railroad,

provide secure and pleasant resorts where the people can enjoy aquatic or piscatorial sports as freely as though their homes were on the sea shore. The Genesee river also invites those who enjoy boating to sail on its winding waters, which are navigable for pleasure craft from near its fountain-head to Lake Ontario. Below the city the Genesee admits lake steamships and consequently communicates, by way of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the ocean. It cannot, however, be said of the people of Rochester and their river as the Father of History said of the Persians: "They never defile a river with the secretions of their bodies, nor even wash their hands in one; nor will they allow others to do so, as they have a great reverence for rivers."—The Genesee is obliged to carry off all the sewage of the city. Rich and well-cultivated farming land surrounds the city on every side, affording to the town the advantages of having a prosperous rural community for neighbors. The beauty of the landscape that is in view on any road out of the city may not have a market price, but there can be no reasonable doubt that it is of untold value to every possessor of a well-balanced mind in the community. There are in the city six large libraries, four of which are free. The Reynolds library, now housed in the arcade, was founded by Mortimer F. Reynolds in 1884, as a free public library. It contains thirty thousand volumes and is open from ten A. M. to ten P. M., except on Sundays and holidays. The Central library is free to all inhabitants of Rochester over ten years of age who obtain a permit from a school commissioner. It receives \$3,000 from the city and \$1,200 from the State, annually. The number of books for circulation is about twenty thousand. The library is in the Free Academy building and is open from nine A. M. to six P. M. The University of Rochester library, in Sibley hall, contains twenty-eight thousand volumes which are open to the public for consultation from nine-thirty A. M. to five P. M., daily except Sunday. The State Law library, in the Court House, contains sixteen thousand volumes which the public may consult freely. It is open from eight A. M. to five P. M. There are in the city three theatres; the Lyceum, opened in 1888, is fire-proof; the Cook Opera house and the Academy of Music are commodious resorts. Two of the several hotels are fire-proof and afford the traveler every comfort that can be expected at an inn. The capacity of the water-works, drawing from Hemlock lake, is 22,000,000 gallons a day, or enough to supply a city of 250,000 population. The water is distributed through two hundred and fifty-seven miles of pipe. In addition to the railroads running to pleasure resorts, seven of the great lines traverse the city; viz., The New York Central and Hudson River; West Shore; New York, Lake Erie and Western; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; Lehigh Valley; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg; and the Western New York and Pennsylvania.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING

With such natural and acquired advantages as are indicated in the foregoing summary, it is not wonderful that Rochester should be a prosperous and growing city. The waterfalls which originally led to the settlement of people at this point still remain an important factor among the conditions that tend to promote the welfare of Rochester. Nor does it admit of doubt that when a storage dam is established on the river above Mount Morris, as in time one must be, it will add vastly to the wealth and population of the town.

But even without an increase in the available water power the industries of the city are in a flourishing condition. The great industry that originally engaged most capital in the early days still maintains a leading place among the arts, for Rochester flour is as well known in the markets of the world as it was before the opening of the plains of the Northwest to tillage brought a formidable rival into competition with the Genesee valley. As raiment is, next to food, the chief requisite of civilized man, it is natural that the manufacture



SOUTH FITZHUGH STREET

of clothing should go hand in hand with that of flour, and it augurs well for the stability of Rochester's commercial standing that the making of shoes and of clothing constitutes such important branches of its industries as to engage millions of dollars capital and thousands of employees. Nurseries and tobacco manufactories have flourished here from an early date, and are still among the more important industrial interests of the city. Distilleries were established during the village days of the town and the production of whiskey continues to employ a great deal of Rochester money. The brewing of lager beer and ale is carried on to an extent that is exceeded by but few cities in the United States; thirteen breweries are now in operation. A large force of men is employed in the manufacture of furniture, and artificers in the metals construct machinery and articles of ultimate use in countless variety and of high quality. Optical instruments of world-wide celebrity are manufactured. The climate is peculiarly favorable to the growth of seeds, and their preparation for market has long been conducted here on an extensive scale. Visitors to the city seldom fail to speak in terms of highest praise of the beauty of its general aspect. From many points on the streets and bridges, and from all the towering buildings, landscapes of rare interest are in view. By taking an elevator to the upper stories of the principal commercial buildings in the business

center, one can gratify the eye with a most refreshing prospect, including hills and plains, woods and waters. The streets that have not been given over to business are usually well provided with shade trees which, whether in verdure or denuded of leaves, adorn the scene. Within the past ten years a great architectural improvement has taken place in the principal streets. Before that little attention was given to embodying beauty as well as utility in structures devoted wholly to commerce; but now, when a costly building is planned, the architect is not allowed to omit features that will please the beholder's sense of beauty and harmony.

Over one hundred newspapers have been started in Rochester, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies. Only five dailies now survive. In order of age they are the *Union and Advertiser*, democratic, afternoon; the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, republican, morning; *The Post Express*, independent, afternoon; the *Rochester Herald*, democratic, morning; the *Times*, republican, afternoon. The *Sunday Morning Herald* and the *Star* are published weekly, and there are several weeklies and monthlies devoted to special subjects.

Five institutions are provided for the care of the sick and injured. They are Rochester City hospital, St. Mary's hospital, Rochester Homœopathic hospital, Hargous Memorial Hahnemann hospital and the Infants' Summer hospital. The Church Home, an Episcopal institution, shelters girls and women; the Home of Industry, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic church, assists girls and women; the Home for the Friendless is supported by evangelical churches. There are five orphan asylums.



CIVIL ENGINEERING

BRIDGES

THE first bridge constructed across the Genesee river in Rochester was of timber and stood, as heretofore stated, where Main street crosses the stream. It was commenced in 1810 and finished in 1812, at a cost of \$2,000, paid by the counties of Ontario and Genesee. In 1824 the Main street bridge was rebuilt by Elisha Johnson at a cost of \$6,000. The stone bridge now over the river at Main street was started in 1855 and opened to travel in 1857. Its cost was \$60,000. An extension of sixteen feet in its width was added in 1862-3 at an expense of \$24,369.72.

In 1855 work was started on the construction of a suspension bridge over the river from the foot of McCracken street (now Driving Park avenue). It cost \$25,000, and, after standing seven months, fell at three o'clock on the morning of April 21, 1857, owing to an accumulation of snow.

By far the most interesting bridge in the city is that across the river at Driving Park avenue. Its situation is amid the most picturesque scenery, and the structure is itself a rare and beautiful piece of engineering. It was built by John F. Alden, and was opened to public use on December 1, 1890. Its cost was \$125,000. The total length of the bridge is seven hundred and seventeen feet. There are on the west end two approach spans ninety-three feet in length each and one span on the east end one hundred and three feet in length. The arch has a span of four hundred and twenty-eight feet, which is said to be the third largest in the world. The roadway is two hundred and twelve feet above the bottom of the river. The depth of the main arch span at the center is fourteen feet and at the ends eighty-two feet, and it has a vertical rise of sixty-eight feet at the center. The estimated weight is 1,800,000 pounds, and the pressure on each of the four pieces of masonry on which the arch rests is calculated at five hundred and fifty tons. The roadway is twenty feet wide and the sidewalks are eight feet wide each. It is built of iron and the arch is of the three-hinge variety. The contract for its building was let in March, 1889. The site of this bridge is that on which the Carthage bridge stood and is also the point at which the suspension bridge crossed.

The original bridge across the river at Clarissa street was of timber resting upon stone piers, and was built about 1843. In 1862 an iron bridge was substituted for the former, and in 1892 a steel-truss bridge was built after designs by City Surveyor J. Y. McClintock, at a cost of \$49,586.50.

In 1836 the first bridge across the river at Andrews and Mumford streets was built, but in 1857 a second one had to be put up. It stood until taken down to make room for the present stone bridge, which was constructed in 1893 at a cost of \$67,242.68. The builders were Ellsworth & Grant, and the plan was by J. Y. McClintock.

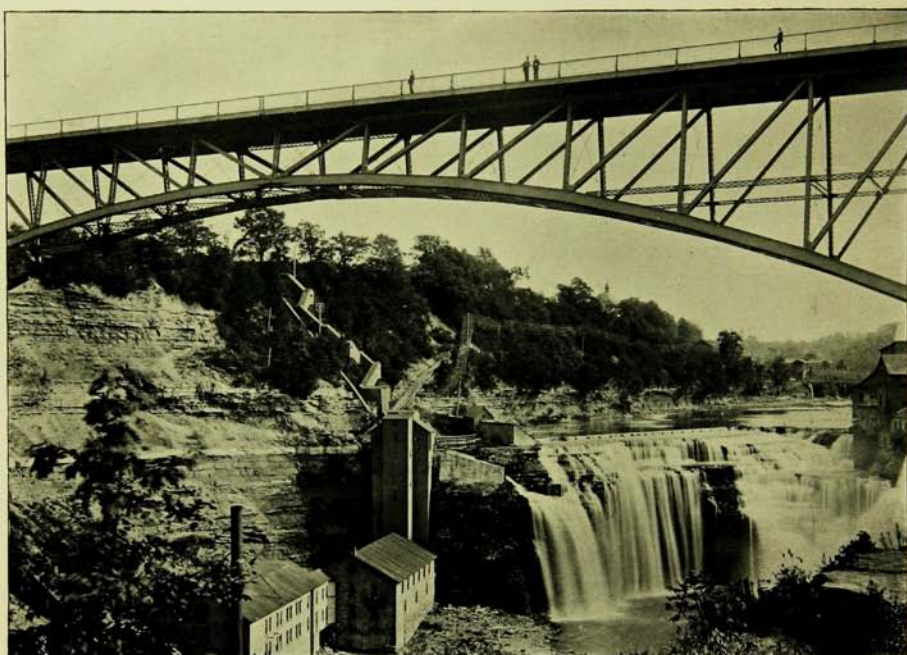
The first bridge built across the river at Court street was constructed in 1826. In 1858 an iron bridge was put across in place of the wooden one and it served the public until removed to make way for the present stone-arched bridge, which was built in 1892-3, at a cost of \$150,000, by contractors Brayer & Albaugh and Lauer & Hagaman, after designs by J. Y. McClintock.

The bridge at Vincent place was built in 1872-3 by the Leighton Bridge company at a cost of \$173,560.55.

The iron bridge over the river on the line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad was built in 1887.



UPPER FALLS AND N. Y. C. R. R. BRIDGE



LOWER FALLS AND DRIVING PARK AVENUE BRIDGE

In 1892 a steel-truss bridge was completed across the river at Platt street by John F. Alden, after designs by L. L. Buck.

The wrought-iron bridge across the river at Central avenue was built in 1883 by the Rochester Bridge and Iron works at an expense of \$47,938.89.

Elmwood avenue bridge was completed in 1888 by the Groton Bridge company at an expense of \$36,519.

The swing-bridge over the canal on Exchange street was built in 1869 and cost \$8,800.

There have been several bridges over the canal on the line of West Main street; in 1875 a swing-bridge was put in there to take the place of bridges at West avenue and Caledonia avenue; it was replaced in 1889 by the present lift-bridge, which cost the State \$31,401.53.

In 1891 the lift-bridge over the canal at Caledonia avenue was constructed by the State at a cost of \$12,571.36.

In 1879 the lift-bridge over the Erie canal at Allen street was built by the city at a cost of \$6,000.

The lift-bridge over the canal at Smith street was built by the city in 1879 at a cost of \$5,319.80.

The lift-bridge over the canal on Brown street was built by the city in 1882 and cost \$13,758.86.

Lyell avenue lift-bridge was built by the city in 1883 and cost \$12,180.99.

Plymouth avenue lift-bridge was built in 1888 at a cost of \$16,497.88.

Rowe street lift-bridge was built by the State in 1892 at a cost of \$11,998.44.

SEWERS.

Previous to 1834 the length of public sewers in Rochester was about a mile and a quarter; they were of stone box style. At the close of the year 1837 the length of sewers had increased to three and four-tenths miles. At the close of 1894 the total length of completed sewers in the city was one hundred and eighty-two miles. The cost of sewers constructed in Rochester in the period between and including 1876 and 1894 was approximately \$2,500,000.

The East Side trunk sewer was commenced in May, 1892, for the purpose of providing an outlet for the sewage on the east side of the river which had previously been discharged into streams running into Ironde-

quoit bay. The sewer extends in crescent shape from a point sixteen hundred feet north of the lower falls to a point south of the Erie canal, a distance, following the line of the sewer, of eight and six-tenths miles. It was planned by Emil Kuichling and constructed under the direction of Oscar H. Peacock.

The West Side sewer was designed to furnish an outlet for draining part of the city west of the Genesee river, and certain lands in Gates.

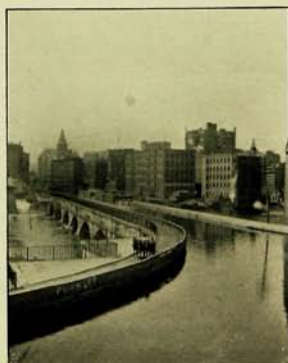
STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Up to the year 1837 there had been four miles of McAdam pavement and eleven miles of brick sidewalks laid in the streets of Rochester. At the close of April, 1894, there was over one hundred miles of improved streets in the city, divided as follows: Medina stone pavement, 25.6 miles; Medina block, 0.944 miles; Trinidad asphalt, 10.605 miles; Sicily rock asphalt, 5.6 miles; Vulcanite asphalt, 6.686 miles; block asphalt, 0.708 miles; cobble-stone, 0.723 miles; brick, 3.531 miles; cedar block, 0.73 miles; McAdam, 24.016 miles; gravel, 20.336 miles. The length of unpaved streets is one hundred and seventy-eight miles, and the length of the alleys is sixteen miles.

CANALS

A survey for the Erie canal was made through the village of Rochester in September, 1819. In August, 1821, the contractor commenced building the first aqueduct over the river: it was situated nearly on the line of the present one, the east end being a little north of the point where the present structure connects with the east bank of the river. The material was red sandstone, and the structure was eight hundred and four feet in length and had eleven arches. It cost \$83,000 and was completed October 3, 1823. The present canal aqueduct was commenced in 1837 and completed in 1842 at a cost of \$600,000. The grey limestone of which it is built was quarried at Split Rock, N. Y. The engineers in charge of the work were Nathan S. Roberts and M. M. Hall. The enlargement of the Erie canal in this vicinity, except the doubling of the locks, was completed in 1857. The total cost of the enlarged canals of the State was \$44,465,404. The principal engineers employed on this section of the canal who remained residents of Rochester were: John D. Fay, Daniel Richmond, Orville W. Storey, J. Nelson Tubbs, John Bisgood, Byron M. Hanks and Daniel Marsh.

The Genesee Valley canal, which crossed West avenue from the south on a line with the tracks of the present Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, and joined the Erie canal, was projected in 1824. Work on its construction did not begin until 1837 and it was only in 1856 that it was finished to Olean, its southern terminus. It was abandoned as a navigable stream in 1878 and the State's right in the property was sold in 1880 to the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad company. The canal engineers were: Frederick C. Mills, Henry S. Dexter, Jerome B. Stillson, Daniel Marsh, S. V. R. Patterson, George D. Stillson, Burton W. Clark and Daniel McHenry.



THE AQUEDUCT

RAILROADS

The Rochester Canal and Railroad company was organized in 1825 to construct a horse railroad from the east end of the aqueduct to the head of river navigation below the lower falls. The work was commenced in 1831 and completed in 1833 at a cost of about \$10,000 a mile. The cars were hauled by horses hitched tandem. The company's office was on the site of *The Post Express* building. The line was not used after 1843. David S. Bates located the track.

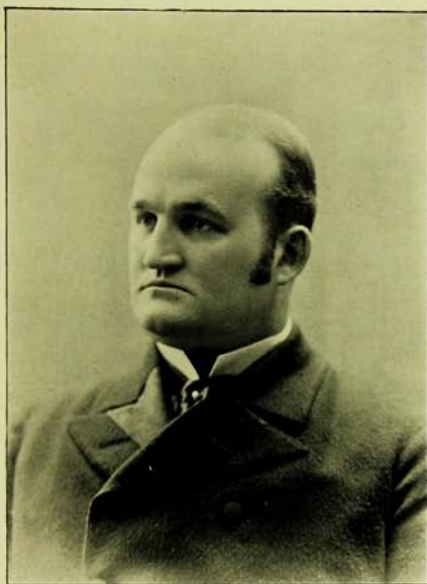
The Tonawanda railroad was the first one running out of Rochester on which a locomotive was used; it was completed from this city to South Byron in 1834, to Batavia in 1836 and to Attica in 1842; Elisha Johnson surveyed the line; the terminus of the road in this city was at a point on Buffalo street, now West Main street, a hundred feet east of Elizabeth street; the line ran from that point along the north bank of the canal to the vicinity of the present N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. four-track bridge over the canal, where it crossed and continued west on the line now followed by the main line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Batavia. On April 4, 1837, the first mixed train ran on the road, and on May 3, 1837, the first regular passenger train ran from this city to Batavia; in 1852 the road was opened to Buffalo. The Auburn and Rochester railroad was commenced in 1838, opened to Canandaigua September 10, 1840, and completed to Auburn in October, 1841; its cost was \$1,012,783; Robert Higham was chief engineer and Simon Traver resident engineer. The Rochester and Syracuse railroad, now the main line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.,

was chartered in 1850 and completed in 1853. The Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad, organized in 1834, was extended to Rochester in 1852; Azariah Boody was the contractor. The Rochester and Charlotte railroad was opened in May, 1853. The New York Central Railroad company, organized May 17, 1853, absorbed the Auburn and Rochester; Rochester and Tonawanda; Niagara Falls, Lockport and Rochester; Rochester and Syracuse; and Rochester and Charlotte companies. The Rochester and Genesee Valley railroad, now leased by the N. Y. L. E. & W., was commenced September 30, 1852, and opened to Avon in 1854; McRae Swift was engineer. The Rochester and State Line railroad, now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, was commenced in 1872, opened to Le Roy in 1874, to Salamanca in 1878, and to Punxsutawney in 1882; C. S. Masten and John E. Child were engineers during its construction to Salamanca; William E. Hoyt has been chief engineer ever since. The Rochester and Ontario Belt railroad, now the Rochester branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, was commenced in 1882 and opened in 1883; A. J. Grant was chief engineer. In 1883 the West Shore railroad made connection with this city over the Western New York and Pennsylvania track; but in 1886 it came under control of the New York Central management and its trains began running through the station of the latter. The Rochester and Glen Haven railroad, projected in 1887 by F. S. Minges, William S. Foster and William C. Gray, was completed as a steam road June 9, 1889, at a cost of \$207,927.06; William C. Gray was engineer; its length is 3.482 miles. The Genesee Valley Canal railroad, extending from Rochester to Olean, now a part of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, was commenced in 1881 and completed in 1883; Robert Bell was engineer. The Rochester City and Brighton railroad, a horse-car line, was commenced in 1863 and in July of that year the first car ran on the State street and Mount Hope avenue line; Cyrus Beardsley was its engineer; the work of superseding horses by electricity for propelling the cars began in 1890 and the change was completed in 1893, under the direction of engineers Le Grand Brown and Houston Barnard. The Rochester Electric Railway company was incorporated in 1888 and opened its line to Charlotte July 3, 1889; C. C. Derr was engineer. The Rochester and Irondequoit Railroad company began work on its road to Summerville in 1893 and commenced running cars, by electricity, in July 1894; Houston Barnard was engineer. The Rochester and Honeoye Valley railroad, now part of the Lehigh Valley railroad system, was incorporated in 1888 and opened to travel in 1892; the line was located by engineers A. P. Bovier and Le Grand Brown. The Rochester and Lake Ontario railway was incorporated and opened in 1879.

In January, 1881, a contract was entered into by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company and a commission representing the city of Rochester, in pursuance of which the tracks of that company across the city were elevated. The work was commenced in March, 1882 and completed in September, 1883, at a cost of \$1,726,617.62. The contractors were: James Smith, mason work; Craig, Rafferty & Yeomans, earth-work; Alden & Lassig and Cheeny & Marcellus, bridges; George N. Thompson, train-house. Charles H. Fisher was engineer. The commission consisted of Patrick Barry, George C. Buell, Emory B. Chace, Frederick Cook, H. H. Craig, Frederick Goetzman, James H. Kelly, William Purcell, James E. Booth, Martin Briggs, Freeman Clarke and Charles J. Hayden.

WATER-WORKS

A Rochester Works company was incorporated in 1835 to supply the city with water from springs that existed near what is now Mount Hope cemetery, but it did no work. In 1852 another company was organized with the same name as the above, to bring water to the city from Honeoye creek. No work was done by this corporation until 1867, when it began to lay wooden pipe from Smithtown, on Honeoye creek, to this city, and during the following five years laid a quantity of sheet-iron and cement pipe in several streets of the city. No water was ever brought to the city by the company. The sum of \$800,000 is said to have been expended on the work. In 1872 the city was authorized by act of the Legislature to procure a supply of water for domestic and fire purposes from Hemlock lake. The work was commenced in 1873 and completed in 1876 at a cost of \$3,182,000. The commissioners under whom the work was done were: Roswell Hart, Edward M. Smith, William H. Bowman, Charles C. Morse, Gilman H. Perkins, P. M. Bromley, John Bower, Maurice H. Merriman and James C. Cochrane. J. Nelson Tubbs, was chief engineer; Isaac F. Quinby, consulting engineer, and Emil Kuichling, principal assistant engineer. In 1893 work was commenced on a second conduit to Hemlock lake, and in 1894 it began to convey water to the city. The line has a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons daily. Emil Kuichling was chief engineer, with Gaylord Thompson and Edwin A. Fisher as principal assistants. The cost of the new line, including water rights and right of way, was \$1,750,000. The work was done under the direction of the Executive Board.



GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, MAYOR

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

UNDER its existing charter the government of The City of Rochester is vested in the officers elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that instrument. Those officers are: a Mayor, a Treasurer, three members of the Executive Board, two Judges of the Municipal Court, a Police Justice, one Alderman for each ward, a Constable for each ward, one Commissioner of Common Schools for each ward, all of whom are elected by the electors of the city, by ballot; a City Clerk, one Auditor, a City Attorney, an Overseer of the Poor, three Assessors, a Sealer of Weights and Measures, a City Surveyor, two Police Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council. The election for city officers is held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March. The officials holding office at the close of the year 1894 were:

Mayor, George W. Aldridge; salary, \$5,000; elected biennially. Mr. Aldridge was appointed State Superintendent of Public Works by Governor Morton in 1895.

Common Council: President, Merton E. Lewis. Aldermen: First ward, William H. Tracy; Second ward, Martin J. Calihan; Third ward, Thomas McMillan; Fourth ward, William C. Green; Fifth ward, Stephen Rauber; Sixth ward, Mahlon B. Adams; Seventh ward, Lewis Edelman; Eighth ward, John F. Fox; Ninth ward, John R. Powell; Tenth ward, John H. Ashton; Eleventh ward, William Ward; Twelfth ward, Alvin H. Dewey; Thirteenth ward, Henry G. Cook; Fourteenth ward, William Pauckner; Fifteenth ward, J. Miller Kelly; Sixteenth ward, James M. Aikenhead; Seventeenth ward, John B. Simmelink; Eighteenth ward, Merton E. Lewis; Nineteenth ward, David Harris; Twentieth ward, Richard J. Decker. The Aldermen are elected biennially and receive a salary of \$750 a year. The term of office of half the members terminates every year.

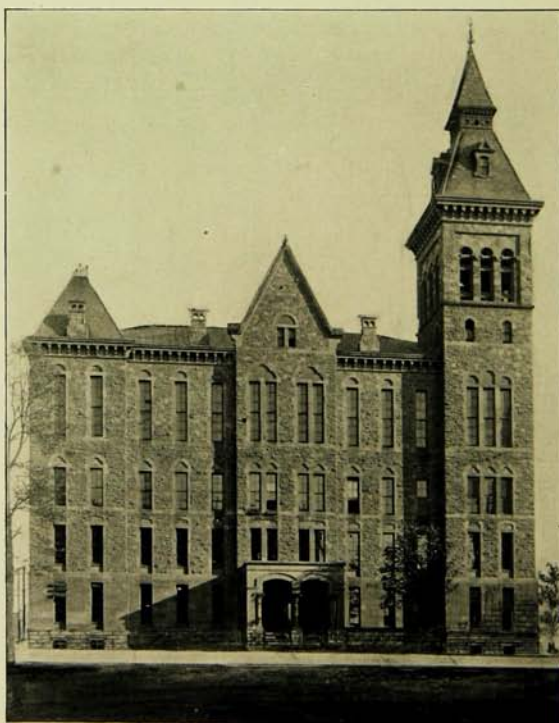


SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS, CITY TREASURER

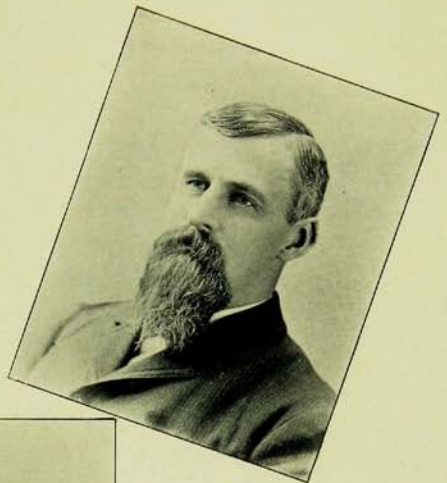
W. Elwood, James S. Graham, Halbert Kondolph, Charles Little, Henry C. Maine, Bernard J. McQuaid, Edward M. Moore, Frank Ritter, John H. Rochester, Simon Stern, A. G. Wright, C. H. Wright; appointed; term of office, five years. Park Superintendent, C. C. Laney; salary, \$2,000. Police Justice, Charles B. Ernst; salary, \$3,700; elected quadrennially. Police Commissioners: the Mayor, *ex-officio*, James D. Casey, Jacob A. Hoekstra; salary, \$1,000; appointed quadrennially. Overseer of the Poor, Richard Gardiner; salary, \$2,000; appointed biennially. Commissioners of Excise: Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Edward McSweeney, A. Spiehler; salary, \$750; appointed.


Board of Education: President, William G. Brownell. Commissioners: First ward, John E. Durand; Second ward, Jesse B. Warren; Third ward, Willis K. Gillette; Fourth ward, Boyd G. Saunders; Fifth ward, Alexander C. Hermance; Sixth ward, William G. Brownell; Seventh ward, J. Koehler; Eighth ward, William S. Beard; Ninth ward, John M. Brown; Tenth ward, William S. McKelvey; Eleventh ward, Francis M. McFarlin; Twelfth ward, James B. Williams; Thirteenth ward, Peter Paul; Fourteenth ward, Harrison G. Otis; Fifteenth ward, Matthias Schomer; Sixteenth ward, John J. Nell; Seventeenth ward, William A. Killip; Eighteenth ward, Edward Wilson, Nineteenth ward, G. W. Burne; Twentieth ward, Otto S. Stull. Superintendent of Schools, Milton Noyes; salary, \$3,200; appointed biennially.


City Clerk, Henry W. Gregg; salary, \$2,000; appointed biennially. City Treasurer, Samuel B. Williams; salary, \$4,500; elected biennially. City Auditor, Abram S. Mann; salary, \$3,000; appointed biennially. City Attorney, Adolph J. Rodenbeck; salary, \$4,000; appointed biennially. Assessors: Henry C. Munn, Edward B. Burgess, George F. Roth; salary, \$3,600; appointed biennially. City Surveyor, J. Y. McClintock; salary, \$2,500; appointed biennially. Executive Board: Richard Curran, William W. Barnard, John U. Schroth; salary, \$3,500; elected triennially. Clerk of the Executive Board, Thomas J. Neville; salary, \$2,500; appointed. Municipal Court Judges: George E. Warner, George A. Carnahan; salary, \$2,800; term of office, six years; elected. Health Department: Chairman, the Mayor, *ex-officio*, Commissioners, William E. Hoyt, Max Brickner, Frank Fritsche, John W. Whitbeck, Richard M. Moore, Charles R. Sumner; appointed. Fire Department: Chief Engineer, James Malcolm; salary, \$2,500; appointed. Street Superintendent, John J. Heveron; salary, \$1,800; appointed. Board of Park Commissioners: Anson C. Allen, William C. Barry, James H. Brown, Joseph Cauffman, John E. Durand, Walter B. Duffy, Frank S. Greenleaf, Henry F. Huntington, William S. Kimball, Matthias




CITY HALL





POLICE JUSTICE
CHARLES B. ERNST.



JOHN E. McDERMOTT,
DAY CAPTAIN.




SUP'T MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY,
CHARLES A. WEBSTER.


JOHN A. BAIRD,
NIGHT CAPTAIN.




SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
JOSEPH P. CLEARY.



From Jonathan Child, the first to occupy the office of Mayor of this city, to George W. Aldridge, the incumbent, the men who have held the office were: Jacob Gould, 1835 and 1836; A. M. Schermerhorn Thomas Kempshall, 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 and 1846; 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; Samuel W. D. Moore, 1859; Hamlet D. Scrantom, 1860; John C. Nash, 1861; Michael Filon, 1862; Nehemiah C. Bradstreet, 1863; James Brackett, 1864; Daniel D. T. Moore, 1865; Samuel W. D. Moore, 1866; Henry L. Fish, 1867 and 1868; Edward M. Smith, 1869; John Lutes, 1870; Charles W. Briggs, 1871; A. Carter Wilder, 1872-3; George G. Clarkson, 1874-5; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1876-7, 1878-9, 1880-1, 1882-3, 1884-5, 1886-7, 1888-9; William Carroll, 1890-1; Richard Curran, 1892-3.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

THAT element of society which is not satisfied to exist in a quiet way and go along without invading the rights of others is strong enough in Rochester to call for the maintenance of a police force equal to the task of keeping the disorderly class within tolerable bounds. The effective way in which this duty is performed by the force entitles it to recognition in a sketch of the city.

The police force of Rochester is under the control of a commission, established in 1865, consisting of the mayor, *ex-officio*, and two other commissioners who receive their appointment from the Common Council, and hold office for four years, at a salary of \$1,000 a year each. Under the commissioners and appointed to office by them are a clerk, salary \$1,000; superintendent, salary \$2,300; chief of detectives and assistant superintendent, salary \$1,900; day captain, salary \$1,800; night captain, salary \$1,800; six lieutenants, salary \$95 a month; eight detectives, salary \$100 a month; two court officers, salary \$75 a month; stenographer, salary \$75 a month; police surgeon, salary \$1,200; electrician, salary \$70 a month; three telegraph operators, salary \$60 a month; turnkey, salary \$75 a month; matron, salary \$600; janitor, salary \$65 a month; four sergeants, salary \$85 a month; six drivers, salary \$75 a month; one hundred and twenty-eight patrolmen, salary \$75 a month.

The headquarters of the police force is now in the City Hall, but will soon be transferred to the new police station on Exchange street. Attached to the department are two patrol houses where a patrol wagon and an ambulance are kept. There are also fifty-five patrol telegraph boxes located throughout the city. The principal officers of the Rochester Police Department at present are: Police Justice, Charles B. Ernst; commissioners, George W. Aldridge, *ex-officio*, Jacob A. Hoekstra, James D. Casey; clerk, B. Frank Enos; superintendent, Joseph P. Cleary; chief of detectives, John C. Hayden; day captain, John E. McDermott; night captain, John A. Baird; lieutenants, Benedict C. Furtherer, Sharon L. Sherman, Samuel L. Schwartz, James E. Ryan, Michael Zimmerman, Benjamin L. Stetson; detectives, Thomas Lynch, Patrick C. Kavanaugh, Thomas Dukelow, George Long, Henry Baker, Edward O'Loughlin, Edward J. O'Brien, John P. McDonald.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

The Monroe County Penitentiary was built under the supervision of a committee of the Board of Supervisors in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed May 27, 1853, and work on the building began that Summer. The institution was opened November 20, 1854. Daniel Warner was superintendent in 1854; Z. R. Brockway from 1855 to 1860; Levi S. Fulton from 1861 to 1869; Alexander McWhorter from 1870 to 1888; and Charles A. Webster from 1888 to the present.



JAMES MALCOLM, CHIEF

ROCHESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT

EXCEPT the moral forces that existed here and the great possibilities remaining to be developed, there was very little of value in Rochester when its founders realized that a fire department was an institution absolutely essential to the growth and permanence of the town. On reaching this conclusion, which was hastened by the disappearance, in flame and smoke, of some of the earlier edifices constructed by the pioneers from the timber of the surrounding forest, the prudent fathers of the city lost no time in carrying out their resolution. They accordingly, at an election held May, 1817, chose as fire wardens Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee and Francis Brown. The duty assigned to the fire wardens was to make personal inspection once a month of all houses in the village; to see that they were provided with fire buckets and that the fire-places, stoves and chimneys were in a condition of safety. On June 10, 1817, the citizens voted to appropriate \$350 to buy fire-hooks and ladders and to take other steps to protect the village from fire. The first fire company was organized October 19, 1817, and the list of members consisted of the following: Everard Peck, William P. Sherman, Josiah Bissell, Jr., Albert Backus, Roswell Hart, Jehiel Barnard, Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, Ebenezer Watts, Moses Chapin, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Horace Bates, Roswell Babbitt, Gideon Cobb, Daniel Warren, Jedediah Safford, Reuben Darrow, Ira West, Caleb L. Clark, Darius C. West and Charles J. Hill. After organizing the company it was decided to expend \$1,000 for the purchase of a fire-engine. The officers of the first company were Daniel Mack, foreman; William Cobb, assistant foreman; and Everard Peck, secretary. Membership in the company appears to have been regarded as a privilege for it is recorded that every new member had to pay five dollars to the treasurer on joining. If a member was in the village when a fire took place and was absent from the scene he was liable to a fine of five dollars. The company, at the expense of its members, built an engine house on a site now occupied by the Court House. Some months later the engine house was bought by the trustees of the village. In 1824 the village decided to pay fifty dollars for a hook and ladder truck,

the first ever used here. In November, 1824, it was resolved to raise \$600 to buy a new engine and repair the old one. The first one cost \$1,000; the second, a far better machine, cost only \$470. The new company was organized June 25, 1825, and took the name Torrent Fire company No. 2. In 1826 the village trustees elected Samuel Works as chief engineer of the fire department. The trustees in October located engine No. 1 in the Court House square; No. 2 on the south side of Main street, between St. Paul and Clinton streets; and No. 3 on State street near Platt street. At a meeting held November 23, 1827, Hook and Ladder company No. 1 was organized. On January 1, 1831, Fire-engine company No. 4 was organized.

In December, 1831, some of the young men of the village petitioned the trustees for permission to organize as "Auxiliary fire companies." They appear to have been the first hose companies. No. 1 organized its hose company in 1836 and the other companies followed the example soon after. The first recorded troubles between fire companies took place in 1833, when a quarrel arose between the members of No. 1 and No. 5, as to which should possess the last new engine. The trustees decided to put the engine in care of No. 1 and No. 5 was disbanded. By a resolution adopted May 16, 1833, Frederick Starr and Joseph Halsey, who had served as firemen for seven years, were relieved from duty in that capacity and became the first exempt firemen in Rochester. January 27, 1835, Hook and Ladder company No. 2 was organized. Two new companies, Nos. 7 and 8 were organized in November, 1838. Bucket company No. 2 was organized early in 1839, and finally disbanded March 30, 1841. Bucket company No. 3 was organized July 12, 1839, and disbanded July 12, 1842. Company No. 9, the last of the volunteer engine companies, was organized in April, 1848, and disbanded in July, 1853.

The volunteer department was the sole dependence of the city for protection against fire until 1858. For several years before this date the reputation of the fire department had been failing and property owners were looking for a better way of protecting themselves against fire. In August, 1858, three fires that destroyed \$240,000 worth of property took place within three days of one another. The first was the burning of Longmuir's brewery and a tannery on Water street, loss \$25,000; the second the destruction of Minerva hall block on Main street, loss \$175,000; and the third the Rochester cotton mill and the Barton building on Brown's race, loss \$40,000. The fire department rapidly lost credit on account of its inefficiency at these fires and was disbanded by the Common Council in August. The Council then resolved to reorganize the department and began by electing George B. Harris as chief engineer and John McMullen, Jeremiah Twaige, Friend W. Hine and S. M. Stewart as assistants. Engine companies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and Hook and Ladder company No. 2 were at once reorganized. Up to this time each engine company had taken care of its own hose, but a new system was started by which all the dirty hose was taken care of after a fire at a Central hose house, where the companies obtained a clean supply. One result of the disbandment of the old companies was the organization of the Protective Sack and Bucket company, which was formed in the Summer of 1858 and has continued in service ever since. Alert Hose company was organized September 7, 1858. Active Hose company was the last existing volunteer fire company organized in Rochester. The date of its formation was June 9, 1868.

Steam fire-engines were first permanently introduced in this city in January, 1861. Previous to that the modes of throwing water on fire were by bucket and hand engine and, in a few instances, by hydrants or pumps worked by water power. The first steam fire-engine was stationed at the house of No. 3 company on State street. The first fire at which a steam engine was tried broke out May 7, 1861, in the house of Hook and Ladder company No. 2.

In January, 1862, volunteer companies 1 and 3 were disbanded by resolution of the Common Council and paid companies were engaged to manage the engines. The engineer was paid fifty dollars a month; the drivers twenty-five to thirty dollars a month; and the hosemen fifty to sixty dollars a year. The first chemical extinguisher was put in use here on September 4, 1873.

Until the year 1869 fire alarms were sent to the houses by the ringing of the Court House bell and church bells. In February, of that year, the first electric system of sending fire alarms, that of Messrs. Gamewell & Co., was put in operation here. The cost of the first plant was \$12,000.

The Firemen's Benevolent association or "Fire Department of Rochester," organized to assist firemen in financial distress or in ill health, was formed as the outcome of a meeting held December 25, 1835. The association received its first important financial lift through the generosity of Col. Thomas S. Meacham, of Oswego county, who on October 15, 1835, presented to the city of Rochester a mammoth cheese from his dairy, and suggested that the proceeds of its sale be devoted to the benefit of firemen and their families. The cheese was sold at auction January 1, 1836, and the proceeds were \$1,038.27. The first officers of the

association were William H. Ward, president; John Haywood, vice-president; Theodore Chapin, treasurer; Theodore B. Hamilton, secretary. The funds of the association have been increased by various means, including concerts, at one of which the star attraction was Jenny Lind, at the other Madam Anna Bishop. Jenny Lind on August 7, 1850, contributed \$201.41 to the fund and Madam Bishop gave to the treasury \$303.10, the proceeds of a concert held July 25, 1851. This association early in its career began to discuss the need of erecting a monument to the deceased firemen of the city. The proposal was not carried out until September 9, 1880, when a monument was dedicated on the Firemen's lot in Mount Hope cemetery. A monument was also erected at the Holy Sepulchre cemetery in the year 1887, to the firemen interred there.

The men who have been chief engineers of the fire department were: Samuel Works, 1826-31; William H. Ward, 1831-4; Thomas Kempshall, 1833; William H. Ward, 1834-6; Theodore Chapin, 1836; Alfred Judson, 1837-9; Peter W. Jennings, 1839-41; A. J. Langworthy, 1842; George W. Parsons, 1843-4; T. B. Hamilton, 1845; Samuel M. Sherman, 1846; James Cowles, 1849; William H. Sprung, 1855; Zachariah Weaver, 1857; George B. Harris, 1858-63; John McMullen, 1863; Patrick H. Sullivan, 1864; Zachariah Weaver, 1868; Wendell Bayer, 1869-70; Law S. Gibson, 1870-86; Samuel Bemish, 1886-93. James Malcolm, at present chief of the department, joined the old department in 1852 and has seen active service almost continuously ever since. In 1866 he was made assistant engineer and served two years. In 1869 he was reappointed assistant and in 1893, on the death of Samuel Bemish, was appointed chief.

The first fatal accident to a fireman, at a fire, happened December 21, 1827, when Thomas M. Rathbun was killed by the fall of a chimney at the burning of a paper-mill on South Water street. George B. Benjamin and John Eaton were killed by a falling wall at a fire on Main street August 26, 1840. At the burning of a block on the southeast corner of Main and Exchange streets on November 21, 1857, Patrick Heavey and William Cleator were killed by the fall of a chimney. On May 4, 1867, Washington hall block, northeast corner of Main and Clinton streets, was burned, and John D. Pike, Henry Forscheler and Joseph Wernette lost their lives. On January 22, 1893, Joseph Burns was killed by a falling wall at a fire on Stone street. Louis Rice, a member of hose company No. 6, was thrown from his hose carriage and fatally injured by collision with hose wagon No. 9 while responding to an alarm on December 16, 1894. The service has been distinguished for the bravery of the men and no instance is recorded where lack of courage to face the most imminent danger was manifested by any company or member.

The Fire Department officials at the close of 1894 are: Chief Engineer, James Malcolm; Assistant Engineers, William Boon and John P. Topham. The apparatus includes six steam fire-engines; ten hose wagons; three hook and ladder trucks; two chemical engines; one protective wagon, also two supply wagons and three extra hose wagons not in constant service. One hundred and twelve men are employed constantly and sixty additional are members of companies but do not receive salaries.



NATIONAL GUARD

SO seldom is the step of soldiers, keeping time to martial music, heard in Rochester of late that one who knew not its history might assume that it had never been the home of regiments that were familiar with the disposition of armed forces in the tented field. The grizzled ranks of veteran organizations that survive the war for the Union remind the public, on their occasional appearance, of what was done in this city when a serious call was made on the people to save the Nation. But it is not well known that when the city was much smaller than at present, and in times of peace, so much more general interest was taken in the National Guard that strong regiments were maintained here for years. That the citizens of Rochester were never deficient in military spirit is demonstrated by the presence here during all the years of the town's existence of military companies adequate to the need of the times. We have seen that when in 1814 an invasion of the British was threatened by way of Charlotte, the new-born village did not shrink from an encounter with the enemy, but hastily gathering its fighting men, sent them to repel the invader. Though no blood was shed in that affair, it served at least to demonstrate that the people were ready to incur the risks of battle in defense of their homes and country. Nor has there ever been a day since when they were not ready to take up arms in a good cause. Following the war of 1812 a military company was formed in the village and with three companies organized in adjacent counties, east and south, constituted the "First Rifle Battalion of the State of New York." In 1820 enough companies organized in this vicinity to form the First Rifle regiment of the State. The original company formed here was composed of men who lived on the east side of the river. In 1820 a company was formed of men living on the west side. In 1828 a company called the Irish Volunteers was organized in Rochester. Residents of the towns west of the river soon formed military companies also, and, uniting with those previously organized on the east, formed the Twenty-Second regiment of riflemen. Benjamin H. Brown was their first colonel, and Ashbel W. Riley was lieutenant-colonel. This regiment acted as an escort to General La Fayette, from Rochester to Canandaigua, on the occasion of his visit in 1825. In 1832, when there was a prospect of trouble in South Carolina over its nullification ordinance, Colonel Riley, who had succeeded to the command of the regiment, tendered its services to President Jackson; all of its officers approving his action. But the war of Secession was not to be fought at that time.

Between 1832 and 1850 the military spirit of people was all aflame and several companies were organized. The first company of horse of which any record can be found, that was organized here, was known as the Charles cavalry, from the name of its commander; it was formed previous to 1834, in which year Van Rensselaer's cavalry was organized. The year 1838 witnessed the organization of Williams's Light infantry and the Rochester Union Grays. The Grays were organized as a rifle company but in their latter days were artillerymen, and as such were known down to the breaking out of the war in 1861. The Rochester City Cadets were organized in 1839, and several years later the company was reorganized as the Rochester Light Guards, under which name it continued in existence until 1861 when the company, almost to a man, enlisted in the Thirteenth regiment and fought for the Union. In 1840 the German Grenadiers were organized. The Rochester City Guards was formed in 1844. In 1847 the German Union Guards came into existence, and in 1850 the Rochester City Dragoons appeared on the scene.

The Fifty-Fourth regiment occupied a larger space in the minds of this generation than any other militia organization in the city; it had an existence of thirty years, during which it virtually absorbed all public interest in local military affairs. There were several independent companies flourishing in the city contemporaneously with the Fifty-Fourth regiment but it was recognized as the central body to which the others were in some sense satellites. When the Fifty-Fourth was disbanded, in 1880, the decree which deprived it of legal existence did not extend to Company E, Captain Henry B. Henderson commanding; that body was continued under the name of the Eighth Separate company and may fairly lay claim to being the oldest military organization in this vicinity. During the war the Rochester Union Blues was formed for home guard duty and maintained its organization until a recent date. The First Separate company was organized in 1890

by Captain Hess, formerly first lieutenant of the Eighth Separate company. L. Bordman Smith is now captain. The company has had the experience of three annual visits to the State camp at Peekskill, and was in Buffalo on duty during the railroad strike of 1892.

The First Separate Naval division, State of New York, was organized in 1891: James M. Angle is lieutenant; Courtland Avery, lieutenant, junior grade; Frank Andrews, ensign; Robert T. French, assistant surgeon and ensign. The Second Separate Naval division, State of New York, was also organized in 1891: Edward N. Walbridge is lieutenant; Frank M. Enos, lieutenant, junior grade; J. J. Leary, ensign; Wallace J. Herriman, assistant surgeon. Both divisions of the naval militia have had the benefit of sea voyages and practical instruction in the duties of their profession from officers of the United States navy.

FINANCIAL AND BANKING

WHEN choice lots in the Hundred-acre-tract were selling slowly at fifty dollars each there was no imperative demand for banking facilities in this immediate neighborhood. Money was so scarce and valuable that it is questionable if those who had any could have been induced to entrust it to banks if there were any in the vicinity. Business transactions between the pioneers were not usually of a nature to call for the instrumentality of a bank for their completion, and frontier commerce of those times was accomplished without the aid of checks and credit, so essential to the more complicated business methods of the present day. But in time a change came over the town and it became evident that the institution of banking would work as beneficially beside the Genesee as it had worked in the older cities of the world. It was a considerable time before the long-existing demand for a bank in Rochester was met. This fact was not due to lack of either money or enterprise among the inhabitants, but to the machinations of bankers in Canandaigua, Geneva and Batavia who had been doing the banking business for residents of Rochester and were loath to surrender the monopoly. The voice of Rochester was less potent with the Legislature of the State in 1817 than was the influence of the bankers in the towns above mentioned, for the latter were able to defeat an effort made in that year to obtain a charter for a bank to be established here. Six years later the out-of-town banks were able to defeat a second attempt of Rochester men to get a charter for a bank. But on February 19, 1824, the Legislature did grant a charter for the first bank established here; the Bank of Rochester. The incorporators were: Matthew Brown, Jr., Nathaniel Rochester, Elisha B. Strong, Samuel Works, Enos Pomeroy and Levi Ward. The capital stock was \$250,000. This bank continued in existence until 1846. The Bank of Monroe, chartered in 1829, was the second established in this city. Its capital was \$300,000, and it existed twenty years. The Rochester City bank was incorporated in 1836, with a capital of \$400,000. In 1864 the bank went out of existence and the First National bank was organized in its place, with a capital of \$100,000; in 1865 the capital was increased to \$200,000 and in 1871 to \$400,000; but in 1872 it went into voluntary liquidation and transferred its assets to the City Bank of Rochester, a corporation with \$200,000 capital, which failed in 1882. The Bank of Western New York was established in 1839 with a capital of \$180,000, and was wound up by a receiver in 1841. The Commercial Bank of Rochester was also organized in 1839 and had a prosperous career until its dissolution in 1866. The Farmers and Mechanics bank was organized in 1839 with a capital of \$100,000, and after a varied career passed away in the hands of a receiver in 1878. In 1847 the Rochester bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and came to an end in 1853.

The Union bank was organized in 1853 with \$400,000 capital. In 1865 it went into the national system and in 1872, after paying its stockholders their stock with considerable addition, went into voluntary liquidation and was succeeded by the firm of Erickson, Jennings & Co., private bankers to whom the Union Bank of Rochester succeeded in 1885, with a capital of \$200,000. Its officers are: William S. Kimball, president; Gilman H. Perkins, vice-president; A. Erickson Perkins, cashier.

The Eagle bank was organized in 1850 with \$100,000 capital. In 1856 the Manufacturers' bank, with a capital of \$200,000, was organized, and in 1859 it was consolidated with the Eagle bank and took a new

name—the Traders' bank. In 1865 it was reorganized as a national bank and in 1885 its charter was extended for twenty years. Its officers are: Simon L. Brewster, president; George C. Buell, vice-president; Henry C. Brewster, cashier.

The Flour City bank was organized in 1856 with \$200,000 capital, which in 1857 was increased to \$300,000. In 1865 it entered the national system and in 1885 its charter was extended for twenty years. The officers are: Chauncy C. Woodworth, president; William C. Barry, first vice-president; E. Frank Brewster, second vice-president; William A. Waters, cashier.

In 1857 the Monroe bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000; in 1866 it was changed to the Clarke National bank and in 1871 its business was assumed by the First National bank, which has gone out of existence.

The Bank of Monroe was organized in 1867 with a capital of \$100,000. Its officers are: Hiram W. Sibley, president; H. F. Atkinson, vice-president; W. G. Mitchel, cashier.

The Bank of Rochester, organized in 1875 with a capital of \$100,000, was changed to the German-American bank in 1884 and has increased its capital to \$200,000. Frederick Cook is president; Frederick Goetzman, first vice-president; Eugene H. Satterlee, second vice-president; Frederic P. Allen, cashier.

The Commercial bank was organized in 1875 with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$200,000. In 1878 it became the Commercial National bank, and in 1891 again assumed its original name. The officers are: C. H. Babcock, president; H. Austin Brewster, vice-president; Charles F. Pond, cashier.

The Merchants' bank was organized in 1883 with a capital of \$100,000. Its officers are: Rufus K. Dryer, president; William J. Ashley, vice-president; Percy R. McPhail, cashier.

The Powers bank was established as a private bank in 1850, and in 1890 was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are: D. W. Powers, president; E. H. Vredenburg, vice-president; J. Craig Powers, cashier.

The Central bank was organized in 1888 with a capital of \$200,000. Its officers are: Benjamin E. Chase, president; Frank S. Upton, vice-president; George Wilder, cashier.

The Alliance bank was organized in 1893 with a capital of \$150,000. The officers are: George W. Thayer, president; Henry C. Brewster and James G. Cutler, vice-presidents; Albert O. Fenn, cashier.

The Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company was organized in 1888 with a capital of \$200,000. Its officers are: J. Moreau Smith, president; Henry C. Brewster, first vice-president; Chauncy B. Woodward, second vice-president; Haywood Hawkes, secretary.

The Security Trust company with a capital of \$200,000 was organized in 1892. Its officers are: Hiram W. Sibley, president; Gilman H. Perkins, first vice-president; William S. Kimball, second vice-president; Granger A. Hollister, third vice-president and manager; William L. Mercer, secretary.

There is no excuse for a resident of Rochester hoarding money where thieves may break in and steal or where it will be subject to the common risks that pertain to keeping cash in the ordinary hiding places of dwelling houses.

The Rochester Savings bank was the sixth one opened in the State. The date of its incorporation was April 21, 1831. Its officers are: James Brackett, president; Hobart F. Atkinson, first vice-president; Silvanus J. Macy, second vice-president; Edward Harris, attorney; Thomas H. Husband, secretary; Henry S. Hanford, treasurer.

The Monroe County Savings bank was incorporated in 1850. Its officers are: James E. Booth, president; Rufus K. Dryer and Alexander M. Lindsay, vice-presidents; David Hoyt, secretary and treasurer; William B. Lee, attorney.

The Mechanics' Savings bank was incorporated in 1867. Its officers are: Samuel Sloan, president; Ezra R. Andrews and Arthur G. Yates, vice-presidents; John H. Rochester, secretary and treasurer; Fred. A. Whittlesey, attorney.

The East Side Savings bank began business in 1860. Its officers are: Jirah B. Moseley, president; Benjamin E. Chase and Truman A. Newton, vice-presidents; P. Bryan Viele, secretary and treasurer; Cassius C. Davy, attorney.

The private bank of Amsden Brothers was opened in 1870 by F. J. Amsden. C. H. Amsden entered into partnership with his brother in 1885.



PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 10

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NEGLECT to provide schools for the instruction of their children is a reproach that cannot be preferred against the settlers of Rochester. While the village was still little more than a clearing in the forest it is on record that a school was established—the date is 1813—and the first teacher was Miss Huldah M. Strong. The first school house is said to have been originally a barn, and was situated on the east side of the river on the north line of Main street. The school was held in the barn but a short time when it was removed to an upper room in a building that stood on Buffalo street, near the present northeast corner of State and Main streets. It was supported by voluntary contributions. The first building erected for school purposes was constructed in 1813 or 1814 and was located on the site of the present Free Academy. It was built by public money and was twenty-four by eighteen feet in area and one story high. About 1815 a school building was erected at the southwest corner of Platt and Mill streets. At this period there was a rapid increase in the population of the village and a corresponding multiplication of schools. The accommodations in the first district school appear to have been extremely primitive, as it is recorded that the seats consisted of slabs, flat side up, with wooden pins driven in for legs. For nearly twenty years there was a rivalry between private and public schools in Rochester, which resulted in the triumph of the institutions supported by public money. Many of the private schools maintained here had an excellent reputation, but they were extinguished by the greater financial support accorded to the public institutions. Mill street, which no one now associates with anything relating to schools, was, between 1816 and 1840, the location of schools that stood high in the esteem of the community, and many of the ladies and gentlemen who adorned the society of Rochester during their generation were educated therein. Schools of note in their day were also situated in Brown square; on Mortimer street, at its junction with Clinton street; on Exchange street, about No. 30; on State street, at its junction with Jay street; on Buffalo street, at the junction of Front street; on Main street, between St. Paul and Clinton streets; on Andrews street, near St. Paul street; on Adams street; at Plymouth

avenue and Troup street; on Ford street; on Buffalo street; on North Washington street; on Alexander street; on Fitzhugh street; on Stone street; on Lancaster street, and at the northeast corner of Frank and Platt streets. Among the schools to which allusion has been made above, the ones of greatest fame were, it will scarcely be questioned, the High school and those held in a building later known as the United States hotel and standing at this day on the north side of West Main street, a short distance east of Elizabeth street. That building has been during its checkered career successively the local habitation of a hotel, a railroad station, a manual labor institute, a seminary for young ladies, and the University of Rochester. The first Rochester High school building was between Lancaster (now Cortland) and Chestnut streets, on ground now occupied by the Unitarian church. This institution was incorporated in 1827 and went out of existence, on the destruction of the building by fire, in 1852. It was not a free school. During the quarter of a century in which it existed the school is universally regarded as having been the best in Rochester and it is estimated that ten thousand pupils received instruction there. It had a large force of teachers, the most distinguished of whom was Dr. Chester Dewey, who became principal in 1836 and remained in that position until the building was destroyed. James R. Doolittle, afterward United States senator from Wisconsin, was also, for a brief period, a teacher in the school.

The first Catholic school established in Rochester, of which any record can be found, was opened in 1834 by Michael Hughes, at the residence of Dr. Hugh Bradley on North St. Paul street. It was soon moved from there to the basement of St. Patrick's church, which stood where the Cathedral is now, corner of Frank and Platt streets. This school was maintained until the opening in 1858 of the Christian Brothers' Academy, now St. Patrick's parochial school, on Frank and Brown streets. There are now twenty-three parochial schools maintained by the Catholic Church congregations.

Old records of the city show that until the entrance of the State into the work of education, and the establishment by it of schools supported by public taxation, there were schools conducted as private enterprises in which the young were educated perhaps as thoroughly as they are under the system of public schools. The success of schools in those days appears to have depended on the ability of the owner, and the calling was entered upon as one would now engage in ordinary business. The result was that small schools existed in many parts of the town and had short careers. It is practically impossible, and if it were possible, not worth the exertion, to find where they were all located. They have passed away and must be regarded as among the things that served their purpose but made too little impression on the world to deserve that their history should be perpetuated.

Although private schools have been sustained in Rochester down to the present day, competition with the State began to cause their decay fifty years ago, from which period the growth of the public schools may be said to date. Records of early public schools in Rochester are extremely imperfect. In the directory of the village published in 1827, the only mention of common schools is in a paragraph in which the author expresses regret that there was in the village "no public library of general literature nor public seminary of education," and says: "The private and district schools in the village are about twenty in number, in which 1,150 children and youth are instructed in the branches of a common and classical education."

From a school census taken in 1841 the number of children attending public schools appears to have been 1,050, while in the thirty-three private schools the number of pupils was 1,226. Until that year the mayor and aldermen were, *ex-officio*, commissioners of common schools. The first Board of Education was organized June 22, 1841; Levi A. Ward was its president and Isaac F. Mack, superintendent. From 1841 to 1860 each ward was represented in the Board of Education by two commissioners, who were elected for one year. Since 1861 each ward elects only one School Commissioner, but his term of office is for two years. In 1842 the city was divided into fifteen school districts and had seven school buildings. There were thirty-four teachers for 2,300 pupils and the expense of the schools for the year was \$13,000. The age at which children could attend the public schools was, until 1849, between five and sixteen years. Since 1849, under the State law, the limit is between five and twenty-one years. The report of the Superintendent shows the number of pupils in the Rochester public schools during the last six decades to be: 1843, 4,246; 1853, 8,326; 1863, 8,552; 1873, 10,028; 1883, 14,093; 1893, 20,240; 1894, 21,215. There are thirty-five school buildings, exclusive of the Free Academy, owned by the city, which also rents a varying number of rooms as annexes to the larger schools. The city also pays regular salaries to the teachers in the orphan asylums and other charitable institutions, in which there were over five hundred pupils in the year 1894.

The number of teachers employed by the city in 1894 was six hundred and five. The salaries of teachers in grammar, intermediate and primary schools is \$250 per annum for the first half-year; \$300 per annum for the second half-year; \$350 for the second year; \$400 for the third and fourth years; and \$450

thereafter. Female principals are paid from \$600 to \$1,200 per annum and male principals from \$1,200 to \$1,650. The school year extends through forty-two weeks. The first term begins on the second Monday of September and continues twenty-one weeks, including a Christmas vacation of one week. The second term begins at the close of the first.



ALEXANDER TRZECIAK



FRANK E. GLEN



JOHN G. ALLEN



ALBERT L. AREY



LOUIS H. MILLER

MALE FACULTY OF THE FREE ACADEMY

THE FREE ACADEMY

The Rochester Free Academy was established by the Board of Education October 10, 1853, but it was nearly four years later, in September, 1857, that the school was opened. The original building was on the site of the present Free Academy on a lot given to the town for school purposes by Messrs. Rochester, Carroll and Fitzhugh, first owners of the Hundred-acre-tract, who gave much thought to schools. The institution was at first called the "High School" and on its opening one hundred and sixty-five pupils were admitted. The first corps of teachers was: C. R. Pomeroy, principal; Edward Webster, Frederick Surbridge, Mrs. Mary J. Pomeroy, Miss Emma M. Morse and Miss Susan E. Butts. On July 3, 1862, the school was incorporated under the name Rochester Free Academy. On January 9, 1871, a lot north of the original site was bought, and in 1872 work was started on the present building, which was finished in 1874 at a cost of \$128,521.27, its site including the first land on which a school was built in Rochester. Dedictory exercises were held in the new building March 20, 1874, and three days later the academy was opened with three hundred pupils in attendance. In 1894 the average number of pupils attending was 821. The course of study is as follows: Post Graduate, College Preparatory, Latin Scientific, German Scientific and English. Three free scholarships to the University of Rochester, provided for by the trustees of the University, are awarded annually to students of the Free Academy, for superiority in scholarship and deportment.

The Free Academy has had as principals: Charles R. Pomeroy, September 3, 1857, to March 31, 1859; Edward Webster, April 18, 1859, to July 1, 1864; Nehemiah W. Benedict, September 1, 1864, to July 1, 1883; Zachary P. Taylor, September 1, 1883, to July 3, 1886; John G. Allen, September 1, 1886, incumbent. The present faculty of the Free Academy is: John G. Allen, Frank E. Glen, Albert L. Arey, Louis A. Miller, Alexander Trzeciak, Mary E. Gilman, Mary A. Clackner, Mary Crennell, Mary R. Raines, Ella I. Munson, Elizabeth P. Wetmore, Mary Purcell, Isabella Rogers, Effie N. La Trace, Minnie R. Van Zandt, Fannie L. Case, Jennie W. Brown, M. L. Dransfield, Amelia H. Cozzens, Theresa McMahon, Mary Bryan, Kate Andrews, Annie N. Wells, M. J. Dyer, J. Shatz, M. Davis, B. S. Pool, M. Otis, A. W. Booth.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

Founded in 1850, by Baptists, the University of Rochester is known as one of the best institutions of learning in the United States. In January, 1850, it received a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York with the condition that \$100,000 be raised within two years, for a permanent fund, and \$30,000 to buy a site. The money was soon subscribed, and in 1851 a perpetual charter was granted to the institution. The first faculty was as follows: A. C. Kendrick, D. D.; John F. Richardson, A. M.; John H. Raymond, A. M.; Chester Dewey, D. D.; and Samuel S. Greene, A. M. Class exercises commenced November 1, 1850, and were held in the United States hotel block, on West Main street. Dr. Martin B. Anderson became president in 1853, and remained at the head of the institution for thirty-five years. He retired on account of illness in 1888. Azariah Boody in 1853 made a present of eight acres of land included in the present campus, to the University, for a permanent site. Seventeen acres adjoining the Boody gift were bought, and in 1859 work began on Anderson hall, which was completed in 1861, when the teachers took possession. Sibley hall, the gift of Hiram Sibley, was completed in 1877 and contains a museum of

natural history and the University library, which, by the terms of Mr. Sibley's gift, is to be free forever to citizens of Rochester. The library, which contains 28,000 books, is maintained by a fund of \$50,000, the gift of John F. Rathbone and Lewis Rathbone of Albany. The expenses for a student at the institution are: for tuition, twenty dollars a term; for incidentals, five dollars a term; total, seventy-five dollars a year. The assets of the University are valued at \$1,200,000 of which half is in land, buildings, apparatus, etc., and half in bonds and other securities. The annual income is \$50,000 and the annual expenditure \$52,000. The faculty is: President, Burbank Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, David Jayne Hill, LL. D.; Munroe



ANDERSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Asahel C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D.; Professor of Chemistry, Samuel A. Lattimore, Ph. D., LL. D.; Professor of Modern Languages, Albert H. Mixer, A. M.; Deane Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, Joseph H. Gilmore, Ph. D.; Harris Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Librarian, Otis H. Robinson, A. M.; Watson Professor of History and Political Science, William C. Morey, Ph. D.; Professor of Latin, Henry F. Burton, A. M.; Professor of Geology and Natural History, Herman L. Fairchild, B. S.; Professor of Greek, George W. Forbes, A. M.; Professor of Mathematics, and Assistant Librarian, Arthur L. Baker, C. E., Ph. D.; Professor of Biology, Charles W. Dodge, M. S.; Instructor in Modern Languages, Kendrick

P. Shedd, A. M.; Instructor in Latin and Greek, Ryland Kendrick, A. B.; Instructor in Physics, Henry E. Lawrence, A. B.; Instructor in Classics, Adelbert Hamilton, A. B.; Assistant Librarian, Herman K. Phinney, A. M.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Rochester Theological Seminary was founded in 1850 and in 1851 had two professors and twenty-nine students. Theology and Hebrew were taught by the first professors. A German department was added in 1854. The assets of the institution are now valued at \$773,000, including real estate. Trevor hall, the dormitory, was built in 1869, and Rockefeller hall in 1879. The latter includes a fire-proof library, lecture rooms, museum and chapel. The German Students' Home was built in 1890. The seminary is open to any student who desires to pursue a course of Biblical or theological study with a view to fitting himself for Christian work. Up to the year 1894 there have been 1,117 students at the seminary. Allan J. Fox of Detroit, Mich., is president of the board of trustees; Frederick Taylor of Buffalo, vice-president; Cyrus F. Paine of Rochester, treasurer; Austin H. Cole of Rochester, recording secretary; Rev. S. P. Merrill of Buffalo, corresponding secretary. Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., is president of the faculty. The library contains over 26,000 books.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES

The Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes was incorporated in 1876, and in 1894 had one hundred and sixty pupils. Z. F. Westervelt is principal; the directors are: George G. Clarkston, president; S. A. Lattimore, first vice-president; Charles F. Pond, second vice-president; Gilman H. Perkins, treasurer; S. A. Ellis, secretary; Charles E. Rider, Thomas Gallaudet, George Ellwanger, William S. Ely, Ezra R. Andrews, Harvey W. Brown, Edward P. Hart, James E. Briggs, James E. Booth.

WAGNER MEMORIAL LUTHERAN COLLEGE

This college, endowed by the late J. George Wagner, was incorporated in 1885. The trustees are: Rev. J. Nicum, president; A. Richter, vice-president; J. H. Rohr, secretary; A. J. Rodenbeck, treasurer. Rev. J. Heinhaeuser is director. The number of students in 1894 was fifty-five. The college property is valued at \$40,000 and the annual expenses are \$8,500.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The first Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' association was incorporated in 1830. It grew out of the Franklin Institute, which was organized October 13, 1826, and which established the first public library in the city. The existing institution, which is supported by endowments and private contributions, maintains day and evening classes in drawing, painting, modeling and domestic science. The building, 38 South Washington street, was erected in 1894 through the exertions of the present trustees, who, in 1885, organized the Mechanics' Institute and have infused it with life under the title Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, a consolidation of the old and the new societies having been effected in 1891.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian association was organized in 1875 and incorporated in 1880. Its building on St. Paul and Court streets was constructed in 1890 and dedicated November 7 of that year. The central department has thirteen hundred members; the railroad department one hundred; the German department sixty; and the college department seventy-five. The number in the Women's Auxiliary is three hundred and fifty, which, with the men's departments, makes a total of eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The receipts for the last fiscal year were \$22,282.88; disbursements, \$21,724.72. The officers are: President, Joseph T. Alling; vice-presidents, John F. Dinkey and Edward Prizer; recording secretary, Edward Wheeler; treasurer, Robert S. Paviour; general secretary, Alfred H. Whitford.

ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Rochester Historical society was organized in 1888 and is doing work of great value. Its officers are: president, John H. Rochester; vice-president, Frank W. Elwood; treasurer, Charles H. Wiltzie; recording secretary, William F. Peck; corresponding secretary, Jane Marsh Parker; custodian, Miss Jane E. Rochester.

ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The Rochester Academy of Science was incorporated May 14, 1881, to promote scientific study and research.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

This institution was originally called the Western House of Refuge, and was established under an act of the Legislature passed May 8, 1846. Daniel Cady, Abram Bockee and W. F. Havemeyer, commissioners, chose this city as the site of the building and paid \$4,200 for forty-two acres of land on which to build. Residents of the city contributed \$1,200 of the purchase money. Commissioners William Pitkin, D. C. McCallum and Isaac Hills supervised the construction of the original prison building. The first board of managers was Frederick F. Backus, William Pitkin, Isaac Hills, Orlando Hastings, Alexander Mann, Samuel P. Allen, John Greig, Elijah F. Smith, A. M. Schermerhorn, S. D. W. Moore, Heman Blodgett, Jacob Gould, Joseph Field, Edward Roggen, and Aristarchus Champion. They elected Samuel S. Wood superintendent and opened the place for the reception of delinquents on August 11, 1849. The house was originally large enough to hold fifty inmates only, but it has been repeatedly enlarged until it will now contain several hundred. Boys only were committed to the house during the first twenty-five years of its existence, but in 1876 a department for the incarceration of girls was added. For a long period the Refuge was a mere cheerless prison where the power of the State was exercised to master the youthful culprits who fell under its discipline. The effect of imprisonment on the young was ruinous rather than reformatory. Of late years the managers, after changing the name of the institution, have adopted a new theory for the treatment of the inmates in which a rational effort is made to develop the better elements in the delinquents.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

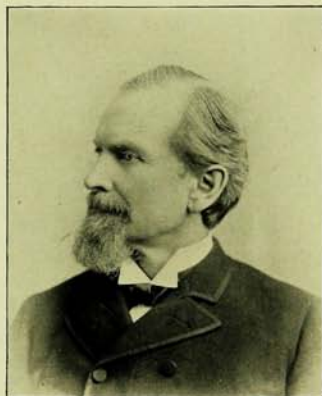
THE founders of Rochester were a religious people who gave testimony of their faith at an early period in the life of the young village. The stumps of trees which formed the forest that stood on the site of the city had scarcely been moved from the primitive streets before the sense of the community found expression in the organization of a church congregation and the construction of a house devoted to worship. Since that historical meeting of pioneers who on August 22, 1815, organized the first religious society of the village that was to be Rochester, and until the present time, there has never been a lack of interest in religion in this community, and the hundred churches that are liberally maintained testify to the character of the people. The first house built in Rochester for public worship was constructed in 1817. It was of wood, plain in style, and was elevated from the surrounding swampy ground by posts set in the earth. The site was where the American Express company's building now stands, on the west side of State street. With the lapse of seventy-seven years there has been a corresponding growth in the strength of church interests in Rochester, and where the building of a plain wooden shell was then a heavy tax which only the richest congregation of the place could sustain, there are now in the city a score of churches that compare favorably with the finest in the State, and millions of dollars have been expended in building the houses of worship that stud every ward of the corporation.

There are one hundred and one churches in the city of which eighty-two are Protestant, sixteen Roman Catholic and three Jewish. The first named include fourteen Baptist churches, fourteen Protestant Episcopal, thirteen Methodist Episcopal, thirteen Presbyterian, nine Lutheran, five Evangelical, two Reformed Church in America, two Universalist, and one each Christadelphian, Christian, Congregational (Trinitarian), Congregational (Unitarian), Friends, Holland Church Reformed, Reformed Church in the United States, Second Adventist, Reformed Presbyterian and United Presbyterian.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"The First Presbyterian Church of Gates in Rochesterville," is the name under which this church was organized in the year 1815. The commission by which it was formed had been appointed by the Presbytery of Geneva and consisted of Rev. Daniel Fuller and Rev. Reuben Parmelee, and elders Isaac B. Barnum and Samuel Stone. The original sixteen members of the church were Sibel Bickford, Warren Brown, Henry Donnelly, Hannah Donnelly, Elisha Ely, Hannah Ely, Oliver Gibbs, Jane Gibbs, Aaron Lay, Sarah Lay, Charles Magne, Huldah Stoddard, Polly Magne, Arbela Starks, Daniel West and Elizabeth West. The date of the organization, August 22, deserves to be remembered, as the society was the first established for religious purposes in this vicinity, and on the same day Warren Brown and Henry Donnelly were elected elders; Oliver Gibbs and Daniel West were elected deacons, and all were ordained. During the forty years following the organization of the First church the other Presbyterian congregations in Rochester were, largely, colonies from the First. The pastors of the church have been: Rev. Comfort Williams, installed January 17, 1816, dismissed June 6, 1821; Rev. Joseph Penney, D. D., installed April 3, 1822, dismissed April 26, 1833; Rev. Tryon Edwards, D. D., ordained and installed July 26, 1834, dismissed July 30, 1844; Rev. Malcom M. McLaren, D. D., installed May 19, 1845, dismissed February 2, 1847; Rev. Joshua McIlvain, D. D., installed July 13, 1848, dismissed October 1, 1860; Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., installed May 13, 1862,

died September 17, 1863; Rev. Elias R. Beadle, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected pastor that Fall and remained in charge a year when he returned to Philadelphia; Rev. Casper M. Wines, installed May 22, 1866, dismissed July 14, 1868; Rev. J. Lovejoy Robertson, installed December 7, 1870, dismissed June 14, 1878; Charles E. Robinson, D. D., installed May 14, 1878, dismissed December 6, 1886; Rev. Nelson Millard, D. D., began pastoral labor at the church September 15, 1887, and was installed April 24, 1888. The first edifice erected by the congregation was that before mentioned as the pioneer church of this city. The second one reared by the congregation was built in 1825, of red sandstone. It stood on Fitzhugh street, on the site of the present City Hall. Its chapel was built of brick in 1831, and stood east of the main edifice. It was removed in 1859 on the widening of Irving place, and a second chapel was built in 1860 west of the church on the line of Fitzhugh street. Both church and chapel were removed to make room for the City Hall. The stately edifice now occupied by the First church congregation, at the southwest corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring street, was built in 1871 at a cost, with the adjoining parsonage, of \$110,000. The lot on which it stands is one hundred and twelve by one hundred and thirty-two feet in area. To the First Presbyterian church congregation must also be accorded the credit of organizing the first Sunday school in Rochester. The date of its organization was 1816 and the meetings were held in a district school that stood on the site of the present Free Academy. The first infant school in Rochester also had its origin in the zeal of members of the First church. It was established in the Winter of 1830-1 and was designed to help neglected children. From that period forward the congregation has taken more than ordinary interest in both secular and Sunday schools for the young. In 1873 it organized a mission Sunday school at the junction of Frost and Plymouth avenues, and a year later provided a building for the school, the growth of which was so vigorous that in 1887 the original structure had to be enlarged, and on May 2 of that year was organized as Emanuel Presbyterian church. The cost of lot and edifice, \$9,000, was provided by the First church. The congregation maintains several efficient societies, including a Young People's society, Ladies' Benevolent society, Ladies' Missionary society, Young Ladies' Missionary band and a Little Girls' and Boys' band. Several revivals of historic interest have been held at the church. The first was in 1821, the second in 1827, and in September, 1830, Rev. Charles G. Finney began a series of sermons in the church which, in their far-reaching effects, have never been equalled in the church history of Rochester. He labored in the city for six months, preaching in the First, Second and Third churches, and a large number of members were added to the several congregations. The First church has not confined its efforts alone to promoting the interests of religion at home, but has been a liberal supporter of foreign missionary work and has sent many missionaries to carry the Christian doctrine to uncivilized peoples. The present elders of the First church are George C. Buell, Charles H. Webb, Albert G. Bassett, Thomas Chester, Henry Goold, David M. Hough, Arthur S. Hamilton and Charles F. Pond. The trustees are Gilbert Brady, Charles F. Ford, James C. Hart, George C. Hollister, Menzo Van Voorhis, George C. Buell, Jr., Frederick A. Sherwood, David Gordon and James Johnston.



REV. NELSON MILLARD, D. D.

REV. NELSON MILLARD, D. D.

Nelson Millard is a native of Delhi, Delaware County, New York, in which place he was born October 2, 1834. He was educated at the Delaware academy and at Union college, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1853. After graduation he was tutor at Union for a period of four years, and subsequently was offered a full professorship in that institution. He attended Princeton and Union seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1860. Just after this date Dr. Millard passed a year and a half in Europe engaged in study. His first pastorate was at Montclair, New Jersey, where he remained five years, until 1867. From Montclair he went to Chicago to become pastor of a prominent church in that city. Later he accepted a call to a church in Peekskill, New York, where he remained two and a half years. From this charge he went to Syracuse over the First Presbyterian church, of which he was pastor for nearly twelve years. Dr. Millard's next pastorate was the Broadway Congregational church of Norwich, Connecticut, from which field of labor he came to the First Presbyterian church, Rochester. On special occasions Dr. Millard has preached, on

invitation, before the faculty and students of Cornell university and of Auburn seminary, and also in Chicago. In 1869 Dr. Millard married Miss Alice I. Bond, of Montclair, New Jersey, a lady who has ever proved a most valuable and sympathetic helpmate to her husband in his life-work. As a pulpit orator Dr. Millard has an extended reputation, and his discourses are a delight to listen to. His church in Rochester is in a prosperous condition, a fact very largely due to its pastor's efficient work in connection therewith. Socially Dr. Millard is a delightful man to meet. His conversational powers are rare, while his qualities of mind and of heart are such as draw others to him. His home on Oxford street is one of the most attractive in the Flower city.

THE BRICK CHURCH

It was on the thirteenth of March, 1826, at a meeting held in the wooden building on State street, the first church erected in Rochester, that the Second Presbyterian, later known as the Brick church, congregation was organized. The first trustees were Timothy Burr, Ashbel W. Riley, Lyman Granger, Richard Gorsline and Henry Kennedy. The congregation rented for \$200 per annum the church building in which it was organized, but on February 2 of that year bought for \$2,000 a lot sixty-six by one



REV. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D.

hundred and sixty-five feet on the corner of Fitzhugh and Ann streets, where the Brick church now stands. It was resolved to build an edifice on the site to cost \$16,000, and it was ready for occupancy October 1, 1828. The trustees had borrowed money to build, and as they could not meet their engagements the owner of the mortgage foreclosed and the church was sold November 9, 1831. The society was re-organized November 20, 1833, as "The Trustees of the Brick Church in Rochester," and on March 9, 1834, bought back the church. In 1858, the congregation having greatly increased, the society bought a lot on the south side of the church and put up an addition. In 1859 it was determined to build a new church. The closing exercises were held in the old one April 1, 1860. The corner stone of the new church was laid July 3, 1860, and it was dedicated June 30, 1861. The pastors who have been stationed at the church are: Rev. William James, 1826-31; Rev. William Wisner, D. D., 1831-5; Rev. George Beecher, 1837-40; Rev. James B. Shaw, 1841-87; Rev. William R. Taylor has been pastor since 1888. The church was rebuilt in 1892-3 at a cost of \$75,000. The present membership of the congregation is over eighteen hundred.

REV. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D.

Rev. William R. Taylor, D. D., pastor of the Brick church, was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1856. His paternal ancestors for five generations were ministers, and he decided at an early age to enter the ministry; with that purpose in view he became a student at Rutgers college, of which his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been trustees. He was graduated from Rutgers in 1876 and entered the Theological seminary of the Reformed church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he studied for three years, at the termination of which he became pastor of the church at Franklin Park, New Jersey, and remained until 1884. From 1884 until 1888 he was pastor of the First Reformed church of Philadelphia. On February 10, 1888, Dr. Taylor began his labors as pastor of the Brick church in this city. He is president of the New York State Conference of Christian Endeavor.

CENTRAL CHURCH

The main purpose for which the Central church of Rochester was organized was to carry on evangelical work among the boatmen and passengers of the Erie canal. The organization was effected August 3, 1836, before it was seen that passenger travel on that highway would soon diminish. The thirty-nine persons who

formed the first congregation had been dismissed from the First Presbyterian church with a view to organizing the new church, which was at first called the Bethel Free church of Rochester, then Washington Street church, next Central Presbyterian church. The first church edifice they constructed was on the bank of the canal on Washington street. Their declared purpose was in substance that they would found a missionary church; that it should be free and embrace a Bethel interest; that it should be open to the discussion of all subjects of morals, and that its control in secular as well as in spiritual relations should be vested in the church exclusively. A list of the pastors who have labored with the congregation for the fulfilment of these purposes includes Rev. George S. Boardman, August 1837 to August 1842; Rev. John T. Avery, Rev. George W. Bassett, Rev. G. R. R. Shumway, Rev. F. W. Graves and Rev. Parsons C. Hastings, temporary supplies from August 1842 until February 25, 1845; Rev. Milo J. Hickok, February 25, 1845 to March 15, 1854; Rev. Frank F. Ellinwood, January 9, 1855 to January 24, 1866; Rev. Samuel M. Campbell, June 14, 1866 to January 19, 1881; Rev. Theodore W. Hopkins, November 1, 1881 to June 12, 1887; and Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., March 11, 1888. During the six years in which Dr. Stebbins has been pastor the membership has increased from eight hundred and eighty-five to sixteen hundred and seventy-eight, and the attendance at the Sunday school has grown from eight hundred to two thousand. In February, 1890, the first action was taken toward the erection of the church edifice, southeast corner of Sophia and Church streets. On March 9, 1890, plans for raising the funds were presented to the congregation and subscriptions for \$57,395 were received that day. The corner-stone was laid August 12, 1890, when addresses were delivered by Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D.; Prof. T. W. Hopkins, and Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, and a salutation was read from Rev. S. M. Campbell. The building and furniture cost \$56,000, the land \$44,500; in all \$100,500. The ground is one hundred and six feet on Church street and one hundred and ninety feet on Sophia street. The inside measurement of the edifice is one hundred by eighty-eight feet. The seating capacity of the auditorium is nineteen hundred. The present officers are: Pastor, Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D.; Elders, Joseph T. Alling, Dean Alvord, George A. Benton, Darius Covill, Thomas Dransfield, Frank M. Ellery, Charles Forbes, M. D., Edward B. Fenner, Heman Glass, William A. Hubbard, William A. Hubbard, Jr., William B. Levitt, Alonzo L. Mabbett, Samuel Sloan, Henry Wray, Dwight J. Woodworth; Trustees, H. Austin Brewster, John R. Church, P. V. Crittenden, I. H. Dewey, Charles S. Hastings, Horace McGuire, Henry F. Smith, Charles A. Vickery, L. L. Williams; Assistant Trustees, Robert A. Badger, Howard Baker, Henry H. Pryor, John A. Seel, Joseph E. Stevenson, Robert Tait. From the organization of the church until April 1, 1894, the amount contributed to benevolent work by members was \$248,800.83; for congregational expenses, \$357,518.82; since 1890 for new buildings, \$70,421.27; total, \$676,741.02.



REV. DR. HENRY H. STEBBINS

REV. DR. HENRY H. STEBBINS

Henry Hamlin Stebbins was born in New York city, June 3, 1839. In youth he attended an English and classical school of high standing in New York, and subsequently took up business, intending to devote his life to commercial pursuits, but soon abandoned this idea and entered Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1858 he entered the New York University, but a year later joined the Sophomore class of Yale college, from which institution he was graduated in 1862. From the latter year until 1865 he was a teacher at Irvington, New Jersey, but subsequently became a student at Union Theological seminary, later on entering Princeton seminary, graduating finally from both institutions. Dr. Stebbins's first pastorate was over the Riversdale Presbyterian church in a district now included in New York city. In January, 1874, he was installed pastor of Grace church, Oswego, in which city he was called upon to part, through death, with his wife Mrs. Stebbins was a most estimable lady, and her death was very deeply mourned by her husband and a large number of friends and relatives. Mrs. Stebbins was formerly Caroline S. Van Cott, of Brooklyn. In June, 1878, Dr. Stebbins married Miss Julia F. Allen, of Oswego, a lady of high social standing in that city. Dr. Stebbins's pastorate in Oswego lasted nearly fifteen years, and his work there was rich in results. In June, 1883, Hamilton college conferred on Mr. Stebbins the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1888, after declining a flattering call from the First Presbyterian church of Detroit, Dr. Stebbins accepted the invitation of the

Central Presbyterian church of Rochester to become its pastor, and on Sunday, the eleventh of March, he officiated in that pulpit as pastor-elect. His pastorate in this city has been most successful, as is evinced in the growth of the church from eight hundred members to its present membership of nearly seventeen hundred, although during the six years he has been in Rochester there have been not far from thirteen hundred accessions. During this period a fine auditorium, costing \$105,000 (\$30,000 of this amount having been raised through the personal effort of the pastor) has been erected, the old church edifice having proved far inadequate for the purposes of the society. As a preacher Dr. Stebbins is both scholarly and practical.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the evening of September 21, 1849, the Associate Reformed church was organized. Rev. John Van Eaton, D. D., was installed as first pastor that year and remained three years when ill health compelled him to resign. Succeeding Dr. Van Eaton was Dr. W. L. McAdam, D. D., who was installed June 6, 1854, and resigned after an acceptable pastorate of two years and eight months. Then followed a vacancy of eight months, when Rev. Thomas F. Boyd assumed ministerial charge and remained four years and five months. Two years then passed, when on June 30, 1864, Rev. J. P. Sankey, D. D., the incumbent, was inducted into the pastoral office. Dr. Sankey has been pastor of this church thirty years. On May 20, 1868, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and Associate Presbyterian churches effected an organic union under the title of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. This consolidation changed the name of this body from the First Associate Reformed to the First United Presbyterian Church of Rochester.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church was founded by Levi A. Ward in 1853 at an expense of \$32,500, as a memorial of his daughter Emma. The building was dedicated October 25, 1853. St. Peter's Presbyterian congregation was incorporated November 7, 1853, with the following named trustees: S. L. Selden, president; J. W. Bissell, treasurer; C. H. Clark, B. R. McAlpine, L. D. Ely, C. A. Jones; S. B. Raymond, clerk; J. B. Stillson, C. F. Smith. In 1860 Mr. Ward transferred the church property to the trustees for \$20,000, making a gift of \$12,500 to the society. On March 18, 1868, the original church building was burned and the present structure was built at a cost of \$49,000. The first church contained a chime of bells put in by Mr. Ward, and they were lost in the fire. The chime now in was paid for by subscription and cost \$4,000. Until May 4, 1856, the stated supplies were Rev. John B. Coit and Rev. Leonard W. Bacon. The regular pastors of the church have been Rev. Richard H. Richardson, Rev. Joseph H. Towne, D. D., Rev. John T. Coit, Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., Rev. Asa S. Fiske, Rev. Herman C. Riggs. Rev. Alfred J. Hutton is now pastor. The church Sunday school was organized in December, 1853; the Woman's Missionary society in October, 1877; the Y. P. S. C. E. in 1888. There is also a Ladies' Benevolent society.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Westminster church congregation was organized April 5, 1868, by former members of the Central Presbyterian church. The land on which the church edifice stands was the gift of Joel B. Bennett and Aristarchus Champion to the Sunday school, which antedated the church. The first pastor was Rev. Henry M. Morley, of Pittsford, New York, who resigned in October, 1874, and was succeeded November 30, 1874, by Rev. Corliss B. Gardner, of Cuba, New York, who is still pastor. The present number of communicants is two hundred and ninety-five, and the average Sunday school attendance three hundred and twenty-five.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The organizers of Memorial Presbyterian church were members of the Brick church until 1869, when they established a Sunday school in public school house No. 18. Land on the corner of Hudson and Wilson streets was bought soon after. In 1870 \$7,500 was subscribed to build a chapel as a memorial to the reunion of the "Old" and "New School" bodies, effected November 12, 1869. The corner-stone of the church was laid June 20, and it was dedicated November 20, 1870. Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton was placed in charge of the mission January 1, 1871. The Presbytery of Rochester formally constituted the church body January 19, 1872. Rev. Charles B. Coit, of Baltimore, began his labors Sunday, November 21, 1875, and was formally installed as pastor January 2, 1876. In 1881 the trustees of the Brick church deeded the chapel to the trustees of Memorial church, and on July 26, 1881, the corner-stone for a new edifice was laid. It was dedicated December 18, 1881. In 1892 the congregation decided to raze the old edifice and build a new one.

Work on its demolition begun May 3, 1892, and the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice took place June 19. It was dedicated March 19, 1893. The number of church members is over four hundred and fifty, and the Sunday school has eight hundred pupils. Charles R. Baker, M. D., has been superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. Rev. Charles P. Coit, D. D., is now entering on his twentieth year as pastor.

REV. CHARLES P. COIT, D. D.

Charles Pierpont Coit is a native of Hastings, Oswego county, New York, where he was born May 3, 1839. His parents were of New England birth, and prominent residents in the village of his nativity. Mr. Coit was prepared for college at Falley seminary in the village of Fulton, Oswego county, and entering the University of Rochester was graduated from that institution with the class of '67. Entering Auburn Theological seminary on leaving college, Mr. Coit was graduated in 1870 and immediately began his ministerial career by organizing the North Presbyterian church of Binghamton, New York. As pastor of this church Mr. Coit remained for a period of four years and a half, doing a work which is very pleasantly remembered by the people of that charge. From Binghamton Mr. Coit was called to Baltimore, where he organized and became pastor of the Hampden Presbyterian church of that city. Here he remained beloved of his people until the twentieth of November, 1877, when he accepted a call to Memorial Presbyterian church of this city. The structure occupied by Memorial society at the time was only in the nature of a chapel, which the congregation soon outgrew, and in 1881 the society built a brick church of commodious size, but owing to the rapid growth of the parish, in 1892 the society reared an elegant church edifice on the site of its former house of worship, a structure valued at nearly or quite \$75,000. The society of which Mr. Coit is pastor, while not so wealthy in a merely material sense, is wealthy in influence and spiritual power. Mr. Coit's clerical labors in connection with Memorial church have proved from the very beginning of the highest character. His work has been close and far-reaching, and both in and outside of his parish he is recognized as one of the most able and spiritual-minded of the clergy of Rochester. It is not too much to say that devotion to each, on the part of the pastor and people, is a marked feature in the life of this growing parish, as is the devotion and love of both to the Master who is the head of the Church on earth. In 1874 Mr. Coit married Miss Susan H. Warner, of Owego, a lady who has proved a most valued co-worker with her husband in his ministry. They have three children, a daughter, a student at Wellesley college, and two sons, who are preparing for college. Dr. Coit's degree of Doctor of Divinity was received from Rochester University in 1892.



REV. CHARLES P. COIT, D. D.

EMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Emanuel Presbyterian church was organized May 2, 1887, and sprung from a Sunday school established in 1873 by the Presbyterian Alliance of Rochester. The congregation contained at first only sixty-eight persons. Francis Noye and Edwin E. Shutt were the first elders. Rev. Thomas A. Hodgman conducted the first services. On May 24, 1887, Rev. J. S. Root accepted the pastorate and began his work on July 10. The congregation now contains three hundred and eighty-nine members. The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. James S. Root; elders, John S. Munderbach, John W. Astles, James H. McKelvey, William P. Maddicks, Lorenzo E. Maynard, George T. Brickle; deacons, James H. McKelvey, Samuel M. Bennett, John Munderbach; deaconesses, Mrs. Emma J. Maddicks, Mrs. Ida E. McKelvey; trustees, Burdette A. Schofield, George T. Brickle, John S. Munderbach, Edward M. Jennings, William Harradine, William P. Maddicks.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The North Presbyterian church congregation was organized February 12, 1884, with seventy members. For fifteen years preceding the formal organization a Sunday school mission had been maintained by the Central Presbyterian church in a small building on the site of the present church edifice. In 1889 the church building now situated on Fulton avenue and Locust street was dedicated. Rev. Peter Lindsay has been pastor since the organization. The congregation has now five hundred members.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

St. Luke's church, which is the mother parish of the Episcopal churches of Rochester, was organized July 14, 1817. The first house of worship was a wooden building erected on the present site in 1820, and the first settled rector began his work in December of that year. The rapid growth of the congregation rendering increased accommodation necessary, the present church was erected in 1824, the corner-stone being laid May 11. The church was opened for public worship September 4, 1825, and consecrated by Bishop Hobart September 30, 1826. In 1828 the building was enlarged by the addition of thirty feet, and in 1832 a Sunday school building was erected in the rear, which in 1866 gave place to the present structure, which has since afforded ample facilities for the numerous parochial organizations in which the Christian activity of the parish has found expression. The interior of the church was thoroughly remodeled and beautified in the same year, and St. Luke's was the first church in the city to heat with steam and light with electricity. St. Luke's has had but seven rectors in the seventy-seven years of its existence: the Rev. Drs. F. H. Cuming; Henry J. Whitehouse, late Bishop of Illinois; Thomas C. Pitkin; Henry W. Lee, late Bishop of Iowa; Benjamin Watson; R. Bethell Claxton; and the present rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, who has served the parish already during twenty-eight years. Two distinguishing characteristics of the parish, especially in recent years, have been the extent, variety and efficiency of its benevolent work carried on by the twelve chapters of St. Luke's guild, and its expenditure of zeal and effort in the cause of church extension in the city. Almost every one of the existing Episcopal parishes, as well as the Church Home, owes its origin and largely its development to the thought and material benefactions of the rectors and people of St. Luke's. There are in the parish at present three hundred and twenty families and sixty-five communicants.

TRINITY CHURCH

Trinity church congregation is the third in age of the Episcopal churches of this city and was organized October 27, 1845. Its first church edifice was built on the west corner of Frank and Center streets. The first wardens were Henry E. Rochester and Seth C. Jones. The vestrymen were George Arnold, Patrick G. Buchan, George R. Clark, S. F. Witherspoon, Lewis P. Beers, David Hoyt, W. E. Lathrop and Seth M. Maltby. Rev. Vandevort Bruce, the first rector, entered on his duties in February, 1846, and resigned May 12, 1847. His successors have been Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Rev. Robert J. Parrin, Rev. A. B. Atkins, Rev. George N. Cheney, Rev. John W. Clark, Rev. John J. Van Ingen, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rev. Marmaduke-Richard St. James Dillon, Rev. C. J. Machin, Rev. Warren W. Walsh, Rev. F. S. Hyde, Rev. A. B. Carter and the incumbent, Rev. Warren C. Hubbard, who entered on his duties July 15, 1890. In 1875 the old edifice was sold and in 1880 the present one was built.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

St. Andrew's church, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Western New York, was organized in February, 1879. In April of that year Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, then assistant rector of Trinity church, New York, was chosen as rector. He entered on his labors June 1, 1879, and is still in charge of the parish. At its organization the parish had eighty-eight communicants and seventy-six families; it has now five hundred communicants and three hundred families. The parish maintains a Sunday school, free kindergarten and primary school. It has also a sewing school and eight organizations for parish work.

MISSION CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

The congregation of the Mission Church of the Ascension met first in 1887, in a small frame building on Lake avenue near Driving Park avenue. The land, corner of Augustine and Burke streets, on which the present church building stands, was given to the congregation by the late Charles J. Burke and the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Worthington. Rev. Mr. Hyde held the first services in the edifice and was its pastor until 1892 when Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier took charge of it together with all other mission churches, and is in charge at present.

ALL SAINTS' MISSION

The congregation of this mission church, corner of Webster and Garson avenues, at first attended services in private houses; next in the office of Palmer Brothers; then in the Glen Haven railroad depot. In 1890 the present parish house and chapel were erected and the first service was held in December, 1890. Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier began his pastorate in 1890 and continues in charge. C. J. Houston is warden; E. S. Hayward, Jr., treasurer; E. S. Denton, lay reader and superintendent of the Sunday school.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist church of Rochester was organized in June, 1818. It consisted of twelve members, five men and seven women. They held their first meetings in the school-house that stood on the site of the present Free Academy, but at times met at the first Court House; they were also glad, when no better apartment was at command, to occupy for a year a ball-room over a stable attached to a hotel that stood where the Livingston is now situated. From the ball-room the congregation moved to the wooden structure that had been built on State street by the First Presbyterian church, which edifice was occupied by the Baptists until 1839. The first pastor of the church was Rev. E. M. Spencer, who was called in 1819, but whose pastorate continued less than a year. Rev. Eleazer Savage was the second pastor and he remained in charge for three years from 1823. Dr. O. C. Comstock became pastor in 1827 and continued in that capacity for eight years. By 1830 the membership had increased to one hundred and seventy-one, but in the Winter of that year, by reason of the great revival meeting conducted by Rev. Charles G. Finney, it was further increased to three hundred and sixty-eight. While the congregation occupied the edifice on State street the accommodations were so inadequate that the baptism of candidates took place in the Genesee river near the present site of Andrews street bridge. In 1839 the site of the present edifice, southwest corner of Fitzhugh and Church streets, was bought and a stone house of worship was erected at an expense of \$18,000. The second building, which was enlarged in 1852, served the needs of the congregation until 1868, when the rear part of the present edifice was built at a cost of \$53,034.75. In 1875 the front of the present building was started, and in February, 1877, was completed and dedicated; the structure cost in all \$140,000. The First Baptist church had also expended \$7,836.11 on the Lake Avenue Memorial Mission chapel, and \$4,078.36 on the Rapids Mission chapel. The pastors who have been stationed at the church are: Rev. E. M. Spencer, Rev. Eleazer Sawyer, Dr. O. C. Comstock, Dr. Pharcellus Church, Dr. Justin H. Smith, Rev. J. R. Scott, Rev. Richard M. Nott, Rev. Henry E. Robins, Rev. Charles J. Baldwin, and Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, the incumbent. The church has sent nine missionaries to foreign lands, has contributed \$18,057 to foreign missions, \$31,577 to home and domestic missions, and \$22,016 to ministerial education. For all church purposes its members have contributed \$319,088 since 1830. The total membership at present is eight hundred and fifty; the number of those who have been baptized is two thousand one hundred and twenty-three.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

The Second Baptist church was organized March 12, 1834, by fifty-four members of the First church, who had been amicably chosen for that purpose. Within a few weeks the Third Presbyterian church sold to the new body the house of worship on the corner of Clinton and Main streets, and there the Second Baptist church had its home until the edifice was destroyed by fire December 10, 1859. During the first period of twenty-five years the church grew in membership from fifty-four to five hundred and thirty-seven. The first pastor was Rev. Elon Galusha, son of Governor Galusha of Vermont. Other pastorates of the period were those of Rev. Elisha Tucker, 1837-41; Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, D. D., 1842-5; Rev. Charles Thompson, 1846-8; Rev. Henry Davis, 1849-50; Rev. W. C. Howard, D. D., 1851-6. The first deacons were David R. Barton, Albert G. Smith, and Henry L. Achilles. The church entered upon a new career in the pastorate of Dr. George Dana Boardman. This epoch began with the burning of the old church in 1859, and extended to the dedication of the present auditorium in 1893. During this time its membership increased from five hundred and thirty-seven to seven hundred and forty-eight. It was during Dr. Boardman's eight years' pastorate, in 1865-87, that the new church was erected on the corner of North and Achilles streets. The total cost was \$45,000, including the lot, which cost \$5,400. Professor J. H. Gilmore served a two years' pastorate, 1865-7. The church had been two years pastorless when Dr. T. Edwin Brown commenced his labors November 1, 1869; he continued them for thirteen years, resigning in 1882. Dr. S. V. Duncan succeeded him, 1883-8, and it is to him that Rochester Baptists owe their City Missionary union. Rev. F. L. Anderson, the incumbent, commenced his pastorate November 10, 1888. In January, 1892, the chapel was destroyed by fire and the society decided to build an auditorium on its present lot at the corner of North and Franklin streets, using the old church as a Sunday school room and the rebuilt chapel for the social work of the church. The church is open every night in the week, October 1 to May 1, and special work is done for young men, young women, and boys. The membership is now eight hundred and ten; Rev. L. J. Sawyer is assistant pastor. Members were dismissed in 1871 to form the Park Avenue Baptist church, in 1889 to form the North Baptist church, and in 1890 to form the Alexander Street Baptist church. The Parsells Avenue mission is largely under its care.

BRONSON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Bronson Avenue Baptist church, which was organized April 12, 1888, succeeded and is the outgrowth of the Eighth Ward mission, established nearly thirty years ago by the Plymouth Congregational church, by which it was conducted until January, 1884, when it was abandoned only to be revived by members of the First Baptist church. At this time and until July, 1887, the mission school was held in the Eighth Ward chapel, on the corner of Tremont and Reynolds streets. The building now occupied by the church was erected by the Rochester Baptist Missionary union and dedicated July 10, 1887. The following April a church was organized with forty-two members, thirty-five of whom were formerly members of the First Baptist church. The first and only pastor of the church is Rev. J. Ross Lynch, who had been acting as pastor of the mission for a year and a quarter. In the six years of its history there have been received into the church, on profession of faith and baptism, one hundred and sixty-three persons. The present membership of the church, May 1, 1894, is two hundred and fifty-three. The following is a list of the present officers: Pastor, Rev. J. Ross Lynch, 167 Columbia avenue; deacons, S. H. Searing, J. W. Etts, N. L. Weeks, J. L. Genthner; trustees, J. S. Avery, Sidney Hall, W. J. Gursh, S. H. Searing, Robert Wadsworth, J. L. Wentworth; church clerk, T. H. Thompson; financial secretary, George Baxter; treasurer, W. J. Gursh; Sunday school superintendent, N. L. Weeks.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

The date of the origin of this congregation is traced to 1847, when Rev. Dr. Guistiniani organized "The Free Catholic Sabbath School," which met on South St. Paul street near Main street. The congregation had moved eleven times and changed its name four times up to 1884, when the present church edifice was built and the above name assumed. Rev. H. Clay Peeples has been pastor since 1884. The congregation now includes seven hundred and forty members.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

The corner-stone of Plymouth church edifice, northeast corner of Plymouth avenue and Troup street, was laid September 8, 1853, at four o'clock. A subscription of funds for its erection had been commenced a year before. Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen took part in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone and Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., delivered the address. An act incorporating "The Plymouth Congregational Society of the City of Rochester" was passed by the Legislature April 15, 1854. The trustees were A. Champion, F. Clarke, E. Lyon, C. J. Hill, W. W. Ely, A. G. Bristol, E. H. Hollister, C. A. Burr and E. E. Darrow. On August 20, 1855, the trustees received from A. Champion a deed of the church property which he held by the terms of the original subscription. On the evening of the same day sixty-six persons met in the lecture room of the building and organized the Plymouth Congregational church. On August 21, 1855, an ecclesiastical council assembled in the edifice and resolved to publicly recognize the Plymouth church of Rochester and to take part in its dedication, which took place that evening. Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Woburn, Massachusetts, was the first pastor of the church and began his labors February 17, 1856. Mr. Edwards's resignation was accepted November 5, 1862, and on February 5, 1865, Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett, of Stamford, Connecticut, entered upon the duties of pastor, which he discharged until February 3, 1874. On March 27, 1876, Rev. Myron Adams, of Dunkirk, N. Y., was elected pastor, and began his work May 14, 1876, continuing until the present.

FRANK STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was organized on the sixth day of May, 1852, at the residence of James H. Hinman on Frank street. About thirty persons formed the early society, and were ministered to by Rev. Sylvester Congdon. The first place of worship was school No. 6, which then stood where the present church edifice now stands—southeast corner of Frank and Smith streets. In May, 1854, plans and specifications for a new church were agreed upon and the contract for the erection of the new building was awarded to Charles B. Coleman for \$6,500. Among the ministers who have served the church are: Rev. William Manning, Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D., and Rev. J. E. Bills, D. D. The society now has a membership of three hundred, a large Sunday school, and a Young People's society. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick S. Parkhurst, D. D.

GLENWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was legally organized in March, 1890. Rev. Frank S. Rowland was the first pastor, entering upon his duties October 6, 1891. The chapel, corner of Pierpont and Driving Park avenues, was dedicated October 12, 1891. The membership is two hundred and twenty; the average attendance at Sunday school is two hundred and twenty-five.

CORNHILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was founded June 8, 1852. The first trustees were Henry Wray, Caleb H. Bicknell, William P. Stanton, Cowles C. See, George Harrison and Henry Lyon. Rev. A. C. George, appointed in 1853, was the first pastor. Rev. M. E. Hedding is the incumbent. The church edifice was dedicated in June, 1854, at which time the congregation consisted of thirty members. The congregation now has four hundred and fifty members and sustains the following organizations: Woman's Foreign Missionary society, Woman's Home Missionary society, Young Ladies' Foreign Missionary Aid society, and Society of King's Daughters. J. B. Loomis is president of the board of trustees; his associates are S. N. Smith, N. L. Button, James Cook, C. A. Bennett, C. H. Royce, N. D. Webster, W. W. Kenfield, H. R. Day.

EPWORTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Epworth Methodist Episcopal church edifice, on the corner of Clifton and Epworth streets, can be ascribed to the act of Mrs. A. E. Tanner, who in 1879, induced eight children to attend Sunday school in her residence on Champlain street. The school prospered to such an extent that it became too much work for Mrs. Tanner to conduct it, and at her request its management was assumed by Cornhill Methodist Episcopal church. In the Fall of 1880 a society was organized and named the Genesee Street Methodist Episcopal church. Harper Day was the first superintendent of the school under the new name and it continued to grow until it was found necessary to build a chapel. On the fifteenth of November, 1882, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by Rev. L. A. Stenno, of Cornhill Methodist Episcopal church, and the structure was dedicated; in the Fall of that year Rev. P. T. Lynn was appointed as its first regular pastor. Rev. James Gosnell succeeded to the pastorate in 1884, and Rev. F. D. Mather was appointed to succeed Mr. Gosnell in 1885, and at the conference held that year the church was set apart as a self-governing body. Rev. Joseph Dennis succeeded Mr. Mather in 1886; he remained pastor for four years, and in 1890 Rev. James Gosnell again assumed the pastorate and is the incumbent. In 1886 the congregation received as a gift from Stephen Wheeler the lot on which the church structure is built, and the work of building was started. The edifice was dedicated in February, 1887. The church has flourished to such an extent that the Sunday school now has twelve officers, twenty-four teachers and three hundred and four children in attendance.

NORTH AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1849, and the first board of trustees consisted of S. H. Moulder, Dr. James Hubbell, A. B. Judson, Philander Davis and John Patterson. Their first meeting place was on Joiner street and their first house of worship was on North street; it was dedicated November 2, 1853. There have been nineteen pastors of the church and the incumbent is Rev. George W. Peck.

FIRST GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The congregation of this church was organized with six members October 25, 1840, by Rev. John Sauter. The first church edifice was dedicated in 1850 and stood at the corner of Arthur place and North street. The church building on North street now occupied by the congregation was built in 1874 and enlarged in 1884. In the Spring of 1891 members of the First church bought a chapel on Clifford street and in 1894 the congregation was organized as the Second German Methodist Episcopal church. Both churches unite in supporting a mission Sunday school on Central park. The church property is valued at \$30,000. Rev. John Lange is pastor.

CHRIST CHURCH

Christ church parish was organized in 1854. Services were first held on April 29, 1855, in Palmer's hall, Rev. Benjamin Watson, rector of St. Luke's church, officiating. Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, rector of



CHRIST CHURCH

Grace church preached the sermon and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dewey, assisted by a chorus of young people, provided music. On May 7, 1855, the first vestry was elected and consisted of Silas O. Smith and David Hoyt, wardens; D. M. Dewey, Andrew J. Brackett, Delos Wentworth, Daniel B. Beach, John M. Winslow, John Fairbanks and Edward M. Smith, vestrymen. On October 1, 1855, Rev. Henry A. Neely became rector. On December 25, 1855, the congregation occupied the new church for the first time. In February, 1861 the new Sunday school house was opened. Rev. H. A. Neely resigned in July, 1862, and in September Rev. Anthony Schuyler

became rector. Dr. Schuyler resigned in July, 1868, and on January 1, 1869, Rev. W. W. Battershall became rector. In the following year the parish built a rectory and started a mission which is now St. Andrew's church. Mr. Battershall resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph L. Tucker, who resigned in 1877. Rev. William D'Orville Doty became rector December 1, 1877. In February, 1883, the church debt was cancelled and on March 24 the church was consecrated by Bishop Coxe, who also, on June 1, 1891, laid the corner-stone of the present church, of which the congregation took possession on March 25, 1894.

NORTH GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONCORDIA CHURCH

The North German Evangelical Lutheran Concordia church congregation, corner of Helena and Putnam streets, was organized on the twentieth of September, 1877, in Goer's hall, Hudson avenue, by the Rev. Ernest Heydler, deceased; on the thirtieth of February, 1878, the church society was incorporated. Over eight hundred and fifty families constitute this charge. After the death of Rev. Mr. Heydler, which occurred in 1882, Rev. Carl N. Conrad was unanimously elected pastor of the church and is now the incumbent. Rev. Mr. Conrad graduated from Mahlenberg college, Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1879, and from Lutheran Theological seminary, Philadelphia, in 1882. This is his first charge; the congregation under his pastoral care is in a flourishing condition. The handsome church edifice, including the parochial school near by, is nearly free from debt. The present church council and advisors of the pastor are: elders, John Roggmann, Christ Knuth, Carl Mass; deacons, Joachim Demler, John Frank, Frederick Bohm, Ernst Missfeldt, Herman Knitter, William Weichbrodt. Trustees, Frederick Meyer, president; Frederick Demler, treasurer; John Welner, secretary; George Staedtler, William Griep, I. Munsus.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHRIST CHURCH

This congregation was organized in 1892 with Rev. W. E. Rommel as first pastor. The present church building, situated at the junction of Central park and Fourth avenue, was dedicated January 12, 1893, and in June Rev. O. E. Lorenz, the present pastor, took charge. The congregation has a Ladies' society, a Young Ladies' society, a Men's society, a Lutheran society, a day school and a Sunday school.

EVANGELICAL REFORMED EMMANUEL CHURCH

The Evangelical Reformed Emmanuel church is the outgrowth of a movement started in 1848 by the American and Foreign Board of Missions, who sent Rev. L. Ginstiniani to this city to preach. The name first taken by this church in 1848, was "The Free German Catholic Congregation." In July, 1851, a frame building was erected on Cherry street. In 1852 the congregation joined the New York Classis of the German Reformed Church of America and Rev. M. G. Stern was appointed as minister. Between 1854 and 1869 four ministers were stationed at the church, and in 1867 the building on Cherry street was sold and a new one was built on Hamilton place. In 1869, under Rev. C. Kuss, a schoolroom and parsonage was built. Rev. C. Gundlach has been pastor since 1878. The congregation has three hundred members.

GRACE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Grace English Lutheran church, at the junction of Alexander and Bay streets, may be said to date from January, 1889, when a Sunday school was organized on Central park by the Church of the Reformation. The school prospered and the attendance increased so much that the chapel at the corner of North Alexander and Bay streets was constructed. On December 2, 1889, a congregation was organized and Rev. J. A. Whittaker and Rev. J. Steinhauser acted as supply preachers. On November 23, 1890, D. Weltz Sarver was ordained and installed as pastor, but he resigned July 26, 1891. Rev. William L. Hunton, the incumbent, became pastor October 1, 1891, and during his pastorate the congregation has made much progress. The Sunday school has three hundred and forty-two pupils and the congregation numbers two hundred and forty-six.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, U. A. C.

This church, of which Rev. John Muehlhaeuser is pastor, is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states of the synodical conference, the largest Lutheran body in the country. The congregation held its first services in Weidman's hall on May 11, 1884. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid August 10, and the first services were held in the church November 12 of the same year. The church was dedicated October 1, 1888. The congregation stands on the symbols of the Lutheran Church and rejects every vestige of heierarchical leaven; holds sacred the leading idea of the Reformation—absolute separation of Church and State. The number of communicants is three hundred and seventy-five, and the number entitled to vote is seventy. The school connected with St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church receives pupils between five and fourteen years of age. German, which is regarded as a necessity in this country, and English, are taught in addition to the usual studies. The school is in every detail under the personal supervision of Rev. John Muehlhaeuser. The course of study in the English branches follows that of the public schools and pupils are guaranteed results on equal lines with the grades of the public schools. Mrs. Julia E. Harris teaches English; German and penmanship are taught by George Muehlhaeuser, and religious instruction is imparted by the pastor. The school year consists of forty-six consecutive weeks. The school was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.



ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The above named church congregation was organized August 18, 1873. Rev. E. Heydler was first pastor. The church edifice was dedicated June 27, 1875. Rev. Mr. Heydler resigned in 1877 and was succeeded in 1878 by Rev. F. Muhlhäuser, who remained until 1884. Rev. J. Rechtster succeeded him, and in 1887 Rev. J. Nicum, D. D., the incumbent, became pastor; under his charge the congregation has increased from five hundred to sixteen hundred and is one of the most prosperous Lutheran churches in Rochester. Connected with the church is a Ladies' society, a Men's Beneficial society, a branch of St. John's league, a Young Men's society, and a Young Ladies' society.

GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL, ST. PAUL'S, CHURCH

The German Evangelical, St. Paul's, church, on Fitzhugh street, was established in 1862. The Rev. Philip Conrad was first pastor. Between 1873 and 1883, the congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. A. Grotian, made steady progress. The congregation maintains a Ladies' association which takes care of the church building; another which visits families in affliction; a Men's Benevolent society and a Young Ladies' society. Rev. Albert Zeller is the present pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF PEACE

This church grew out of a mission Sunday school that was started by Zion's Evangelical Lutheran church in 1884. In 1890 the congregation was organized. Rev. H. C. A. Meyer was the first settled pastor but he resigned in 1892 and was succeeded by Rev. Otto Posselt, the incumbent. The congregation supports a Sick and Burial society, a Ladies' society, a Lutheran league and a Choralverein. There are one thousand two hundred and fifty communicants.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

The Church of Christ congregation in Rochester, with one hundred and seventy-five members, has an edifice on Howell street, which was constructed in 1889. The pastors who have served the church are Rev. O. G. Hertzog, Rev. M. B. Ryan, and the incumbent, Rev. F. P. Arthur.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

Services were first held in the Church of the Epiphany on February 28, 1869, although the nucleus of the congregation was formed about 1850. In 1875 the congregation became self-supporting, and it has been growing steadily ever since. The number of church sittings is four hundred and fifty, and the number of church communicants is three hundred and fifty. The Rev. Amos Skeele is the present pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION

This church was organized in 1868 by Rev. Reuben Hill, who remained as its pastor until 1874, when Rev. Charles S. Kohler took charge and continued in the pastorate until 1884. Rev. Hiram Peters was pastor from 1884 to 1888, in which year Rev. John E. Whitteker assumed the charge and has since retained it. The total number of members received in the congregation has been eight hundred and twelve, and the present number is four hundred and ninety-five.

THE HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

This church was founded September 13, 1877, and has had three pastors. The incumbent is Rev. J. M. Remein. The congregation has one hundred and twenty-nine members and sustains a Sunday school of ninety pupils, a Young Men's society and a Young Ladies' society.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The South Congregational church of Rochester is an outgrowth of the Mount Vernon Union Bible school. For seven months previous to its organization preaching services had been maintained in connection with the school; but on the second day of September, 1886, the organization was duly effected with eighty-seven charter members and the Rev. J. G. Blue as acting pastor. On the twenty-seventh day of September, 1886, the church thus organized was officially recognized by a council of Congregational churches and ministers convened for this purpose. The Rev. Mr. Blue resigned his relation to the church August, 1887, and two months later the Rev. George F. Soper was called to supply the congregation as minister; he resigned November 16, 1891. It having been determined to sell the property on Mount Vernon avenue, the

lot at the corner of Alexander and Pearl streets, on which the present church buildings stand, was purchased in May, 1888. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid with appropriate public services in June, 1889, and on the eighteenth of November, 1889, the completed church was dedicated. The Rev. George E. Soper resigned his ministerial relation to the church November 16, 1891. The present pastor, Rev. Herman C. Riggs, D. D., began his official relation to the church July 3, 1892. The membership of the church is now two hundred and thirty, and of the Bible school three hundred; there are more than two hundred families represented in the stated congregation.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF ROCHESTER

The year 1829 is the first in which any record of Unitarianism in Rochester is found: James D. Green was the first preacher of liberal Christianity here. Nearly all the documents concerning the early mission were burned in the great fire of Chicago, whither they had been taken by Samuel Stone, the first treasurer. The congregation had no church building of its own at first, but after a short time bought from the Episcopalians of St. Luke's congregation their wooden edifice and moved it to a leased lot on Buffalo street just west of Sophia street; but the building and lease were soon sold for a trifle. During ten years following the sale of the Buffalo street property the congregation met in a school house that stood on the site of the present Plymouth Avenue church. Myron Holley was the unordained preacher. In 1840 Matthew Brown, William H. Alcott, William H. Swan, James H. Watts, D. W. Powers, George F. Danforth, Erastus S. Marsh and Darius Perrin signed a paper expressing a desire to become stated hearers in the First Unitarian society of Rochester. Their action brought Rev. Rufus Ellis here in 1842 to stay a year, and a church was built on the west side of Fitzhugh street, near Allen. It was dedicated March 9, 1843. Rev. Frederick W. Holland succeeded Mr. Ellis in 1848. Following the pastorate of Mr. Holland came twelve years in which six different ministers had the charge. In November, 1859, the church was burned and the lot was sold. During the war Mr. Holland came back to Rochester, and in 1866 a new church on the east side of Fitzhugh street, where the post-office now stands, was dedicated. In June, 1870, Rev. N. M. Mann was called to the pastorate and remained until 1888. In 1883 the congregation bought the Third Presbyterian church building on Temple street, which they now occupy. In June, 1889, W. C. Gannett, the present minister, began his work.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The First Universalist church society was organized in 1846 under the ministry of Dr. G. W. Montgomery, who began his work in December, 1845, and closed his pastorate in the Spring of 1853. A small edifice, erected and dedicated in 1847, was enlarged and practically reconstructed in 1870. Dr. J. H. Tuttle was the second pastor. He settled here in the Autumn of 1853 and continued until 1859. The church was without a pastor from 1859 until March, 1860, when the present pastor, Dr. Asa Saxe, was called to the position.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The Second Universalist church congregation of Rochester has a convenient church building, with a seating capacity of three hundred, on Spencer street. The church is the outgrowth of a Sunday school established on State street in 1874 by members of the First Universalist church. James Sargent bought the lot and contributed \$5,000 to the building fund. Rev. L. B. Fisher, who took charge in 1884, was the first permanent pastor. Rev. F. J. Chase succeeded him. The incumbent, Rev. David M. Kirkpatrick, was called to the church in 1892. The congregation maintains a Ladies' society, a Missionary society, a Boys' club, a Y. P. C. U., and a Sunday school.

BERITH KODESH

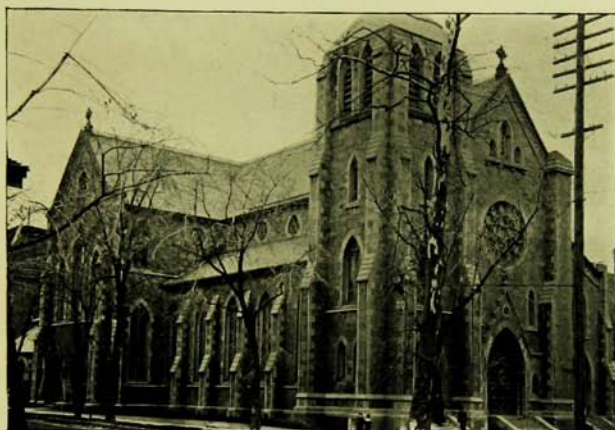
In the Spring of 1848 the first Jewish congregation was organized in Rochester and took the name Berith Kodesh (Holy Covenant). Meetings for religious services were at first held at the corner of Clinton street and Clinton place, and soon after in a hall at the junction of Main and Front streets. The congregation worshipped in this hall until 1856, when it bought a building on St. Paul street, near Andrews street, which had been a Baptist church, and occupied it until 1876, when a new edifice was constructed on the same site and used until May 25, 1894, when the last services were held there. On July 5, 1893, ground was broken for the erection of the present temple at the junction of Gibbs and Grove streets, and on June 1, 1894, the present edifice was dedicated. The congregation consists of two hundred and fifty members and their families. There are several benevolent societies connected with the temple. Dr. Max Landsberg has been rabbi of the congregation since 1871, when he was called from Germany to take the charge.



THE CHURCH HOME

THE CHURCH HOME

THE Church Home sprung from a suggestion by Rev. Dr. R. B. Claxton, rector of St. Luke's church, that a home should be provided for the destitute and orphan children of the Church. The idea met with immediate approval by the other Episcopal clergymen and on June 1, 1868, five ladies from each parish met to organize the Church Home. Its scope was afterwards enlarged to take care of elderly women. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. George H. Mumford; vice-president, Mrs. Dellon M. Dewey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. Booth; treasurer, Miss Mary J. Clark. The site for the home was a gift from George R. Clark and George E. Mumford, who made the tender at the second meeting of the society, on July 2. The property was then valued at \$5,300. There was a house on the lot at the time and it was at once occupied as the Home, no time having been lost in accepting the offer; but the number of inmates increased so rapidly as to necessitate a larger building, and the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid by Rev. Henry Anstice April 20, 1869. On September 21, 1869, the society was incorporated and on October 25 of that year the Church Home was formally opened. The first trustees were: Rev. Israel Foote, Rev. Henry Anstice, Rev. Chas. H. W. Stocking, Rev. W. W. Battershall, Gilman H. Perkins, Hobart F. Atkinson, Samuel F. Witherspoon, George R. Clarke, John H. Rochester, George E. Mumford, Dellon M. Dewey, Charles E. Upton and George H. Humphrey. The trustees held their first meeting October 7, 1869, and George R. Clarke was elected president; Rev. Israel Foote, vice-president; George H. Humphrey, secretary; and John H. Rochester, treasurer. The first officers of the Home after its incorporation were: President, Mrs. George H. Mumford; vice-president, Mrs. Dellon M. Dewey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. Mathews; recording secretary, Mrs. E. Darwin Smith; treasurer, Miss Caroline L. Rochester. 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 secretary; Mrs. W. S. Dewey, treasurer.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

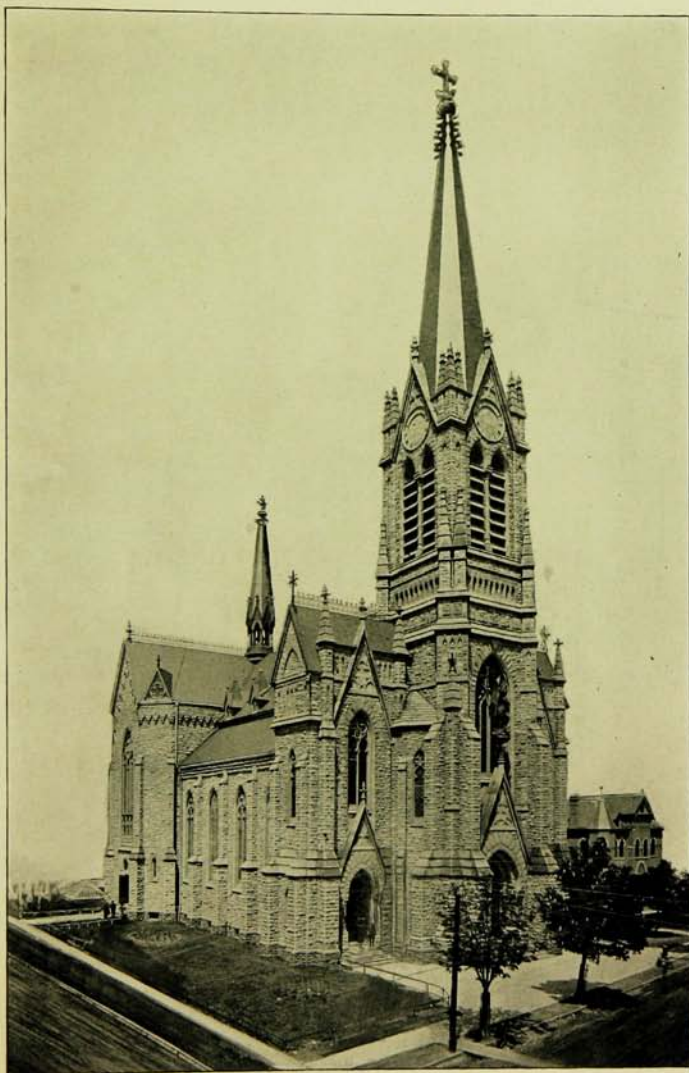
THERE can be no doubt that the first Christian religious services celebrated in or about Rochester were conducted by French Catholic missionaries among the Indians in the seventeenth century. The early presence of Jesuits in Western New York, intent on converting the aborigines from paganism to Christianity, has been mentioned in a previous chapter, and one can but regret that the exact spot in our land is lost on which prayer was first offered by successors of those fishermen of Galilee who were bade to go and teach all nations. When the rival white men began to struggle with one another for exclusive possession of the Indians' trade and territory, the humanizing effect of missionary teaching on the aborigines must have been neutralized by the evidence of commercial greed, racial hatred and religious dissension, presented to the children of the forest by professed Christians, for the former lapsed into their native barbarism and neglected the teachings of the long-robed fathers who crossed the big water to tell them of the Great Spirit. From the year 1687, in which De Nonville, following the order of Louis XIV, treacherously made prisoners of and sent to the galleys of the French king a number of Iroquois, the friendly relations between the Indians and the missionaries were broken, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, we may assume that there were no Catholic services held here for more than a hundred years after. When both the French and the English power over New York had passed away, and the founders of Rochester came on the scene, they included adherents of the Catholic church. The first house of worship built by Catholics was erected in 1823, on the site of the Cathedral, but religious services had been held before that in private houses, including the residence of Nathaniel Rochester, in the parlor of whose dwelling, although he was not a Catholic, it is said mass was first celebrated in Rochester. Rev. Patrick McCormick exercised his office as a priest here in 1818; he was succeeded in 1819 by Rev. Patrick Kelly, who remained until 1823, in which year St. Patrick's church was built. A second and larger church was built on the same lot in 1832 and stood until removed to make way for the Cathedral, which was opened for service on March 17, 1870. Rochester was originally in the diocese of New York, but from 1847 to 1868 it was included in the diocese of Buffalo. The diocese of Rochester was organized in 1868, and on July 12 in that year Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid was consecrated bishop, and on the sixteenth of the month took possession of his See, which includes the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Yates and Tompkins. Rev. James P. Kiernan is rector of the Cathedral. There are in the city sixteen Roman Catholic parishes; viz., St. Patrick's, organized 1820; St.

Mary's, organized 1834; St. Joseph's, organized 1835; SS. Peter and Paul's, organized 1843; Our Lady of Victory, organized 1848; Immaculate Conception, organized 1848; St. Bridget's, organized 1854; St. Boniface, organized 1861; Holy Family, organized 1864; Holy Redeemer, organized 1867; St. Michael's, organized 1874; Holy Apostles, organized 1884; St. Francis Xavier, organized 1888; Corpus Christi, organized 1888; St. Stanislaus, organized 1890; Holy Rosary, organized 1890. The Catholic population of the diocese is eighty thousand; pupils attending parochial schools, eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two; churches with resident pastors, fifty-eight; churches without resident pastors, thirty-two; eight chapels; one theological seminary; one preparatory seminary; ninety-four ecclesiastical students; three academies and thirty-four parochial schools.

Bernard John McQuaid, first bishop of Rochester, was born of Irish parents in New York city, December 15, 1823. He studied at Chamblay college, Canada, and St. John's college, Fordham, New York, where he finished his classical course in 1843 and was a tutor three years. He then studied theology under the Jesuits and was ordained priest by Archbishop Hughes, January 16, 1848. His first mission was at Madison, New Jersey. He built churches at Morristown and Springfield and began one at Mendham. He conceived the idea of founding Seton Hall college and seminary, and it was mainly through his efforts that the institution was established. He was its president for ten years. On July 12, 1868, he was consecrated first bishop of Rochester. The energy and zeal which he has displayed in advancing the interests of the diocese have given him a reputation extending not only over this continent, but beyond the Atlantic. Under his direction churches, schools, asylums and seminaries have been built in such numbers that it is doubtful if any diocese in the land is more generously provided with such institutions. Outside of the Catholic church Bishop McQuaid is best known as an opponent of State education to children whose parents are able to pay for their education. His writings and lectures on the subject of education have attracted wide-spread attention. His principles may be summarized in the declaration he made in Boston in 1876 during a lecture in which he advocated for "A republic whose citizens are of different religious beliefs and are voters needing intelligence: first, the non-interference of the State in religious matters in church or school; second, compulsory knowledge through parents' schools, under parents' control and at their cost; and third, free trade in education, or no monopoly of the teachers' profession." Bishop McQuaid was a member of the Vatican council in 1869-70.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

That magnificent structure on North Clinton street, St. Michael's Roman Catholic church, is visible evidence of the zeal of congregation and pastor in the cause of religion. The congregation of St. Michael's was organized in 1873, previous to which year the members were of St. Joseph's parish. Rev. A. Pingel, C. S. S. R., was temporarily in charge of the congregation, but Rev. Fridolin Pascalar was installed as pastor before the expiration of the year 1873 and has borne the responsibility ever since. The first church built by the congregation was a commodious brick structure designed to serve ultimately as a school house. It was dedicated by Bishop McQuaid March 8, 1874. In 1887 plans for the present church were drawn by Architect Druiding of Chicago, and on May 27, 1888, the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies by the bishop of the diocese, all the Catholic societies of the city being present. On September 28, 1890, the dedicatory services were solemnized by Bishop McQuaid, assisted by Archbishop Otto Zardetti, of Bucharest; Bishop Wigger, of Newark, and a large number of priests. The material of the structure is Lockport sandstone with Ohio stone trimmings, the base being brown Medina stone. The length of the church, vestry included, is two hundred feet; width of transept, ninety-two feet; of nave, seventy-two feet; height of ridge-pole, ninety-six feet; of middle arch of auditorium, sixty-two feet. The most prominent feature of the structure is the grand tower, crowned with a gilt metal cross, two hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground. A copper statue of St. Michael situated above the center gable in front of the tower is a striking specimen of art. The interior of the church is of such architectural beauty that visitors express for it the utmost admiration; ten heavy monolith granite columns impart an appearance of solidity to the interior that is in keeping with the entire work. The stained glass windows are such masterpieces of art that one of them received the first premium at the Columbian World's Fair, and the "Bishop McQuaid memorial window," representing Christmas, is regarded by artists as the finest in the United States. St. Michael's parish was organized twenty years ago with one hundred and eighty families and now numbers one thousand families, all Germans. The parochial school, which is attended by eight hundred pupils, is under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The congregation owns, in addition to the church and school buildings, a fine parsonage and a convent.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The congregation of St. Joseph's was organized by the Redemptorist Fathers in 1841. The first school of the parish was organized in 1837, and the present school building was erected in 1889. The school is divided into eight grades and has the same studies as are pursued in the public school, besides religious studies. From its organization up to the present there have been thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve baptisms, three hundred converts, two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven marriages, and five thousand three hundred and sixteen deaths. Rev. F. W. Wayrich, C. S. S. R., is rector.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

The congregation of the Church of the Holy Family, composed mainly of German-American Catholics, was originally organized of members from the congregation of SS. Peter and Paul's. The first church edifice erected by the congregation of the Church of the Holy Family was on the site of the present church building and was dedicated August 21, 1864, by Father Sester, who was delegated for the purpose by Bishop Timon. Rev. Nicholas Sorg was the first pastor, and under his direction the present edifice was built in 1866; it was dedicated by Bishop McQuaid. Rev. C. Wagner succeeded Father Sorg but remained as pastor but a few months; his successor was Rev. L. Hofschneider, who had charge for seventeen years and resigned May 4, 1884, on account of poor health. Rev. D. Laurenzis was appointed on the same day and has remained pastor ever since. The original congregation consisted of two hundred families; there are now eight hundred families. The congregation within ten years has paid off a debt of \$25,000 on the church; built a second school that cost \$18,000; a convent at a cost of \$15,000; and a residence for the sexton at a cost of \$2,000. There are eight hundred children in the parochial school, taught by sisters of Notre Dame.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH

St. Francis Xavier's parish was organized by Rev. M. J. Hargather in April, 1888. The church edifice is located on Bay street. It is a handsome brick structure erected at a cost of \$11,000, and will seat eight hundred and fifty persons. Within the past five years the membership has increased from thirty-five families to three hundred families. Adjoining the church is the parish hall and parochial school. The latter is under the supervision of Rev. M. J. Hargather and in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

HOLY APOSTLES CHURCH

The congregation of the Holy Apostles church was organized May 1, 1884, and the corner-stone of the church edifice was laid October 5 of the same year. The dedication took place February 1, 1885, Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid conducting the ceremonies. The church, on the corner of Lyell avenue and Austin street, is of brick and was built so as to serve for church and school purposes. The congregation when organized had one hundred and twenty-eight families and one hundred and fifteen school children. It has now two hundred and fifty families and three hundred school children. From the organization of the congregation to June 1, 1894, there were six hundred and fifty-nine baptisms, one hundred and thirty-six marriages, and two hundred and sixty-nine deaths. Rev. T. C. Murphy, the incumbent, has been pastor from the opening of the church.

CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH

The parish of Corpus Christi was organized in the Spring of 1888 by Rev. James J. Leary, its present pastor, and the church was dedicated November 4 of that year. The membership of the congregation is about fifteen hundred.

ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH

The congregation of St. Stanislaus church, which was organized in 1888, now numbers fifteen hundred members and supports four societies. Rev. Theophilus Szadzinski is pastor.



ENTRANCE TO MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

CEMETERIES

THE first cemetery in Rochester was half an acre of land at the junction of what is now Plymouth avenue and Spring street, which was a gift to the village from Messrs. Rochester, Carroll and Fitzhugh, who made the conveyance in June, 1821; a burial lot near the junction of East avenue and Gibbs street was dedicated to public use about the same time by Enos Stone. On September 18, 1821, the Spring street cemetery was exchanged for three acres and a half, now the grounds of the City hospital. On June 10, 1827, the land now constituting the lot of public school No. 15, was bought for cemetery purposes and the remains of those interred on East avenue were removed thither, while the dust of those buried on Spring street was reinterred in the Buffalo street ground. On December 27, 1836, the Common Council authorized an issue of city bonds for \$8,000, with the proceeds of which to purchase land for Mount Hope cemetery, between the Genesee river and Mt. Hope avenue, south of McLean place. The name appears to have been suggested by William Wilson, a laborer on the grounds, who used the term in a bill which he presented to the Common Council for services. The cemetery was dedicated in October 1838, Rev. Pharellus Church officiating. William Carter, who died August 17, 1838, was the first to be buried in the cemetery. The first lot of land purchased contained fifty-three acres. There are now included within its boundaries two hundred acres. The number of interments is over fifty thousand. The expenses of the cemetery are met by sales of lots and rights of interment. Its management is in the control of a commission whose members now are: Frederick Cook, Henry B. Hathaway and Henry C. Brewster.

The Rapids cemetery, on Genesee street, which was incorporated in 1880, has been a burial ground since 1812.

The Pinnacle cemetery, on the range of hills in the southeast quarter of the city, was the first and for many years the principal Catholic cemetery in Rochester. It was purchased in 1838 by the trustees of St. Patrick's church and originally contained twelve acres, to which fifteen acres were added in 1860. It was the cemetery for English-speaking Catholic congregations until 1871. The German Catholics of St. Joseph's congregation established a cemetery on Lyell street in 1840, and the congregation of SS. Peter and Paul's

church had a cemetery on Maple street in 1847. When St. Joseph's congregation closed the Lyell street cemetery they opened another on New Main street, which was in turn abandoned for one that was situated on ground now occupied by the East Rochester yard of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The Holy Family cemetery, on Maple street, was opened in 1864, and St. Boniface's cemetery, on South Clinton street, was established in 1866.


Holy Sepulchre cemetery, on the Boulevard, a mile north of the city line, was established in 1871, when one hundred and ten acres of land were purchased. Under the act of incorporation passed April 24, 1872, the directors were: Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Very Rev. James M. Early, Very Rev. George Ruland, Rev. Patrick Byrnes, Rev. H. Sinclair, D. D., Patrick Barry, A. B. Hone, Louis Ernst, Patrick Rigney, John B. Hahn, Daniel Scanlin, Patrick Mahon, John E. Watters and Julius Armbruster. In 1873 thirty acres on the west side of the Boulevard were added to the original purchase. There are now over eighteen thousand graves in the cemetery.

Riverside cemetery on the Boulevard, three miles from the city, was incorporated in 1892, by a private company. It contains one hundred acres of land.



ENTRANCE TO HOLY SEPULCHRE CEMETERY

BENCH AND BAR

T may be regarded as indicative of the importance which the legal profession would assume in Rochester to find that one of its members became a resident here in 1815, while the place was but little more than a clearing in the forest. His name was John Mastick. If, however, the Rochester bar had an humble beginning, it soon acquired due importance and, as the village increased in population, kept pace with its growth. Where there was business enough for but one lawyer in 1815, commerce, and the many transactions requiring legal knowledge for their proper management, had increased so rapidly that in 1821 it was found necessary to build a Court House. The resident lawyers had then increased to six and the profession had entered on a career of prosperity that has never been interrupted. There is no record of any important litigation in the early history of the Rochester bar; until the organization of Monroe county, in 1821, the weighty law cases arising in this locality were tried in Canandaigua or in Batavia, the county seats of Ontario and Genesee counties respectively. When Monroe county was formed and Rochester was made the county seat, it soon became evident that its commercial importance would before long exceed that of either Batavia or Canandaigua, and that the town would in the future become the center of law business in this part of the State. This forecast was realized in a short time after the formal organization of the county, and within five years following that event it is found that Rochester had drawn to her population several members of the bar who acquired such distinction in the profession that their fame is among the cherished traditions of their successors, while the reports of the State courts bear voluminous testimony to the eminence and ability of Rochester lawyers who attained to the dignity of judges. All of the men who won high honors at the bar of the county in its early days have passed away; but some of them arose to such eminence and had such extended careers, both professionally and physically, that they almost formed a chain between the earliest days of the county bar and the present period. The roll of honored names on the record of the Rochester bar is a long one, and in its entirety would exceed the bounds of this sketch, in which but a few of the more distinguished men can be mentioned; they would include Addison Gardiner, Isaac Hills, Harvey Humphrey, Vincent Mathews, Samuel L. Selden, Henry R. Selden, Frederick Whittlesey, Patrick G. Buchan, D. K. Carter, Isaac R. Elwood, Orlando Hastings, Selah Mathews, George H. Mumford, Henry E. Rochester, E. Darwin Smith, John C. Chumaseo, and Joseph A. Eastman. All of the above named were members of the Rochester bar fifty years ago and a majority of them remained in active life to such a recent period that they were personally known to men who are still in active life. Within the period encompassing the last fifty years a roll-call of the lawyers who made Rochester their home and were or are prominent would meet response from George F. Danforth, Alfred Ely, Lysander Farrar, James L. Angle, Lewis H. Morgan, O. M. Benedict, James C. Cockrane, William F. Cogswell, Calvin Huson, Jr., John H. Martindale, George G. Munger, W. Dean Shuart, Frederick A. Whittlesey, George W. Rawson, John Van Voorhis, Theodore Bacon, Edward Harris, Joseph A. Stull, Oscar Craig, George Raines, J. Breck Perkins. The junior bar includes several younger men who give promise of attaining prominence in the profession and the historian of fifty years hence will no doubt record their success and affix their names to the above roll.

A period but little longer than that allotted by the Psalmist to man has elapsed since the first court of record was held in Rochester. The date of this interesting event is September 21, 1820, and the judge who presided was Roger Skinner, of the United States District court.

On the twentieth of February, 1821, an act of the Legislature was passed organizing the county of Monroe. Its judicial officers were: Elisha B. Strong, first judge; Timothy Barnard, Sr., Levi H. Clarke and

John Bowman, associate judges; Elisha Ely, surrogate; and Timothy Childs, district attorney. Nathaniel Rochester was first County clerk and James Seymour first sheriff. May 8, 1821, is the day on which the first State court of record was held in Rochester. The court-room for the occasion was in the upper story of a tavern that stood on the northwest corner of Carroll and Buffalo streets, now State and West Main streets. Under the State constitution of 1823 the Supreme Court was remodeled and eight circuits were organized, in each of which a circuit judge was appointed to preside at all civil and criminal cases triable before that court. The judges appointed under the constitution of 1822, for the eighth circuit, which included Monroe county, were: 1823, William B. Rochester; 1826, Albert H. Tracy; 1826, John Birdsall; 1829, Addison Gardiner; 1838, John B. Skinner; 1838, Nathan Dayton. In 1839 a new officer, with the title of vice-chancellor, was created for the trial of equity cases in the eighth circuit. The only one who ever occupied the office was Frederick Whittlesey, who was appointed by Governor Seward, and held the office until it was abolished by the constitution of 1846. On the election of Judge Jewett to the Court of Appeals, under the new constitution, Governor Young appointed Judge Whittlesey to the Supreme Court and he remained on the bench until 1848, when the court as then organized went out of existence. Judge Whittlesey died September 19, 1851, in this city.

Addison Gardiner was the first judge elected from Rochester to the Court of Appeals under the constitution of 1846. He served a full term of eight years.

Samuel L. Selden of this city had been elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1847 and in 1856 succeeded Judge Gardiner on the Court of Appeals bench, the latter having declined to accept a renomination. Judge Selden remained on the bench until 1862, when illness compelled him to resign. He died in this city September 20, 1876.

Henry R. Selden was appointed by Governor Seymour to the Court of Appeals judgeship vacated by his brother, and was reelected to the same office for a full term, but resigned in 1865 and made a visit to Europe for the restoration of his health. Judge Selden resumed private practice in 1867 and in 1879 was obliged by failing health to give up all business. He died in this city September 18, 1885.

Although he was not a permanent resident of Rochester, Sanford E. Church had an office here and was so intimately associated with the city interests as to fairly come within the purview of this article. When in 1869 the Court of Appeals was reorganized and constituted with a chief judge and six associate judges, Mr. Church was nominated for Chief Justice by the Democratic party and was elected. He died May 14, 1880, aged sixty-five.

When Monroe county was transferred from the eighth to the seventh judicial district in 1846, the first judge of the Supreme Court elected from this city under the new order was Samuel L. Selden, who served eight years.

E. Darwin Smith succeeded Samuel L. Selden as justice of the Supreme Court in 1856 and held the position for two consecutive terms. Judge Smith retired from the bench in 1876, having reached the age of seventy years. He died in 1884.

George W. Rawson succeeded Judge Smith on the bench in 1877, but died during the year. Francis A. Macomber was elected to the position in 1878; he served fifteen years and died at his home in this city October 13, 1893.

James L. Angle was appointed by Governor Robinson to the Supreme Court bench in 1877 to succeed Judge Rawson, deceased. In 1883, as the candidate of the Democratic party he was elected for a term of six years to the office which he had filled by appointment. He remained on the bench until 1886, when he retired, having reached the statutory age.

George F. Yeoman was appointed by Governor Flower on November 15, 1893, to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Judge Macomber. He retired from office on December 31, 1893.

This generation hears little or nothing of the Court of Common Pleas, but a great deal of the County Court. The fact is due to the adoption of the constitution of 1846, by which the latter was substituted for the former. The judges in Monroe county under the old system were: Elisha B. Strong, 1821; Ashley Sampson, 1823; Moses Chapin, 1826; Samuel L. Selden, 1831; Ashley Sampson, 1837; Patrick G. Buchan, 1844. Under the new system the County judges have been: Patrick G. Buchan, 1847; Harvey Humphrey, 1851; George G. Munger, 1855; John C. Chumasero, 1859-63; Jerome Fuller, 1867-71; William C. Rowley, 1887; John S. Morgan, 1883; William E. Werner, 1884-87.

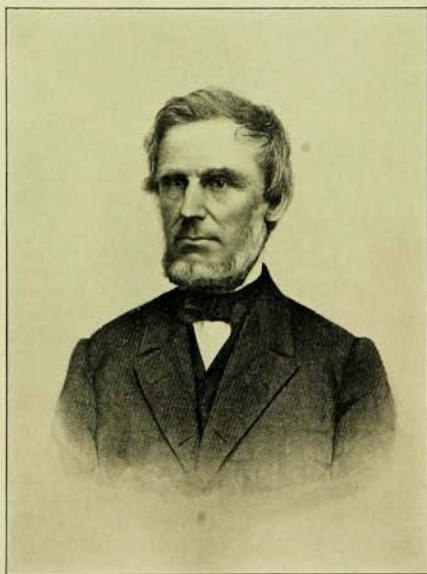
The office of Special County Judge in this county has been filled by the election of George W. Rawson in 1864, 1867, 1870; Pierson B. Hulett in 1873, 1876; John S. Morgan, 1879, 1882; William E. Werner, 1884; John F. Kinney in 1890; Arthur E. Sutherland in 1893. Thomas Raines was appointed by Governor Cleveland in 1883 to fill a vacancy in this office.

The office of Surrogate of Monroe County has been filled by: Elisha Ely, 1821; Orrin E. Gibbs, 1823; Mortimer F. Delano, 1835; Enos Pomeroy, 1840; Mortimer F. Delano, 1844; Simeon B. Jewett, 1845; Moses Sperry, 1847; Denton G. Shuart, 1851; Henry P. Norton, 1855; Alfred G. Mudge, 1859; William P. Chase, 1863; W. Dean Shuart, 1867, 1871, 1877; Joseph A. Adlington, 1883, 1889. Until 1849 the city maintained a Mayor's Court, which had jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases; the presiding judge was a member of the Common Council and was styled "Recorder." The recorders were: Isaac Hills, Selah Mathews, Washington Gibbons and Ebenezer Griffin.

The Municipal Court was established in 1876 to decide such cases as had formerly been tried in the justices' courts. John W. Deuel and George W. Sill were the first judges, having received their appointment from Governor Tilden. In 1881 George E. Warner was elected to succeed Judge Deuel, and in 1882 Thomas D. White was elected as the successor of Judge Sill. The term is six years and Judges Warner and White were reelected at the close of their first term. In March, 1894, George A. Carnahan was elected to succeed Judge White.

HENRY R. SELDEN

Henry Rogers Selden was born of Puritan stock at Lyme, Connecticut, October 14, 1805. He came to Rochesterville in 1825 and began the study of law in the office of Addison Gardiner and his brother, Samuel L. Selden. At the age of twenty-five he was admitted to the bar, began practice in the town of Clarkson and rapidly advanced to the front rank of American lawyers, where he long stood without a superior. He returned to this city in 1859. In 1851 he was appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals and held the office until 1854. Henry R. Selden was one of the men who advanced the money with which Morse and Vail were able to push the telegraph to success. His brother, Samuel L. Selden, and Henry O'Riely were associated with him in that immortal enterprise. He was president of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company," and a stockholder in the "New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company," which developed into the Western Union Telegraph company. Judge Selden was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and in 1856 was its candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York with John A. King as candidate for Governor. Both were elected. He was in Europe on business during the campaign, but his reputation was so high throughout the State that his absence did not hazard the success of the ticket. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention and supported William H. Seward for the presidency. When Lincoln was nominated the nomination for Vice-President was offered to Judge Selden, but he declined to accept the honor. When his brother, Samuel L., retired from the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals in 1862 Governor Morgan tendered the office to Henry R. Selden, who waived his claim to the higher position in favor of Judge Denio and accepted the place of Associate Justice, which he held until 1863. He was afterwards elected for a full term, but resigned in 1865 on account of illness. In 1865 Mr. Selden was elected Member of Assembly for Rochester; he also accepted the nomination of his party in 1870 for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated. He was one of the callers of the Liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1872, but was not satisfied with the result and never after engaged in politics. Judge Selden's failing health compelled him to retire from professional life in 1879, but he maintained an active interest in public affairs. His marriage took place September 25, 1834, to Laura Ann Baldwin, daughter of Dr. Abel Baldwin of Clarkson. His widow is still living. Of their twelve children the survivors are George B. Selden, Mrs. Theodore Bacon, Mrs. William D. Ellwanger and Arthur Rogers Selden. Judge Selden died at his residence in Rochester, September 18, 1885.



HENRY R. SELDEN

JAMES C. COCHRANE

It is rarely that the mental and moral qualifications requisite to the character of a successful inventor and a lawyer of the higher order, are found combined. The first and most conspicuous instance of the kind among the eminent men of Rochester was the late James C. Cochrane, whose decease on January 25,



JAMES C. COCHRANE

1881, impressed this community with a sense of loss that is but rarely experienced, and gave occasion for the expressions by the pulpit, bench and bar of regret that is only felt when a good man is seemingly called from earth prematurely. James Craig Cochrane was born at Lorne, Ireland, March 22, 1824. His father, a graduate of the University of Edinburg, was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lorne, and his mother, Jane Craig, was the daughter of James Craig, a prominent Member of Parliament in the last century. In 1825 or 1826 Mr. Cochrane's father came to Rochester, but moved in a short time to Genesee county, where he combined the work of preaching, editing an anti-Masonic paper, and teaching. The subject of this sketch did not have first-class school advantages, as he went to work on a farm when a young boy and was next a clerk in a grocery store. He then undertook to learn harness making, but had a disagreement with the man he proposed to work for which was referred to an arbitrator. The prospective apprentice submitted a written argument which was so good that people said he would make a "good lawyer." The incident may have changed the current of his life, for in a year or two later, when he was seventeen years old, he began the study of law in the office of Bishop & Paine in this city. He studied hard, not only law, but books in general, to make up for lack of early advantages, and that he succeeded in his purpose need not be told to all who remember him as one of the fore-

most members of the Rochester bar. Before his law business grew to the importance it had in his after years Mr. Cochrane gave considerable attention to inventions and obtained patents that proved valuable.

HON. JOHN C. NASH

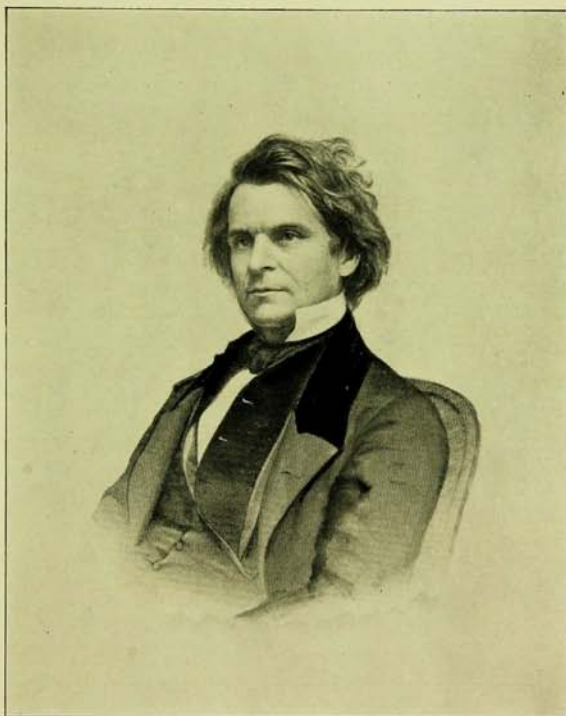
John Calhoun Nash, a son of Vermont parents, was born in Caledonia, New York, August 8, 1803, and received his education at Hamilton college. On leaving that institution he came to Rochester and began the study of law in the office of Isaac Hills. After his admission to the bar he was, in 1834, elected City Clerk, that being the first of several occasions on which his fellow citizens evinced their confidence in him by selecting him for public office. He was appointed Master in Chancery in February, 1840; was elected Clerk of Monroe county in 1846 and Mayor of Rochester in 1861. He saw at an early day that the city was destined to become a large town and bought a large tract of land on the east side north of the railroad. The Hibernian and Teutonic names of the older streets in that quarter were bestowed on them by Mr. Nash, who opened several of the highways and was a liberal friend of emigrants, in whose interest he originated a system of land contracts that enabled many of them to become owners of homes on easy terms. He married Miss Isabella Wait of Massachusetts, and had two daughters and a son. His only surviving child is Mrs. D. M. Childs of this city. Mr. Nash expired at his home in this city December 25, 1865.



HON. JOHN C. NASH

HON. ALFRED ELY

Alfred Ely was born in Lyme, Connecticut, on the fifteenth of February, 1815. He completed his education at Bacon academy, New London county in that State, where he had for a classmate the late Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite of the United States Supreme bench. In 1836 Mr. Ely came to Rochester and began his legal studies in the office of Smith & Rochester, one of the most eminent law firms in the State. As a student Mr. Ely was patient and persevering and mastered the principles of his profession with great care. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and in a comparatively short time built up a large practice. As attorney of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad companies, he was very successful. He was also attorney for many extensive firms doing business in the metropolis. He excelled in a high degree as an office lawyer, showing great familiarity with the rules of practice; was studious and accurate in the mastery of a case, and as a pleader was one of the most skillful. In 1858 Mr. Ely represented this district in the Thirty-sixth Congress and enjoyed the honor of having his political career endorsed by a re-election in the famous campaign of 1860. Mr. Ely's services to his country during the Rebellion, in respect to the raising of troops, added to which was his deep interest in the Northern soldiers and the success of the Union cause, cannot be too highly appreciated. At the first battle of Bull Run he was present in person to aid in the Union cause and was taken prisoner, and for nearly six months was subjected to severe cruelty in Libby prison. While there he was indefatigable in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow prisoners. Subsequently he rendered valuable service to the Union cause in the publication of his well-known book, *Journal of Alfred Ely, a Prisoner of War in Richmond*. This work, pleasing in style and intensely interesting, had a large circulation and served in a great measure to mitigate the harshness with which prisoners of war had previously been treated. In 1862 Mr. Ely resumed the practice of his profession in Rochester, and continued it until a few weeks prior to his decease. Mr. Ely's home on Plymouth avenue was one of the most attractive in the city, and here his widow, Mrs. Ely, continues to reside. His library was one of the most extensive and valuable in Western New York, while his taste in literature was one of the most cultivated. As a public speaker Mr. Ely was forcible and fluent, and as a writer he was able and graceful. His friends were numberless and his charities and good deeds many and far-reaching, while as a husband and parent he possessed the rarest virtues. In early years Mr. Ely married Caroline L., daughter of Joseph Field, Esq., a former mayor of Rochester. Mr. Ely died May 18, 1892, and his remains were laid at rest a few days later in the beautiful Ely mausoleum at Mt. Hope.



Alfred Ely

HON. ISAAC HILLS

Hon. Isaac Hills was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, August 15, 1798. He attended the district school and Lenox academy and graduated from Union college with honor in 1819. From 1814 to 1820 he had charge of various district schools and finally of Lenox academy. He then studied law in the office of John Dickson



HON. ISAAC HILLS

of West Bloomfield, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He formed a copartnership with Daniel D. Barnard and began the practice of law in the village of Rochester October 1, 1824. In 1828 the partnership was virtually closed by Mr. Barnard's election to Congress; this necessitated his resignation as district attorney, and Mr. Hills was appointed to fill the office, which he held for about two years, when the court appointed General Matthews. After he had ten years' practice, in 1834, a law was passed incorporating Rochester as a city and Mr. Hills received a commission from Governor Marcy appointing him City Recorder. Holding this position he put the first pen to paper to organize the city government, and drew up the rules and regulations for the government of the Common Council and for its proceedings. While in Bloomfield he was elected school commissioner under the school act of the State and continued to discharge the duties of the office for many years after coming to Rochester. In 1843 he was elected Mayor; in this capacity one of his most notable acts was the quelling of a riot occasioned by the due-bill system. In 1847 he was appointed one of the building commissioners of the Western House of Refuge, acting in that capacity, and also as

trustee, for more than twenty years. He was also one of the commissioners on the part of the city for the erection of the second Court House. He was one of the directors of the Rochester City bank from 1840 till the expiration of its charter in 1866, and its attorney for the first sixteen years of its existence. He also held the offices of Master Examiner in Chancery and Commissioner of Deeds. In 1854 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Rochester and Genesee Valley railroad, which office he held until his resignation in 1868. He was one of the original projectors of the Rochester Savings bank, and on the organization of the board was elected its attorney, and soon afterward was elected one of its trustees. He held both positions, with the exception of about two years in which he acted as secretary, till within a few years of his death, and previous to that event he was elected president, which office he held till the time of his decease, which took place at his home in Rochester October 10, 1881, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

JAMES LANSING ANGLE

The late James L. Angle, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and during the long period of his residence in this city one of its most respected public men, was born in the town of Henrietta on December 19, 1818. His ancestors in this country were from Holland and England. He was educated in the district schools and at the Monroe and Mendon academies, and at the age of sixteen became a teacher in a district school, but worked on his father's farm in the Summer. He continued at these occupations until April, 1840, when he began the study of law in the office of Gay & Stevens in this city. In 1845 he was

admitted to the bar; in 1854 was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and was elected a member of the Legislature in the same year. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1857 was City Attorney. He was reelected to the Board of Supervisors in 1863 and was chosen by his associates as Chairman of that body. Governor Robinson in 1877 appointed Mr. Angle Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Rawson, deceased. In 1883 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court and held the office until January 1, 1889, when he retired, having reached the age of seventy. When Judge Angle retired permanently from the bench the Bar of Monroe county presented to him a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his professional associates. It had the merit of sincerity, and although dictated by friendship, was one to which all of his fellow citizens could unhesitatingly subscribe.

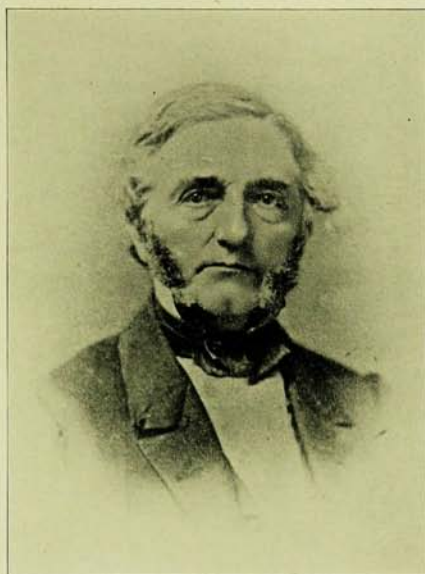
HORATIO G. WARNER

He occupied a place of so much prominence and respect in the community that although it is nearly twenty-five years since his career closed the memory of Horatio Gates Warner is still held in high esteem in the city where his life work was mainly done. He was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, in 1801, and was graduated from Union college in 1826, in which year he was admitted to the bar. In 1840 Mr. Warner moved to Rochester and continued the practice of law, having formed a partnership with Delos Wentworth.

The bar was not the only field of activity in which Mr. Warner was prominent. He was owner and publisher of a daily paper, the *Advertiser*, before its consolidation with the *Union*. He was for several years president of the Bank of Rochester; was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1835 by Governor Marcy; and was appointed Regent of the University of New York in 1869. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union college in 1860 and soon thereafter established the "Warner Prize" which is given annually to students of Union for exemplary conduct. Mr. Warner was married May 5, 1831, to Sarah Warner to whom were born eight children, three of whom are living: J. B. Y. Warner, Clara D. Warner and Alida R. Brown. He departed this life in Greensboro, Georgia, February 11, 1876.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. WERNER

The phenomenal success at the bar and in political life achieved by Hon. William E. Werner, County Judge of Monroe county, demonstrates the alacrity with which the people of Rochester and Monroe county recognize talent in young men when united with integrity, industry and prudence. Judge Werner was born in Buffalo, April 19, 1855, and attended public school in that city. He came to Rochester in 1877 and began the study of law in the office of W. H. Bowman. He received the appointment as Clerk of the Municipal



HORATIO G. WARNER



JUDGE WILLIAM E. WERNER



EX-JUDGE GEORGE F. YEOMAN

Court and while acting in that capacity prosecuted his studies with such diligence that he was admitted to the bar in October, 1880. He made rapid progress and soon became recognized as one of the most promising young men of this city in the profession. In 1884 he was elected Special County Judge, and three years later was reelected to the office. On the death of County Judge John S. Morgan in 1889 Judge Werner was advanced by the choice of the people to the higher office and has borne its responsibilities so creditably that in 1894 he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of this district by both the Republican and Democratic conventions and was, of course, elected. He entered on the duties of his office January 1, 1895.

EX-JUDGE GEORGE F. YEOMAN

George F. Yeoman, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial district of this State, was born in Delaware county, New York, 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 on October 13, 1893, caused a vacancy on the bench which Governor Flower filled on November 10 by appointing Mr. Yeoman to the office. He took the oath of office November 15, 1893, and retired December 31, 1894.

HON. CHARLES S. BAKER

Charles Simeon Baker is a native of Churchville, Monroe county, New York, where he was born February 18, 1839. On his paternal side Mr. Baker is of English origin, and on his maternal side, of Huguenot extraction. Mr. Baker's primary education was obtained in the one school of his native place, supplemented by a thorough course of training at the Lyons High school, the Cary Collegiate institute of Oakfield and the Lima seminary, all prominent institutions of learning in the State. In 1857 Mr. Baker began the study of law in Rochester in the office of Messrs. Danforth & Terry, leading lawyers of Western New York, and in December, 1860, was admitted to the practice of his profession. When the war of the Rebellion opened Mr. Baker was one of the first to enlist, and served as first lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-Seventh New York Volunteers, until disabled, in consequence of which he was obliged to retire from service. On returning home he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he soon achieved fair success. In June, 1861, after his enlistment, Mr. Baker married Miss Jane E., only daughter of Silas A. and Susan S. Yerkes of Lima, the former now being the parents of five sons, two of whom are successful business and professional residents of Washington, D. C. In former years Mr. Baker was prominent in Rochester educational circles, being for one year president of the Board of Education. He was for three years a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1878 Mr. Baker was elected to the Assembly where, with the exception of one term, he continued until 1883, when he was elected State Senator. During the Autumn of 1884 Mr. Baker was elected to the Forty-ninth, and subsequently reelected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. During his terms of office, both at Albany and at Washington, Mr. Baker's position and influence in State and National affairs was such as to rank him

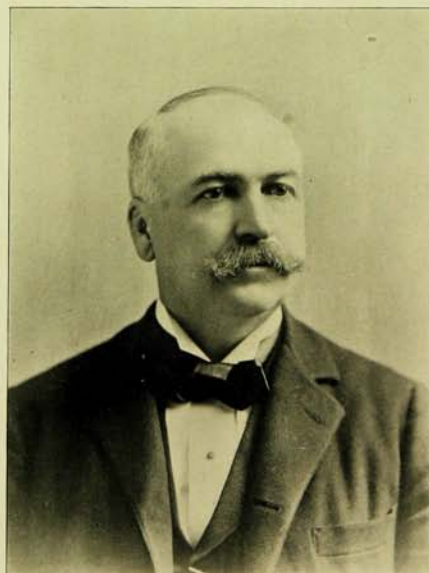


HON. CHARLES S. BAKER

among the most able men. During this period he was from time to time a contributor to several of the leading publications of the day on subjects of vital interest to the people, and his contributions attracted much attention. Since leaving Congress Mr. Baker has been closely identified with his profession and extensive business interests of a personal nature. From the outset of his political career he has been an ardent Republican whose rare loyalty to his party no one has ever questioned in the least. The following memoranda includes Mr. Baker's military record: First lieutenant Company E, Twenty-Seventh New York Volunteers; member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., No. 4; member of Sherman Command Union Veterans Union, G. A. R.; Colonel and Judge Advocate General on the staff of General John H. Roberts, commander-in-chief Union Veterans Union, National command; member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, formerly of Commandery of New York—now (by transfer) of the Commandery of the District of Columbia. As member of Congress Mr. Baker was member of the Committee on Territories, and had charge of the legislation through which the new states of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, Wyoming and Idaho came into the Union. He was a member of the committee on Election of President and Vice-president, etc., and in the Fifty-first Congress was chairman of the important committee on Commerce; was one of the tellers in the joint convention of the two houses on counting the votes of the Electoral College resulting in the formal election of Harrison and Morton. In society both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are much sought after because of their deep interest in all that relates to the happiness and welfare of the community in which they reside. Mr. Baker is a member of the Rochester Whist club, besides being especially prominent in Masonry, having been since its organization Master of Corinthian Temple Lodge No. 805. The ex-Congressman's residence on Lake avenue is one of the most delightful in the city, and there, on the part of the host and hostess, the most generous kindness and hospitality are at all times extended to their countless friends.

HORACE L. BENNETT

Horace L. Bennett was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, July 23, 1849, and received the rudiments of his education in the common school and academy of that place. He early evinced a taste for the law and determined to practice it as a profession. He was compelled, however, to resort to teaching to defray the expenses of his preparatory education, and it was while thus occupied at Fairfield seminary that he met and married Miss Amanda J. Sherman, a descendant of Philip Sherman, the first secretary of Rhode Island, and one of the thirteen persons who purchased that state of the Indians in 1638. After completing a clerkship in the office of M. J. Shocraft, of Oneida, New York, he entered the law department of Union university, from which he graduated in 1874, and was thereupon admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession at Clyde, New York, but the superior advantages afforded the practitioner in this city induced his removal hither in 1875. He soon after formed a partnership with Joseph A. Stull, which continued several years, during which time the firm did a large and successful business. Mr. Bennett's business is chiefly of a litigated nature, for which he is admirably fitted both by taste and acquirement. His offices are 404 and 405 Powers building.



HORACE L. BENNETT

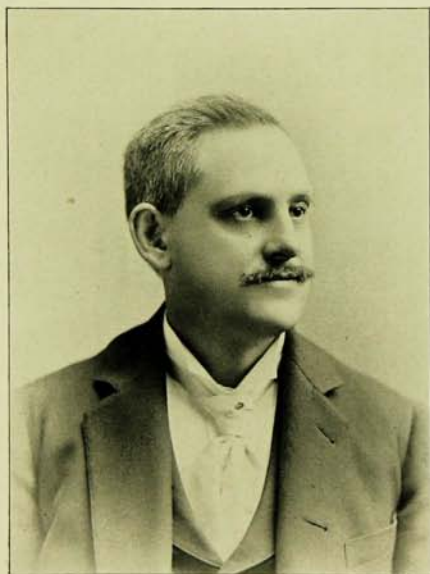
CHARLES B. ERNST

Justice Charles B. Ernst is a son of the late Colonel Louis Ernst and is a native of Rochester, where he was born August 16, 1854. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial school and public school No. 14. In 1878 he was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, Maryland. On his return to this city he was engaged for a time as a clerk in his father's hardware store, but soon turned aside from a business career and entered on the study of the law in the office of Hon. James L. Angle. His studies in the office of

Judge Angle were supplemented by a course at the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated in 1880 and admitted to the bar. From that time forward Mr. Ernst has been active in the practice of his profession, first as one of the firm of Ernst & Perkins and more recently in that of Hone & Ernst. The first office that Mr. Ernst filled by election was that of Supervisor from the Fourth ward, which he represented for two terms. In the Spring of 1888 he was appointed by the Common Council to the office of City Attorney for a term of two years, and was re-appointed in 1890. Mr. Ernst's reputation as a lawyer is so high that when he was nominated for the office of Police Justice by the Democrats of Rochester he was triumphantly elected in this Republican city.

PHILETUS CHAMBERLAIN, JR.

Although he is still a comparatively young man, Philetus Chamberlain, Jr., has won a prominence at the bar and in political circles that might be envied by a majority of his seniors in age. Mr. Chamberlain is the



PHILETUS CHAMBERLAIN, JR.

son of Philetus and Julia L. Chamberlain, and was born in Rose, Wayne county, New York, April 14, 1855. His education was directed in Genesee Wesleyan seminary and in Syracuse university. After graduating from the university he studied law in the office of Martindale & Oliver in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He remained with that firm until 1880, when he began private practice. He is a Republican and occupies a prominence in the party counsels that, with his industry and ability, is pretty sure to lead to his future advancement in public life. Mr. Chamberlain was married November 13, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth S. Van Doorn of this city. He is a member of the Rochester Whist club and Past Master of Rochester lodge 660, F. & A. M., and Rochester City lodge, Knights of Pythias.

HON. GEORGE F. DANFORTH

A resident for over fifty years in the city and for a long period assigned by general consent to the foremost place at the bar of Monroe county, ex-Judge George F. Danforth enjoys among his fellow citizens the high consideration that constitutes one of the chief rewards of an extended and honorable professional career. Judge Danforth was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 5, 1819. His parents, Isaac and Dolly Danforth, were natives of New Hampshire. He was graduated at Union college in 1840, and in August of that year came to Rochester, where he studied law, and upon admission to

the bar commenced practice on the first of June, 1843. Save during the period between January 1, 1879, and 1891, in which he was an Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, his practice has been uninterrupted. Judge Danforth is a Republican and was a member of the Judiciary commission of 1892, but has held no other office. On the twenty-seventh of April, 1846, he married Miss Francis J. Wright, daughter of Orrin and Francis J. Gold Wright of Pittsford, Massachusetts.

CHARLES M. ALLEN

As an example of that class of men who are so absorbed in their profession that other pursuits have no power to draw them from the one they deliberately adopted, Charles Montgomery Allen must be regarded as representative. Born in Rochester, New York, October 9, 1845, he comes of old American stock, his father being a native of New Hampshire and his mother of New York. His education was obtained at the Rochester High school and at the University of Rochester. After graduating from the University he studied law in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in Rochester January, 1869, and has devoted his time closely to his profession ever since. His office is 730 and 732 Granite building. Mr. Allen is a Republican but he has not sought office. His wife was Miss Florence Blossom, and their home is 179 South Fitzhugh street. He is a member of Psi Upsilon, the Rochester Bar Association and the Rochester Whist club.

C. C. DAVISON

Christopher C. Davison son of Jonathan L. and Maria Miller Davison, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, July 25, 1823. His father was a prominent builder and constructed the Erie canal aqueduct over Oak Orchard creek. Later he became a farmer and a resident of Lima, New York. His mother, a woman of uncommon talent, was the daughter of a merchantman who early in the century sailed between New London, Connecticut, and Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Davison's father was of French and Welsh descent, a combination of blood to which the subject of this sketch may perhaps refer for his recognized versatility. Mr. Davison was educated at Genesee college, Lima, New York, at that time the Genesee Wesleyan seminary; taught school for six Winters after leaving college, read law, and began to practice at Honeoye Falls in 1850. In 1864 he came to Rochester for the purpose of arguing a case in court, but the Board of Supervisors, by their committee, requested him to raise a regiment for the war, and complying with their invitation, was appointed Lieutenant and afterwards Major, which office he held until the close of the war, being in command of the regiment much of the time. Major Davison returned from the army July 11, 1865, and in the following November was elected District Attorney of Monroe county. In early life he was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party and was long recognized as one of the most earnest advocates and effective public speakers the party had in this city. He has of late left the field of public speaking to younger men and devotes his time to his profession, but the recollection of his services to the Republican party is not forgotten. He was School Commissioner from the Fourteenth ward in 1890, and is a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows' organizations. He was twice married, first, August 19, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Joseph Badger, of Honeoye Falls, and second, to Sarah E. Clark of the same place. He has one child, Mrs. Henry Barnard of this city.



C. C. DAVISON

HARVEY F. REMINGTON

Harvey F. Remington was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, June 28, 1863, and was a grandson of Alvah Remington, a pioneer who emigrated from the Green Mountains. He was educated at the Genesee State Normal school, and after teaching school for one year entered the law office of H. H. Woodward and served as clerk, prior to his admission to the bar, in that office and the law office of Sullivan & Morris. In 1886 he entered the law department of Union college and graduated in May, 1887. He was admitted to the bar at Albany the same year, and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession with the late Alfred Ely, in the offices which he continues to occupy. Mr. Remington has been somewhat identified with politics and stands high in the councils of his party. He was the last Supervisor of the old Sixteenth ward, then one of the largest constituencies in the State. In March, 1892, he was elected to represent the Fourteenth ward in the Board of Education, but resigned two months later to accept an appointment as Second Assistant City Attorney under C. D. Kiehel. He filled this position until June 1894, when, upon the election of A. J. Rodenbeck as City Attorney, he was appointed First Assistant. During his service in the law department he has had entire charge of the legal matters pertaining to the acquisition of right of way for the additional water supply of Rochester. His practice as an attorney is large and he numbers among his clients many prominent citizens. Mr. Remington has been intimately identified with loan and land associations. He is an active member of the First Baptist church, and, since his residence in Rochester, has been connected with Mission work. He married Agnes B., daughter of Thomas Brodie of Caledonia, New York, in 1889, and has three children. His residence is on Reservoir avenue.



HARVEY F. REMINGTON



EUGENE DWYER

EUGENE DWYER

When a young man, one scarcely out of his teens, is found competent to occupy, with credit to himself and advantage to the community, an important public office, it implies the possession by him of uncommon talents that have been thoroughly cultivated and of personal qualities that go to make troops of friends for the one so fortunate as to be endowed with such popular characteristics. Such an instance is presented in the case of Eugene Dwyer, Assistant City Attorney of Rochester. Mr. Dwyer was born in this city, of Irish parents, February 12, 1872. His education was obtained in the common schools, the Free Academy and the University of Rochester. On graduating from the University he attended the New York Law school, passed his clerkship with O'Brien & Paine, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1894. In June, 1894, he was appointed as Assistant City Attorney. He is the youngest man who has ever held the office, but has already given demonstration of the fact that in the management of a case he is much elder than he looks. Mr. Dwyer is a Sachem in the Order of Red Men and is vice-president of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

GEORGE H. SMITH

George Herbert Smith was born at Elmira, New York, December 11, 1857, and until 1871 lived at the home of his parents in Livonia, Livingston county, whence they moved to their present residence in this city. His father, Lewis E. Smith, was a lawyer and traveled in the West, locating wild land for General Wadsworth. He also represented Livingston county in the Legislature. Mr. Smith's grandfather, George Smith, was a Colonel in the war of 1812 and was the first Member of Assembly from Livingston county. Mr. Smith's mother is a daughter of Allen Boardman and a sister of Hon. Truman Boardman and of Judge Douglass Boardman, First Dean of Cornell Law school. The subject of this sketch attended school in Livonia, received a scholarship to the University of Rochester in the Rochester Free Academy and graduated from the University in 1881. He then read law in the office of Smith & Briggs and the Columbia College Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1883.



GEORGE H. SMITH



ALVIN BLOCK

ALVIN BLOCK

The junior bar of Rochester includes among its men of promise Alvin Block, who was born here, of German parentage, April 30, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and in the Free Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1886, when he opened an office in the Wilder building and has been there ever since. Mr. Block was Search Clerk in the Monroe County Clerk's office during his last year as a student and obtained valuable experience in that capacity. He was elected Supervisor of the Twelfth ward in 1886,

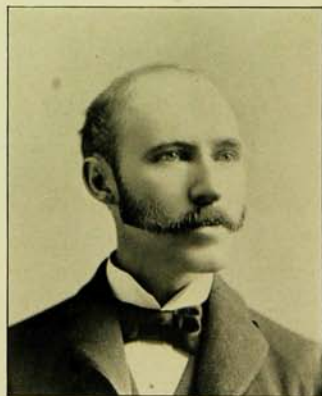
and was reelected in 1887. While in the Board he was Chairman of the Board of Canvassers and also rendered important service to the county as a member of a special committee appointed to go before the State Board of Equalization in opposition to a claim of New York county for increased assessment on this county. In 1888 he was nominated for Judge of the Municipal Court by the Republicans. Mr. Block is largely interested in real estate and has developed several large tracts of land now covered with buildings. He is attorney for the Genesee Falls Permanent Savings and Loan association, and an honorary member of the Eighth Separate Company, New York State militia. Mr. Block was married December 9, 1890, to Miss Sadie Summerhays and has two sons. He is a member of the Monroe club and resides at 298 South avenue.

SELDEN S. BROWN

Although his professional and business interests are centered in Rochester, where he is so well known as to be generally taken for a resident of the city, Selden S. Brown is at home in Scottsville, Monroe county, where he was born October 23, 1855. Mr. Brown is the eldest son of the late D. D. S. Brown, who was a prominent citizen of the State and long identified with the business and political life of Monroe county. The subject of this sketch had more than the ordinary advantages enjoyed by young men for acquiring an education. He was a student at the Scottsville High school, the Rochester Collegiate Institute and the University of Rochester, from which latter he was graduated in 1879. Mr. Brown began the study of law in the office of Hubbell & McGuire in 1879, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has practiced his profession ever since, his office in this city being in the Powers building. As a member of the Prize Essay Committee of the State Bar association Mr. Brown has a congenial sphere in which to exercise the literary taste acquired by extensive general and legal reading. Aside from his professional business Mr. Brown has various interests that engage his attention. He is a director and treasurer of the Central Union Transfer and Storage company; a director of Genesee Graduate Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi; a school trustee of his town; senior warden of Grace church, Scottsville, and a member of the Genesee Valley club. His wife is Adell, daughter of the late Hiram Franklin of Scottsville, and they have one son, Selden King Brown.

JOHN F. DORTHY

John Franklin Dorthy was born in Urbana, New York, March 20, 1860, and received his early education in Wayne, Schuyler county, his parents having moved to that town during his childhood. He prepared for college by private study and pursued a classical collegiate course, supplemented by the aid of private tutors. He began the study of law in 1880 at Watkins, in the office of Oliver P. Hurd, County Judge and Surrogate of Schuyler county. While pursuing his law studies he enjoyed the advantage of acting as Chief Clerk of the Surrogate's court, a position in which much experience of value to a lawyer can be obtained. After three years, in which he combined the work of student and clerk, Mr. Dorthy entered the Albany Law school, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of LL. B. Before his graduation he had been admitted to the bar in the Albany district and determined to practice his profession in this city. In October, 1885, Mr. Dorthy opened his office here and has since had marked success at the bar. In 1877 he married Miss Ella May, daughter of James Marden of this city, and has three children. The family residence is 29 North Goodman street. Mr. Dorthy is trustee of the Second Baptist church, of which he has been a member since he came to Rochester. He is also a member of Genesee Falls lodge, 507, F. & A. M.



JOHN F. DORTHY

CONSTANTINE D. KIEHEL

As it is a recognized fact that claims of long genealogical descent are not to be overlooked even in this republican land, ex-City Attorney C. D. Kiehel has reason to be pleased with the fact that he can trace his American ancestry back to the sturdy and liberty-loving emigrants who came to America with William Penn and took part in subduing the wilderness that extended over the territory now forming the Keystone state. It is an event in family history at which no one could fail to be pleased. But the subject of this sketch has

had no intention to fall back on what his ancestors did as a title to credit, and Mr. Kiehel has been carving his own path to fame with great success. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1856, and received his education in Pennsylvania college, graduating in 1876. He came to Rochester in 1877 and began the study of law with such success that his fellow Republicans four years since elected him City Attorney. Mr. Kiehel was married December 17, 1890, to Miss Amy Roe of Long Island, and resides at 326 East avenue. He is a member of the Genesee Valley club and of the Whist club.

HEMAN W. MORRIS

Heman Wright Morris was born in Conesus, Livingston county, New York, March 3, 1854, of New England parents who traced their ancestors to Old England, some of whom emigrated to Massachusetts in 1650. Mr. Morris was educated at Genesee college, Lima, and in Syracuse university, from which he was graduated in 1872. He taught for a year in the Gouverneur academy and in 1873 came to Rochester, where he read law in the office of Cogswell & Perkins and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was assistant to the City Attorney in 1877 during the incumbency of James Breck Perkins. In 1877 Mr. Morris began private practice and in 1881 became a member of the firm of Sullivan, Sullivan & Morris, but on September 1 of that year began practice for himself at his present office, 777-778 Powers building. Mr. Morris is a Republican, a member of the Genesee Valley club, of the Rochester Bar association and of the D. K. E. Alumni club. He was married in 1883 to Miss Emma H. Perkins of this city and has two sons. The family residence is at 186 South Goodman street.





EDWARD M. MOORE, M. D.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

STATISTICS published by State authority show that for several recent years Rochester has been one of the most salubrious cities in America. From the calculations made by those officials who keep watch over the public health it appears that one's chance of attaining a ripe old age is much better in Rochester than in almost any other city in the United States. The enviable reputation enjoyed by the town may be attributed to several causes; one of which is that the river has provided an easy medium for carrying off the organic waste that is held to be responsible, when allowed to remain near human habitations, for much of the preventable sickness that afflicts mankind. It has always been a comparatively inexpensive job to sink a sewer in a Rochester street and drain a district by connection with the river. A stream of great original beauty was in consequence changed into a channel for the conveyance from the city of all its portable uncleanness. Another explanation for the length of years and the exemption from illness enjoyed by so many residents of Rochester, is that from an early day it has been the home of physicians who stood high in their profession and who, by their counsel and care, assisted in keeping the vital flame burning in their fellow citizens to a later period than is usual in the children of Adam who live elsewhere. Whatever may be the reason that Rochester is a city with a low death rate, the fact is one worthy of note, for by common agreement the site of the city was not, in its native state, such as would lead the sanitarian to predict length of days for its inhabitants. Much of the ground, within those lines of the city now most thickly populated, was so swampy that elderly men who have lived here long tell almost incredible stories, well vouched for, however, about the depth of sink-holes in the primitive streets, where pioneer vehicles were wont to sink beyond recovery. This was particularly the condition of the territory on the west side of the river, where the early population was mainly centered. Malarial diseases prevailed extensively, chills and fever afflicting so many that it

seemed as if the state of man in this locality was foredoomed to be one of alternate shivering and burning. It is worthy of record, however, that phthisis, which now carries off so many annually, was almost unknown among the pioneers of this region; this fact might afford an interesting subject for study by physicians.

But primitive insalubrity was not enough to keep men away from such a water-power as the Genesee falls furnish, and, when once the future of the town was seen to be great, people came in battalions, defying malaria and all its train of ills. With those who came having commercial views in mind, were representatives of the healing art. Perhaps the rich field in which they had occasion for practice may account for their numbers and professional success. There is authority for the assertion that typhoid pneumonia was first known in the Genesee valley, but in reducing the health of the people it was not alone, for about all the endemic ailments prevailed here that are commonly found in new countries.

Orin E. Gibbs, M. D., is probably entitled to commemoration as the first physician who practiced in Rochester; at least he was the only member of the profession in 1814 who was distinguished as the owner of a house in the hamlet. His abode was situated on the west side of Exchange street and must have stood near, if not on, the line where the Erie canal runs. His only brother practitioner of that period whose name has come down to us was Dr. Jonah Brown, who is believed to have practiced here in 1813; but he did not live to make a permanent impression on the village, as he died soon after becoming a resident. The first medical society formed in this county was organized at the house of John G. Christopher, in Rochesterville, May 9, 1821. The officers were: Dr. Alexander Kelsey, president; Dr. Nathaniel Rowell, vice-president; Dr. Anson Coleman, treasurer; censors, Dr. Freeman Edson, Dr. John B. Elwood, Dr. Frederick F. Backus, Dr. Ezekiel Harmon, Dr. Derick Knickerbocker.

Such scanty records as exist, relating to the sanitary subjects in early Rochester, indicate that the people in those days were as anxious as are their successors to obtain long life. They had the same dread of cholera that has been observed of recent years and it is on record that in 1832, when cholera appeared in Montreal, Dr. Anson Coleman, an eminent physician, was sent to that city to study the disease and suggest methods for keeping it away from Rochester. Dr. Coleman went to Montreal, but did not discover either a preventive or a cure for the malady, and it appeared in Rochester that Summer and caused one hundred and eighteen deaths. In 1834 cholera was the cause of fifty-four deaths in this city; in 1849 the number who died from the disease was one hundred and sixty; in the Summer of 1852 the recorded deaths from cholera were four hundred and seventy-three, including three physicians. The last time this Asiatic infliction visited the city was in 1854, but no record of the number of deaths it caused has been found; it was less, however, than in previous years. Actual or threatened visitation by cholera or small-pox are the only events of a medical character that have ever greatly disturbed this community. The last named disease has appeared here several times, but its progress has been so effectually opposed that its ravages were not extensive. Twenty-eight deaths were caused by it in 1872, and in 1882, when it again threatened to spread widely through the city, over twenty thousand persons were vaccinated and the disease disappeared.

In its nature the practice of medicine is not calculated to attract great public attention. In the treatment of the ordinary ailments the physician's work is necessarily private, and it is only on extraordinary occasions, as when the health of the whole community is threatened by an epidemic distemper, that all eyes are directed to the professors of the healing art for succor. The medical societies of Rochester are: Monroe County Medical society, organized in 1821; president, H. S. Durand; vice-president, Wallace Sibley; secretary, Frederic Remington; treasurer, James H. McCort. Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society, organized 1866; president, George M. Hayward; secretary, H. W. Hoyt; treasurer, T. J. Thurber. Rochester Pathological society, organized 1871; president, Wheelock Rider; vice-president, C. R. Barber; secretary and treasurer, H. T. Williams. Rochester Hahnemannian society, organized 1886; president, R. C. Grant; vice-president, A. C. Hermance; secretary and treasurer, S. G. Hermance. The Practitioners' society, incorporated 1893; president, Evelyn Baldwin; secretary and treasurer, Anna Craig.

EDWARD M. MOORE, M. D.

Doctor Edward Mott Moore, universally recognized for many years as at the head of the medical profession of Rochester, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, July 15, 1814. His parents were Lindley Murray Moore and Abigail L. Moore. He attended his father's school at Flushing, Long Island, and the Rensselaer institute at Troy, New York. In 1830 he came with his parents to this city and in 1835 began the study of medicine here in the office of Dr. Anson Coleman. In 1837-8 he attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1838 and became resident physician in the Frankfort, Pennsylvania, Asylum for the Insane. After a year and a half he came back to Rochester, which has been his home ever

since. In 1841 Dr. Moore began to lecture on anatomy; this course of lectures was continued for seven years. In 1843 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Woodstock, Vermont, where he passed two months of every year until 1854. Between 1850 and 1855 he was also Professor of Surgery at the Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Medical college. He also taught classes in anatomy and surgery at Buffalo, and at Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Moore was president of the State Board of Health for six years; president of the Medical society of the State; second president of the Surgical association of the United States; and president of the Medical association of the United States. Dr. Moore has been president of the Genesee Valley club, and president of the Rochester Park commission since its organization in 1888. In 1847 Dr. Moore married Miss Lucia Prescott of Windsor, Vermont, a grand-daughter of Dr. Samuel Prescott, whose brother Colonel Prescott, was a companion of Paul Revere on his ride to Concord. Six of their eight children are living and two sons follow their father's profession.

JOHN W. WHITBECK, M. D.

The name at the head of this sketch is recognized by all as that of one of the most eminent physicians in Rochester. Dr. John W. Whitbeck was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, November 9, 1844. His parents were John F. and Elizabeth Whitbeck. He began going to school in Lima when he was only four years old, but his parents moved to Rochester when he was five years old and his elementary education was obtained in the city schools. He was graduated from the Rochester High school in 1863; from the University of Rochester in 1867; from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870; and after three years studying in Europe began practice in Rochester in the Fall of 1873. Dr. Whitbeck is a member of the Monroe County Medical society; the Rochester Pathological society; the State Medical society; was a member of the State Board of Health in 1893; and is a member of the Rochester Board of Health. In 1893 Dr. Whitbeck established a private hospital at 259 Park avenue. Dr. Whitbeck married Fannie A. Van Housan of Detroit, Michigan, and has two sons. He is a member of Genesee Valley club.



EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D.

Dr. E. H. Howard has been so busy for years attending to the private and public patients under his care that few men of his profession have had more labor to perform, and his repeated advance from one important trust to another in his capacity as a public official tells that the value of his services have been recognized. Dr. Howard was born of American parents in Erie county, New York, October 30, 1850. He was educated at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Genesee college and the Buffalo Medical college. He came to Rochester in 1873 and was in that year appointed interne at the Monroe County hospital, a position which he held until April, 1875. He was warden of the Monroe County almshouse between April 1875, and January, 1880, from which period until 1885 he was engaged in general practice. He was appointed medical superintendent of the Monroe County Asylum for the Insane on April 1, 1885, and occupied that office until July 1, 1891, when he was chosen as medical superintendent of the Rochester State hospital and has held that responsible office ever since. Dr. Howard was married to Miss Emma Remington in 1879. He is a member of the Genesee Valley club.

FREDERIC REMINGTON, M. D.

Dr. Remington has accomplished rather more than the average amount of work of a young physician during his professional career. He is the son of the late William and Sarah Remington and was born in West Henrietta, New York, in 1866, was graduated from



FREDERIC REMINGTON, M. D.



JOHN A. STAPLETON, M. D.

the public and parochial schools and his medical studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1891. During his course at the Buffalo university he was connected with the Fitch Accident hospital. After extended experience in that institution he was appointed resident physician to the Infants' Summer hospital at Charlotte and was subsequently resident physician at the Rochester City hospital. After his term at the City hospital Dr. Stapleton began private practice. He belongs to the regular school of medicine, and his standing both as a physician and as a citizen is evinced by his appointment to the responsible office of State Sanitary Inspector. Dr. Stapleton is a member of the Whist club and of the Union club. His residence is at 76 Frost avenue.

LOREN W. HOWK, M. D.

The regularity with which Rochester draws young men of talent to her population and retains them is illustrated in the case of Dr.



DR. GEORGE W. GOLER

the Rochester Free Academy in 1884 and from Harvard university in 1888. For one year he was interne at the Rochester City hospital and began private practice in 1889. During the years 1890-1 he was coroner's physician and in 1891-2 was city physician; since 1892 he has been physician at the poorhouse. The doctor has been secretary of the Monroe County Medical society since 1891, and is a member of the Central New York Medical society, the New York State Medical society, the Massachusetts State Medical society and the Boylston Medical society of Harvard university. Dr. Remington was married in 1891 to Eva Potter, daughter of the late Ezra Potter, M. D., of Webster, New York. He is a Republican and resides at 275 West avenue.

JOHN A. STAPLETON, M. D.

His native city is the field in which Dr. John A. Stapleton determined to win the fame that crowns the labors of a successful and honored physician. He was born in this city, of Irish parents, June 12, 1861. His preparatory



LOREN W. HOWK, M. D.

education was obtained in the public and parochial schools and his medical studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1891. During his course at the Buffalo university he was connected with the Fitch Accident hospital. After extended experience in that institution he was appointed resident physician to the Infants' Summer hospital at Charlotte and was subsequently resident physician at the Rochester City hospital. After his term at the City hospital Dr. Stapleton began private practice. He belongs to the regular school of medicine, and his standing both as a physician and as a citizen is evinced by his appointment to the responsible office of State Sanitary Inspector. Dr. Stapleton is a member of the Whist club and of the Union club. His residence is at 76 Frost avenue.

Loren W. Howk, whose parents, John and Catherin Howk, were residents of Wayne county in 1860, the time of his birth. His elementary education was obtained in the Union school at Webster and he was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1887. His medical studies were pursued in the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1891. In 1892 Dr. Howk came to Rochester and was resident physician at the County almshouse for six months of that year and is now City physician; while at the University of Rochester he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical society, the Rochester Pathological society, and is examiner of physicians for Western New York to the University of Michigan. Dr. Howk is a Republican. In February, 1894, he married Miss Ella G. Hildreth of San Francisco.

DR. GEORGE W. GOLER

If good health be as mankind generally regard it—one of the greatest of earthly blessings—the man who contributes to protect the

health of a community is entitled to the gratitude of those in whose interest he labors. As medical inspector of the city of Rochester Dr. George W. Goler has worked so hard that his claims on its people cannot soon be forgotten. Dr. Goler is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born August 24, 1864, and has been a resident of Rochester since early manhood. His father is Louis Eli Goler. His mother's maiden name was Sarah H. Keyes. His early education was received in the public schools of Brooklyn, and he was a member of the class of 1884 at the New York College of Pharmacy. He began the study of medicine in Rochester in 1885 with Doctors Edward M. Moore, Sr., and Richard M. Moore. He also studied in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in 1889, and in November of that year he began the practice of medicine in Rochester. Dr. Goler is a member of the Monroe County Medical society and fellow of the New York State Medical association. His hospital experience has been extensive, as he was ambulance surgeon at the Fitch Accident hospital, Buffalo, one year, and house physician at the Infants' Summer hospital, Charlotte, a year; assistant surgeon at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester; assistant physician at the Infants' Summer hospital. He was appointed medical inspector of the Rochester Board of Health in 1892, and holds that position at present. Aside from his connection with medical societies Dr. Goler is a member of the Rochester Academy of Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Rochester Whist club.

DR. HENRY T. WILLIAMS

It is not a common occurrence to find in American cities as young as Rochester, the grandchildren of its first settlers, but Dr. Henry T. Williams enjoys the distinction of being the grandson of Rev. Comfort Williams, who was first pastor of the first church built in Rochester—the First Presbyterian—in which he was installed January 17, 1816. Dr. Williams was born in this city March 14, 1858. His parents were Charles H. and Susan Miller Williams. His father was prominent in mercantile and political circles and held several important offices. Dr. Williams attended the Rochester public schools and the Free Academy, and in 1881 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied medicine under the late Dr. John F. Whitbeck, and was associated for several years with Dr. John W. Whitbeck. He is one of the visiting surgeons of St. Mary's hospital; assistant visiting surgeon of the Rochester City hospital; visiting surgeon of Monroe County penitentiary and physician to the Home for the Friendless. The medical societies of which he is a member include the New York State Medical society, Central New York Medical association, Monroe County Medical society and Rochester Pathological society, of which he is secretary. Dr. Williams is a Republican. He was married December 22, 1891, to Miss Mary F. Ward and has one son. His residence and office is at 52 Clinton place.

FRANK W. MALONEY, M. D.

There ought to be a perceptible improvement in the general health of the people of Rochester, considering the number of bright and competent physicians who now make the city their home. Perhaps their presence is to be credited with the fact that, as compared with other places in the State, the public health of Rochester ranks so high. Among the able young physicians of the city Dr. Frank W. Maloney is prominent. He was born in 1864 at Niagara Falls, New York, his parents being John and Catherine Maloney. He was educated at Niagara Falls university, and graduated in medicine from Niagara university of Buffalo in 1891. He had two years' experience in St. Mary's hospital before graduating. He has devoted his time exclusively to private practice since 1891. In September, 1892, the Doctor was married to Miss Jennie Murphy of Macedon Centre, New York. He is a member of the Rochester Whist club and of the Rochester Union club. His residence and office are at 332 West avenue. After a few years' general practice he will devote his entire attention to the ear, nose and throat.



FRANK W. MALONEY, M. D.

LEWIS W. ROSE, M. D.

Although still a young man Dr. Lewis Wheeler Rose has won an enviable position among the physicians and surgeons of Rochester. He was born in Hammondsport, New York, November 20, 1864. His parents

were Hubert D. and Fannie Wheeler Rose. After receiving his early training at Haverling academy, Bath, New York, he was graduated at the University of the City of New York. On receiving his medical degree in March, 1887, he entered on extensive practice in hospitals and had the advantage of experience as a physician in the Chambers Street hospital, New York; assistant surgeon in the hospital of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Bath, from August, 1887, to September, 1889. He then made a visit to Europe and passed a year in the hospitals of Berlin. On returning to this country in 1890 he came to Rochester and began general practice. The value of his extended experience has been demonstrated here, not only in his private practice, but in his capacity as visiting physician to the free out-patients' department of the City hospital, and Chief of the Department of Health and Sanitation of the State Industrial school. Dr. Rose is a member of the Monroe County Medical society and of the Rochester Pathological society.



JAMES C. DAVIS, M. D.

JAMES C. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. James C. Davis is of Southern birth and extraction. His father, Lieutenant Jethro Otis Davis, was of a Kentucky family and served four years as commissary in the Union army, and died at Alexandria, Virginia. Dr. Davis' mother was of the Robinson family of Virginia. Dr. Davis was born in Grand county, Missouri, March 16, 1863, and was graduated from the High School of Missouri in 1883. The next year he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he remained two years, after which he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred. In 1889 he again returned to New York and attended the hospitals. In 1890 he went abroad and remained two years, studying under the leading professors in the hospitals of Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin, where he determined to devote himself entirely to gynecology, obstetrics and surgery. He is a member of the Monroe County Medical society, the Pan-American Medical congress, the Anglo-American XI. International of Rome, and

of the Gynecological and Obstetrical societies of Berlin. Dr. Davis is widely known by his contributions to medical literature. On his visit to Europe last Summer he read a paper before the International Medical congress at Rome. Dr. Davis came to Rochester in 1892 and began practice. He resides at No. 6 Chestnut street, where he also has his office.

SAMUEL CASE JONES, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Case Jones may fairly lay claim to having inherited his profession, for his great-grandfather, Joshua Jones, was a noted physician in Philadelphia early in the century. Dr. Jones was born in Middlesex, Yates county, New York, February 12, 1856. His parents were Joshua and Ursula B. Case Jones. His early years were passed on the home farm, on which he worked during the Summer, attending the Canandaigua academy and the Erie, Pennsylvania, High school in the Winter. When he was nineteen years old he began teaching school and taught for eight terms. All this time he had a view to adopting medicine as his profession, and the money earned on the farm and by teaching school was carefully saved to defray his expenses at the medical colleges. After giving up teaching he began the study of medicine and had the advantages of a three-years' course in Bellevue Hospital Medical college, from which he was graduated March 9, 1885, standing eighth in a class of one hundred and thirty-eight. He at once came to Rochester and began practice, occupying an office with Dr. B. L. Hovey. In 1889 he opened an office at 39 North Fitzhugh street and remained there until April, 1894, when, having built up a large general practice and desiring more satisfactory quarters, he moved his office and residence to 21 East avenue. In 1890 Dr. Jones joined the First Separate Company of the National Guard as a charter member. In March, 1891, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the company with the rank of First Lieutenant. He is also a member of the Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia, State of New York; of the New York State Medical association, the Monroe County Medical society, of the Rochester Pathological society, and has recently been appointed a member of the State Board of Health. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, in which he is Physician of Court Richwood and Surgeon of Lincoln conclave No. 97. Dr. Jones is unmarried.



JOHN M. LEE, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC SCHOOL OF PHYSICIANS

JOHN M. LEE, M. D.

JOHN Mallory Lee was born in Cameron, Steuben county, New York, September 29, 1852, and is descended from the Virginia family of which General Robert E. Lee was a prominent member. He attended school in Pulteney, Steuben county, and at the Penn Yan academy. As his father died when he was only nine years old he was thrown solely upon his own resources, and at the age of seventeen went to Palo, Michigan, where for three years, while employed as a drug-clerk, he took private instruction and qualified himself to enter the Homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, for which he passed a successful examination September 28, 1876. He graduated from the university with the degree of M. D., returned to his native state, and began general practice in this city, which he continued for eleven years. In 1888, for the purpose of fitting himself for the practice of surgery, he took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of New York, and others in the Post-Graduate school of New York in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1894. During the last six years he has devoted all his time to surgery. Dr. Lee is surgeon-in-chief and vice-president of the medical and surgical staff of the Rochester Homœopathic hospital, which he assisted to found; ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of the County of Monroe, and of Western New York; ex-vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; one of the lecturers 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; ex-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; and was for several years associate editor of the *Physicians' and*

Surgeons' Investigator. Dr. Lee is one of the corps of writers on the *Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery*, and is State examiner in surgery for the Homœopathic school. Many of his valuable papers and addresses may be found in the "transactions" of these societies and in the magazines of his school. Some of these are remarkable for the percentage of cures obtained, and have given Dr. Lee a prominent position as a surgeon among the profession.

THEODORE C. WHITE, M. D.

As a representative of the Homœopathic school of medicine no physician in Rochester is better known than Doctor Theodore C. White, who is a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where he was born in October, 1834. His father was a farmer and died in this city at the age of eighty-three. The Doctor's early education was received in the State schools of Otsego county, New York, and his professional studies were pursued at the Medical college, Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1859, and received his degree of M. D. Soon after leaving college he came to this city and entered on the practice of medicine with such success that the resident of Rochester who has not heard of his fame must take but little interest in the prominent professional news of the city. Dr. White was a pioneer in the practice of homœopathy in this part of the State and his success has undoubtedly been potent in establishing public confidence in that school of medicine. In medical practice his experience has been wide and his standing is the well-won result of life-long devotion to his profession. Dr. White is president and consulting physician of the Rochester Homœopathic hospital medical and surgical staff; member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Monroe county; member of the New York Homœopathic Medical society; senior member of the American Institution of Homœopathy and on its honorary list confined to those who have been members twenty-five years; member of the Western New York Homœopathic Medical society, and of the Genesee Valley club. He was married to Miss Ellen M. Stevens October 23, 1890.

CHARLES SUMNER, M. D.

During the thirty-two years in which the late Dr. Charles Sumner was a resident of Rochester he was held in universal esteem as one of the first physicians and as a most respected citizen of the city. He was born in Otsego county, New York, February 15, 1821, and was the son of Cyril and Mary Bronson Sumner. His medical education was obtained in the New York Medical college and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which latter institution he was graduated. Dr. Sumner began practice in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, where he remained for ten years and established a high reputation. In 1856 he came to Rochester and at once took a leading place among the physicians of this part of the State. He was president of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society; a member of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical society; of the Western New York Homœopathic Medical society; the New York State Homœopathic Medical society; and the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Sumner was twice married; first in Otsego county on May 20, 1847, to Mary J. White, who died in 1880, and to Helen M. Rowe in 1884. Dr. Sumner died at his residence in this city May 5, 1888.

CHARLES R. SUMNER, M. D.

Not old enough to be classed among the veteran members of the profession but with too many years and possessed of too much experience to be called, with strict regard to facts, a young man, Dr. Charles R. Sumner can be with all fairness placed among the Rochester physicians who have all the energy and capacity for work of youth, and the ripe experience of more mature years. He was born at Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York, March 12, 1852, and was destined for the medical profession from his early years, for his father was a physician who stood high in the profession until his decease in this city in 1888. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Rochester public schools, the Free Academy and the University of Rochester. On graduating from the University he studied medicine for three years at the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, where he obtained his degree of M. D. in 1877. He began practice in Rochester and has been eminently successful in winning the confidence of the profession and of the community both in his skill as a physician and in his character as a citizen. Dr. Sumner is a member of the Homœopathic hospital medical staff and one of the attending physicians; of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society; of the New York Homœopathic society; of the Western New York Homœopathic society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a Health commissioner of the city. In 1877 he married Miss Julia L. Parsons, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Parsons.

VOLNEY A. HOARD, M. D.

Among the leading young physicians of Rochester Dr. Volney A. Hoard won a conspicuous place at an early age. He was born at Dundee, New York, July 28, 1859, and was educated in Macedon academy, in the University of Michigan and in the New York Homœopathic college, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1881. That year he came to Rochester and began practice, associating himself with Dr. Adams, on Fitzhugh street, with whom he continued for five years. Dr. Hoard then moved to Washington street, where his practice increased to a remarkable degree and has never diminished. He was for five years City Physician and endeared himself to the patients whom he met in his public capacity, not less by his unflinching courtesy than by his professional skill. Dr. Hoard is a member of the Rochester Hahnemann society and of the International Hahnemann association. On August 17, 1877, he was married to Miss Agnes E. Curtis.

MERRITT E. GRAHAM, M. D.

Doctor Merritt E. Graham was born in the town of Italy, Yates county, New York, of American parents. His preparatory education was obtained in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, New York, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then entered the medical department of Michigan university, from which he was



MERRITT E. GRAHAM, M. D.

graduated in the class of 1878. After twelve years devoted to his profession in Brockport Dr. Graham came to Rochester in 1890 and at once entered on an extensive practice. He had always entertained strong Republican views of political affairs and was twice the choice of his party and of the people for coroner, first in 1890 and again at the expiration of that term. Dr. Graham was married to Miss Fannie Corden of Saline, Michigan, September 25, 1877, and resides at 10 Jones avenue. He is a member of the New York State and Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society, also of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Rochester, and is surgeon at the Hahnemann hospital in this city.

WILLIAM G. BROWNELL, M. D.

To be elected president of a body wielding such power, and entrusted with the responsibility resting in the Board of Education of Rochester, implies that the successful candidate possesses qualifications for moulding men to his views that entitle him to the reputation of a leader. William G. Brownell, M. D., incumbent of the chairmanship of the Board of Education, was born at Caledonia, New York, June 6, 1854. His father was of English and his mother

of Scottish descent. His secular education was obtained at Fairfield seminary, Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York. He studied medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical college and began the practice of medicine at Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1879. In July, 1885, he came to Rochester and resumed practice. He is a Republican in politics and has had uninterrupted success as a candidate of that party, having been twice elected as school commissioner; first in 1892, and again in 1894. He was elected by the board president of that body in 1893 and again in 1894. Dr. Brownell was married in 1884 to Jennie McKay of Caledonia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ELMER J. BISSELL, M. D.

The sense of sight and of hearing is so precious that no one whose character and skill are not of the highest should be allowed to treat affections of either eye or ear. Fortunately the city of Rochester is the home of oculists and aurists of the highest standing, and among them Dr. Elmer J. Bissell is conspicuous. He is a native of Vernon, New York, and the son of Rev. T. J. Bissell, D. D., a graduate of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut. The Doctor's



WILLIAM G. BROWNELL, M. D.

education was obtained in the Rochester public schools and in the Free Academy. In 1883 he graduated from the medical department of Michigan University and during the ensuing year he was Assistant Professor of Eye and Ear diseases. He has also studied in the large Ophthalmic and Aural hospitals of this country and Europe, and for the past nine years has practiced his special branch of medical work in Rochester. He is Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Rochester Homœopathic hospital and to the Rochester Homœopathic Free dispensary; ex-president of the Monroe County and of the Western New York Medical societies; first vice-president of the State society; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Rochester Academy of Sciences. The Doctor had the high honor of being selected as one of six American oculists to present papers upon Ophthalmic Surgery at the World's Medical Congress at Chicago.

F. WINFIELD STILLWELL, M. D.

Dr. Stillwell was born at Pineville, Oswego county, New York, on March 8, 1850. His parents were George W. and Emily Stillwell. He attended the district school until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he worked in a store for a year, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. McLinn, of that city. After staying a year and a half with Dr. McLinn he went to New York and took his first course of lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical college. In 1869 he came to Rochester and studied for two years under Drs. Sumner & White; he then went to Cincinnati and studied in the Pulute Medical college, from which he was graduated in March, 1874. Dr. Stillwell then returned to Rochester and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been remarkably successful. He is a member of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society and of Tippecanoe lodge, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1875 to Miss Carrie Foster, who died in 1887. His residence and office are at 32 University avenue.

E. H. HURD, M. D.

Entitled to long remembrance and respect as a physician and as a citizen the late Dr. E. H. Hurd has passed away so recently that no record of the physicians of Rochester would be complete if it did not contain a sketch of his career. Dr. Hurd was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1825. His father practiced medicine for fifty years in Sharon, Connecticut, and was a surgeon of the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch attended school in Dutchess and in Onondaga counties and began the study of medicine with his brother and Dr. M. L. Lee of Fulton, Oswego county. In 1844 he entered Geneva university, from which he was graduated in 1847. He practiced medicine for two years in Caledonia, New York, and came to Rochester in 1849, when he became associated with the late Dr. M. M. Mathews and began a career of practice in this city that rapidly placed him in the front rank of the profession. Dr. Hurd was consulting physician of the Homœopathic hospital, a member of the County, State and National Homœopathic societies; and vice-president of the State Homœopataic society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



WRITERS OF ROCHESTER



MARY J. HOLMES



EVA M. O'CONNOR



SARAH J. NICHOLS



MRS. C. M. CURTIS



ALICE PEASE BATES



EDITH WILLIS LINN



MRS. A. R. INGERSOLL



SARAH L. KUCHLING



ELIZABETH FREELAND



MRS. ANNA M. LOWRY



A. C. KENDRICK, D. D.



REV. MYRON ADAMS



A. H. MIXER



MARTIN W. COOKE



C. H. WILTSE



HENRY C. MAINE



JOSEPH BLOSSOM BLOSS



ALEXANDER MACAULEY




COL. SHERMAN D. RICHARDSON




A. W. MOORE

WRITERS OF ROCHESTER

HILE it is no less true now than in the days of Homer, that "there is not any greater renown for a man, while he exists, than what he shall have done with his feet and his hands," it is nevertheless a fact that creditable work of the mind is what prolongs one's renown to the greatest extent and confers the only glory that a rational being should desire. There is no glory so imperishable as that won by the pen. A hundred instances demonstrate that a line, faintly traced perhaps, on material that may turn to dust in a year, is liable to outlast monuments of granite or bronze. It is to the glory of Rochester that many of its inhabitants have contributed of prose and verse to the literature of the age which mankind cannot willingly let perish. Among the writers of distinction who have made Rochester their home are the ladies and gentlemen whose portraits appear on the preceding page: Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is known to the whole English-speaking world as a writer of stories. Eva M. O'Connor has written delightful verse and strong prose. Sarah J. Nichols wrote graceful articles on many subjects while engaged in her work as principal of a private school. C. M. Curtis was a leader in several works of beneficence and promoted their success by able advocacy of them with her pen. Alice Pease Bates is distinguished as a writer of verse and prose. Edith Willis Lynn has written prose and poetry that find many admirers. Adele Remington Ingersoll has thus far written poetry only. Sarah L. Kuichling is interested in works of charity and is a popular writer of prose. Elizabeth Freeland is a writer of poetry and prose. Anna M. Lowry is best known as a writer of verse. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., one of the leading Greek scholars of America, was engaged in the revision of the Bible and has been a welcome contributor to the press of his age. Rev. Myron Adams has confined his writing mainly to subjects of a religious character. Professor A. H. Mixer is recognized as a critic and original writer. Martin W. Cooke, when not at work on briefs, devotes his hours to poetry and prose composition. Charles H. Wiltzie turns a verse or an essay on jurisprudence with equal ease. Henry C. Maine, journalist, has contributed original ideas to the discussion of solar phenomena and other scientific subjects. Joseph Blossom Bloss, author of "Morning Breath of June," composes verse and prose. Alexander Macauley, best known as an author of stories for magazines, has written verse that enjoys wide popularity. Colonel Sherman D. Richardson is the author of many spirited battle poems. A. W. Moore, journalist, has adorned many subjects with pen and brush, for that which he describes as a writer he can also depict as a painter.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

T the time when an unbroken forest prevailed around the site of Rochester and no encroachment of civilized man marred the native beauty of the prospect, the scenery must have been of a character enchanting to lovers of the landscape. Enough of the more marked natural features remain to bear evidence of the glory that prevailed hereabout when the land was in a state of nature. We have seen in the earlier chapters that painters came from Europe in pioneer days to sketch and paint scenes along the river, and they were undoubtedly the first devotees of art in the Genesee country. Raphael West and Julius Catlin were the first professional painters known to come here for the purpose of making sketches of outdoor scenery. The bear which intruded on the study of the first named would seem to have put a period to his artistic labor in this country, and the tragic and untimely fate of the last named prematurely closed a career of great promise. Portrait painting, before the discoveries of Daguerre, was a branch of the limner's art that was followed with success by several residents of this city. But the introduction of the arts by which, for a fraction of a dollar, one can have a likeness taken in a few seconds, surpassing in accuracy the work of all painters but those of the highest skill, had a disastrous effect on portrait painting. Before competition with the sun-made pictures wrought such havoc with the portrait painters' business there were several artists who had acquired fame by the work of their brush. Among those whose names and works have come down to us are Paul Hinds, George Arnold, Horace Harding, J. L. D. Mathies, William Page, Daniel Steele, Philip Boss, Grove S. Gilbert, Roy Andy, Vincent P. Shaver, Alvah Bradish, R. B. Smith, Colby Kimball, Thomas Le Clear, John Phillips, Eugene Sintzenich, John Bowman, Harry B. Brent, James Cleveland, James Harris, T. G. Gale, A. D. Beecher, Isaac E. Wilbur and Helen R. Searle. J. L. D. Mathies, who was an associate of his more distinguished, nephew William Page, lived here between 1825 and 1834. The work by which he is most likely to be known is his portrait of Red Jacket, now owned by John B. Y. Warner, through whose courtesy the reader is enabled to see what manner of looking man the famous Seneca orator was, his portrait, forming the frontispiece of this book, having been taken from the original painting. The portrait of Vincent Mathews, in the pioneer collection at the Court House, was painted by Daniel Steele. Grove S. Gilbert was perhaps the most successful portrait painter who ever made this city his home. His labors have closed long since, but his works outlive him and testify to the rare skill which he attained in presenting the human features on canvass. Vincent P. Shaver will be remembered while a perfect copy remains of O'Reilly's *Sketches of Rochester*, for he painted the portrait from which was made the engraving of Vincent Mathews in that book. Colby Kimball has the credit of painting most of the portraits of pioneers in the county collection. Thomas Le Clear had a studio here for a short time before he acquired his great reputation. John Phillips, who achieved fame and fortune in Chicago, was a pupil of Le Clear. His best known work in this city is a portrait of Bishop McQuaid that he painted several years ago for the Young Men's Catholic association of this city. Mr. Phillips is said to have passed his youth on a farm in the town of Greece.

While artists skillful with the pencil and brush have lived here in remarkable numbers, masters of the chisel and mallet have not been so numerous, nor did they appear early. However few the sculptors who

have been residents of the city their art has been carried to a high degree of excellence. Edward C. Clute, who lived here from 1858 to 1860, is entitled to remembrance as the first sculptor to execute an order in Rochester. Johnson M. Mundy, who was a citizen of Rochester from 1863 until 1882, was notably successful in executing busts, and as the specimens of his work include heads of some of the most conspicuous men who have ever lived here his fame is well secured. Mr. Mundy is the more entitled to credit from the fact that he labored under a disadvantage which would exclude anyone but a genius of the strongest character from making any attempt to excel in a profession where perfect vision would seem to be an indispensable condition of success. His eyes were so defective that in his work he had to depend on his sense of touch rather than on that of sight. But there is nothing in the marbles which he hewed into forms of living likeness that tells of the disadvantage under which he labored. He was also a skillful painter. J. Guernsey Mitchell, now residing in Paris, where for several years he has practiced his art with gratifying success, is a native of Rochester, where some of his earlier work is seen and greatly admired. The colossal bronze statue of Mercury, at the Kimball tobacco works, is his largest figure in this city.

Pictorial art in this city during the last fifteen years, in so far at least as relates to the production of new work, has centered around the Rochester Art club which, as a regularly organized body, dates its existence from 1868; its place of birth was in the studio of its present president, John Z. Wood, then in the Palmer block. Its remote origin has been traced back to 1851, when J. Hogarth Dennis, Henry Van Ingen and the late W. J. Lockhart and William Bryan were associated artistically, but without any formality. On the separation of that group Messrs. Lockhart, Wood and Dennis Flood kept the torch burning. The actual organizers of the club in 1868 were John Z. Wood, W. J. Lockhart and Harvey Ellis. Soon after its organization, James Somerville, J. H. Dennis, W. H. Shelton, J. Guernsey Mitchell and Horatio Walker became members. In 1882 it was incorporated with J. Guernsey Mitchell president. The annual exhibitions under the auspices of the club have enabled lovers of pictures in this community to see and compare work of the highest merit by American artists, for the paintings exhibited, while mainly from the easels of resident members, have usually included examples of the best work by distinguished members of the profession living at other American art centers. The exhibition of 1894 was the fifteenth held by the club. Connoisseurs who have attended the exhibitions from the first, bear witness to the marked improvement in the work of Rochester artists observed at each succeeding year. At the Spring exhibition of 1894, two hundred and forty-eight pictures were hung and their average quality was so high and the attendance of visitors so great during the week as to demonstrate both the skill of the artists and the discriminating taste of the public. While there is no longer any toleration for daubs in Rochester, a work of merit can henceforth always find ample appreciation. To the Rochester Art club is due much credit for improving the public taste in painting. The officers of the club are: John Z. Wood, president; G. Hanmer Croughton, vice-president; George L. Herdle, treasurer; A. W. Moore, Secretary. The resident members are: Armin Buchterkirch, E. C. Colby, G. Hanmer Croughton, J. Hogarth Dennis, Charles P. Gruppe, Edwin L. Harris, George L. Herdle, Helen W. Hooker, Seth C. Jones, Ada Howe Kent, Richard H. Lansing, Emma E. Lampert, Alfred Mathews, A. W. Moore, Edmund B. Nolan, Laura Palmer, Eben Rose, M. J. O'Connell, James Somerville, M. Louise Stowell, Mrs. Kate Sully, Mrs. H. E. Wells, Mrs. L. M. Willis and John Z. Wood. The private art galleries of Rochester contain many paintings of great value.

THE POWERS ART GALLERY

The Powers Art gallery is a subject of such uncommon interest that a description of it in words, however expressive, can convey to the reader only a faint idea of the treat which an inspection of its treasures affords to everyone who appreciates painting and sculpture. So extended is the fame of the collection that none in America is more widely known, and connoisseurs agree in pronouncing it to be in point of general merit one of the first in the world. It is a private gallery, the works in which have been brought together by one man, unaided by Municipal, State or National authorities, and in that character is perhaps the most extensive and valuable collection of art works owned by any private citizen now living who did not inherit the nucleus of his gallery. Those European art galleries which have been in existence for ages and are sustained by aid from governments, or from nobles who live at the public expense, have more works of the old masters than have found their way to the New World, but in competing for the master-pieces of modern artists, European gallery directors had to take account of American art collectors whom the painters soon came to recognize as liberal and appreciative bidders. The effect of the good understanding between European artists and American patrons has been to place in possession of the latter a large proportion of the finest work done in these latter

years. In this class the Powers Art gallery is particularly rich. Its owner is usually represented at every important sale of pictures which he does not attend in person, and he is constantly adding new works to the long list of those already in his possession. In the last catalogue of this gallery, published in 1893, the number of oil paintings is given as eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the number of water colors as one hundred and eight. There are, besides, seventeen pieces of statuary. Every school of painting is represented in the gallery, and either original works, or copies of the highest quality, by the most eminent artists are on view. Among the forty-two old masters represented are Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Murillo, Carlo Dolci, Guido Reni, Rubens, Vandyck, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Tennyers. To name all of the modern painters of eminence whose names are inscribed on pictures in the collection would extend this sketch needlessly, for the catalogue includes about every name of note that is enrolled among the latter immortals. Glanced at in alphabetical order the roll would include Rosa Bonheur, Boughuereau, Breton, Constant, Corot, Daubigny, Defregger, Delacroix, Diaz, Doré, Dubufe, Leon Victor Dupré, Jules Dupré, Fromentin, Gérôme, Guyot, Hagborg, Knaus, Leloir, Lueben, Makart, Meissonier, Millet, Moreau, Munkacsy, Rosseau, Schreyer, Vely, Verboeckhoven, Vernet, Von Bremen, Winterhalter, Zamaçois and Zimmerman. It is needless, even if one were so disposed, to attempt adding to the meed of praise which the whole world concurs in bestowing on the genius and works of these artists; they include the greatest painters of modern times, and have long been promoted by universal consent to the first place in the temple of fame. The propriety of this decision will scarcely be questioned by any one who, possessing even the least regard for the beautiful, pays a visit to the gallery and examines its treasures. Several of the painters named are represented by two or more pictures, and all of the works were subjected to competent and unbiased criticism before they were accepted for the collection.

The statuary in the gallery is all original, with the exception of one group copied from a model by Canova, by his pupil Tadolini. Among the sculptors represented are Popotti, Gould, Couper, Ball, Jackson and Wood. The merit of the several works can be appreciated only by personal observation.

A collection of photographic views taken in every quarter of the globe, and of exceeding variety and interest, is not the least entertaining feature of the gallery. The photographs are mounted in stereoscopes and with their aid one can in a few hours get a more realistic view of the world and its inhabitants than an ordinary traveler could obtain in a life-time.

While the painters and sculptors have given its chief interest to the gallery, the rooms in which their works are displayed are worthy of notice. The Powers building is on historic ground. In 1812 a log cabin was built on the site by Hamlet Scrantom for Henry Skinner, and for three or four years was the sole structure to occupy the land. The log cabin gave way in 1818 to Dr. Azel Ensworth's tavern, a famed house in its day, for which the log cabin served as a stable. In 1829 the Ensworth tavern was taken down and the Eagle hotel was built by A. M. Schermerhorn. The Eagle occupied the corner of State and Buffalo streets until 1868. It was used as a hotel until 1863, and was one of the most famous in the State for nearly forty years. D. W. Powers began building his block in 1865, but he has done business on the site since 1850. It has a frontage of one hundred and seventy-six feet on State street, one hundred and seventy-five feet on West Main street and one hundred and fifty feet on Pindell alley. It is nine stories high and is absolutely fire-proof. A tower thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide has a total height of one hundred and seventy-five feet from the ground. Five passenger elevators are in operation and the building is illuminated by electricity.

These are the main features of the commercial building in which most of the art treasures are on exhibition. The gallery is on the fifth and sixth floors, which are connected on the north side of the building with the two upper floors of the Powers Hotel building, which are also occupied by the Art gallery and extend to Fitzhugh street. This building, too, is fire-proof and the rooms containing the paintings were designed for that purpose. The gallery is furnished in a style appropriate to its character. Orchestrons of the highest quality are situated on all floors in the gallery and discourse music when it is desired.

THE KIMBALL ART GALLERY

Although the art gallery owned by William S. Kimball is private in the sense that admission to it cannot be had at all times on payment of a fee, yet on a few occasions it has been open to the public for the benefit of charitable institutions, and may, therefore, be described with more freedom than if it were reserved exclusively for the entertainment of the owner and his immediate friends. The paintings, which Mr. Kimball has been collecting for several years, are valuable examples of the most eminent artists of the French, German, Spanish, English and American schools. There are over one hundred of them, and they have found a very fitting abiding place in the rare and beautiful gallery built especially for them. It is sixty feet in

length, twenty-five feet wide and twenty feet high. The light is admitted through the roof, and is regulated by screens of soft silk. The ceiling is a rich design in plaster, in tints of pale fawn, overlaid with gold. The walls are hung with Pompeian red plush, a most effective back-ground for the paintings. The wainscoating is of oak, as is also the floor, which is covered with Oriental rugs that are almost as interesting as the pictures. The only ornate woodwork is the mantel, with its large fire-place, and a charming little gallery for musicians, hung midway on the wall at the right. These are both exceptionally fine bits of carving and design, and were made by a Rochester firm whose work is pronounced by the Tiffany company to be as good of its kind as anything they have ever seen. The musicians' annex really forms the second story to a pretty annex where Mr. Kimball's large and valuable collection of pottery and china is exhibited in glass cabinets. In a little room at the west end of the annex is a superb cabinet enclosing the finest specimens of a remarkable collection of twelve hundred pepper-boxes—all antiques, and many of them very old. The approach to the gallery from the house or from the grounds is by a broad, tiled piazza, enclosed in glass, where many palms and fine foliage plants are growing. Everything about the structure is complete, sumptuous and elegant, without being in any sense overdone. It is the most beautiful private art gallery in this country, which fact should be a matter of pride to Rochesterians as well as to its owner.



MUSIC IN ROCHESTER

THE growth and commercial fame of Rochester are due in a large degree to its favorable situation and to the presence of a great water-power, which have made it a manufacturing city. But it has been its good fortune also to have had from an early date a population which did not regard the accumulation of money as the chief end of man, nor yet a pursuit that should divorce reasonable beings from the cultivation of the fine arts. It is, no doubt, to this happy circumstance that we can attribute the fact that among the cities of the United States, not excluding even those commonly designated as "great," none has a higher reputation for the devotion of its people to the arts that adorn life, and especially to music. It is on record that both vocal and instrumental music were cultivated to a high degree by the refined inhabitants of early Rochester. As the city grew in importance the devotion of its people to the genius of music has increased in proportion, until it now contains a population among whom are as many accomplished musicians as can, perhaps, be found in any city of its size on the globe. Not only are the ranks of professional musicians filled to a remarkable degree with masters in their several departments, but amateurs, accomplished in the highest degree as vocal and instrumental performers, are so numerous among the people of the Flower city that nowhere else is a great musician more likely to appear before a crowded house that appreciates the performance. The most severely classical composition can be reproduced before a Rochester audience with perfect assurance that its every merit will be fully recognized. It is impossible to estimate the effect this regard for music has had in forming the character of Rochester people. The influence of music in subduing the coarser impulses of both man and beast is so well known that there is no reason to doubt the large indebtedness of this community to the concord of sweet sounds for its escape from many and grievous evils that afflict cities less hospitable to Apollo.

PROFESSOR HENRI APPY

During the period of nearly a quarter of a century Henri Appy has been preëminently the most distinguished musician in Rochester; in fact there are but few, if any, in America whose fame is so widespread throughout the world. Professor Appy, the oldest of a large family, was born at the Hague in 1830. His father, Jean Appy, an eminent violinist, was a pupil of Rhade and conductor of the Chapel of the King of Holland. Henri was born in a musical atmosphere and inherited a love for classical music that was nurtured by his surroundings. He began his musical studies under his father when but five years old, and at the age of eight entered the Royal conservatory under the



PROFESSOR HENRI APPY

charge of William Lubeck, solo violinist to the Court of Hanover. Here he made such progress that when twelve years old he took first honors over all competitors. Next he studied under the violinist Berzieou, and then was sent to study under Savari, a pupil of Paganini. His father died at this time and Henri became the main support of his mother and her younger children. He was then such a master of the violin that the concert halls where he played were crowded to hear him and his reputation had spread so wide that he was led to make a concert tour of Holland and Germany. The success of his tour was so pronounced that on his return to Amsterdam he was invited to play before the King at Felix Meritus, of which Van Bru was director. Henri, on the occasion, played by request, Mendelssohn's violin concerto and with such effect that the King personally presented to him the decoration of honor. The American consul to The Hague, Mr. Schwartz, was present and advised the young artist to make a tour of America. The advice was followed and he made his first public appearance at Niblo's before a large and critical audience, who were captivated by his skill. He next played with the Philharmonic Society of New York, repeating his previous success. This led to an engagement with Jenny Lind, at whose concerts he was solo violinist. He was then induced to make a tour of the chief cities of the United States and was assisted by the most eminent artists. He played with Madame Sontag, Madame Le Baronesse de Berg, Gottschalk, Gustave Satter, Richard Hoffman and others. Catharine Hays, Emma Bostwick and Paradi were among his prima donna assistants. After a triumphant tour of the principal cities Professor Appy was invited to locate in Cincinnati, and gave a series of concerts there which are credited with planting in that city the taste for classical music which it still retains. The climate of Cincinnati did not agree with him and he came back to New York, from which city he was invited to Rochester to become Director of the Academy of Music then in existence. Soon after his arrival here he organized the Rochester Philharmonic society and was its director for twenty years. With the lapse of years Professor Appy became tired of public life and of late devotes his time mainly to giving private lessons. His success as a teacher has been no less marked than as a performer in public, and his pupils, to whom, in many cases, he seems to have imparted some of his own genius, are perpetuating his fame all over his adopted country.

PROFESSOR HIBBARD E. LEACH

Professor Hibbard E. Leach, one of the first of Rochester's music teachers, was born in Livingston county February 16, 1852. His father, Ebenezer Leach, was for many years a piano dealer in Rochester. Mr. Leach studied his profession both here and abroad and began his career as a teacher in this city twenty years ago.



PROFESSOR HIBBARD E. LEACH

For ten years of that period he taught both voice and piano in Miss Bliss' school; since then he has devoted himself to the teaching of vocal pupils exclusively. But he has not allowed his talents as a pianist and organist to fall into disuse. During his stay in this city he has been successively organist at the First Baptist, First Presbyterian and St. Peter's churches, and he still holds the last named position. Eighteen years ago Mr. Leach married Evelyn Wayte, daughter of Edwin Wayte, one of the founders of the Lake Avenue Baptist church. He has two children, a son and a daughter, and now resides on Brighton avenue. Mr. Leach has reached his present position in Rochester musical circles by no sudden leap. It has been acquired by steady and faithful application to the best interests of his pupils. These now number the majority of the best local singers and there is scarcely a church in the city in which one or more of his pupils are not engaged as soloists. Mr. Leach has always kept himself in the back-ground and thrust his pupils forward and the result of this policy is his present success. In only one way does his personal talent ever appear to the general public; it does not require attendance at more than one of his pupils' recitals to recognize in him an ideal accompanist. These recitals have come to be one of

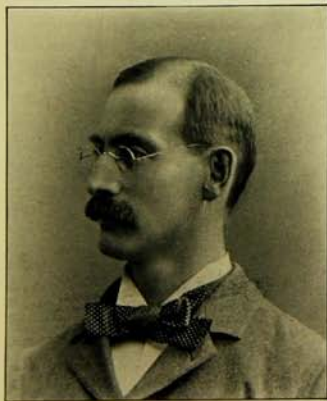
the principal musical events of the local season and the only difficulty experienced is to provide seats for one-half of those who desire to attend. During the last several seasons his pupils have rendered familiar by these recitals the best works of both the modern and the ancient composers. Mr. Leach and his pupils stand for what is best in vocal culture in the city of Rochester.

CHARLES FREDERIC BOYLAN

The subject of this sketch was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 27, 1863. His father was Charles Boylan, eminent among the more prominent Masons of New Jersey, and a descendent of a long line of ancestors distinguished in public life, the great-grandfather of Charles Frederic having been a member of Parliament from the North of Ireland. On his mother's side his family is no less noted; her maiden name was Ann Currie Clark, and her forefathers were among New Jersey's most prominent citizens. In circles where birth and ancestry are all-important considerations Professor Boylan might, were he so disposed, assert his title to distinction. After his father's death he went to Lima, New York, and was educated in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary. His musical studies were pursued under the direction of Professor George H. Bangs, who was professor of music at the seminary when it was universally recognized as one of the foremost music schools of America. He afterwards studied with the late Mrs. C. S. P. Cary for several years. In addition, and in order that nothing should be omitted that would conduce to the attainment of perfection in his chosen art, he studied under the most celebrated musicians of New York and Boston, including among them Carl Bearmann, who was formerly principal of the Munich Conservatory of Music, Germany, and who has the reputation among musicians of being one of the great teachers of the world. It is evident that Professor Boylan has had the advantage of the best American and European schools in all branches, including thoroughbass, harmony, theory, etc., and his success in this city is of itself sufficient to prove the fact. He came to Rochester in 1880 and has been among its foremost teachers in music ever since. He has demonstrated his ability as a teacher in more than one line of music, but has made the piano his specialty. His classes are among the largest, and his pupils are from the most discriminating members of the community. As a player Professor Boylan possesses many of the artistic characteristics of the professional concert-pianist and while his studies were pursued partly with a view to that end, by advice of his instructors, he found playing in public so distasteful to him that he abandoned the idea in favor of teaching. In addition to his proficiency as a pianist he is gifted with a high tenor voice, in the cultivation of which he has spent much time. At an early age his talent in this direction was so marked that it first suggested the idea of a musical education. His singing attracts an unusual degree of interest wherever heard and has shown certain characteristics which, like his playing, demonstrate the fact that his musical ability is of the highest order.



CHARLES FREDERIC BOYLAN



CHARLES E. VAN LAER

CHARLES E. VAN LAER

The inheritor of a talent for music, which was cultivated at Leipzig, Charles E. Van Laer is naturally a leader of the profession in this part of the State, and his influence on the art in the city of his home has been most marked. Mr. Van Laer was born in Auburn, New York, where his father was a dealer in organs and pianos. At the age of ten years he was sent by his parents to a boarding school in Germany, where he passed four years in general study and took up music as an accomplishment in which he developed that talent so conspicuous in after years. On returning to America he engaged in the music business and devoted all possible time to study of music and musical instruments. In 1873 the bent of his inclination pointed to music as the pursuit of his life. His parents sent him to Germany to make a special study of music. He entered the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipzig, where he took a three-years' course under Oscar Paul, Dr. Coccins, Weidenbach, E. F. Richter, Alfred Richter and S. Jadassohn. At the age of twenty-one Mr.



WILHELM T. O. PABST

Van Laer left the Conservatory a master of music in theory and practice. Before he returned to America he had several engagements as musical instructor in this State. In 1882 he came to Rochester and at once took rank as one of the leading musicians of this musical city. His success as a teacher of the piano and organ has been most satisfactory. Mr. Van Laer is author of several highly meritorious musical compositions.

WILHELM T. O. PABST.

Few musicians in America have had such advantages for acquiring a mastery of their profession as were enjoyed by Wilhelm T. O. Pabst, director of the Mænnerchor-Liedertafel. He was born in 1858 at Altengeld, Thuringia, Germany, and at the age of six years began the study of the violin, piano and organ. Early in life he became organist of the Castle church of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who, perceiving the talent of the young musician, undertook the care of his musical education and obtained for him such teachers as Frederick Kuecken, the world-renowned composer;

Alois Schmitt, the leader of the Court orchestra at Schwerin; Antoine Trutschel, Otto Kabe, and Gustav Laska, the well-known virtuoso and composer. Under these eminent masters Mr. Pabst received the most thorough training on the piano, organ, violin and in vocal music; also in theory, composition, musical history and instrumentation. His first engagement on the close of his studies was as director of the orchestra at the Crystal palace in Leipzig. He was afterwards Orchestral and Choral Conductor in the cities of Narva and St. Petersburg and remained in Russia five years. On leaving Russia Mr. Pabst returned to Germany and settled for a time at Weimar, where he devoted his time to original compositions, which have been received with much favor in Germany and Russia. From Weimar Mr. Pabst came to Rochester by invitation of the Liedertafel to take the directorship of the society, and the present high standard of the Mænnerchor-Liedertafel is the result of his untiring work. His success in this city, both as a director and teacher has been most gratifying to his many friends.





GENESEE VALLEY CLUB

CLUBS OF ROCHESTER

WITH the increasing wealth and population of Rochester its people have followed the usual course of prosperous communities in regard to the organization of clubs and have already provided themselves with several that, in every essential feature, rank with the best in existence. The club-houses of Rochester include some of the most attractive examples of architecture in the city.

The Rochester club was organized for social and recreative purposes in 1860, and was incorporated in 1869. James Terry was its first president and his successors have been T. Weed Whittlesey, Roswell Hart, Wm. H. Ward, John H. Rochester, Samuel Wilder, George E. Jennings, A. M. Bennett, H. E. Hathaway, Frank W. Elwood, L. Ward Clarke, and William F. Balkam. There are two hundred and twenty resident members, and thirty-seven non-resident members. The officers for 1894 are: President, William F. Balkam; vice-president, George Wilson; secretary, Frederick L. Churchill; treasurer, Charles A. Bruff. The entrance fee for resident members is fifty dollars; for non-resident members, twenty-five dollars; annual dues are fifty dollars. The club-house is at 78 East avenue.

The Genesee Valley club was incorporated February 4, 1885. Its object is to promote social intercourse among its members. The presidents have been Hobart F. Atkinson, Edward Mott Moore, George E. Mumford, William S. Kimball and Hiram W. Sibley. The officers for 1894 are: President, Hiram W. Sibley; vice-president, Arthur G. Yates; secretary, Haywood Hawks; treasurer, A. Erickson Perkins. There are two hundred and thirty-seven resident members, one hundred and six non-resident members and one honorary member. The admission fee is fifty dollars and the annual dues are fifty dollars. The club-house is on East avenue, corner of Gibbs street.

The Rochester Whist club, one of the largest and most popular social organizations in the city, was organized in October, 1882. Rooms were secured in the Cox building, on the corner of Main and Water streets, but when the Audubon club was absorbed larger accommodations were required and in March, 1883,

the club moved to the Howe building, on North Fitzhugh street. There were other removals—each time to gain more room as the membership increased—and finally the club determined to have a house of its own. Securing the old Dr. Dean house on North Fitzhugh street, half-way between the Government building and the Powers hotel, the club expended about thirteen thousand dollars in rebuilding and remodeling it throughout, and the members took possession in the Spring of 1893.



ROCHESTER WHIST CLUB

The billiard room is the largest and one of the finest in Rochester, the dining room is large and convenient, and there are several commodious card rooms. As the club-house is centrally located, the members reach it easily and the attendance is always large. The total membership, embracing the leading business and professional men of the city, numbers four hundred and fifty.

The Eureka club was organized on December 28, 1881, and the first officers elected were: President, Joseph W. Rosenthal; vice-president, Abram J. Katz; secretary, Martin E. Wolff; treasurer, Joseph Michaels; board of directors, Nathan Stein, Israel Stern, Joseph Shatz, Julius M. Wile and Solomon H. Savage. The purposes of the club are "to provide a place of resort for members and their families to congregate for social, literary and dramatic entertainments." During the first year of its existence it changed its local habitation twice as the first apartments occupied became too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of members. In 1882 the club purchased

the D. R. Barton homestead, 105 North Clinton street, and had it transformed into a club-house which was occupied by the organization until 1892, when the old building was taken down to make room for the one which now occupies the site. On December 9, 1891, the club determined to build a new house; a committee made a visit to several of the finer club-houses in the United States and plans were prepared that were followed in constructing the present club-house, which was formally opened on Saturday, August 12, 1892. The new house has a depth of one hundred and seventy-six feet and a frontage of eighty-two feet, and is three stories high exclusive of the basement. It is built in Italian renaissance style. It includes a library, billiard room, ball room, banquet hall, bowling alley, lounging room, writing room, reception rooms, etc. The present officers of the club are: President, Marcus Straus; vice-president, Joseph Michaels; secretary, Maurice D. Strauss; treasurer, Herman C. Cohn.

The Rochester Canoe club, organized in 1881, now has forty members. Its club-house is at Irondequoit bay, and the fleet consists of thirty-five canoes. The officers are: Captain, Harry S. Moody; mate, H. D. Mc Vean; purser, Charles A. Bruff.

The Genesee Canoe club, having a club-house in Genesee Valley park, has thirty-three members and a fleet of twenty-seven canoes. The officers are: Captain, Milton H. Smith; mate, Fred J. McCall; purser, Charles A. Bruff.

The Rochester Athletic club was organized in 1883 and incorporated in 1891, has five hundred and fifty members, and maintains headquarters, including gymnasium, etc., on West Main street, and a club-house in Genesee Valley park. The officers are: President, George A. Carnahan; vice-president, Julius M. Wile; treasurer, Henry H. Love; trustees, George A. Carnahan, Julius M. Wile, George F. Yeoman, W. Wallace Gilbert, Edward G. Miner, Jr., Henry H. Love, George H. Clune, Charles E. Bostwick, Charles R. Knapp; managing committee, George A. Carnahan, chairman, Henry H. Love, George H. Clune; athletic committee, George H. Clune, chairman, Reuben A. Punnett, Samuel C. Hamilton, Charles R. Knapp, George E. Montgomery; South Park house committee, Charles E. Bostwick, chairman; R. A. C. Wheelmen, James S. Graham, president; C. R. Knapp, secretary; C. L. Ackerson, captain.

The Rochester Yacht club, organized in 1886, has one hundred and forty-three members. Its club-house and anchorage are at Ontario Beach. The fleet contains twenty-three sailing craft and seven steam and naphtha launches. Its officers are: Commodore, Henry S. Mackie; vice-commodore, A. F. Hagen; captain, J. W. Robbins; secretary, T. B. Pritchard; corresponding secretary, Herbert Leary; treasurer, W. H. Briggs.

The Rochester Rod and Gun club was organized in May, 1891, and incorporated in June, 1891. It managed the State shoot in this city in 1893 when it had the largest attendance of visitors ever entered in a trap-shooting contest. The present officers are: President, William F. Brinsmaid; vice-president, T. R. Griffith; secretary, John B. Mullan; treasurer, S. B. Williams. It has ninety-six members, and owns a club-house and shooting ground overlooking the eastern widewaters.

The Roundabout club is a Rochester organization that came into existence at a recent period, but has demonstrated its right to long life by affording its members uncommon and delightful entertainment combined with instruction. The club is composed of ladies and meets at the houses of members fortnightly. At each meeting an original paper on some literary or historical subject is read by one of the members.

From an early period in its history Rochester has been noted for the inclination which its people manifested for associating in organized bodies to carry out various purposes. This tendency, which made its appearance generations ago, continues unabated and it would be difficult to mention a purpose, of a public or semi-public nature, to carry out which some society has never been organized in this city. They have existed in countless numbers and, while many of them had an ephemeral life, others, after a long career in which they passed through severe trials, are to-day apparently in pristine vigor. The history of the larger clubs has been told above. To state in detail the record of all the other existing associations would needlessly encumber these pages. By a recent enumeration of the associations, lodges, clubs, etc., in the city the total number was found to be four hundred and ninety, including ninety-four Building and Loan associations; twenty-eight Independent Order of Odd Fellows; twenty-three Masonic; twenty Labor; nineteen Improved Order of Red Men; seventeen Temperance; sixteen Catholic Mutual Benefit; fourteen Ancient Order of United Workingmen; thirteen Bowling; eleven Knights of the Maccabees; nine Knights of Pythias; and six Grand Army of the Republic posts.

THE BICYCLE

JUST as the geologists have divided the cycles of time during which the earth was passing through the changes which led up to the form which it now has, so, one who would undertake to write a sketch of bicycling in this city, would find that the growth of the sport could be divided into three periods in which the conditions that prevailed were radically distinct, but nevertheless connected.

The first period would include the era of the velocipede, which began about 1868 and continued for two or three years. That machine was used chiefly in halls where smooth floors were laid to prevent the vibration caused by the inflexible tire. A few hardy riders occasionally rode the wheel on sidewalks. But it was laborious and fatiguing work, and did not become popular. Riding the machine indoors was for a time almost as much the rage as roller skating became in after years. Like that amusement, however, velocipede riding suddenly fell out of fashion, and the hundreds of machines that had been in use disappeared from view. The velocipede was usually built by a carriage maker and had wooden wheels with tires of iron. It was stoutly constructed and would weigh seventy-five pounds and upward. The wheels were about three feet in diameter. Many velocipedes were built here by machinists and other mechanics for their own use. There was neither ball-bearing nor cushioned tire on the velocipede and the absence of those features was the chief difference, aside from weight, between it and the bicycle as it is at present.

When the people gave up the velocipede a period followed in which little or nothing was seen or heard of the two-wheeled machine in this city. At intervals a line would appear in the newspapers stating that somebody at some distant place was experimenting with a machine which he expected would be vastly superior to the one that had been put aside. The report that the new machine would have one wheel over four feet in diameter, and a trailing-wheel not much more than a foot in diameter, and that both would have rubber tires, was received with smiles and incredulity. Every one remembers that when the high wheel appeared it made rapid progress in popular favor and was taken up with enthusiasm by the young and athletic. When a cautious person now sees a man riding a high bicycle he is inclined to gaze at him in amazement, and wonder why it was that when thousands of such machines were in constant use, there was no perceptible increase of broken bones among the riders. A few women ventured to ride the high machine, but they were in nearly all cases professional people and rode clad in tights, in public halls, for money.

If the thought of applying India-rubber tires to the velocipede occurred to any one when that machine was in common use, the idea does not appear to have been carried out, for it was only when the value of the

soft tire to reduce vibration was demonstrated on the high wheel, that the manufacturers began to apply it to the low-wheeled or safety machine. The high wheel had come into such extensive use, and seemingly had such a fixed place in public esteem, that, when the safety was introduced, its tall predecessor continued for a long time to be called the "ordinary" to distinguish it from the safety machine, which is now, in fact, the one in ordinary use, the four-feet and five-feet machines having almost disappeared from public view.

The superiority of the bicycle in its present form over all that went before it, was quickly observed by the young men of Rochester, and ten years ago they began to dismount from the "ordinary" and take to the safety with such unanimity that several dealers in machines have had a busy time in supplying the demand for this most popular vehicle the world has yet seen. For a time when a man became owner of a bicycle he usually joined a club of fellow wheelmen—and there were several flourishing clubs in the city—but of late the number of bicycle owners has increased to such an extent, and the machine is used by so many persons for business purposes only that the number of bicycle clubs has decreased until there are now but three maintaining an active independent existence; they are the Rochester Bicycle club, organized in 1879; president, Charles J. Player; vice-president, Henry Willis; captain, George D. Seel; secretary and treasurer, B. H. Punnett: The Lake View Wheelmen, organized 1889; president, Marsden B. Fox; vice-president, W. E. Williams; secretary, Joseph H. Brown; treasurer, T. F. Barrows: The Crescent Cycle club; president, W. F. Chandler; secretary, J. W. Bachman; treasurer, F. M. Talling. There have been several interesting meetings of wheelmen from elsewhere held here under the auspices of the Rochester clubs. The races on those occasions took place on the mile track at the Rochester Driving park, a ground well suited for such contests. Road racing has of late been common among the wheelmen of the city and interesting competitions are likely to be held often on the excellent roads leading to Lake Ontario. The pleasant scenery of Western New York has long exercised its attractions on Rochester bicycle riders so effectually as to induce them, in ever-increasing numbers, to make long excursions on their wheels through this quarter of the State.

The bicycle has proved to be such a useful machine that there does not appear to be the least probability that any change of fashion can ever make it less popular and common than it is now, when there are seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen of the machines registered with the City Clerk of Rochester.

TURF INTERESTS

WERE it not that the people who will come after us may need to be informed of facts which are now universally known there would be no necessity for recording in these pages that the people of Rochester have for many years given the most indubitable evidence that they entertain a lively regard for the trotting horse and the sport of trotting. All of the horses and most of the men that enjoyed the sport here when it was first introduced have long since departed; a few veterans remain who remember the race-course on the east side of the river, near Seneca park, as it was in the days of its glory. It occupied a large space in the minds of the sport-loving community of forty years ago; that was before the period in which laws were enforced to prevent betting, and there were some famous races, with high wagers on them, at the old course.

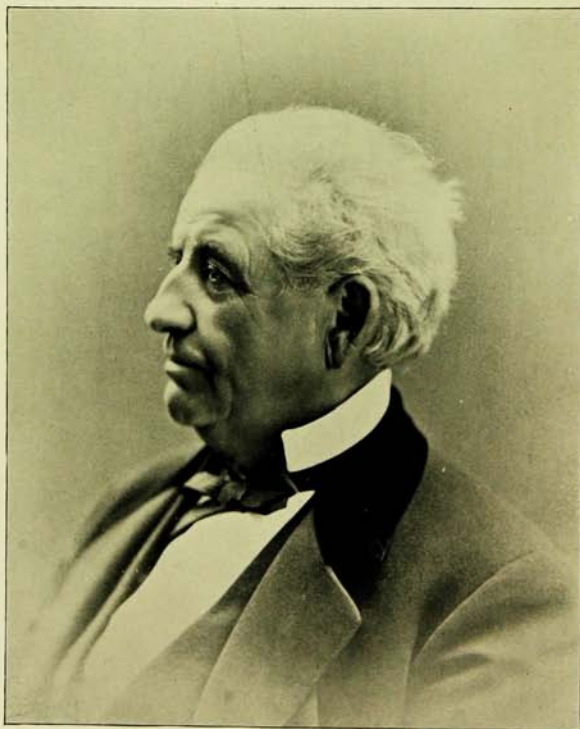
But the events that took place on that track have been eclipsed by the greater ones enacted on the Rochester Driving park. It is now twenty-two years since the first race was held on that track. Every Summer during the period intervening since then the people of this vicinity have had an opportunity to see contests of speed between the best horses in America. As Rochester is one of the cities in the Grand circuit, about all the famous trotters have been brought here as regularly as the years roll by, and the excellent mile track maintained by the Driving Park association has been the scene of some of the most noted incidents in American turf history.

The Rochester Driving park had its origin in 1873, in February of which year one hundred and thirty-four persons, including one woman, and nearly all of them residents of Rochester, subscribed for the original capital stock of \$50,000, the shares being ten dollars each. The original name was The Western New York Agricultural, Mechanical and Driving Park association. Patrick Barry was chairman of the first meeting that was held by the association, on February 19, 1873. The first officers elected were: President, George J. Whitney; first vice-president, Patrick Barry; second vice-president, E. Bloss Parsons; treasurer, Charles H. Chapin; secretary, John R. Garretsee. The first board of directors included George J. Whitney, Patrick Barry, D. R. Barton, M. F. Reynolds, B. L. Sheldon, S. M. Spencer, Jarvis Lord, C. F. Burrell, James Vick,

E. Bloss Parsons, N. B. Ellison, O. W. Moore, Caleb H. Mason, P. M. Bromley and John R. Garretsee. The association was incorporated May 2, 1873, and after receiving offers of five tracts of land, selected that known as the Holmes and Mason tract on McCracken street, including 78.93 acres. The price paid for it was \$39,465. Plans for buildings to cost \$30,000 were prepared by Architect Charles Coots, and the work of transforming the farm into a driving park was pushed with such vigor by the executive committee, consisting of George J. Whitney, B. L. Sheldon, C. H. Mason, James H. Kelly and E. Bloss Parsons, that on August 11, 1874, the first annual races of the Grand circuit in this city were opened under the most promising conditions. The special attractions of the meeting were the trotters Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton and American Girl. The association offered purses of the aggregate sum of \$38,500 at the meeting, which was a successful one, both financially and in point of attendance, the receipts during the four days amounting to \$26,208.22. The cost of the buildings, grading, etc., had been greater than was anticipated, and at the annual meeting of the association, in 1875, it was found that the total expenditure had been \$215,953, of which \$171,535 was for buildings and construction. The capital stock then paid for was \$131,000. Although the annual race meetings continued to be successful the debts of the association were heavier than all of the original stockholders cared to carry, and in 1879 the property of the old association passed into possession of the "Rochester Driving Park," which was incorporated May 20, of that year. The incorporators were Frederick Cook, George H. Thompson, Frederick Goetzman, E. Bloss Parsons, B. L. Sheldon, Emery B. Chace, James H. Kelly, Henry W. Carey, A. B. Lamberton, Thomas Brown, Jr., A. V. Smith, George D. Lord, Alphonso Collins, Amon Bronson, S. J. Arnold, James W. Whitney and A. G. Wheeler. They organized July 2, 1879, and elected Frederick Cook president; James H. Kelly, vice-president; E. Bloss Parsons, treasurer, and George D. Lord, secretary. The capital stock of the new association was originally \$55,000, but was reduced to \$50,000. As the burden of debt borne by the first association was wiped out, the new one started without any clog on its movements and has been prosperous. At present, owing to the amendment of the State constitution, designed to prevent betting on horse races, the directors do not regard the outlook for the future of racing as auspicious, and combined with the growth of the city, it may compel the owners of the Driving park to sell the property. But it will long be remembered as the scene of mighty contests between the greatest trotting horses of the period. The present directors of the association are: George W. Archer, president; E. B. Parsons, vice-president; Alphonso Collins, secretary and treasurer; Frederick Cook, William Bartholomay, A. V. Smith, Frederick Goetzman, George A. Kramer, William H. Bowman, Charles Goetzman, J. L. Hotchkiss and A. J. Johnson.

The Flower City Gentlemen's Driving association, organized in 1889, is composed of amateurs who own horses which they drive for pleasure. The officers are: President, W. W. Morrison; vice-president, D. J. McLennan; treasurer, F. C. Armstrong; secretary, James L. Hotchkiss. Races are held annually under the management of the association, at which the fastest trotters and pacers owned in the city are usually seen in competition, and the sport enjoyed on these occasions is not marred by apprehension that the contests are in any way unfair.





HIRAM SIBLEY

PART THIRD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

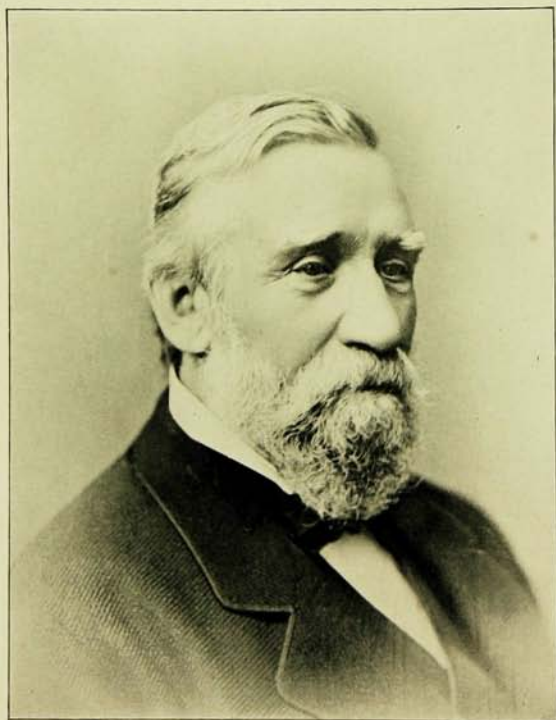
NO one has yet discovered positively where Ebenezer Allan was born, but search for the information has not been abandoned, and discovery of the truth may yet reward some patient investigator. Matters of rare historic interest relating to the early years of the Nation's existence are said to have been traced until they approach so close to him that if one link were supplied Indian Allan, instead of remaining the semi-mythical character he is in local annals, would become an important figure on the pages of National history. His story, so far as it has been verified, was set forth in a previous chapter. Endowed with energy and courage beyond the allowance assigned to ordinary men he was, in his best features, a type of many of his successors who have lived on or about the Hundred-acre tract. The preceding pages have shown the way in which all of the more important achievements of a public nature connected with the town were carried out. In this chapter will be found a record of the private life of many who in various callings have contributed to the sum of events that at once constitute and promote the progress of the community. In a narrative embracing so many persons it is inevitable that different degrees of interest will be seen to attach to their several lives. Some of them occupied stations of prominence in which their actions were open to public view and had a wide effect on the community; others passed their days in pursuits that had less influence on public events. But, viewed in a broad spirit, all of them will be found interesting, and the least eventful career recorded in the chapter will convey to the eye of discernment ample reason for its appearance in this story of human endeavor and achievement.

HIRAM SIBLEY

Hiram Sibley, whose name will be forever associated with the commencement and progress of some of the great enterprises that have distinguished this age, was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, February 6, 1807, and was the second son of Benjamin and Zilpha Davis Sibley, of old New England stock. He did not have the advantages of a good early education in the schools, but as he was endowed by nature with rare mechanical genius he had mastered five trades before he reached his majority. At the age of sixteen he came to Western New York and settled in Livingston county where for several years he carried on business as a wool carder, machinist, and iron founder. In 1843 he was elected Sheriff of Monroe county on the Democratic ticket and then moved from Sibleyville, in the town of Mendon, to this city. Previous to that he had been interested in the experiments of Stephen Vail and Professor Morse in telegraphy and in 1840 had gone to Washington with Morse and Ezra Cornell to promote the appropriation of forty thousand dollars by Congress to build a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. They secured the appropriation, and the subsequent

history of the telegraph is known. Quickly following on the success of the pioneer line several telegraph companies were organized, but they were not financially successful, and Mr. Sibley bought a majority of the depreciated stock and consolidated them under one management as the Western Union Telegraph company, of which he was the first president. During the first sixteen years in which he was president of the company the number of offices was increased from one hundred and thirty-two to four thousand, and the property arose in value from two hundred and twenty thousand to forty-eight million dollars. He projected the Atlantic and Pacific line to California and it was built under his administration. Before the success of the Atlantic cable was assured Mr. Sibley was interested in the project to unite the Old and the New World electrically, by way of Behring straits. In promoting that enterprise he made a visit to Russia in 1864-5 and was received most cordially by the Czar, who assigned to his American guest the second place of honor at state functions, the French ambassador alone taking precedence of him. The Russian government entered into co-operation with the American projectors and the line would undoubtedly have been established had not the Atlantic cable been put in operation. In addition to his labors for the introduction of the telegraph, Mr. Sibley was largely

interested in promoting other enterprises of moment, including railroads and the manufacture of salt and lumber. While, however, his commercial enterprises were of a character and magnitude that would alone perpetuate his memory, Mr. Sibley has a more lasting claim to the gratitude of posterity in the institutions which he endowed for the promotion of learning. He established Sibley hall for the use of the library of the University of Rochester at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and provided for the free use of the library by the public. He also endowed the Sibley College of Mechanics' Arts at Cornell university at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sibley was married to Elizabeth M. Tinker at North Adams, Massachusetts. He died at his home in this city July 12, 1888. His surviving children are Hiram W. Sibley and Mrs. James S. Watson.



PATRICK BARRY

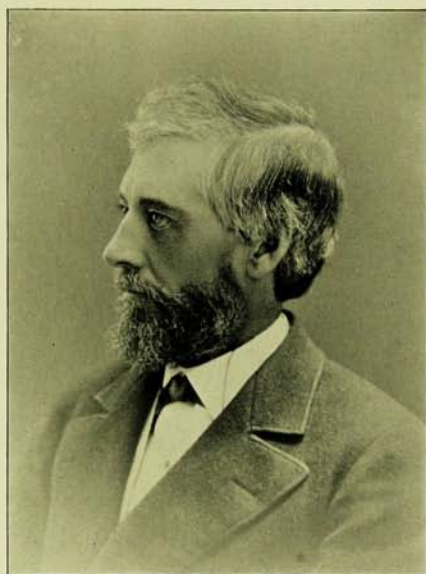
PATRICK BARRY

The son of a farmer, and born near Belfast, Ireland, May 24, 1816, Patrick Barry made his way to fortune and acquired international fame as one of the first horticulturists of the age. He obtained a good education in the Irish National schools and was himself a teacher for two years. In 1836 he came to America and was employed as a clerk in the Linnæan of the Princess, at Flushing, Long Island,

where he remained four years, during which he mastered every detail of the business which he was to carry on so successfully in this city. He came to Rochester in 1840, and in July of that year formed a partnership with George Ellwanger, and under the name of Ellwanger & Barry they founded the Mount Hope nurseries, which soon became of world-wide reputation and are still among the best known in existence. In 1852 Mr. Barry published *The Fruit Garden*, a book of permanent value to everyone interested in the propagation of fruit trees or plants and the growing of fruit. As one of the organizers of the Western New York Horticultural society, and for twenty years its president, Mr. Barry contributed perhaps as much as any man of the age to the advancement of horticulture in America. He died June 23, 1890.

HENRY E. HOOKER

Henry Edward Hooker was born in Rochester, September 1, 1824. From his father, Horace Hooker, he inherited a love of trees and flowers; and from a Puritan ancestry on both sides, an unbending integrity and that deep interest in moral and philanthropic questions which characterized his whole life. When scarcely twenty years of age he purchased a tract of land on East avenue and established a nursery in connection with his brother-in-law, Josiah W. Bissell. He was one of the organizers of the Western New York Horticultural society, at one time its president, and was one of its most active and valued members. He was also a member of the American Pomological society. He was a welcome contributor to the leading horticultural papers, and not only presented his views forcibly and clearly, but impressed his readers and co-laborers with the soundness of his judgment. When he introduced the Brighton grape to the trade and to the public and gave it his hearty endorsement, it started the grape with a reputation such as only the Wilders and Downings of horticulture could have given. Mr. Hooker was an early member of Plymouth church, where his anti-slavery sympathies, and later his interest in liberty of thought, were frequently tested and found always on the right side. As the city developed, the land where he had established his nursery was needed for other purposes, and he laid out and planted numerous streets through his property, notably Brighton avenue with its graceful birches, and Oxford street with its magnolias and evergreens. He was married on June 9, 1853, to Miss Mary C. Glenn, and soon after built the house where he died April 12, 1883. His wife and five daughters survived him.



HENRY E. HOOKER



MAX BRICKNER

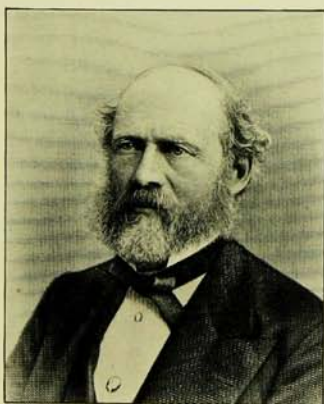
MAX BRICKNER

Max Brickner, ex-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was born in Bavaria on the fourth day of May 1842. He was educated at the village school and at Furth, and in 1859 landed in New York. Here he obtained employment and remained about a year, after which he went South, locating at Talladega, Alabama. He came North on the last steamer that left Charleston before the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, and the first day he was at sea Fort Sumter was fired upon. He came to Rochester shortly after this and has been a resident of this city ever since, prominently identified with its growth and progress and a leading spirit in one of its most prominent industries. Mr. Brickner, though always a public-spirited citizen, never held a public position until at the annual election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce in January, 1892, he was chosen president by a unanimous vote of the members present. The office came to him entirely unsolicited and even against his express wish, but he yielded to the desires of the members and accepted the honor. As president of the Chamber Mr. Brickner

devoted all his energies to insure a successful and memorable administration, and this he had. The membership of the body increased rapidly and great interest was manifested in the work of the Chamber. Mr. Brickner is at present president of the Wile & Brickner company, manufacturers of clothing; president of the Photo-Materials company; vice-president of the Rochester and Irondequoit Railway company; president of the Clothiers' Exchange; trustee of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, and of the Post Express Printing company. He is also a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a partner in the Boston Clothing store, St. Paul, Minnesota, and is interested in many other enterprises. Mr. Brickner is a member of the Eureka club, the Rochester club, the Whist club and the Yacht club, and is connected with many charitable enterprises. In politics he is a firm and consistent Republican. Mr. Brickner came to this country with no capital save brains, enterprise, and the strictest probity, and these have been his only passports to success. He is one of the best known citizens of Rochester. At present he is a member of the Board of Health.

LEWIS H. MORGAN

Literary fame outlives that won by exertion in nearly every other field, and no one in Rochester has yet done anything with the pen that is likely to last longer, or be more widely read, than the works of Lewis Henry Morgan. His parents, Jedediah and Harriet Morgan, were of New England stock and residents of



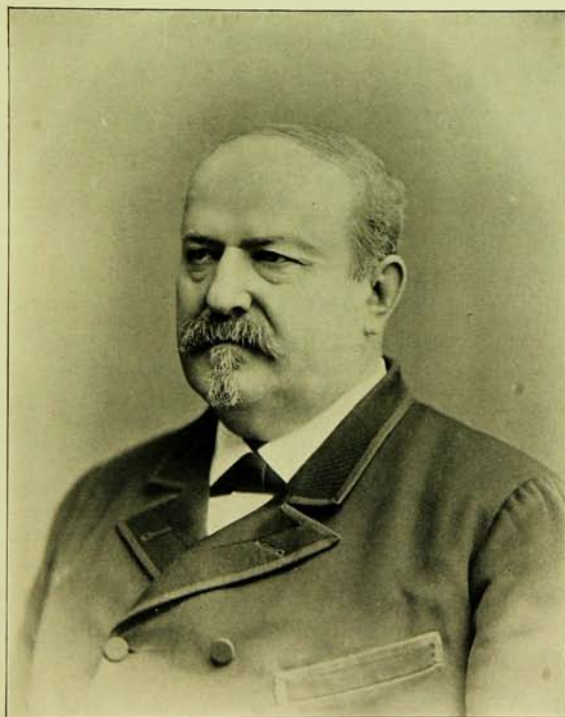
LEWIS H. MORGAN

Aurora, New York, at the date of his birth, November 21, 1818. He was graduated from Union college in 1840 and began the successful practice of law in this city. In 1855 he became interested in railroads and mines of Michigan, the management of which led to his gradual withdrawal from the practice of law. His membership in a village society, the "New Confederacy of the Iroquois," led to his study of the Six Nations and ultimately to the composition of his *League of the Iroquois*, published in 1851. While in Michigan he made frequent excursions to the northern wilderness and became interested in the habits of the beaver. His study of the animal is recorded in *The American Beaver and His Works*, published in 1868. Mr. Morgan was a devoted friend of the Indians and, while he wrote extensively about the race, he also attended their councils and endeavored to protect them from imposition by the National authorities. The work by which he is most widely known in the literary world is his volume published in 1877—*Ancient Society, or Researches in the Line of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization*. In addition to his books Mr. Morgan wrote a large number of papers on subjects relating to ethnology that were published in pamphlet form or in magazines and proceedings of scientific societies. He

received the degree of A. B. from Union college in 1840, and that of LL. D. in 1873. The title in which he took most satisfaction was that of President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honor conferred on him in 1879. Mr. Morgan represented the city of Rochester in the State Legislature as a Member of Assembly in 1861, and as a Senator in 1867-8. He was married in 1851 to Mary E., daughter of Leonard Steele, of Albany, New York, and died at his home in this city December 17, 1881. He left one child, a son, on whose decease the estate will go to the University of Rochester to establish a college for women. Mrs. Morgan, who died in 1883, willed that her separate estate should be devoted to the same purpose as that of her husband.

HON. FREDERICK COOK

The career of Hon. Frederick Cook, ex-Secretary of State, affords a happy illustration of the fact that, under American institutions, character, ability and energy are the leading factors in the attainment of positions of honor and trust. The subject of this sketch was born in Wildbad, Württemberg, Germany, December 2, 1833. His father, a contractor, died when Frederick was twelve years old, leaving a family of eight children. The boy, who up to this time had been attending school, was now compelled to make his own way in the world, and at fifteen coming to Buffalo, where a sister resided, he soon thereafter secured employment upon



Frederick W. Gow

the Central railroad between Rochester and Buffalo, and within a short period was promoted to conductorship, retaining that position nearly twenty years. On his retirement from that position in 1872 he was presented a fine silver service by his fellow employees and patrons of the road. At an early period Mr. Cook became interested in the Pullman Palace Car company and with keen business foresight invested his savings in its stock. In 1870 he was appointed Excise Commissioner of Rochester, and later was placed in nomination by the Democrats for mayor of the city. In 1874 he was chosen vice-president of the Bartholomay Brewing company, and in 1876 was elected president of the Rochester German Insurance company, and in the same year was made president of the Rochester Driving Park association. In 1882 he was elected to the presidency of the Bank of Rochester, which has since been reorganized as the German-American bank, of which he is still president. Mr. Cook has been prominent in the political world for many years. In 1872 he received from Governor Hoffman the title of Judge Advocate with the rank of Colonel of the Seventh Division of the National Guard of the State, and in 1875 Governor Tilden appointed him Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the division. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Cincinnati, of which he was a vice-president. In 1880 Governor Cornell appointed him a manager of the Western House of Refuge, and in 1883 Governor Cleveland reappointed him to the same position. In that year he was chosen Trustee of the Rochester Savings bank. In 1885 Mr. Cook was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 14,608. In 1887 he was re-nominated and elected by a majority of 17,677. When he took formal leave of his associate State officers on December 31, 1889, Mr. Cook received from his official associates a fine gold watch, which was presented to him by Governor Hill. The latter, on June 1, 1891, appointed him one of the Board of Managers of the Rochester State hospital, the appointment being for nine years. At the first election of the Board, Mr. Cook was chosen president. It is a generally admitted fact that the subject of this sketch is one of the most popular citizens of Rochester to-day. His distinguished ability, public spirit, broad philanthropy, and rare personal qualities form three elements of that popularity and would have made him the candidate of his party for Governor of the State in 1894, had Mr. Cook himself not declined to entertain the propositions which came from all parts of the commonwealth, voicing the strong prevailing sentiment, favoring his candidacy for the Governorship. The unanimous expression of the party press, as exhibited on that occasion, superadded to the verdict of his fellow townsmen, shows that the popularity of Mr. Cook is not fictitious or ephemeral—it is sound and lasting. A local Democratic newspaper at the time admirably summed up Mr. Cook's political and business standing, when it stated that "While his Democracy is sound, and his



GEORGE ARNOLDT

party status so broad-gauged that all divisions can heartily unite upon him, his great business capacity and executive ability peculiarly qualify him for the office of Chief Executive of the State." Mr. Cook has prospered in material affairs as well as succeeded in gaining the confidence and respect of his party colleagues. He lives in one of the handsomest residences on East avenue—a home of comfort and refinement. He was married in 1853 to Miss Catherine Yaky of Rome, New York, who died in 1864. His present wife was Miss Barbara Agne, to whom he was wedded in 1865. An only daughter is the wife of Mr. Augustus MacDonnell.

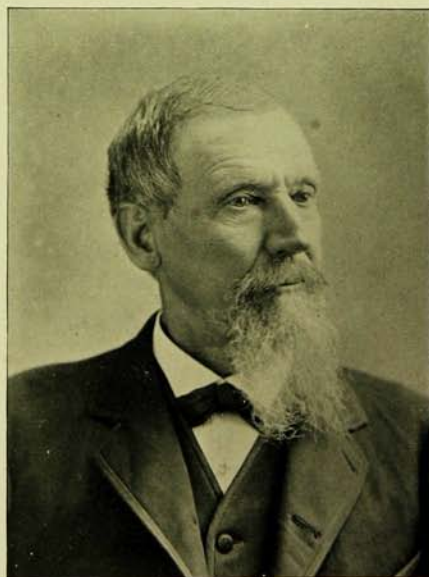
GEORGE ARNOLDT

George Arnoldt, an old citizen of Rochester, died at his residence, No. 36 Columbia avenue, at 11 o'clock on the morning of April 17, 1893. He was born at Heidelberg October 18, 1820, and descended from an old family of high social standing, that had long held official position. At his birth his father was an officer in the department of forestry, having charge of the district of Heidelberg. George's early associations were thus mainly with cultured people, and his home training was of a nature that imbued his mind with high principles, and strengthened his naturally imperious disposition. Advancing through the gradations of the best schools of the day, he became a student in the University of Heidelberg at eighteen, and passed thence to Carlsruhe, where he entered the polytechnic school and studied civil engineering as a life profession. Graduating with honors, he obtained a position in the government service, and was employed in the survey and construction of the sections of railroad between

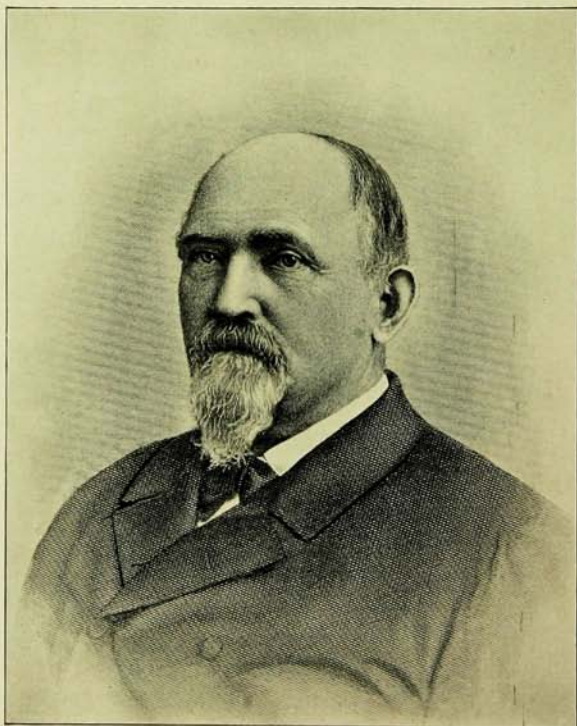
Heidelberg and Manheim, and Heidelberg and Frankfort. In the political eruption that agitated Germany in 1848 Arnoldt took an active part. Throwing himself into the struggle with all the strength of his impulsive nature, he became secretary of the Democratic association of Heidelberg, was one of the envoys of the Storm petition to Carlsruhe, was a commissioner of war, received a commission in the engineer department, oversaw the building of the fortifications in the Oldenwald and on the line of the Neckar and Main, and participated at one battle, or skirmish. With the downfall of the revolution he fled to America with Frederick Heckar, Frederick Kapp, Carl Schurz and other noted revolutionists. Landing in New York in 1850, Arnoldt continued there one year, and proceeding to Rochester, found employment with the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry. A few months later he entered the service of the State in the office of the division engineer of the Erie canal in this city. By superior talent he retained his position through twenty-seven years of political change, and, in fact, until declining health forced him to retire from active business. During his period in the canal department he was an associate and friend of George D. Stillson, General E. S. Parker and other civil engineers who later acquired distinction in the State and United States service. In 1852 Mr. Arnoldt became associated with the Bartholomay Brewing company and held the office of secretary from the date of its organization to the sale of the institution to the syndicate, May 29, 1889. In 1852 he married Miss Theresa Oehling, to whom he was engaged at Heidelberg prior to his departure for America. Their eldest son, Richard, was lost on Lake Ontario November 18, 1879, in a frightful storm that destroyed the fleet under his command and rendered him famous as a hero. Julius W., the younger son, also a brilliant scholar and a civil engineer of high standing, died in November, 1891. His widow, two daughters—Mrs. Herman Behn and Mrs. Johanna Koch—with six grandchildren, a brother, Joseph Arnoldt, and a sister, Miss Johanna Arnoldt, survive Mr. Arnoldt.

GENERAL HENRY BRINKER

Major General Henry Brinker was born in Hanover, Prussia, March 17, 1831, and attended the common schools of his native province. He started from Europe for this country on February 10, 1851, and reached New York April 10, after a voyage of sixty days' duration. He began working as a clerk in a grocery, saloon and meat market, where he was employed during twenty-one months at low wages. But he saved his earnings and on January 4, 1853, when he had accumulated one hundred dollars, began business on his own account. In 1855 he engaged in ship-building and in 1859 built the steamer Henry Brinker, which he afterwards sold to the United States government, and which did good service during the war. While he was a resident of New York he established business relations with Utica, Rome, Fairport, Pittsford, Rochester, Spencerport and Medina, and carried on extensive transactions in produce. It was in New York city that he acquired his title of General, having enlisted in the Third Cavalry V. G. S. N. Y. in 1855, and advanced through all the minor grades. General Brinker is interested in ten railroads. He started the Germania Fire Insurance company of New York and has been a director of the Sun, St. Nicholas, and Amsterdam fire insurance companies. He also started the Rochester German Insurance company of this city and was for a long time one of its directors. He has been president, vice-president and director in over forty corporations. General Brinker moved to this city in 1871, and in 1877 had command of the militia at the Hornellsville strike. He has visited every country in the world excepting China and Australia and intends to see those lands also. In 1868 he made a visit to Emperor William of Prussia and was for six weeks a special officer on the staff of General Von Fogtate, in which capacity he was present at several great inspections. General Brinker was married February 2, 1863, to Annie M. Bruns of New York.



GENERAL HENRY BRINKER



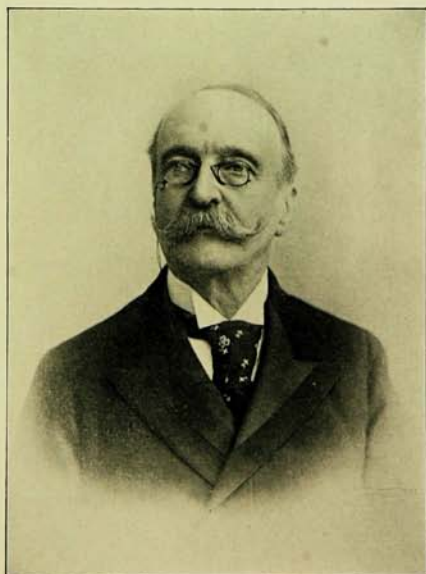
HENRY BARTHOLOMAY

HENRY BARTHOLOMAY

Henry Bartholomay, founder of the Bartholomay Brewery company, and perhaps the best known brewer in America, was born at Frankfort, Germany, December 5, 1829, and received his education at Heidelberg. His ancestors were brewers and he engaged in the brewing business at an early age, and was manager of several breweries before he attained his majority. In 1850 he came to this city and in company with the late Philip Will began brewing lager beer. The first beer from their brewery was sold December 7, 1852. The product of the plant that year was 300 barrels; it is now 600,000 barrels. The partnership between Messrs. Bartholomay and Will continued for several years, and on its termination Mr. Bartholomay organized the Bartholomay Brewery company, which is now universally known as one of the most successful in the world. The brewery is of itself a monument to its founder; situated on the east bank of the Genesee river at the angle formed by the junction of St. Paul street and Vincent place, it is the largest in Rochester, and has no superior in equipment in any part of the world. Mr. Bartholomay has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his enterprise and industry. His success in business has been most marked and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HOBART F. ATKINSON

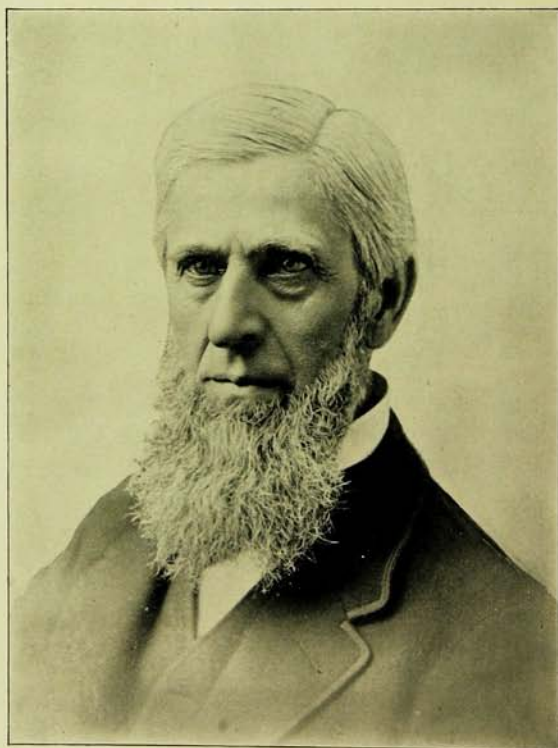
The city has now but few residents who were living here when Rochester was a village, and have made it their home uninterruptedly ever since, taking an active part in promoting its growth and prosperity; Hobart Ford Atkinson is one of that number. He was born in Rochester, October 5, 1825, in a house that stood on the north side of Main street a short distance east of St. Paul street. His parents were William and Elizabeth Atkinson. After attending school until he was seventeen years old, he became a clerk in the Commercial bank and remained with that institution twenty-three years, until it went into voluntary liquidation in 1866. In that time he became successively teller, assistant cashier, cashier and general manager. When the present Commercial bank was organized in 1875 Mr. Atkinson was elected as its president. In 1889 he was elected vice-president of the Bank of Monroe, and resigned the presidency of the Commercial bank to accept the new position. In 1871 he was elected as a trustee of the Rochester Savings bank, and in 1892 was chosen as its vice-president. During his business career Mr. Atkinson has had such important financial trusts in his keeping that he had no time to devote to outside matters, and he never sought or held political office. He was married October 12, 1854, to Louise, daughter of Hiram Sibley, by whom he had two children. His wife died June 16, 1868, and on December 9, 1875, he married Harriet Appleton, daughter of James Appleton of Manlius, New York. Mr. Atkinson is a charter member of the Genesee Valley club, of which he was first president. He resides at 223 East avenue.



HOBART F. ATKINSON

H. F. ATWOOD

Horace Franklin Atwood, secretary of the Rochester German Insurance company, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1850, of American parents. His education was obtained in the Boston public schools, on leaving which he became a bookkeeper and was engaged in that occupation until 1873, when he first became interested in the insurance business. He has been a resident of Rochester since 1879. Mr. Atwood has been president of the Rochester Academy of Science for two terms, and vice-president of the American Society of Microscopy. He is now a fellow of the Royal Microscopical society of London. He is a trustee of the Rochester club and chairman of the house committee. Mr. Atwood was married September 1, 1873, to Miss Nellie Roberts, daughter of Owen Roberts of Treborth Farm, North Wales.



CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH

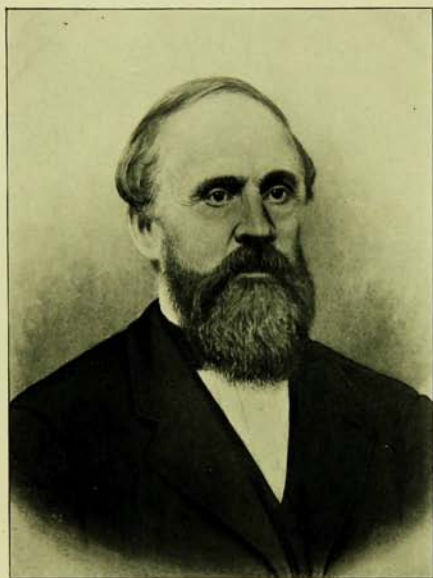
CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH

Chauncey B. Woodworth, merchant and financier, is one of the leading citizens and business men of Rochester. His father, Spencer Woodworth, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, came from South Coventry, in Tolland county, Connecticut, to the town of Gates, in the Summer of 1819; he located about a mile and a half west of the city of Rochester, on what is known as the Chili road. The family made its journey from Connecticut in one of the large covered wagons used in early days, there being then no other means of travel to this section. On June 9, 1819, they arrived at the tavern of Oliver Culver, in Brighton, where they halted for the night. The whole of the following day was spent in reaching their new home; so little had been done towards opening a road that they were obliged to travel by way of "The Rapids," following as best they could a line of marked trees. In the family of this pioneer was his infant son Chauncey, who had been born on February 25, 1819, and was consequently about four months old at the time of the migration.



RESIDENCE OF CHAUNCEY B. WOODWORTH

The youth remained at the parental home, devoting a share of each year to the acquirement of such education as was available, until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the grocery business in Rochester on the corner of East Main and North St. Paul streets, thus for the first time identifying himself with the interests of the city which has since felt in so many ways the influence of his energies. About 1841 he abandoned the store, purchased a farm in Irondequoit and established there a large saw-mill, which he operated for several years, supplying the lumber for many of the buildings which were being erected in the rapidly growing city of Rochester. In 1853, in company with Jones & Osburn, he built the Crystal Palace block on East Main street. A few years later he removed to his present place of residence on South Washington street. It may be said that Mr. Woodworth had, by virtue of industry, energy and unusual business sagacity and judgment, met with continued success in all of his undertakings, and now, with increased capital, he embarked in new lines of business. One was the manufacture of perfumery and glassware, and this was also a success and developed into one of the largest trades of its kind in the country; it is still carried on by the C. B. Woodworth Sons company. The present extensive and efficient street railway system of Rochester is largely the outgrowth of Mr. Woodworth's enterprise. In 1868 the railroad company's property and franchise were sold under mortgage foreclosure and Mr. Woodworth purchased the plant entire; he reorganized the company and extended its tracks and other facilities until there were few cities in the country more thoroughly and satisfactorily supplied with street railroad accommodations than Rochester. In 1889 he and his associates sold their interests to a syndicate. Mr. Woodworth is not without clearly defined political convictions, and while he has never sought public office he was once, in 1852, induced to accept the nomination for sheriff of Monroe county on the Whig ticket, and was elected. He has been a trustee of the Mechanics Savings bank, and since 1864 has been a director and is now vice-president of the Flower City National bank. He is also vice-president of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company. He has been a member of the Second Baptist church for about forty-one years and was one of its trustees for about forty years. He is also a trustee of the Rochester Theological seminary. A man of public spirit, he has always exhibited a deep



RUFUS KEELER

the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Keeler was a Democrat of the old school and in 1857 was mayor of the city. Previous to the date of his elevation to the mayoralty his popularity was demonstrated by his election as foreman of fire engine company No. 2, an honor which in early times was conferred only upon liberal and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Keeler was also a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows societies and a trustee of the Rochester Savings bank. He was married on October 15, 1833, to Miss Phebe Valleau of Le Roy, and died January 20, 1875, at his residence, 114 South St. Paul street.

JOHN H. ROCHESTER

John Henry Rochester, the last male representative in Rochester of the famous family by whom the city was founded, and after whom it was named nearly a century ago, was born in this city April 20, 1828. Mr. Rochester was educated in the best schools of this city, and at the age of eighteen entered upon the work of his life in the Rochester City bank, of which his father, Thomas H. Rochester, was president. The valuable training he received in these early years served him admirably in his subsequent career as a banker. After leaving the Rochester City bank Mr. Rochester carried on a private banking house for a period of five years under the firm name of John H. Rochester and Brother. Subsequently he was cashier of the Flour City bank for some three years. When the Mechanics' Savings bank was chartered and entered upon its career Mr. Rochester became its secretary and treasurer, a position which he

interest in all measures for the general advancement and welfare of Rochester, and both in his social and in his business relations he enjoys the esteem of the community. January 5, 1841, Mr. Woodworth was married to Martha J. Smith of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had five children, three of whom are sons, and all, except one daughter, deceased, are now living in Rochester.

RUFUS KEELER

Rufus Keeler was one of the early residents of Rochester who won a position in the city that will long perpetuate his name. He was a native of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born March 7, 1808. His parents were of English descent and his early education was obtained at Ballston. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until 1828, in which year he came to Rochester. He first engaged in the leather business on North Water street, where he was successful, and he next opened a bank in the Minerva block, southeast corner of East Main street and South St. Paul street. He also carried on transactions in real estate in the Metropolitan block, which stood on the southwest corner of St. Paul and Main streets, where his heirs, in 1894, erected in his memory the twelve-story steel and terra-cotta fire-proof building occupied by

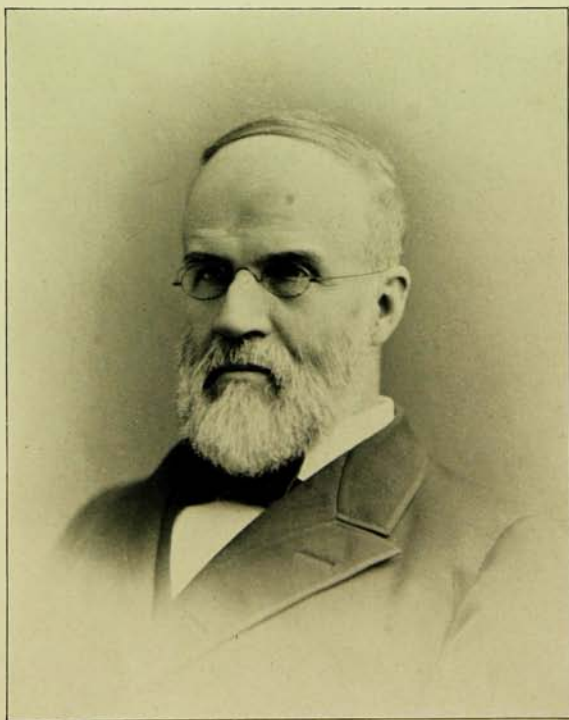


JOHN H. ROCHESTER

has held ever since, during a period of twenty-seven years; in other words Mr. Rochester has been a leading banker before the public for some forty-eight years, thus being the oldest banker by continuous service in this city. Mr. Rochester has throughout his life been closely associated with the social, religious and public welfare of his native city. He is a member of the Genesee Valley club, the Whist club, and was for three successive years president of the Rochester club. Mr. Rochester has always been actively identified with St. Luke's parish, of which he is at present the oldest baptized member. He has been the treasurer of the Church Home for twenty-five years; treasurer of St. Luke's church for many years; treasurer of the Red Cross society; treasurer of the Yellow Fever fund, and is now vice-president of the Park commission and president of the Rochester Historical society. Mr. Rochester has traveled extensively, not only in the United States and Canada, but in Europe. In 1853 he married Miss Elizabeth L. Moore of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He has two sons, both married; one, Dr. Thomas M. Rochester, is a physician in Brooklyn; the other, Paul A. Rochester, is in the railroad service in New York. Mr. Rochester is one of the few survivors of the famous California argonauts. He belongs to that courtly type of manhood, the old-school gentlemen. His home is on South Washington street, and is one of the most pleasant to be found in the Flower city.

CHARLES W. BRIGGS

Ex-Mayor Charles W. Briggs was born in Mile Square, town of North Castle, Westchester county, New York, October 6, 1820. His grandfather owned a mile square of land and the place derived its name from this tract. The family, with Samuel Briggs at its head, removed to Solon, Cortland county, New York, and came thence, late in December, 1833, via the Erie canal, from Syracuse to this city, where they have resided ever since. Mr. Briggs has achieved rank and respect in business, social, and political circles during his sixty-one years' residence in Rochester. The late Ellery S. Treat was his first school teacher in this city and the school was located in a small building where the Free Academy now stands. Out of school hours Mr. Briggs was one of the attendants of the old bathing house that was situated on Buffalo street on the south side just west of Plymouth avenue, and was conducted then by K. H. Van Rensselaer. He graduated from the old High school on what is now called Cortland street, where Lindley Murray Moore and Professor Dewey were his preceptors. He commenced his business career as a clerk in the seed store of Reynolds & Batham, located in Reynolds arcade. The firm name was changed to Batham & Crossman, and then to B. F. Smith & Company, and in 1845 Rapalje & Briggs started in the business on their own account, showing the rapid progress made by the clerk. The firm continued under this name for five years and then blossomed out under the title of Briggs & Brother. The firm's business prospered and extended at a tremendous pace, and was ranked as the largest seed firm outside of New York city. The firm is now Briggs Brothers & Company and has its large seed warehouses in the rear of the Government building on Church street. A large store for the sale of flowers

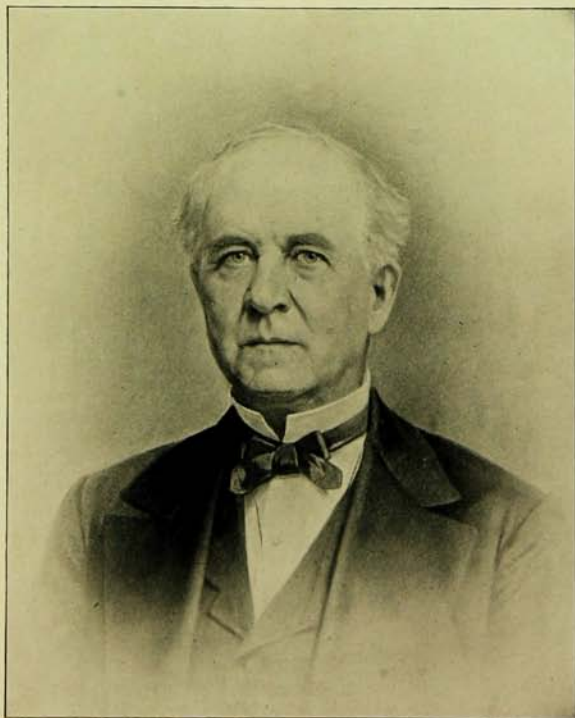


CHARLES W. BRIGGS

and seeds at retail is located at 29 South Clinton street and large conservatories have been established on Hawley street. The ex-Mayor was one of the leading spirits in securing the location of the Government building at the site it occupies. Mr. Briggs in early life was a Democrat, but in 1848 he became a Free Soiler. He was elected mayor as a Republican in 1871. Prior to that he was elected Alderman of the First ward, and was the first Republican to reach that office for thirteen years, a fact which attested the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors. He assumed the mayoralty in 1871, being elected by five hundred majority over such a popular citizen as the late Henry E. Rochester. While mayor of the city he vetoed a resolution of the Common Council authorizing the purchase of the old Methodist church property, southeast corner of Main and South Clinton streets, for the site of the new City hall. He also vetoed an ordinance passed by the Common Council to improve Lake avenue with wooden block pavement. Both vetoes were sustained by the Common Council. From boyhood up the ex-Mayor has been a devotee of field and outdoor athletic sports and has wide renown, even in his old age, as a fisherman and expert rifle-shot. To see him now tramping through roads and fields and rowing on the waters, one would think he had not passed the heyday of youth. He is a shining example of abstemiousness, having never smoked a cigar or pipe and for fifty years has not drank a drop of coffee or tea. This is a record that few men can equal. He is remarkably vigorous for a man of his age and takes the keenest interest in all public and municipal affairs. He is the head of the great seed, vegetable, and flower house of Briggs Brothers & Company, an honor to Rochester and one of our leading industries.

WILLIAM KIDD

William Kidd, for a long time perhaps the most conspicuous business man in Rochester, was born in Ballston Spa, New York, in October, 1806, and was educated there. At the age of sixteen he went to New York and engaged in the dry goods business but came to Rochester in 1827 and was employed in the store of Edmund Lyon. His first business



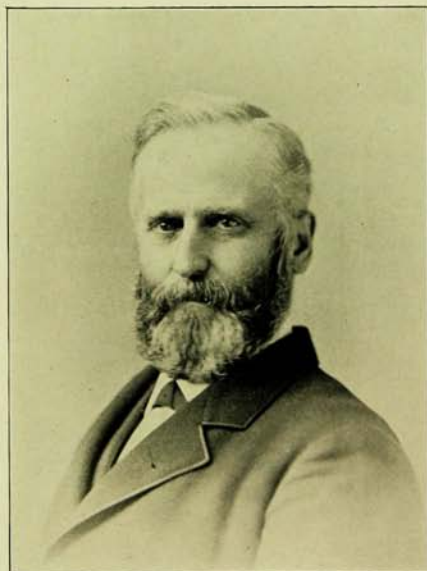
WILLIAM KIDD

venture on his own account was in dry goods and he next engaged in the manufacture of carpets in a factory situated at the northwest corner of Brown's race and Center street. He afterwards bought a foundry and machine shop on Brown's race and engaged largely in the manufacture of machinery and castings. The car wheel manufacturing department became of itself one of the most important and profitable branches of business in the city and is still carried on by his grandson, Charles T. Chapin, president of the Rochester Car Wheel works. Mr. Kidd found scope for his energies in the management of many commercial interests. In 1850 he was elected as a trustee of the Rochester Savings bank and in 1860 was chosen as its president, an office which he held through the war period with satisfaction to all. He was also a director of the Commercial bank. In 1865 he resigned the presidency of the savings bank and moved to New York, where he established the banking firm of Kidd, Pierce & Co. In 1871 he established a branch of the company in this city under the name of Kidd & Chapin, his son-in-law Charles H. Chapin managing the Rochester house, as he had managed the Kidd Iron works when Mr.

Kidd moved to New York. Mr. Kidd was the first president of the Rochester and Brighton Street Railroad company; president of the Brick and Tile Manufacturing company; president of the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad company and a director of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad company. He was also for several years treasurer of Monroe county. As a vestryman of St. Luke's church his interest in religious works and in charities was manifested but without ostentation. Mr. Kidd was married on February 8, 1832, at Saratoga Springs, to Miss Eleanor Peck, daughter of George Peck of Saratoga Springs, who survives her husband, he having died at his home in this city March 24, 1880. Several of their children died young, and his last son, William, was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Mrs. Charles H. Chapin is his surviving child.

CHARLES HALL CHAPIN

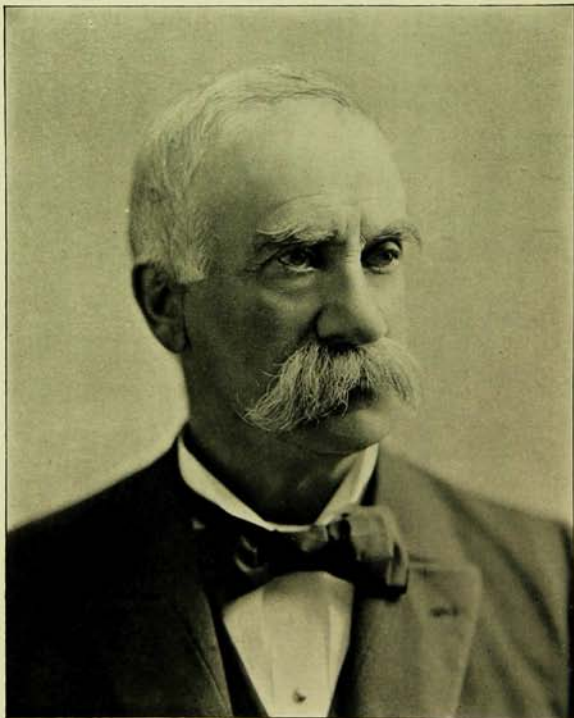
Charles Hall Chapin, born in Rochester, January 6, 1830, was the son of Moses Chapin, first County Judge of Monroe county and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England to the colony of Massachusetts bay between 1630 and 1640. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale college. When the time arrived for him to choose an occupation Mr. Chapin engaged in business and assumed the management of the Kidd Iron works, from which William Kidd had withdrawn on his removal to New York. The business was for many years conducted successfully by Chapin & Terry, James Terry having entered into partnership with Mr. Chapin. In 1871 the banking house of Kidd & Chapin was established and Mr. Chapin assumed its entire management. This enterprise was successful from the start and in 1875 its capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars and it was merged into the Bank of Rochester, of which Mr. Chapin was president to the close of his life. In 1877 he organized the Rochester Car Wheel works, which is a continuation of the car wheel manufactory established by William Kidd and has reached a degree of prosperity where it manufactures thirty to forty thousand car wheels annually, consuming some ten thousand tons of iron. Mr. Chapin held, in addition to his other responsibilities, the office of vice-president of the Charlotte Iron works and of trustee of the Roberts Iron company of Kingston, Ontario. In 1854 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kidd, daughter of William Kidd. On his decease, which took place March 16, 1882, from pleuro-pneumonia, at his home in this city, his surviving children were William Kidd Chapin, Charles Terry Chapin, Mrs. William E. Marcus and Edward Hall Chapin. His daughter Eleanor B. had died at Florence in 1881.



CHARLES HALL CHAPIN

MARVIN A. CULVER

Marvin A. Culver was born May 4, 1827, in the town of Brighton, in the house in which he now lives. His grandfather, William Culver, was a revolutionary soldier, belonging to the Lexington Alarms, commanded by Colonel Hinman in 1775, afterward by Colonel Wolcott in 1776, as recorded in the History of Windsor. His father, John Culver, was born in 1789 at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, and while a young man worked as gunsmith in the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was influenced by his brother Oliver to purchase one hundred and fifty acres of land of James and Simeon Brown. This land extended from Goodman street nearly to the present easterly line of this city. In 1810 John came on horseback into Western New York, but returned to Vermont. He finally came, in 1812, and settled on his farm. He married Lydia, a daughter of Joseph Case, a Baptist minister of Penfield, in 1815. To obtain the wedding bonnet they went on horseback to Canandaigua, then the nearest available shopping place. They began house-

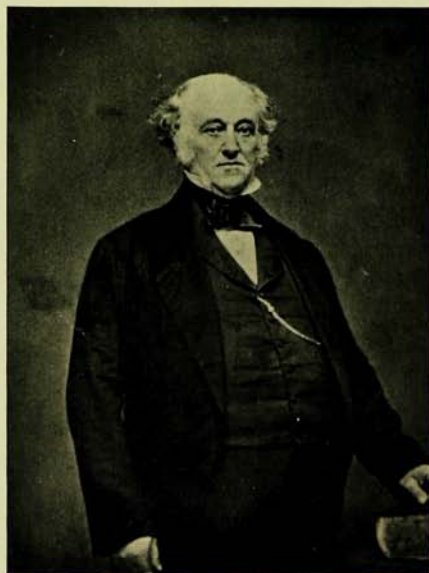


MARVIN A. CULVER

keeping in a log house near the present family residence. John Culver assisted in clearing and logging out East avenue. He afterwards built the house in which he spent the remainder of his life. He died August 21, 1870. Marvin Culver received a common-school education, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for several years. He then returned home and began farming, in which occupation he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Culver married Frances Alice, eldest daughter of William Otis, December 22, 1863, and has one son, Harry. After the death of his father he purchased the interests of the other heirs, and commenced to sub-divide the farm property. He laid out Culver and Rundel parks and several streets in that quarter of the city. He has taken a deep interest in the growth of East Rochester, and attributes its prosperity more to the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor, which he inserts in all his conveyances, than to any other cause. Mr. Culver is a trustee of the Monroe County Savings bank and of the Rochester Theological seminary; he has also held the position of treasurer of the Western New York Agricultural society for ten years.

JACOB GOULD

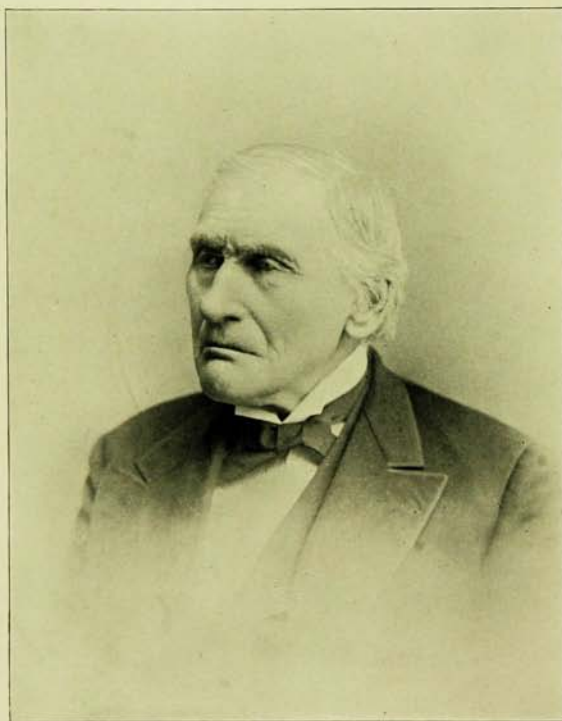
General Jacob Gould, the first Democratic mayor of Rochester, was a native of the Bay state, having been born in Boxford, Massachusetts, February 10, 1794. His grandfather, and his father, Captain Jacob Gould, were also natives of the town and the first named was a lieutenant of militia in the Revolution. General Gould's mother was a Peabody from Middletown, and related to the Peabody's of Boston. During his boyhood General Gould lived with his parents on the family farm and was educated in the common schools. He worked for a year in his youth at shoe-making, but gave up the trade in consequence of ill health. In 1812 he began school teaching and in 1815 took charge of the English department of the Union College Grammar school, where he was associated with Professor Barnes, uncle of the late Hon. S. J. Tilden. This school he conducted successfully for four years. He came to Rochester in 1819, at that time a village of one thousand inhabitants, and began shoe manufacturing and dealing in leather. In 1824 he was elected captain of an artillery company, became colonel, and was appointed by Governor Clinton as a major general of artillery. General Gould was one of the delegates appointed to meet and escort La Fayette to this city in 1824. In 1839 President Jackson appointed General Gould collector of customs for the Port of Genesee, and he was also appointed to the same office by President Van Buren. In 1836 he was elected president of the Rochester City bank. In 1845 President Polk appointed him to be United States marshal for the Northern District of New York. In 1850 General Gould was elected financial officer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, a place he occupied until 1866. From 1839 to 1841 he was associated with Messrs. Gibson and Chidell in completing the New York Central railroad to Auburn, and was elected a director of the road under the Corning and Keep administration. Presidents Tyler and Van Buren were both entertained by General Gould on their visit to this city. In 1819 he became an elder of the old First Presbyterian church and continued to his death. He was married at the age of twenty-two to Miss Ruby Swan of North Andover, Massachusetts, who died twenty-four years later, leaving two daughters and one son. In 1841 he married Sarah T. Seward, principal of the Seward Female seminary. General Gould died here suddenly on November 19, 1867, universally respected. General Gould's children who survive him are Mrs. Caroline Gould Benton; Mrs. Susan Tilden, who married the younger brother of the late Samuel J. Tilden; J. S. Gould; Mrs. Ruby Simmons of New York; Seward Gould of this city, and Miss Anna J. Gould of New York.



JACOB GOULD

WILLIAM CORNING

William Corning, who became a resident of Rochester in 1826 and expired at his home in this city September 20, 1891, was born in the village of Williston, (five miles from Burlington) Vermont, November 5, 1807. His father, Dr. Noah Corning, a prominent physician of the town, was a descendant of Samuel



WILLIAM CORNING

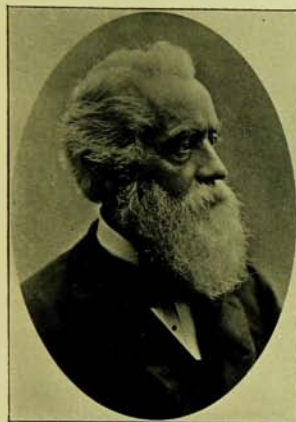
Corning, who came from Beverly, England, to Beverly, Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman in 1639, and became one of the founders of the First church of Beverly. Mr. Corning's mother was Clarissa Morton, a descendant of the Morton and Wentworth families of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father was anxious that his sons, T. B. and William, should adopt the medical profession, but as the elder son on attaining his majority secured a position with a mercantile house in Boston, Massachusetts, the father placed his son William in a private school in Burlington, under the charge of William Arthur, the father of the late President Arthur. After remaining in this school upwards of two years the subject of this sketch, at the age of nineteen years, determined to start out on his own account. Accordingly, in the Summer of 1826, he left his home and came to Rochester, his brother Timothy having preceded him by upwards of a year. In 1827 in the town of Penfield, now known as Webster, in this county, the brothers commenced business under the firm name of T. B. & W. Corning, in a general mercantile business, and on account of the confidence reposed in them, they were made the custodians for safe keeping of sums of money held by the farmers and others, and out of

this in 1832 sprang the general banking business so long conducted by the firm. In 1862 William Corning returned to this city, his brother Timothy having previously taken up his residence in Detroit, and in the Spring of 1870 they opened their banking office on West Main street. In the meantime T. B. Corning removed to Saginaw, Michigan, in order to make the investments of the firm in loans upon real estate, at which place his death occurred January 13, 1874, at which time William Corning assumed the entire management of the firm, with the assistance of agents, and continued in actual business until after the death of his eldest son, William Corning, Jr., which occurred in the Fall of 1885. In 1843 he married Lucy Griffen, daughter of the late Samuel Rich of Penfield. He is survived by his widow, two younger sons and one daughter.

HENRY L. FISH

Henry L. Fish, for a period surpassing in extent the term allotted to most men, has occupied a conspicuous place in this community. Born of American parents in Amherst, Massachusetts, October 25, 1815, he inherited a stock of mental and physical vigor that could not fail to win for him distinction in any community and which found its legitimate sphere in Western New York. He left the Bay State while still a boy and passed his youth in Wayne county, New York, attending school and working on the farm. In early manhood he engaged in the warehouse business at Newark, New York, but came to Rochester in 1840 and was associated

with the Western Transportation company four years, doing a forwarding business on the Erie canal. When that company retired from business he organized the Albany and Rochester Packet line. Subsequently desiring to enlarge his sphere of operation, he and others organized the Rochester Transportation com-



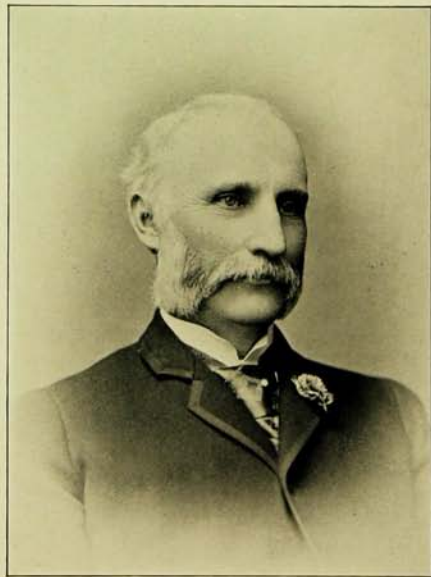
HENRY L. FISH

pany, which had boats plying between Buffalo and New York. He was the general manager and did a great business, which continued lucrative until the introduction of railroads. Mr. Fish, in connection with Thomas Pease, built and ran a line of packets between Buffalo and Dansville on the Genesee Valley canal. Although his hands were full of private business he was actively interested in public affairs and was an ardent advocate of the Democratic policy. He was a member of the Rochester Common Council nine years, of the Board of Education three years, and of the Board of Supervisors one year. He was a member of the Executive Board, and its president while in office, three years. He was mayor of the city two years and was also elected to the State Legislature as a Member of Assembly one term. Another political office that Mr. Fish administered with characteristic energy was that of Superintendent of the western division of the New York State canals two years, making a total of twenty-one years in public service. While mayor, Mr. Fish maintained at his own expense band concerts in the different parks of the city, and at the close of his term the Common Council passed a resolution directing the treasurer to pay him \$500 extra salary; this he promptly vetoed. In 1882 Mr. Fish was prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for Governor, but the Syracuse convention nominated Grover Cleveland. Mr. Fish has been married three times. In 1846 he married the daughter

of the late John N. Harder. His second wife, the daughter of the late John Baker, he married in 1859. In 1893 he married the sister of his second wife, and for the third time he is a widower, his third wife having died in March, 1894. Although in the eightieth year of his age Mr. Fish has the ruddy glow of a hale and hearty man, and is actively engaged in the real estate business, his son being associated with him. The only society of which he is a member is Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows.

ALFRED WRIGHT

Alfred Wright, distinguished for a long period as a business man and public-spirited citizen of Rochester, was born in Avon, Livingston county, New York, November 6, 1830, and was educated in the public schools and in Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima. He became a resident of Rochester in 1850, just before reaching his majority, and resided here until his decease, which occurred January 18, 1891. On arriving here he engaged in the hardware business on the present site of the Monroe County Savings bank, retiring from that in a few years. In 1866 he began the study and manufacture of perfumery, in which he ultimately became one of the foremost manufacturers in America; his factory on West avenue and Willowbank place being the most perfectly appointed plant of the kind in any country. As an evidence of his versatility and great interest in the welfare of this city, it is only necessary to say that he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Park commission, trustee of the Mechanics Savings bank, director of the Commercial bank, trustee of the Rochester Electric Light company, City hospital, Wesleyan seminary at Lima, vice-president of the

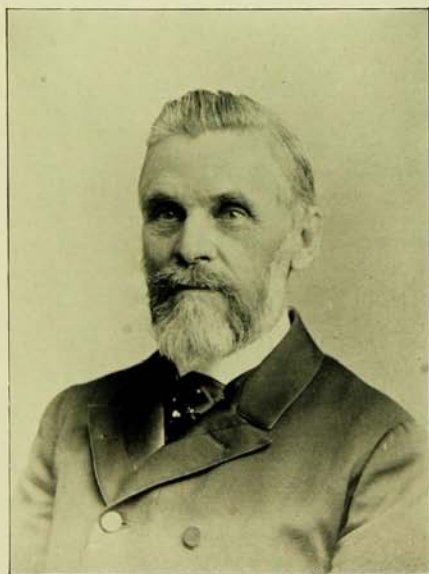


ALFRED WRIGHT

Humane society, chairman for eight years of the Republican Business Men's committee, president of the Board of Trustees of the Brick church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although he could not be induced to hold a political office, Mr. Wright took a deep interest in political affairs and was a trusted counselor and friend of the Republican party. He was liberal in support of institutions and objects that met with his approval, but his great charities were concealed from the world as much as possible. In private life his wide experience of the world made him one of the most companionable and entertaining of men. Surviving him are his widow and two sons Alfred G. and John S., and two daughters Marian H. and Margaret J. Wright.

DANIEL A. WOODBURY

The fame of the Woodbury steam engine has gone around the world carrying to the most remote quarters of the globe the name of the city where its manufacture was long one of the most important branches of industry. Daniel A. Woodbury, founder of the manufactory, was born at Baltimore, Windsor county,



DANIEL A. WOODBURY

Vermont, April 12, 1827, and is a descendant of John Woodbury, who came to America from England in 1624. In 1840 he moved to Whitehall, New York, with his parents, Jonathan Woodbury and his wife Sally Frost. Four years later he left home to learn the machinist trade, his chosen occupation, and in 1848 he came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided. In 1851 he began the manufacture of steam engines, reducing the work to a system and devoting his attention entirely to that work. He introduced important improvements in the construction of steam engines and was one of the first to increase the speed and shorten the stroke of the piston, an innovation which has since become the universal practice. He also adopted ahead of nearly all other manufacturers the horizontal tubular boiler with return flues, a feature of great value in the steam boiler, and one which, in addition to other points of superiority in the Woodbury engine led to the marked success of its maker. Mr. Woodbury's business was well established when he took his father and E. F. Woodbury, his brother, into partnership with him. James E. Booth and Henry H. Pryor subsequently became associated with him under the firm names of D. A. Woodbury & Company; Woodbury, Booth & Company; Woodbury, Booth & Pryor; and the Woodbury Engine company. In 1891 the business in this city was closed, the patterns, patents and good will of the company having been sold to the Stearns manufacturing company of Erie, Pennsylvania,

where the engines covered by the Woodbury patents are still made under the old name. Mr. Woodbury was always a staunch, somewhat independent, Republican, who never aspired to hold political office but represented the Second ward in the Common Council in 1860-2. His activities outside of his business have in the main been in the direction of church and Sunday school work. For nearly half of his life he has been a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Rochester Theological seminary. Mr. Woodbury's health became so impaired ten years ago that he gave up all business and has since passed much of his time in home and foreign travel. He was married in 1854 to Miss Minerva C. Boughton of Rochester, who died in 1892, leaving two sons, Willis E. and Edward J. Woodbury of this city. It is a tradition in the family that Peter Woodbury, an ancestor who was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1736, was with two other members of the family in the battle of Bunker Hill, and that several of the members were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

J. GEORGE WAGNER

John George Wagner left monuments in Rochester that will bear testimony for ages to his ability as a builder, liberality as a citizen and sincerity as a churchman. He was born on August 10, 1824, at Bischmisheim, Prussia, and came to America when fourteen years old. In this city he learned the carpenters'

trade and soon became recognized as one of the leading contractors of the city. His services as a builder were in constant demand, and he was called on to construct many of the most admired edifices in the city, among them the First Baptist church, one of the finest structures in Rochester. Mr. Wagner gave more attention to his regular business than to politics, but he was a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Sixth ward. He was one of the incorporators of the Rochester German Insurance company, and a director; for twelve years a director of the Genesee Brewing company; senior

deacon of Zion German Lutheran church and president of the board of trustees. Mr. Wagner's devotion to religion was a marked feature of his whole career and his consistency was demonstrated by his gift of \$30,000 to found the Wagner Memorial Lutheran college in this city. Mr. Wagner expired at his home in this city August 13, 1891. His wife and one child, Mrs. Charles W. Voshall, survive him.



J. GEORGE WAGNER



DELLON M. DEWEY

DELLON M. DEWEY

Although five years have passed since the late Dellon M. Dewey departed this life, he was so long and so well known to the people of this city that at the mention of his name his personality is recalled by thousands who only knew him as one of their fellow citizens who was an early resident of Rochester and for over fifty years was one of its most respected business men. Mr. Dewey was born in Cooperstown,

New York, May 18, 1819, and came to Rochester in 1833. He soon after engaged in the book trade and for a period of forty-five years was the most prominent dealer in books and current literature then residing in the city. Nor was his interest in books confined to their financial aspect; he wrote extensively for the press and was the author of several books that were widely read and still have an interest. Among them was the first *History of Western New York* and an account of the "Rochester Rappings" which mystified the world forty years ago. From writing and dealing in books it was an easy step to the world of art and in that field Mr. Dewey was long eminent as a connoisseur and critic. His familiarity with the masterpieces of painting and sculpture was widely recognized and his opinion regarding the merits of disputed work was eagerly sought for; he was also actively interested in music. Mr. Dewey delivered the first lecture on "Art" ever heard in the University of Rochester and on several occasions spoke on that subject under the auspices of the Athenæum association of this city, when public lectures were a popular form of entertainment in this country. Mr. Dewey was married to Miss Sarah J. Childs of this city in 1844. He was a member of St. Luke's church congregation and a founder of Christ church, of which he was a vestryman at the time of his death. His decease took place January 17, 1889, and that of his widow on April 28, 1890. Their surviving children are Dellon M. and Miss Fannie C. Dewey and Mrs. Edwin A. Medcalf of this city.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS

The name of Williams is intimately associated with early Rochester, for Rev. Comfort Williams was the first settled pastor in the



CHARLES H. WILLIAMS

young village, having taken charge of the First Presbyterian church in January, 1816. His son, Charles H. Williams, was born in Rochester, November 10, 1824, and lost his parents during his infancy. His childhood was passed among relatives in Connecticut, where he was educated. In 1836 he returned to Rochester and became managing clerk for Mitchell Loder, a prominent merchant of the city. In 1847 Mr. Williams formed a partnership with Colonel George Brown, and the firm of Brown & Williams began a career of enterprise and success, as dealers in carpets, that continued during a period of over twenty-five years, and was only terminated by an accident which made Mr. Williams an invalid for the rest of his days. Mr. Williams was recognized at an early date as one of the brightest and most honorable business men in the city, and his fellow Republicans repeatedly induced him to represent them in public office. He was alderman of the Sixth ward in 1861-2 and supervisor in 1863-6. His nomination for supervisor in 1865, by both parties, was in recognition of his fairness and ability during his previous terms. As chairman of the Bounty Committee of the Board of Supervisors during the war time he had rendered important service to the county and the Nation in raising troops. Mr. Williams was a trustee of the Second Baptist church from 1861 to 1865, and its treasurer in 1861. During the last nineteen years of his life he was an invalid, in consequence of a fall, but he did not allow his misfortune to change the temper of his mind, which was of a cast that rendered him very popular. He was married to Susan W. Miller, daughter of Timothy Miller, in this city, November 7, 1848, and died September 26, 1889, at his residence, 6 Franklin square, where he had resided for forty years. He left surviving, his widow and two sons, Charles M. Williams of the law firm of Fanning & Williams, and Dr. Henry T. Williams, both of whom have achieved marked success in their respective professions.



W. S. OSGOOD

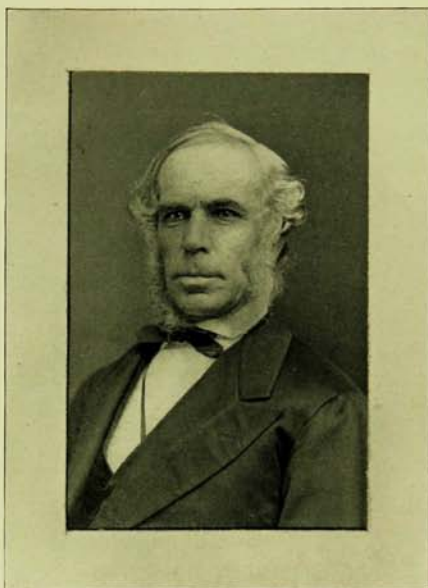
W. S. OSGOOD

The late Wainwright Scott Osgood, for many years one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Rochester and whose memory is in respect by all who knew him, was born July 20, 1830, at Bellows Falls, New Hampshire, a town named after his mother's ancestors. His parents were also born in the Granite State and it was amid his ancestral hills that he was educated. Mr. Osgood's first business experience was in the oil trade with Osgood Miner at Bellows Falls. He next went to Boston, and in 1854, at the age of twenty, came to Rochester, which has since been his home. On coming here he at once engaged in the resin oil business, at 115 Buffalo street; he afterwards removed to Front street, where the firm name was Osgood & Porter. Mr. Osgood had to educate the people of this city in the use of resin oil as an illuminant, for it was before the day of kerosene. When the latter was introduced the firm dealt in it extensively and the business prospered so greatly that Mr. Osgood became the owner of large landed properties in this city and Chicago. Mr. Osgood was a public-spirited citizen and a liberal contributor to interests of which he approved. He was for a long period a generous supporter of Plymouth church. He was married in 1868 to Miss Emma Lewis, daughter of the late Daniel E. Lewis of Penfield, who survives him. The family residence is on South Washington street, where Mr. Osgood expired on May 9, 1889.

SAMUEL MOULSON

Samuel Moulson was born January 28, 1811, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. His father, also named Samuel, had a family of eleven children, of whom three died at an early age. Those who reached maturity were, Samuel, Robert W., John, George, Thomas, Charles, Emeline A., and Sarah A. In the year 1817, his father, who was then engaged in hat manufacturing in Sheffield, decided to emigrate to the United States. He located, with his family, in Philadelphia, where they resided until 1824; then they removed to Rochester, where he opened a meat market on the corner of Main and St. Paul streets. That being too far from the business center, he erected a market on wheels, which was drawn daily from Aqueduct street to the four-corners in front of the site of the present Elwood building. This practice proved very successful. To this business he added brick making and manufacturing of soap and candles, in which his son Samuel took an active part. In 1832 Samuel Moulson, Sr., died, and the business of manufacturing soap and candles was

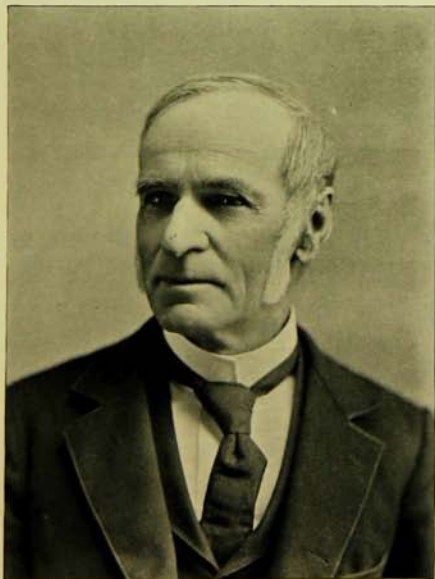
continued by the son, Samuel, on Front street, where the same sign hung for over fifty years. In 1872 he removed his soap factory to North Water street, where he built extensive works and devoted his whole time after 1880, until April 1894, to the business. In 1836, Reynolds & Bateham established a small nursery here, which two years later he purchased and named "The Old Rochester Nursery," which he continued to extend from year to year until he had over five hundred acres of land covered with nursery stock, and for many years made extensive sales throughout the United States and Canada, with branch offices for some years in Canada, Missouri and Wisconsin. He gave employment to several hundred men, and brought a great deal of money to this city to be spent here at a time when Rochester was small, thus aiding materially in the building up of the wealth of the city. He was also for many years engaged in a large real estate business, owning much central property and farm lands, which he cut up and sold in small parcels, so that many men secured homes through his management and liberality. He never pressed any man for payment, nor foreclosed a mortgage if the interest was paid. Mr. Moulson was married October 20, 1870, to Maria Kedie, daughter of William Kedie, who came to Rochester in 1836. He is a Democrat but never held any office.



SAMUEL MOULSON

GEORGE MOULSON

George Moulson, born at Broadham, Nottinghamshire, England, December 2, 1817, came with his parents to Rochester in 1824, and was educated in the High School during the years the school was under the direction of Professor Moore and Daniel Marsh. In 1835, at the age of seventeen, he engaged in business with his brothers and continued with them until his majority; he then went to Cincinnati and spent a year in Lane's seminary, returned to Rochester and engaged for four years in the soap and candle manufacture with his brother, Samuel. They then purchased the extensive Pearl Ash and Saleratus works of Dr. Church and Walter S. Griffith. After conducting that business for a few years the manufacturing of white lead was added, and a large business was built up, which was continued until 1861, when, owing to the large consumption of lead by the Government, the manufacturing of pure white lead became unprofitable, and he preferred to discontinue the business rather than to make an adulterated article, consequently the business was terminated. In 1864 he purchased the Union Nurseries of his brother, Charles Moulson. In 1867 his son, Thomas G., was admitted into partnership, the business was very much increased, and a branch office opened in Wisconsin. The growing and selling of all kinds of nursery stock has been extensively conducted, so that in all the principal fruit growing



GEORGE MOULSON

states east of the Mississippi river bearing orchards or single specimens of the various varieties of fruits from

their nurseries contribute to the prosperity and happiness of multitudes of people, and thousands of residences and grounds are beautified by the ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers furnished by them. Their office and packing grounds, together with the residences of George and Thomas G. Moulson, are on the grounds where the nursery was first established, fifty years ago. In 1875 they purchased the Woodland plantation near Charleston, South Carolina, of about nine hundred acres, also the Oakville and part of Walnut Hill tracts in Colleton county of over a thousand acres. George Moulson spent the Winters of 1877 and 1878 there in forming a land association comprised of colored people, to whom he successfully sold the Oakville and Walnut Hill tracts. The dividing up of large tracts of land among colored people was quite an innovation in that section at that time. Mr. Moulson was married in 1844 to Mary B. Folsom, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont.



IRA L. OTIS

He never held any public office except that of school commissioner from the Ninth ward, serving on the board for several years, during which he was most of the time chairman of the finance committee; was also chairman of the committee that established the High School, which finally developed into the present Free Academy. In politics Mr. Moulson was always a staunch Democrat. In 1893 he erected a handsome block of four stores with flats on the site of the old ashery, corner Lake avenue and White street.

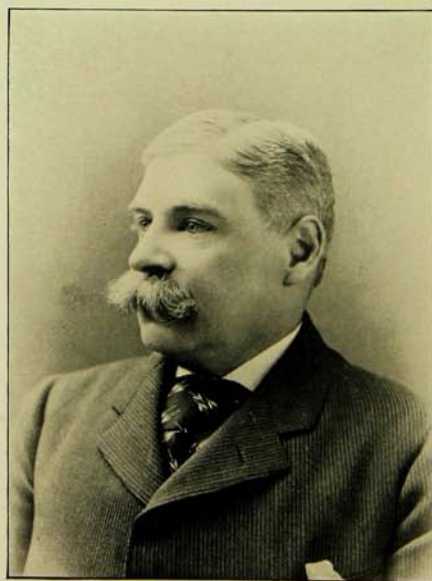
IRA L. OTIS

Ira L. Otis was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in August 1835. His parents were of the best New England stock, and the Otis name is a familiar one in both political and literary history in that section of the country. Mr. Otis's parents removed to this city when the subject of this sketch was three years of age, and here he grew to manhood. As a youth he was educated in the public schools of Rochester and prepared for college. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1855, and subsequently entered upon a prosperous business career. For many years Mr. Otis has been a prominent manufacturer in this city, and the success

which has attended him in his calling has led him to be recognized as a gentleman of rare business qualities. In politics Mr. Otis is a Republican. He has represented his ward on the Aldermanic board, but has never been in any sense what is known as an office-seeker. In the brief service which he rendered in the city government he was faithful to the trust reposed in him. In 1857 Mr. Otis married Miss Charlotte Raymond of Penfield, and they are the parents of three children. Mr. Otis has a beautiful home on Alexander street. He is a member of the Genesee Valley club, as also of the Rochester Whist club. Mr. Otis was president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in 1894.

BENJAMIN E. CHASE

One of the men best known to the business and social life of the community for the last fourteen years is Benjamin Ellery Chase. Shrewd, indefatigable, genial, and distinguished for life-long probity, Mr. Chase has been much sought after to fill positions of trust and responsibility in the city. Mr. Chase was born in the town of Floyd, Oneida county, New York, and is the eldest son of Stephen C., and Laura A. Chase. The family originally came from Connecticut. He worked on a farm until eighteen years of age, and subsequently for several years was employed as a clerk in a clothing



BENJAMIN E. CHASE



JAMES G. CUTLER

store in the village of Oneida, Madison county, after which, in 1865, he started in business for himself. On September 19, 1890, he was married to Marilla A. Murty, daughter of a prominent carriage manufacturer of Oneida, New York. He was elected president of the village of Oneida four consecutive times, but in 1880 he resigned the highest honor which Oneida could confer upon him to become a resident of Rochester. While distinctly Democratic in his political sympathies, his untiring activity has preferred to seek its outlet in business circles. Mr. Chase is president of the Central bank, first vice-president of the East Side Savings bank, and a director in the Union Bank and of the Security Trust company. He is also treasurer of the National Casket company, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, director in the Bell Telephone company, and director in the Lyceum theatre. He is a member of the Genesee Valley club, the Rochester club, the Rochester Whist club, the Caledonia Fishing club, Keuka Lake club, and the Rochester Yacht club.

JAMES G. CUTLER

James G. Cutler was born at Albany, April 24, 1848. He removed to Rochester February 2, 1872, where he was a practicing architect from 1872 to 1884. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the New York Architectural league, ex-presi-

dent of the Western New York Association of Architects, trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and its first vice-president, director in the James Goold company, Albany, the Post Express Printing company and vice-president of the Alliance bank. Since 1884 he has been associated with his brother, J. W. Cutler, in management of the Cutler Manufacturing company, controlling and operating the Cutler mail chute patents.

J. WARREN CUTLER

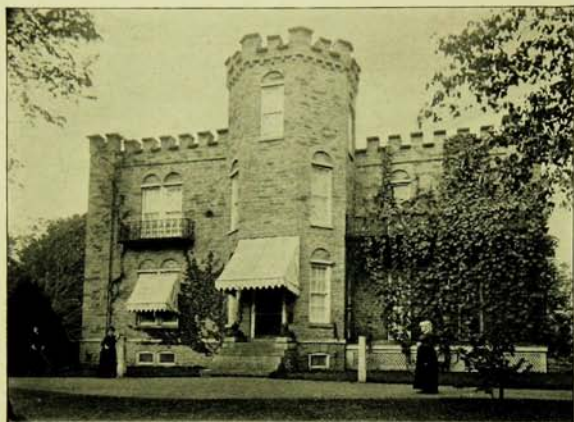
J. Warren Cutler came to Rochester, from Albany, in 1879. For a number of years he associated himself with his brother, James G. Cutler, in the practice of architecture, but for some time past he has devoted his entire attention to the business of the Cutler Manufacturing company. He is also a director of L. L. Allen & Brothers, incorporated, also a director of the James Goold company, Albany, New York. He is one of the Board of Managers of the New York State Society Sons of the American Revolution, and is President of the Rochester Chapter of the society.

JOHN B. Y. WARNER

The city of Rochester seems to possess in no slight degree the fabled properties of those islands over which a bird could not fly without being drawn down. Her sons go away and seek fame and fortune elsewhere, but with great unanimity, when fate does not interpose an insuperable barrier, return to the old home in after years. John Bradt Yates Warner's is a case in illustration. He was born in 1845 in this city, where his



J. WARREN CUTLER



JOHN B. Y. WARNER'S RESIDENCE

father, Horatio G. Warner, was one of the foremost citizens. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city and in Union college. In 1870 he went South, intending to live on a cotton plantation in the delightful climate of Georgia. But with all its natural attractions the Empire State of the South could not keep him from the state of his nativity, and in 1889 he returned to Rochester, where he regards the conditions for the rational enjoyment of existence as being as complete as can be expected on this sphere. Mr. Warner was married in 1876 to Mary, daughter of Richard Franchot, of Schenectady. He is a Democrat and a member of the Genesee Valley club and of the Whist club. His residence on Mount Hope avenue is one of the finest in Rochester.

JAMES SARGENT

It has been said by one who knows him well that if the practical side of the life of James Sargent of this city, with its many achievements, were written, it would form an invaluable text book for youth by showing what strict integrity, inflexible determination, persistent industry and high purpose will accomplish in the life-time of one man. While Mr. Sargent has entered on the decade which marks three score years and ten, he is apparently in physical vigor, mental healthfulness, and full of ambition and energy. The mechanical wonders with which his name is inseparably associated, including the time lock, have been described by a distinguished writer as "placing him in history alongside of the greatest inventors the world has known, and constituting him one of the greatest benefactors of the age in which he lives." Some of his achievements in applied mechanics, especially lock picking, have been of such a startling nature as to surprise even the Government of the United States. Until Mr. Sargent was eighteen years of age he remained on the Vermont farm where he was born. He enjoyed the privileges of the district school, and having exhibited a decided inclination for mechanical affairs obtained employment in a woolen factory, where he soon became recognized as an expert in the care of machinery. He was placed in charge of the weaving room of the factory at Ashuelot, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1848. He had in the meantime learned the art of daguerreotyping, and with a view to seeing the country traveled as a daguerreotypist, in which capacity he met with marked success. After four years' travel he returned to New England, and as a partner in the firm of Sargent & Foster engaged in the manufacture of an apple parer on which they owned a patent. After his experience in that manufacture he became an inventor of locks, and in 1865 produced one that had no equal at the time. This he began to manufacture in Rochester, and in 1867 formed a partnership with Colonel H. S. Greenleaf and continued to invent new locks and improve the older ones. In 1873 he perfected his time-lock, by which not only burglars but every one else is prevented from opening the door to which it is attached until the hour arrives at which the lock was set to open. Mr. Sargent still retains his interest in the lock manufactory, but he is now working on other problems calling for the exercise of inventive power, and is at seventy as energetic in forwarding his ideas, and as sanguine of success as he was in middle life.



JAMES SARGENT

HON. HALBERT S. GREENLEAF

Halbert Stevens Greenleaf, of this city, was born in Guilford, Vermont, April 12, 1827. The descent of the Greenleaf family of New England is traced from the Huguenots, who, when persecuted in France for their religion, fled from the country during the middle of the sixteenth century. The name was originally Fulllevert, anglicized Greenleaf, in which it occurs in England towards the close of the sixteenth century. The common ancestor of the Greenleaf family of America was one Edward Greenleaf, a silk dyer by trade, a native of the parish of Brixham in the County of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1600. Some time after his marriage he came to America, first settling in Newbury, Massachusetts, but later in Boston, where he died in 1671. A number of the Greenleaf family in this country have distinguished themselves as scholars and patriots. Colonel Greenleaf, the subject of this sketch, was carefully reared and educated in the best schools of his native state. As a young man he engaged in manual service and later was a school teacher. At the age of twenty-three he made a six-months' sea voyage, serving before the mast as a common sailor. Soon after his return he married Miss Jennie F. Brooks, a most worthy and attractive young lady of Bernardston, Massachusetts, and shortly after took up his home at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, where he became a day laborer at the bench in a large cutlery manufactory. Subsequently he took a position in the office of a neighboring manufactory and soon became its manager, and ere long a member of the firm of Miller & Greenleaf. Early in 1856 Mr. Greenleaf was commissioned by the Governor of Massachusetts a justice of the peace, being one of the youngest, if not the youngest, magistrate in the state not a member of the legal profession. The year following Mr. Greenleaf was elected captain of a military company in Shelburne Falls, which post of honor he held until March, 1859, when, because of business engagements, he resigned his commission. During this year he became a member of the firm of Linus Yale, Jr., & Company, Philadelphia, and took up his residence in that city until 1861, when he returned to Shelburne Falls and organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock company, of which he became business manager. In August, 1862, Mr. Greenleaf enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army; subsequently he was commissioned captain in the Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, aiding by his influence and money most materially in organizing and recruiting this command. After a few months he was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment and with the latter subsequently served with General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. As a soldier who went forth in defense of his country and fought in the great struggle, Colonel Greenleaf's record forms a most honorable and praiseworthy part in the history of that period. At the expiration of his term of military service Colonel Greenleaf was offered, and accepted, the command of the government steamer *Colonel Benedict*, on the lower Mississippi. When the war ended he took charge of the extensive salt works on Petite Anse Isle, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, but in June, 1867, he removed to Rochester, and the month following the firm of Sargent & Greenleaf was organized. The great success of the enterprise with which Colonel Greenleaf is associated is a part of the business history of the Flower city since the year mentioned, and in this connection needs no further explanation. He is also engaged in farming and stock raising. As a gentleman in public life Colonel Greenleaf is known extensively. In politics he is a Democrat, and yet not so strongly partisan in faith as not to possess hosts of friends outside of his own party. He is very popular with the soldier element, and in 1882 was elected commander of the First New York Veteran brigade with the rank of brigadier-general, and was unanimously reelected to that position in January, 1883. Colonel Greenleaf has never been an office-seeker, but in the Autumn of 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Thirtieth district by a large majority. As a candidate for the Forty-ninth Congress, he was defeated by Mr. Baker. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, and his services during both terms were valuable in a high degree. He is at present 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.



HON. HALBERT S. GREENLEAF

JEAN BROOKS GREENLEAF

Jean Brooks Greenleaf was born October 1, 1831, in the village of Bernardston, Massachusetts. She was the youngest daughter of Dr. John Brooks, who had more than a local reputation as a man of advanced ideas for his day, and was a tenacious defender of whatever he deemed to be true and just, whether popular or not.



JEAN BROOKS GREENLEAF

He strove to impress upon his children at an early age a strong love of liberty and of country, and ever encouraged them in independent thinking. Mrs. Brooks was a woman of heroic mold, domestic in habit and devoted to her children. Being many years younger than her sisters, and her mother always an invalid after her birth, Jean left school at the age of seventeen and assumed largely the care and responsibility of the family household. She had previously attended the public school and academy in her native town, and Melrose seminary, West Brattleboro, Vermont. At the age of twenty she married Halbert Stevens Greenleaf, of Guilford, Vermont, and resided for a few years in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. Her early life was uneventful. Being something of an invalid she shrank from general society, and found her chief happiness in the home circle. The outbreak of the civil war roused her, as it did most other women, to engage actively in work for the comfort of the Union soldiers, and when Colonel Greenleaf took his part in the struggle for the preservation of the Nation's life she was ready to aid him in the discharge of his duty to the extent of her ability. Near the close of the war her home was in New Orleans, and it was while visiting the camps and hospitals of that city that

she learned for the first time what war really meant. Having visited the South before the war, she knew the effect of slavery on both the dominant and subject classes. Her abhorrence of the institution was so strong, her love for the foundation of this Government so great, that even the horrors of war appeared to her less dreadful than a forced continuance of the unnatural union of liberty and slavery. After the struggle closed Mrs. Greenleaf went with her husband to reside in Southwestern Louisiana, and took great interest during the one or two years spent there in the efforts made to solve the problems of the new conditions of society in that locality. From Louisiana a removal was made in 1867 to Rochester, New York, which city has since been her home. Always an unswerving believer in equal rights for all, the inconsistent treatment of her own sex by a government professedly founded on the theory that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," led her to ever unhesitatingly declare herself a "woman suffragist." Ill health, however, prevented Mrs. Greenleaf from participation in active work toward establishing a more equitable political status for woman until 1887, when she joined the Political Equality club of Rochester. Since then she has devoted whatever time could be spared from her domestic duties to such work. She was for three years president of the local organization, and for four years has held the presidency of the State Woman Suffrage association. Greatly interested in all work for the elevation and advancement of the human family, the efforts made to that end by the Woman's Christian association, the Rochester Athæneum and Mechanics' Institute, the Industrial Educational and Protective union, the Woman's Ethical club, and by the Humane society, are full of interest to her. But the creation of a more ethical political condition generally, is to her paramount to all other worldly objects, and to the work of securing this ideal she desires to devote the remaining years of her life.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Susan B. Anthony was born in South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820. Her father, Daniel Anthony, a cotton manufacturer, was a liberal Quaker who educated his daughter by private teachers to be self-supporting. Her education was completed at a Friends' boarding school in Philadelphia. Miss Anthony taught school in this State from 1835 to 1850. In 1845 her father settled in this city and two years later she made her first public speech, the subject being temperance. From that time until the present she has been working in the cause of temperance and other public reforms. In 1851 she called a temperance convention in Albany, having been refused admission to a previous convention because of her sex. In 1852, assisted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the Woman's New York State Temperance society. In

1857 she became prominent among the agitators for the abolition of slavery, but the chief work of her life has been in connection with the movement to obtain for women equal political rights to those enjoyed by men. In 1868, associated with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury and George Francis Train, she began the publication in New York city of a weekly paper called *The Revolution*, and devoted to the enfranchisement of women. In 1872 Miss Anthony cast a ballot at the congressional election in this city, her purpose being to test the application of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. She was indicted for illegal voting, denied the right of trial by jury, and sentenced by Associate Justice Hunt of the United States Court to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. But she never paid the fine. In 1881 with the assistance of her coeditors, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage, she published the *History of Woman Suffrage*, in three volumes. In 1888 Miss Anthony was the prime mover and manager of the Woman's International Council which met at Washington, D. C., in March, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the first Woman's Rights convention. When, in 1891, Mrs. Stanton retired from the presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage association, Miss Anthony was chosen as her successor. She started and led the movement to induce the New York constitutional convention to submit an amendment to the people granting woman suffrage.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE

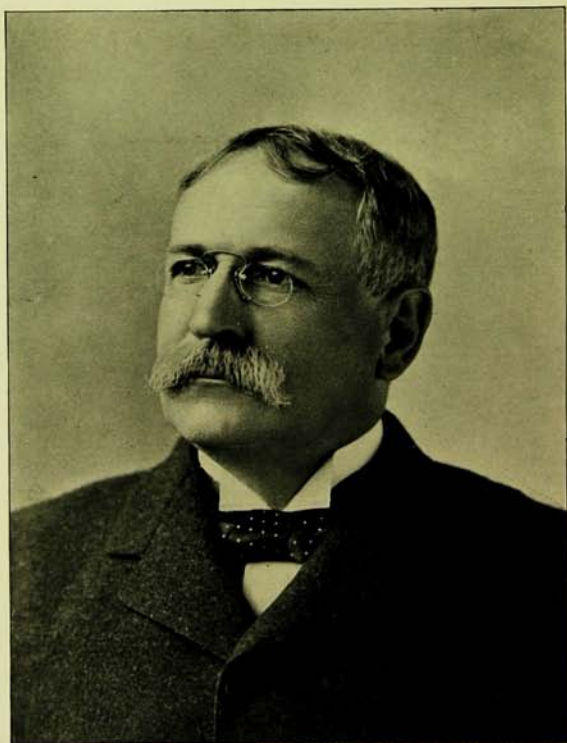
M. Jeanette Ballantyne was born and educated in Monroe county, New York, and is the second daughter of the late William Ballantyne and Mary R. McCauley of Scottsville. She is of Scotch descent. The late Samuel Ballantyne, her grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Rochester, having removed here from



M. JEANETTE BALLANTYNE

York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, and located on a farm on what is now Genesee street. He broke the ground where the Powers block now stands. At the age of two years Miss Ballantyne lost her mother, but her eldest brother, the late Thomas McCauley Ballantyne, president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Kentucky, directed her education. Beginning her studies in the district school of Scottsville, she was graduated from the Rochester Female academy. After graduation Miss Ballantyne took up the teacher's profession and taught first in the district schools of Monroe county, later in the graded schools of Ohio, and finally became a member of the faculty of the Omaha Collegiate institute at Omaha, Nebraska. Although successful as an instructor Miss Ballantyne decided to abandon the teacher's profession and take up the study of shorthand, entering the office of Messrs. Osgoodby and Duffield. In October, 1878, she was appointed by ex-Surrogate W. Dean Shuart official stenographer for the Monroe County Surrogate's court, being the second woman appointed to such a position in the State of New York, and the third in the United States. The first case she reported was the Abelard Reynolds will contest, a complicated and protracted litigation, and the skill and ability with which she acquitted herself elicited warm

praise from the attorneys connected with the case. Since September, 1885, she has been engaged in a general stenographic business in the Powers building, and is also principal of the Shorthand Technic institute. She is a member of the New York State Stenographers' association, and has contributed largely to its proceedings by presenting valuable papers at its yearly meetings. Miss Ballantyne was a delegate to the World's Congress of stenographers that convened at Chicago in July, 1893, contributing a paper entitled "Early Stenographers, Men and Women," which was well received; it contained many valuable references both to ancient and modern stenographic literature. Miss Ballantyne is an enthusiast in matters pertaining to shorthand and typewriting, and is now preparing a book for publication entitled *Compendium of Legal Typewriting*.



WILLIAM S. KIMBALL

There are but few, if any, American authors who have the satisfaction of knowing that their books are read with pleasure by as many people as have lingered over the works of Mary J. Holmes. Over two million copies of her books have been published, and the demand for them continues unabated. Over ninety thousand copies were sold last year, a fact that is conclusive evidence of their merit and popularity. Mrs. Holmes' life contributes to the general impression that psychology fulfills its duty to instruct youth in the promise of their childhood. Mrs. Holmes is the daughter of the late Virginia, a woman of rare mental ability, and was born in Hingham, Massachusetts. She inherited from her mother a love for poetry and the fine arts, and when but three years old began to attend school, studied grammar when the mother, and at Hingham was a school teacher. Her first article was published when she was very young, and she has a rare faculty for telling stories very beautifully to children, when she entertained her young companions with tales of her own making.

ADDENDUM

William S. Kimball

William S. Kimball, president of the Post Express Printing company, reference to whose career is made on page 165 of this volume, died suddenly at Virginia Beach, Virginia, March 26, 1895. *The Post Express* said editorially on that day: "The death of William S. Kimball, of which intelligence has just come, 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 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 rest and 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."

opportunities to be useful, so prompt a disposition to active exertion of what is good, cut off, so suddenly, from light and life and the affection of friends and family."

Mr. Knight was born in 1832, having such educational advantages as the country afforded. At the age of fifteen he entered the Lawrence Locomotive works as an apprentice, and here worked at the various branches until he had mastered the trade of machinist. Next he attended a private school at Derby, New Hampshire, and Andover, Massachusetts, and at the [redacted] Academy, New York. Having then he attended the railroad repair shops at Concord, New Hampshire, and at the [redacted] shops in [redacted] and he thus became familiar with locomotive engineering. Having now practically completed his education he shortly after relinquished this position and resumed to work as a machinist. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Knight received an appointment of master mechanic in the navy and was in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron under Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, South Carolina. Here he was actually detailed to attend the machinery of gun-boats and transports, having in charge two old Nantuxet vessels, the *Essex* and *Isis*, which were fitted up with machinery and in which a crew of one hundred men were employed. He was then assigned from the navy and returned to this city, where he engaged in tobacco manufacturing, a which business he has ever since been engaged in. Mr. Knight is president of the Post Express Printing company, a member of the Rochester Savings bank, president of the Union bank, president of the City hospital, president of the industrial school, vice-president of the Southern Trust company, vice-president of the American Tobacco company, director in the Rochester Hollow company, and director in the Ives, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad company.

MARY J. HOLMES

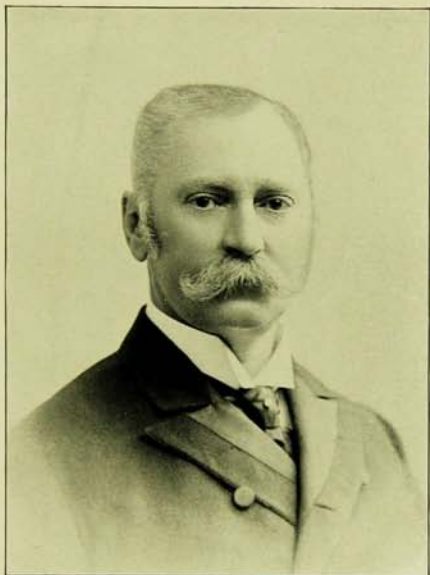
There are but few, if any, American authors who have the satisfaction of knowing that their books are read with pleasure by as many people as have lingered over the works of Mary J. Holmes. Over two million copies of her books have been published, and the demand for all of them continues unabated. Over ninety thousand copies were sold last year, a fact that is conclusive evidence of their merit and popularity. Mrs. Holmes' life contradicts the general impression that precocious children do not in mature years fulfill the promise of their childhood. Mrs. Holmes is the daughter of Preston Hawes, a man of rare mental ability, and was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts. She inherited from her mother a love for poetry and the fine arts, and when but three years old began to attend school, studied grammar when she was six, and at thirteen was a school teacher. Her first article was published when she was only fifteen years old. Her rare faculty for telling stories was manifested at an early age, when she entertained her young companions with tales of her own invention. *Tempest and Sunshine* was her first book, which millions of readers have perused with pleasure. Among her best known books are: *English Orphans*, *Gretchen and Marguerite*, *Darkness and Daylight*, *Cameron Pride*, *Edna Browning*, *Edith Lyle*, *Lena Rivers*. Mrs. Holmes is regarded, and with apparent good reason, as the most popular story writer in America. Her husband, Daniel Holmes, is a prominent lawyer, and their union has been described as an ideal marriage. An excellent portrait of Mrs. Holmes will be found on the Writers' page in this volume.

GEORGE H. PERKINS

George H. Perkins, appointed to the office of Postmaster of Rochester by President Cleveland on April 3, 1894, is beyond question entitled to the distinction of having received this important and lucrative office with less endeavor on his own part than was ever put forth for a place of similar consequence in this city. Ever since the spoils system has been in operation the Rochester post-office has been one of the places in this part of the land most eagerly sought for, and there has never been a time in the last forty years when there was not a half-score of candidates for the office. But Mr. Perkins was not a candidate in the ordinary sense; he had been a life-long Democrat and gave substantial support to the party, but was not looking for office. A few of his friends saw that he would have no opposition within the party or without, and when his name was suggested to the President he had no hesitation in making the appointment. The Senate was equally well satisfied to have Mr. Perkins direct the mail service of this city and he was confirmed without any strife. Mr. Perkins is a native of Rochester, where he was born in 1851. He was educated in the Free Academy and in the University of Rochester, and has during all his business career been associated with his uncle, Gilman H. Perkins, of the firm of Smith, Perkins & Company.

WILLIAM S. KIMBALL

William S. Kimball was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, and there spent his early years, receiving such educational advantages as the country afforded. At the age of fifteen he entered the Lawrence Locomotive works as an apprentice, and here worked at the various branches until he had mastered the trade of machinist. Next he attended a private school at Derry, New Hampshire; at Andover, Massachusetts, and at the Troy Polytechnic institute, learning engineering and mechanical drawing. On leaving Troy he entered the railroad repair shops at Concord, New Hampshire, where his business was to assist in rebuilding the locomotives, and he thus became familiar with locomotive engineering. Having now practically completed his mechanical training he shortly after relinquished this position and removed to Rochester. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Kimball received an appointment of master mechanic in the navy and was in the South Atlantic blockading squadron under Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, South Carolina. Here he was specially detailed to repair the machinery of gun-boats and transports, having in charge two old Nantucket whalers, the *Edward* and *India*, which were fitted up with machinery and on which a force of one hundred mechanics was employed. In 1863 he resigned from the navy and returned to this city, where he engaged in tobacco manufacturing, in which business he has ever since been interested. Mr. Kimball is president of the Post Express Printing company, a trustee of the Rochester Savings bank, president of the Union bank, president of the City hospital, president of the Industrial school, vice-president of the Security Trust company, vice-president of the American Tobacco company, director in the Rochester Railway company, and director in the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad company.



A. W. MUDGE

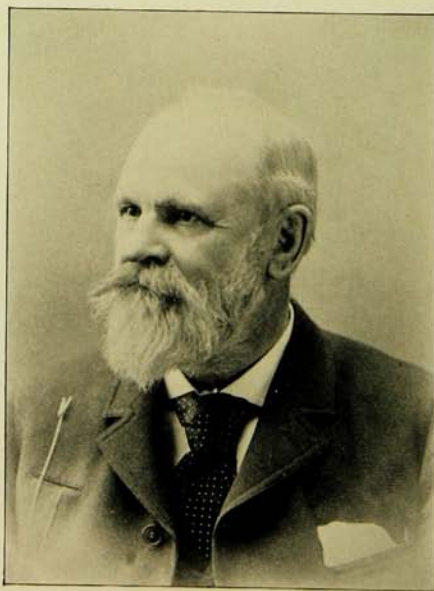
A. W. MUDGE

Adelbert W. Mudge stands among the very foremost business men of the Flower city. His present position in life is due to laudable ambition and untiring energy exercised from early manhood in the field of commercial activity. Mr. Mudge was born in the village of Clifton, Monroe county, May 18, 1844. Here his father was a merchant, doing a successful business. In 1855 his parents removed to Rochester, and when about twenty years of age Mr. Mudge began the practical work of his life. For several years, until 1868, he was engaged in the grocery business. Subsequently he became an undertaker, in time building up a business which has become a leading one in this city. In 1890 he associated with him in the business Mr. Frick, and under the firm name of Mudge & Frick the business is now conducted. In 1890 Mr. Mudge became a partner in the firm of Carroll, Beadle & Mudge. This firm is one of the most prominent dry goods houses in this city, and in the firm Mr. Mudge is the financial man. He was married to Miss Miranda M. Griffith of Aurora, Illinois, in 1869, and the twain are the parents of three children, a son and two daughters. Mr. Mudge is prominent in church circles, being a leading member of the First Baptist church. He is also prominent in Masonic and Odd Fellow circles. His interests in real estate, both in Rochester and outside, are extensive. His

influence in business circles, as in social and religious, is far-reaching, and in all respects Mr. Mudge is a gentleman of whom Rochester has reasons to feel proud.

EZRA R. ANDREWS

Randall Andrews, father of Ezra R. Andrews, came to this State from Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled in Bristol, Ontario county; his ancestors came to America from England in 1636. In 1824 he moved to the town of Gates, where on March 16, 1828, his third son, Ezra R., was born. He moved to this city in 1829 and lived here until his decease in February, 1878, at the age of eighty-four. He was particular to give his children a good common school education. Ezra R., after leaving school obtained employment in a printing office as a press feeder, and in April, 1846, became an apprentice in the office of the *Rochester Democrat* to learn the printing trade. After working as a journeyman for five years he began business on his own account in January, 1854, as a member of the firm of Smith, Benton & Company. In 1857 he entered the firm of Benton & Andrews, which existed until 1870, since which year he has conducted the business alone. In 1863 he was appointed deputy assessor of Internal Revenue, and assisted in inaugurating the operation of the internal revenue law, but resigned the office within a year, preferring to devote all his time to his own business. Mr. Andrews was elected alderman for the Third ward in 1867 and in 1869. In 1870 he was chosen



EZRA R. ANDREWS

as president of the Common Council. In 1866 he became a member of the board of trustees of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, having in charge the Rochester Theological seminary, and has since 1884 been chairman of the executive committee. In 1871 he was elected as a member of the board of trustees of the First Baptist church, and was a member of it twenty-three years, being chairman for thirteen years. In 1876 he was elected a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings bank and has been one of its vice-presidents since 1885. He was a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute at its organization and since its consolidation with the Athenæum has been president. In 1886 he was one of the organizers of the United Typothetæ of America, and has been president of the local branch since 1886. Mr. Andrews was one of the organizers of the Campbell's Creek Coal company in 1865, and has been its treasurer from the beginning. He was elected in 1872 as a trustee of the Rochester Orphan asylum and has been president of the board of trustees since 1891. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge from 1871 until 1884, and has also been a trustee of the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. In 1860 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss B. L. Rider, daughter of Ebenezer Rider of New Haven, Vermont. Their children are Mrs. William B. Hale and Miss Kate R. Andrews.

S. C. STEELE

Samuel Coon Steele is one of Rochester's oldest citizens, having been a resident before its incorporation as a city. He was born of Scotch-Irish parents July 24, 1822, at Paterson, New Jersey, the eldest of a family of five children. His father, John Steele, sold his interest in the manufacturing of cotton weaving machinery in Paterson, and in the year 1832 moved with his family to Rochester and assumed charge of the wood work department and shops of the Tonawanda railroad, and subsequently of the New York Central railroad. After attending school for several years at Professor Britton's, the subject of this sketch began his business career as a grocery clerk, but in a short time went into the bookstore of William Alling. After clerking for him for several years a co-partnership was formed comprising Mr. Alling, Mr. S. S. Avery and himself. This firm continued for five years, when Mr. Alling retiring, the remaining partners continued in active business for thirty-five years, conducting successfully one of the largest book and stationery establishments in the state, and the firm name of Steele & Avery became a household word, while their reputation for honest and honorable dealing was wide spread. Mr. Steele retired from active business in 1891. Though never seeking political honors Mr. Steele has always been an active worker for the Republican party. An ardent lover



SAMUEL C. STEELE



ARTHUR G. YATES

of field sports, he was the organizer of several hunting and fishing clubs and a member of associations for the protection of game. In the Masonic order he has long been a devoted member, being particularly interested in the success of the A. A. Scottish Rite bodies. He is one of the charter members and for twenty-five consecutive years their grand treasurer, and has received the honor of the thirty-third degree. Mr. Steele was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Wheeler of Rochester, and has always made this city his home.

ARTHUR G. YATES

Arthur G. Yates is a native of East Waverly, New York, in which place he was born December 18, 1843. His education was obtained in his native town, supplemented by an academic training in other institutions of the State. In the Spring of 1865, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Yates came to this city to accept a position with the Anthracite Coal association, and two years subsequently he

engaged in the coal business on his own account, in which work he is still engaged. During his connection with the coal trade Mr. Yates has increased the business in a wonderful degree, his personal anthracite interests having become extended over all the northern and western states, as well as Canada, while his shipping trade at the port of Charlotte, developed by the vast shipping docks erected by him there, serves to make Rochester headquarters for transactions in immense quantities of coal. Mr. Yates is vice-president and trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, president of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway company, and devotes most of his time to railway management; vice-president of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining company, and very active in the management of that company, which is the largest producer of bituminous coal in the United States. Mr. Yates has a reputation as a leading business man that serves to make him popular among his associates everywhere. Mr. Yates married Miss Virginia L. Holden, daughter of Roswell Holden, of Watkins, New York, in 1866. His home in this city is on South Fitzhugh street.

A. B. LAMBERTON

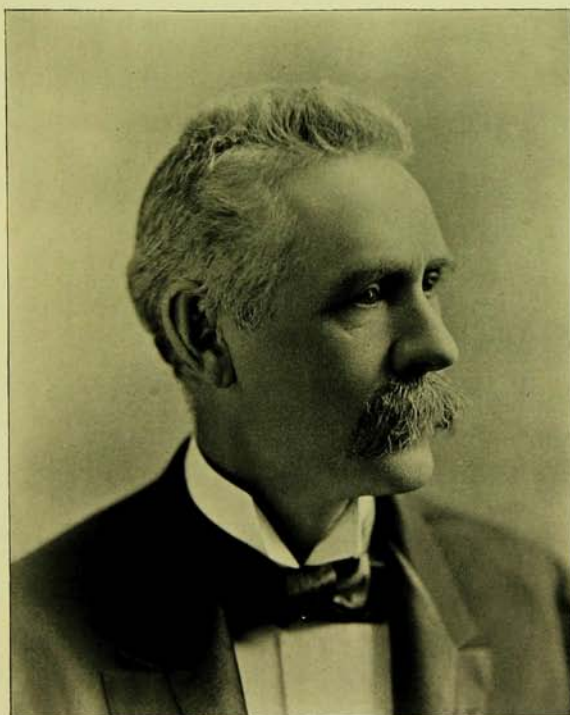
Alexander B. Lamberton, who, during the last thirty years, has been one of the most conspicuous and enterprising public men in Rochester, was born in Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, on February 28, 1839. He came to this country at an early age and received his rudimentary education in the common schools, and was graduated from the Auburn Theological seminary and the University of Rochester. On leaving college Mr. Lamberton was for two years pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, but his health failing, he had to abandon the ministerial profession, and engaged in business. He came to Rochester in 1864 and established a lumber yard and planing mill on the site of the Rochester House, at Exchange and Spring streets. Through his exertions the first swing-bridge in the State was built over the canal at Exchange street. Since becoming a resident of the city Mr. Lamberton has been owner of some of its most valuable real estate and his time has been largely taken up in its management; but in spite of his business engagements he has always been interested in public concerns calculated to forward the general interest of society. His interest in political affairs was manifested in speeches which he delivered on several occasions, and he was nominated by the party in the minority for mayor of the city, State Senator and Member of Congress. Mr. Lamberton cherishes an ardent love for out-door life and field sports. His fishing and hunting excursions have led him to many of the most famous regions for game in America; but it has not been his ambition to distinguish himself by the mere number of head of game or fish he could bring to camp. He was an early advocate of game and fish protection and forest preservation. His contributions to the press on these subjects have been many and interesting. As vice-president of the National Association for the Protection of Game, and chairman of its committee on nomenclature, he wrote a monograph of uncommon scientific value on the game birds, quadrupeds and fish of North America. He introduced the first brook-trout artificially propagated into the North woods, having liberated fifty thousand fry in the Fulton chain of lakes in 1875. It is also to his credit that he was one of the first to urge the State to establish a forest preserve in the Adirondacks. Had his advice been followed in time it would have been well for the State. Mr. Lamberton was married in 1864 to Eunice, daughter of Charles R. and Eliza Starbuck, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Their residence is at 303 East avenue.



HON. OSCAR F. WILLIAMS

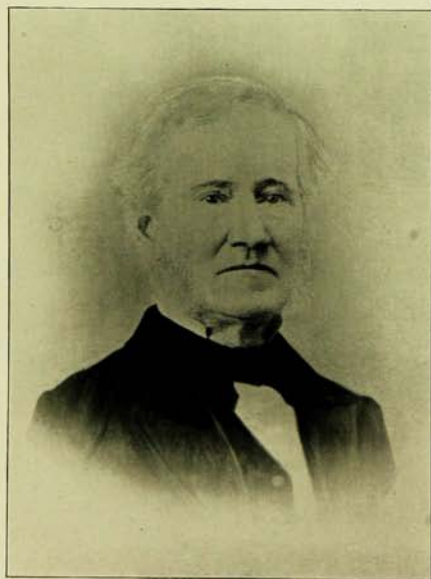
HON. OSCAR F. WILLIAMS

Oscar F. Williams was born in Livonia, Livingston county, New York, June 29, 1843. He was prepared for college, and after doing two years' student work at the University of Michigan he entered Cornell university, graduating from that institution in 1869, being one of its first graduates. During his attendance at Cornell Mr. Williams was especially active in advancing the interests of the institution, in this way proving a valuable support to its head, President Andrew D. White, in addition to building up its literary societies and assisting most materially in establishing its Christian association, of which organization Mr. Williams became president. Upon his graduation Mr. Williams passed two years in Kansas, engaged in ranching and surveying, after which he returned East, and on July 11, 1872,



A. B. LAMBERTSON

married Miss Belle Sanford, of his native town. In this year Mr. Williams became an instructor and lecturer in the Rochester Business university. Here he remained seventeen years, during which period, in connection with his duties as professor, he assisted in preparing for publication several important text-books now in general use in hundreds of business colleges and normal schools in this country. Mr. Williams' treatise on commercial arithmetic is the standard work of its kind in all the business colleges of the United States to-day. While in college Mr. Williams took a deep interest in politics, and in various campaigns as an ardent Republican addressed the people in various portions of the country. This work served to bring him in subsequent years prominently before the public, and in 1889 he was, at the suggestion of Secretary Blaine, selected by President Harrison as consul to Havre, France, the "Gate of Paris." Here he remained during the Harrison administration, closely devoting his time to certain consular reforms for the benefit of the United States treasury and the commercial interests involved. He gave much study to the tariff systems of Europe, in a way of a comparison of their features with that of our own Government. He also made a thorough study of the emigration system. The cholera plague of '92 multiplied Mr. Williams' duties, already very onerous, in respect to despatching America-bound ships, since, during this period he personally examined some twenty thousand emigrants and other passengers, selecting physicians to confer with and aid him in this very important work. Mr. Williams' labors in this way were of incalculable benefit to this country, the health officers of New York city stating that this voluntary service on his part tended in a very high degree to render that port secure against any invasion of the terrible plague. Mr. Williams has every reason to be proud of his consular record abroad, and of his deep devotion from early manhood to all that concerns the welfare of his country, all of which serves to make him an intense Republican and an earnest member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.



HENRY S. POTTER

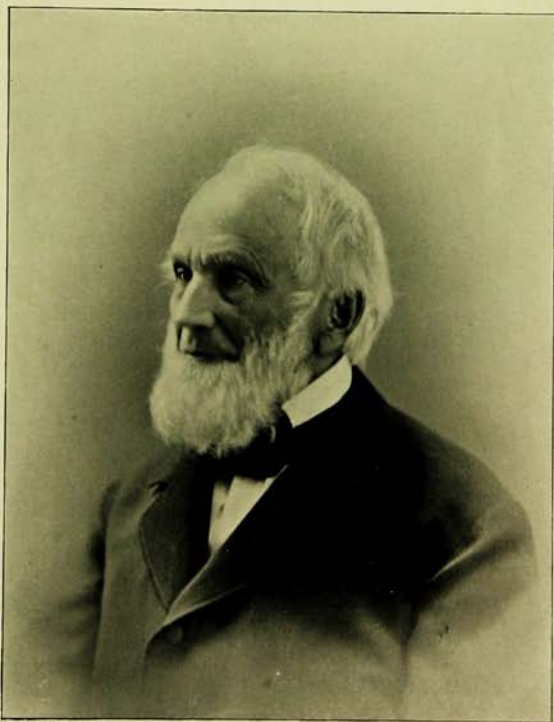
HENRY S. POTTER

The late Henry Sayre Potter, of English stock, was born in Galway, Saratoga county, New York, February 14, 1798. He was the descendant of Nathaniel Potter, of England, who was the father of Nathaniel Potter of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who was born in 1637, and who was the first male Potter born in this country. His father, Nathaniel J. Potter, was born on the first day of our National Independence, July 4, 1776. In 1801 his father was the first settler of lands near Seneca Falls. In 1808 the family moved to Canandaigua, where in 1810 his father died, leaving his mother, Mary Sayre, with four children. Upon the mother and the twelve-year-old boy, Henry, devolved the care of the family. His first earnings were paid to him as a merchant's clerk in Canandaigua. In 1814 he was employed first as a clerk and afterwards as business manager for Samuel Hildreth, who ran the first stage coaches from Auburn to this city. In 1815 he went to Pittsford, where for more than thirty years he conducted a general

store, and was the financier of that vicinity. In 1850 he came to Rochester, where he continued his financial operations with remarkable success, and among a distinguished number of stockholders became the first president of the Western Union Telegraph company. September 13, 1824, he was married to Harriet Benedict, who died July 3, 1881. On January 9, 1884, at the age of eighty-six years, he died. The accompanying likeness of him, at the age of sixty-eight years, is a copy of one reproduced from an old photograph with camera, pen and pencil, by his son, Charles B. Potter.

HON. JOSEPH FIELD

Among the men who were the builders and founders of our fair city none did more for its material prosperity and moral advancement than the late Hon. Joseph Field. He was a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was born March 29, 1787; on his arriving at his majority he removed to Walpole, New Hampshire, and shortly after, the spirit of adventure and desire for a better opportunity for the exercise of his business talents led him to make an extended journey through the Western country and the South, going as far as St. Louis and New Orleans, much of the journey being made on horseback. It was after a careful survey of the large territory between these points that Mr. Field became convinced that Western New York promised the most rapid growth and quickest returns of any section of the country. The village of Rochester on account of its magnificent water power, rich contiguous territory and the enterprise of its citizens led him to choose it for his home, settling here in 1827. He engaged in the commission business with Derrick Sibley and carried on this and the milling business for many years. He later became interested in the building of railroads. He built the old Tonawanda railroad from Batavia to Buffalo, and was at one time president of the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, now a part of the New York Central system. He presided over the initial meeting of the promoters of the Lake Shore railroad, and the success of this road was largely due to his early efforts; at the time of his decease he was one of the largest stockholders. Mr. Field was for many years a director of the New York Central railroad, and was also largely interested in Rochester enterprises, being for many years a director and president of the City bank, and one of the organizers of the Rochester Gas-Light company. Although not seeking official life Mr. Field represented the Third ward in the Common Council and was elected mayor of Rochester in 1848. He so administered the affairs of the municipality as to win the hearty approval of all citizens, irrespective of party. Mr. Field in 1808 married Lydia Glover and she died but a few years prior his decease, which occurred January 27, 1879. Numerous descendants reside in New York and other eastern cities; Mrs. Alfred Ely, his daughter, is the only descendant residing in Rochester. Mr. Field was a consistent member of St. Luke's Episcopal church and for years one of its vestry. He was a man of the strictest probity, and of deep religious convictions; a dispenser of substantial but unostentatious charity, and imbued with a stern sense of honor, certain is it that his life has left an influence and mark in this community which time will not efface.



HON. JOSEPH FIELD



FREEMAN CLARKE

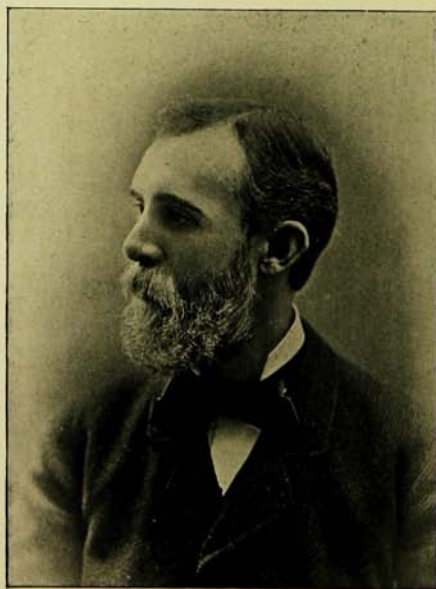
and acted as president. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National convention and in 1854 was vice-president of the first Republican convention in New York State. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the committees of Manufactures and Pensions. In 1865 he was appointed Comptroller of the Currency, by President Lincoln, and during his incumbency some of the most important financial legislation of the war time was enacted, including the organization of the National banks. He was a member of the State Constitutional convention in 1867; in 1870 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress, in which he served on the Committee of Appropriations. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress and was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Clarke served on the commission that had the Central railroad tracks in this city elevated, and he was a trustee of the University of Rochester. Mr. Clarke was married in 1833 to Miss Henrietta J. Ward, youngest daughter of Dr. Levi Ward, and died in this city June 24, 1887.

L. WARD CLARKE

Levi Ward Clarke, born in Albion, New York, on August 10, 1834, was the eldest son of the late Freeman Clarke, who was Comptroller of the Currency under President Lincoln, and for many years the recognized head of the financial world in Rochester. He was prepared for college at the Clover Street school in this city, and at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, but owing to

FREEMAN CLARKE

Freeman Clarke, one of the most distinguished men who ever made Rochester their home, was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Clarke, and was born in Troy, New York, on March 22, 1809. In 1827, he moved to Albion, Orleans county, New York, and engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. His enterprises were successful, and in 1837, he was elected cashier of the Bank of Orleans. In 1845 he moved to this city, where he organized and was president of the Rochester bank; he was chosen trustee and treasurer of the Monroe County Savings bank, and in 1857 he organized and became president of the Monroe County bank, subsequently the Clarke National bank. Mr. Clarke was treasurer and one of the first directors of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara railroad, now the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central. He also held the offices of president and director of the Genesee Valley railroad; was treasurer and director of the House Telegraph company; a director of the Western Union Telegraph company; a trustee and subsequently vice-president of the Union Trust company, New York; one of the first directors of the Fourth National bank, New York; and one of the organizers and a director of the Metropolitan Trust company, New York. Mr. Clarke was vice-president of the Whig State convention in 1850



L. WARD CLARKE

severe illness was unable to enter college. About 1855 his father established the Monroe County bank, afterwards the Clarke National bank, and on taking office as Comptroller of the Currency in 1865, his son succeeded him as its president, being at the time the youngest bank president in the United States. His skill in managing the affairs of the bank was universally recognized, and established his reputation as one of the leading business men and financiers of the city. From banking Mr. Clarke became interested in the newspaper business, establishing, with others, the Rochester Printing company, publishers of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, and remaining treasurer of the company until the close of his life on July 28, 1894. Mr. Clarke was a generous friend of charitable institutions in this city. He was one of the founders of the Rochester club, and its president for a number of years, was also a member of the Genesee Valley club, the Whist club, the Rochester Yacht club, the Union Greys, and of several New York clubs. On July 18, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary E. Hall, daughter of the late John Meigs Hall of Wallingford, Connecticut. The later years of his life were spent in the enforced retirement of failing health; but were devoted to reading, study, and to countless deeds of charity, and thought for others—the promptings of a most generous, unselfish and kindly nature.

EDWIN PANCOST

Edwin Pancost was born at Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, June 1, 1812, and was the youngest of a family of fourteen children. He left the farm at nineteen with a common-school education, but was always a student. He was first engaged in business at Auburn, but came to Rochester in 1831, and soon after began the manufacture of boots and shoes, a business of which he subsequently became one of the most prominent representatives in the country. Shortly after starting business on his own account Mr. Pancost formed a partnership with Oren Sage which continued until 1856, when E. O. Sage was admitted and the firm name became Sage, Pancost & Company, and under that title carried on business until 1860, when Oren Sage retired and William N. Sage was admitted, when the firm name was changed to Pancost, Sage & Company, and as such conducted one of the largest boot and shoe manufactories in the Union until his death. Mr. Pancost was not less conspicuous in



EDWIN PANCOST



HON. WILLIAM C. BLOSS

social and official circles of the city than in business. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester from the first; a practical friend of the Theological seminary; a trustee of the Monroe County Savings bank; a member of the Board of Trade; a director of the First National bank, and for many years superintendent of the First Baptist church Sunday-school, of which church he was a deacon and trustee. Mr. Pancost was a man of independent mind and had a liberal hand for charitable purposes, but was discriminating and modest in the bestowal of his benefactions. In 1834 he married Miss Julia M., daughter of the late Oren Sage. He died at his home in this city June 22, 1867, survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Annie E. Bishop.

HON. WILLIAM C. BLOSS

One of Rochester's early agitators against slavery, William C. Bloss, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 19, 1795. His ancestry was Pilgrim. His father, Joseph Bloss, a soldier of the Revolution, who carried the news of Andre's capture to General Washington, lies buried in the cemetery at Brighton. His education was obtained in the common schools. He came to this region about 1816. Not long after he went South, where he taught school in Maryland and the Carolinas, and obtained an insight into the horrors of slavery. He there and then became an Abolitionist. Returning to Brighton in 1823, he married Mary B. Blossom, also a native of Massa-

chusetts, and built the brick tavern which still stands on East avenue. While its landlord, becoming convinced that spirituous liquors were an evil, he emptied the contents of his bar into the canal. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Rochester on the corner of Main and St. Paul streets with considerable capital for those times, but did not make a success. This was his last business venture, and he found politics a more congenial field. He was sent by the Whig party three consecutive terms to the Legislature, but on account of his strong anti-slavery proclivities, and because while a member he one Sunday left his seat in church, passed over to the separated blacks and partook of the sacrament with them, he was not returned. In the meantime he was constantly working and speaking for temperance, and was instrumental in establishing a temperance society in every town in this county. In 1838 he edited and published, with the late Peter Cherry, the second anti-slavery paper in America, *The Rights of Man*, Garrison's being the first. Somewhere between 1850 and 1852 there originated a party called the "Know Nothings," whose purpose was to exclude those of foreign birth from holding office. This he bitterly opposed, believing ours—the land of freedom—was the heritage of all. During these riotous times he frequently faced and pacified mobs. The question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave state now came on. Mr. Bloss spent his time in raising money to reinforce, arm and feed the free-state settlers, or squatters, in that land. In 1850, in a speech at Havana, Schuyler county, he prophesied the war and depicted its horrors almost in detail. In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, he originated and circulated a map showing the aggressions of the slave power and its probable conquests in the territories if not withstood. In this he painted the slave states in black, the free states in white, leaving the territories undefined. Charles Sumner, Joshua R. Giddings, Thaddeus Stevens, Salmon P. Chase and others, from their private purses purchased and distributed thousands of these maps. Mr. Bloss traveled through the eastern and western states, speaking and distributing them. He rejoiced in the election of Lincoln, and almost lived to see the Promised Land. He believed in religious revivals, and he loved to persuade men by any means and at all times to commit themselves to doing right. During the heat of the anti-slavery contest he insisted on carrying the discussion into the church, and those who there opposed him have since acknowledged that he was right. He so mixed religion with his politics, and his politics with religion, that one could not tell which was which. About this time he commenced his Sunday teaching at the county jail, and because of this fact he was frequently addressed as reverend. In one case a certain judge overlooked the fact that he had not been admitted to the bar, and allowed him to make a plea for the prisoner. A verdict of "not guilty" was rendered. When released the prisoners frequently visited him, and took counsel and strength from him for a new and better life. His speeches were on the impulse of the moment, but he was directed and guided by his conscience and not by some old musty law made for other men and other times. He loved to break the Fugitive Slave law, and his house was a station on the "Underground Railway," where slaves rested who were following the North Star. Mr. Bloss had a deep love for the common school, and believed that the state should give to its children as full an education as it was possible for them to obtain. He favored an extension of the ballot to women, believing that it was wrong to tax without representation, and that equally with men they were the supporters and makers of the State. He was an

omnivorous reader, yet he said that the Bible and Shakespeare were the only books. It was a familiar sight to see him in the Reynolds arcade advocating some new measure for the public good, and one Winter he occupied Corinthian hall Sunday evenings denouncing the slave power. Mr. Bloss died in Rochester, April 18, 1863.



PATRICK COX

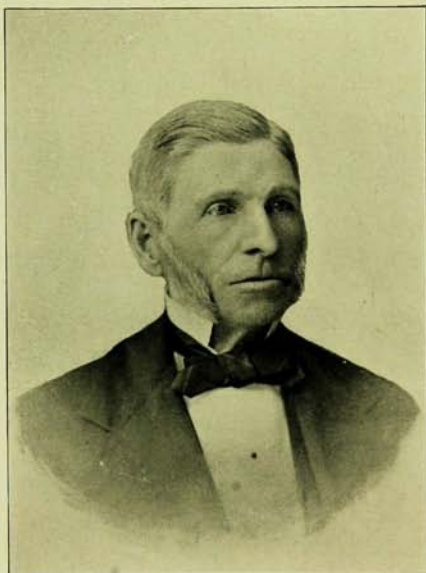
PATRICK COX

Rochester has for years been one of the leading cities of the country in the manufacture of boots and shoes. No one can at present be called to mind to whom the credit for its fame can be attributed with more reason than to Patrick Cox. He was not only one of the early shoe manufacturers who made goods of the highest quality, but the extent of his manufactory and incidents in his business career had the effect of spreading the reputation of the Rochester shoe trade all over the continent and establishing the reputation of work done here as of the highest quality. As an illustration of the possibilities open to the right man in this country the experience of Mr. Cox might be cited. He was born in Longford,

Ireland, January 1, 1842, and came to America in 1851, at the age of nine years. He had attended school in his native land, and on arriving in this city took advantage of the public schools to improve himself in studies that were interrupted when his parents emigrated. On leaving school he learned the shoemaking business in this city and began in 1864 manufacturing on his own account in New York city, where he carried on business for seven years, at the end of which time he returned to Rochester and has ever since been intimately identified with the business in this city. His manufactory on Stone street is one of the best equipped in a city that does not take second place to any shoe manufacturing town in the United States. Mr. Cox is a Republican in politics, but has never held office. He was married to Miss Gertrude Gallery of Greece, New York, April 13, 1874, and has seven children. The family residence is at 293 East avenue.

SAMUEL DIX

The late Samuel Dix of this city was a distant descendant of Anthony Dix, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623 from the ship "Ann," and was consequently of that early New England stock to which the country owes so much. Mr. Dix was the son of Amos Whitney Dix and was born in Reding, Vermont, September 7, 1804. His family is of the same ancestry as Governor Dix. His education was obtained in the common schools of the Green Mountain state, where he passed his youth. He moved from Vermont to Ogdensburg, where he lived twenty years, and in 1854 came to Rochester. He first engaged in the wall-paper business in this city and carried on that trade for several years. When he retired from active commerce he devoted his time to taking care of his real estate. Mr. Dix was a member of Washington street church, now the Central



SAMUEL DIX



JAMES SABEY

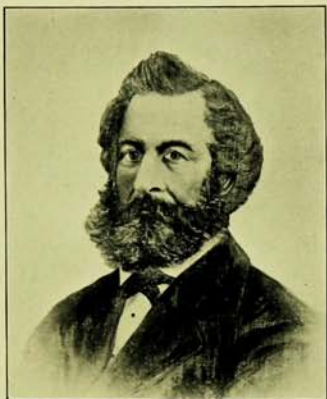
Presbyterian church. He was married three times. His last marriage, to Miss Sarah A. Parmenter, who survives him, took place at Brandon, Vermont, October 7, 1852. His surviving children are Mrs. Mary L. Williston, of Red Wing, Minnesota; Mrs. Sarah C. Mosher, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Flora E. Proctor and Mrs. Fannie P. Brown, of this city; Frank A., of St. Paul, Minnesota; Alonzo G., of Dayton, Ohio, and Samuel, of Sodus, New York. Mr. Dix died at his residence in this city October 9, 1889, aged eighty-five years, and was interred at Mt. Hope cemetery. His widow retains her residence at 325 West avenue.

JAMES SABEY

The name of Sabey has been familiar to the people of Rochester for so long a period that men who are past middle life and have lived here all their years do not remember the time when there was no one of that family prominent in the city. The late James Sabey might almost have laid claim to the title of a pioneer in Rochester, for he came to this city in 1839. He was a native of Wendy, Cambridgeshire, England, where he was born in March, 1809, and passed the earlier years of his life. In 1837 Mr. Sabey came to the United States and for two years was a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan.

When he came to Rochester he worked for a time at his trade, as a hatter. In 1853 he began business for himself at 105 East Main street, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to 97 on the same street

and took his son George into business with him. Mr. Sabey was actively interested in church affairs, first as a member of Trinity church and afterward in Christ church congregation. He was also for twenty-five years an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and treasurer for nineteen years of Genesee lodge. As a business man and citizen Mr. Sabey was highly esteemed. He was married in 1827 to Miss Sarah Edwards, who survives him. His children are Walter S., Mrs. Emily Copeland, Mrs. Lucy Winn and George A., who carries on the business established by his father.



JOHN TAYLOR

JOHN TAYLOR

John Taylor comes of good old English stock and was born in London, England, August 18, 1815. In early manhood he learned the hat manufacturing business, in which his father was extensively engaged. In 1843 he married Miss Ellen Bradley, who was related to the Earl of Ross of astronomical fame, and they immediately sailed on their wedding trip for America, and visited this city, which they decided to make their future home. In 1846, soon after coming to Rochester, Mr. Taylor opened business on his own account in the Eagle Hotel building on Buffalo street, where he was so successful that when he retired from business, in 1876, his trade had grown to such proportions that it was merged into a general

wholesale house for jobbing of hats, caps, furs and robes, and has ever since been continued by his sons, Thomas B. and John W. Taylor, under the name of John Taylor & Sons. It is now perhaps the oldest established hat business in the United States. Mr. Taylor was an enthusiastic member of Rochester's old volunteer fire department until 1866, when he became exempt from further service. He was a member of the Independent Hook and Ladder company, and long after he was entitled to retire from active service took part in the parades. Mr. Taylor's wife expired August 17, 1890.

GENERAL GEORGE J. OAKS

General Oaks was born in Rochester, February 9, 1842. His father, George Oaks, came from Germany in 1839. His mother, Mary Ann Pronguey, was a daughter of Jean Pierre Pronguey, who arrived with his family from France in May, 1823, and was one of the early settlers in Irondequoit. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester and at St. Charles college, Maryland. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment of New York State volunteers, and was transferred the following September, with his company, to the Third Cavalry, New York State volunteers. In September, 1862, he was commissioned as second-lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteer infantry, promoted in November, 1862, to be first-lieutenant of Company D, and in June, 1863, as captain of Company E. During this period he served as aide-de-camp to General William H. Morris, First Brigade, Sixth Army corps; later, in August, 1863, as aide-de-camp to Major-General James B. Ricketts and in September as ordinance officer of the Third Division, Sixth corps, commanded by Major-General Ricketts. He was in every skirmish or engagement in which his regiment, brigade or division was

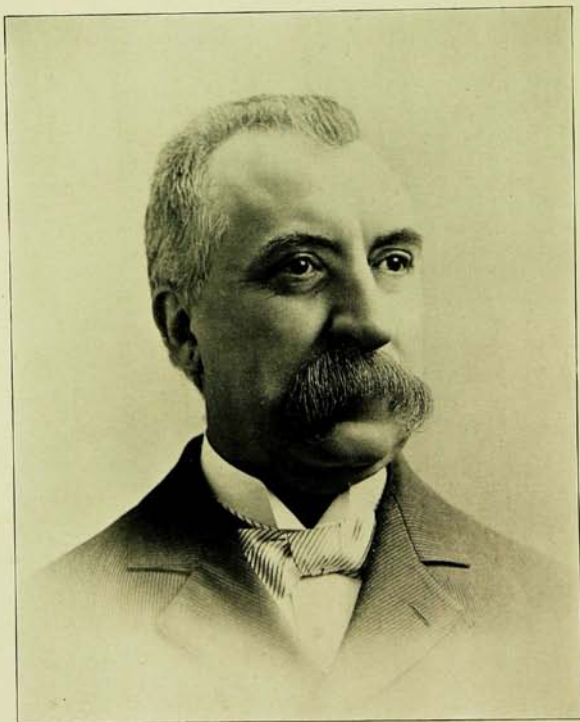


GENERAL GEORGE J. OAKS

engaged, including the following battles: First Bull Run, Culpepper Court House, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Tolopotomay, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Monocacy (when a part of the Third Division fought Early's army and saved Washington), here he was wounded and after ten days returned to his command; at Charleston, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek—where by timely preparation he saved the Sixth Corps Ordinance train from capture; Petersburg's fall, April 2, 1865, where he was brevetted Major for conspicuous service; Sailors' Creek, and Appomatox. General Oaks had a twenty-days' leave of absence granted him on March 27, and while in Washington on his way home he learned of the desperate battle at Five Forks; he hastened at once to the front and arrived at about sundown, April 1. On the morning of April 2 the Sixth Army corps broke through the lines of the enemy and the doom of the Confederacy was sealed. July 1, 1865, General Oaks returned with his regiment to Rochester. The following September he entered the employ of S. Rosenblatt & Company, in which firm he became interested in 1876. On the death of Mr. Rosenblatt the firm was changed to Oaks & Stern. In July, 1877, the firm of Oaks & Calhoun was organized and carries on the wholesale and retail millinery and fancy goods business at 42 State street. General Oaks has been prominent in musical, Masonic and Grand Army circles. In 1892 he was elected department commander of the Union Veterans Union of the State of New York. In 1893 he was elected first deputy commander-in-chief at the encampment held in Boston, Massachusetts, and in August, 1894, he was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the National organization, and this honor was conferred on him despite his declination. He is also a companion of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of Genesee Falls lodge No. 507, and one of its present trustees; a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree; a member of Damascus Temple, Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has always taken a general interest in the welfare of his native city. General Oaks was married in 1878 to Miss Louise E. Colvin, daughter of Dr. Darwin Colvin of Clyde, New York. His father now resides with a brother, F. A. Oaks, in Cincinnati, and although in his eighty-third year he is hale and hearty. Dr. John F. Oaks, another brother, resides in Chicago, and a younger brother, Albert A. Oaks, well known in business and musical circles, resides in Bloomington, Illinois.

C. L. STOWELL

C. L. Stowell, son of Thomas and Henrietta Fowler Stowell, was born in the town of Ansonia, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1845. His father, who is still living, was educated in Virginia and has long been known as one of the ablest mathematicians of his time. From both his parents he inherited those sterling traits of character which have ever distinguished him. It may be interesting to note that in ancient times, in England, the family name of Stowell was spelled Stawel. The family ancestry is traced step by step back to the middle ages. During the rebellion against King Charles I and King Charles II nearly all the evidence and writings relating to the family were destroyed; but a history may be found in Camden's *Britannia*, Sir William Dugdale's *Baronage*, and Sir William Pool's MS., *Survey of Devon*. Among the names mentioned in the pedigree are those of Sir Henry Stawel, Knight of Somersetshire, A. D. 1261; Baron Stawel, of Somersetshire, A. D. 1682; Sir Geoffrey Stawel, who was a grandfather in the reign of King Henry III; and his son, Geoffrey Stawel, the younger, who died in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Edward III, being possessed of the lordships of Cotholston, Stawel, Stratton, Begbury, and other estates in England and Wales. The present branch of the family are descendants of Gerald Stawel, who was governor of Pembroke Castle in Wales, and a great favorite of Henry I. He married Nesta, the daughter of Rhees, Prince of South Wales. In the family are found the Earl of Pembroke, conqueror of Ireland; the Earls of Arundel, the Barons Dinham, and others of note. Sir John Stawel was one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of James I, and his son, John, one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. The last named Sir John Stawel was one of the most eminent men of his time, and was possessed of vast estates, all of which he lost in adhering to the cause of the ill-fated monarch. He endured a long imprisonment in the Tower of London, and was reduced to want and misery, but lived to see the restoration of Charles II, and also the restoration of the family estates. In consideration of the loyalty and sufferings of his father, and in further consideration of his own services, Ralph Stawel, the eldest son, was created a peer of the realm by the style and title of Lord Stawel, and also Baron Stawel of Somerton, in 1682. William, Lord Stawel, in 1692, was one of the gentlemen of the court in the reign of Queen Anne, and succeeded to the estate and lordship of Aldermarston in Berkshire. The descendants of this branch of the family came to the United States in the "Mayflower" times, settled near Boston, Massachusetts, and have been citizens of the United States and sovereigns of this great Republic since that time. Mr. Stowell has been an extensive and



C. L. STOWELL

observant traveler, and has found time in his busy career to do much literary work. His contributions to foreign and domestic periodicals and magazines on scientific and mathematical subjects and art, have been marked by an originality and style that would have won for him a wider recognition and distinction in that field had he decided to follow his literary inclinations. He was brought up in the banking business, and at an early age began to make a good record for himself as a financier. Clear-headed, courageous and enterprising in whatever he undertook, fortune smiled upon him until at the present time he is at the head of a number of interests of great financial importance, being a director and an official in several steamship and railway companies and marine and fire insurance companies and other corporations. In 1867, while on a visit to his parents, who had at that time settled in Rochester, New York, he met Miss Jennie O. Hotchkiss, and on November 18, of the same year, they were married. They have ever since continued to reside in Rochester, where they have a beautiful home, surrounded by all that refined taste and culture can suggest, thoroughly happy in entertaining their many friends and in doing good in an unostentatious way.

RICHARD WHALEN

Richard Whalen, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Rochester, January 16, 1829, in what is now known as the First ward, and he may properly be styled "an old resident." The advantages of an education were not as much felt in those days as they are now, and Mr. Whalen was very well content with what he could get from the common schools of that time. Being one of a large family, and not blessed with an over-abundance of this world's goods, Mr. Whalen began the task of earning his own living at the age of ten years. He first worked in the tobacco factory of A. Van Slyke and continued with him until the Spring of 1845, when he went to Utica and entered the employ of D. A. Folsom, who was succeeded by Henry T. Miller. In the Fall of 1848 he took charge of the old tobacco factory of Warnick & Bryan, now the firm of Warnick & Brown, Utica, New York. Mr. Whalen remained with this firm in full charge of what was at that time the largest tobacco factory in New York State, until May, 1863, when he returned to Rochester and entered into partnership with the late Edmund F. Woodbury in the manufacturing of tobacco, under the firm name of Woodbury & Whalen. Two years later his brother, Timothy Whalen, purchased the interest of Mr. Woodbury and the firm was then known as R. & T. Whalen, under which title they continued until November, 1882, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Whalen taking in his two sons James L. and Richard F., formed the present firm of R. Whalen & Company. Richard Whalen has been engaged in the tobacco business over half a century and is without doubt the oldest tobacco manufacturer now in business in this State. He has lived in the Second ward of this city for over thirty years and has been a member of St. Patrick's church over forty-seven years. Mr. Whalen has been twice married. Catherine Slammon, his first wife, who died in October, 1864, left surviving four children: Madam Whalen, Religious of the Sacred Heart; James L., Richard F. and William, all of this city. Mr. Whalen's second marriage was in September, 1867, with Lucy Slammon. This estimable lady, after a long illness, departed this life March 6, 1894. By his second wife Mr. Whalen had three children: John S., of Norwich, New York; Elizabeth S. and Louis Whalen of this city. Richard Whalen was a member of the old Volunteer Fire department, having served for three years before his departure to Utica, as torch boy for old "Red Rover No. 3." He was a member of the Utica Fire department for over fifteen years, and for two years, up to the time of leaving, was chief engineer of that department. In politics Mr. Whalen is a Democrat of the old school, and although very active in behalf of his party, could never be persuaded to



RICHARD WHALEN

become a candidate for any political office. Mr. Whalen is treasurer of St. Vincent De Paul's Conference, a charitable society connected with St. Patrick's cathedral, which was organized over twenty-six years ago, and of the original members but one besides Mr. Whalen is now living. Mr. Whalen, although very near the three score and ten years allotted to man, is far from being an old man yet, and his erect, sturdy build, coupled with a constitution in which sickness has made no inroads, bespeaks for him many years more before "death shall call its own."



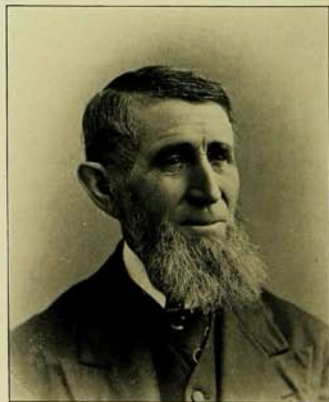
JOHN E. WATTERS

JOHN E. WATTERS

For nearly half a century a resident of this city and for many years one of the best known business men of Rochester, the late John E. Watters will long be remembered as one of its leading citizens. He was born in the town of Greece in 1828, and was the son of Daniel Watters, who settled in this county in 1825. He attended No. 5 school and was also a pupil of Lindley Murray Moore. Mr. Watters was engaged in the grocery business for twenty years on State street, where he laid the foundation of his fortune, but during the last seventeen years of his life he carried on the coal business, in which his energy and business talent met with due reward. Mr. Watters was endowed with a rare voice and was an admired singer. His talent was inherited by his son and only child, the late George D. Watters, who was recognized as one of the most accomplished musicians ever born in this city, and whose death on March 19, 1890, was lamented by a large number of friends. Mr. Watters was a life member and a trustee of St. Patrick's cathedral. In politics he was a Democrat and had been requested to accept office but invariably declined. He was married in 1849 to Miss Bridget C. McGee, who survives him. His only descendant is a grandson, George D. Watters. Mr. Watters resided for thirty years at 439 State street, where he expired on March 17, 1892.

JONATHAN O. HALL

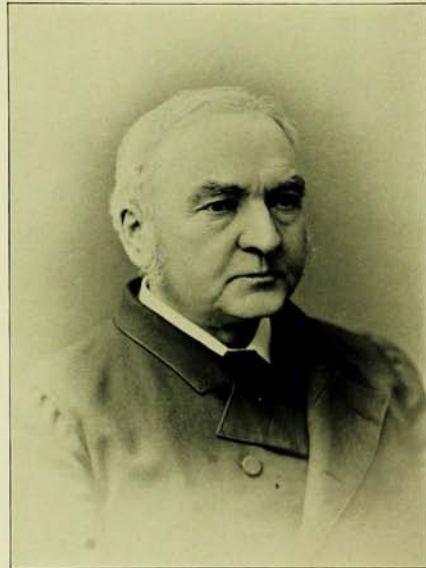
There can be no doubt that the experience of Jonathan O. Hall, both as a business man and resident of this city, is one of the most remarkable that will ever be recorded. It has been his rare fortune to celebrate with his wife the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding and the fifty-eighth year of their residence in this city. Mr. Hall was born in Blanford, Massachusetts, August 23, 1811. His grandfather was a surgeon on the staff of General Putnam, in the Revolutionary war and his father was a native of Lansingburg, New York. Mr. Hall attended the common school but had to go to work for a living at the age of thirteen. He learned the milling trade and was engaged in that business for two years at Waterford, New York. In 1834 he came to Rochester and decided that he would make it his home. He did not settle here permanently until the Fall of 1836, when he obtained employment as foreman in the Shawmut mill. He held that position four years and then ran a mill for a year at Gananoque, Canada. In 1844 he formed a partnership in the milling business with the late John Bradfield, and in 1845 he sold his interest in the mill and opened the livery business, in which he was engaged until he retired from business in 1892. Mr. Hall and his wife, Miss Mary A. Morse, of Newfane, Vermont, were married at Lansingburg, New York, September 10, 1834. Of their eight children two daughters survive. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have long been members of the Brick church congregation. Mr. Hall has been a Republican since the organization of that party and was formerly a Whig. The family residence, 433 State street, has been his home during the last fifty-eight years, and during all their life here they have enjoyed the esteem of the community.



JONATHAN O. HALL

COLONEL LOUIS ERNST

The late Colonel Louis Ernst was one of those men whose career demonstrates that devotion to the principles of the country of his adoption may be as strong in the naturalized citizen as in the heart of him who is native born. Louis Ernst was a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born July 17, 1825. He came to this country with his father in 1831 and later found employment with John Wegman in this city. In 1841 he entered the hardware store of D. R. Barton as a clerk and remained in that capacity until 1856. He then resigned and became head of the firm of Ernst & Siefried, hardware dealers. During the war the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment was organized in this city by Mr. Ernst, and he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel and went out in command of the regiment. Colonel Ernst was with his regiment at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorville and Gettysburg, and on the death of Colonel O'Rourke, at Little Round Top, took command of the regiment. At the close of his military services he returned to Rochester and resumed business. In 1869 the firm of Ernst & Siefried was dissolved and Mr. Ernst carried on the business alone until 1880, when his son, Louis J. Ernst, having been admitted to partnership, the firm became Louis Ernst & Son. In 1891 the business was incorporated as a stock company, the stockholders and directors all being members of the family, with Mr. Ernst as president. Colonel Ernst was commander of the Veteran brigade and one of the most efficient promoters of the movement which led to the establishment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, at the unveiling of which, on Memorial day, 1892, he was to have been chief marshal of the day. Colonel Ernst was an unswerving Democrat and was elected as supervisor and as alderman of the old Tenth ward. He might have been elected to higher offices if he had chosen to accept nominations that were tendered to him, but he was not eager for public life and declined. In 1849 he became associated with the New York State militia, holding different positions in the Fifty-fourth regiment, the office of lieutenant-colonel of which he resigned when the One Hundred and Fortieth Volunteer regiment was organized. He was one of the charter members of the Rochester German



COLONEL LOUIS ERNST



JAMES CUNNINGHAM

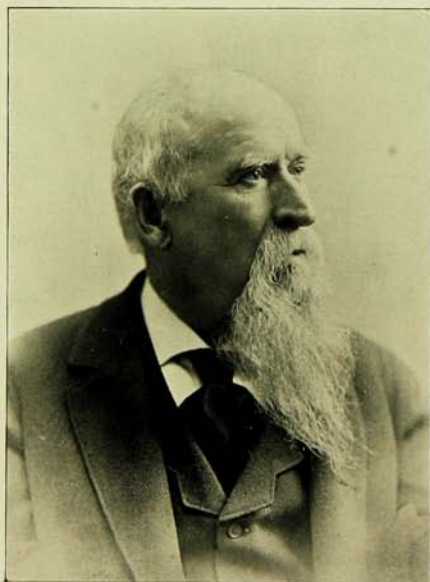
Insurance company, and at its organization in 1872 was elected and continued to be one of its directors. He held the position of president a number of years, when finally declining a reelection, he accepted the office of vice-president instead, and continued as such until his death. He was a director of the German-American bank and also of the East Side Savings bank, from their organization to the time of his death. In 1869 he was appointed a manager of the Western House of Refuge by Governor Fenton, and held the position until he resigned, fifteen years later. Colonel Ernst was one of the most highly esteemed citizens who ever lived in Rochester, and the comments on his death by public bodies and in private were evidence of the high regard in which he was held. He died suddenly at his residence in this city April 3, 1892. Colonel Ernst was married in 1848 to Barbara Hettinger of this city, who survives him. His children are Louis J., Edward J., Charles B., Cora M., Louise J., Helen E., and Mary D.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM

The late James Cunningham won a place among the great industrial captains of America that entitles him to be remembered not

only as one of the most distinguished men of Rochester, but of his adopted country. He was born in the County Down, Ireland, in December, 1815, and lost his father four years later. His widowed mother and her five children then came to America and settled at Cobourg, Canada. James, who was the fourth son, took advantage of such schools as the country afforded to obtain an education and also worked on a farm. He had an early inclination for working in wood and developed unusual talent for designing. He had been employed at carriage-making in Canada, but desiring to see his uncle, who was an architect in New York, he made a visit to this State, where he remained but a few weeks. On his way back to Canada he passed through this city and worked here for a short time. He returned to Cobourg, but determined to make his fortune in the United States, and in 1834, at the age of nineteen, came back to Rochester and learned the carriage-making trade in all its branches. He gave his time and attention to business with such good results that in 1838 he was able to become a member of the firm of Kerr, Cunningham & Company, carriage manufacturers, whose place of business was on State street, opposite Mumford street. The partnership was dissolved four years later and Mr. Cunningham carried on the business alone for some years. His trade had been growing constantly and he found it necessary to enlarge his manufactory. He then bought the land on Canal street where he long after resided and on which the James Cunningham, Son & Company carriage manufactory is now situated, additions having been made until the grounds include four acres of land and the works are among the largest in the world. Mr. Cunningham built the first of the present factory buildings in 1849. The product of his works always had a high reputation and his business continued to grow in importance and every style of carriage was manufactured, Mr. Cunningham having invented and patented several machines which simplified the constructive processes and enabled him to provide better work than ordinary. Mr. Cunningham continued in active business to a ripe old age. In 1881 he formed a stock company and transferred the management of the

business to younger men, his sons and son-in-law. It is not alone as a most successful manufacturer that Mr. Cunningham's memory is held in esteem in this city; he was a liberal friend of charitable institutions, a good employer and a good citizen. Mr. Cunningham passed away at his home in this city May 15, 1886. His surviving children are Mrs. Charles H. Wilkin, Mrs. R. K. Dryer, Joseph T. and Charles E. Cunningham.



ROBERT RAY

ROBERT RAY

Robert Ray, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest men in America actively engaged in railroad business, and the last survivor of those residents of this city who assisted in running the Auburn and Rochester railroad nearly fifty years ago, was born in Ramsey, Canada, May 10, 1826. His parents, James and Mary Ann Ray, came to Rochester in 1833. Robert attended No. 10 school until he was sixteen years old and then entered the carriage factory of Kerr & Cunningham, State street, to learn the painter's trade. On May 1, 1846, he obtained employment with the Auburn and Rochester Railroad company and thus began his connection with railroading, in which he has ever since been engaged. His duties at first were to make up passenger and freight trains. This was done with the aid of a horse, which in the intervals of time between making up trains was employed by Mr. Ray to draw the mail to and from the post-office.

The horse did the work of hauling cars in making up trains for two years, after which a locomotive was put in service, business on the railroad having increased to such an extent as to call for the greater power. Mr. Ray next had charge of the car-cleaning crew. In 1858 the late Webster Wagner started his sleeping cars and Mr. Ray added the care of them at this station to his other duties. This continued until 1885, when the palace car business became so important that at President Wagner's request Mr. Ray began to give all his attention to the care of the palace car business. In this capacity, as in all previous ones, he had the entire

confidence of his employers and has been on terms of intimacy with about all the men of prominence who have been connected with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and its predecessors during the last half-century. He numbers his friends among prominent citizens all over the country, and a majority of the older residents of this section still come to him for information when they undertake any extended trip by rail. When he began railroad life the strap-rail was in use on the line and the first depot was standing between Mill street and the river. He has, therefore, had the remarkable experience of seeing the erection of, and working in, the three depots that have been constructed in this city on "America's greatest railroad." Mr. Ray has been twice married. His children by his first wife are Mrs. John H. Carr of Watertown, New York, and W. F. Ray of Buffalo. He was married in 1877 to Willmina Hendricks, his present wife, whose children are Webster Wagner Ray, and Robert H. Ray, deceased. The family residence is at 266 Central avenue.

VITAL RÈCHE

The demise of Vital Rèche which occurred at the family residence, 31 Howell street, the twenty-fifth of April, 1894, was a notable event in the history of the city. For fifty-eight years his fine, manly form was familiar to the inhabitants. On the day of his disease he was exactly ninety-nine years, six months and one day old; the oldest citizen of Rochester and probably the oldest man in Western New York. Mr. Rèche was a French-Canadian, the son of Antoine Rèche and Marie Grandbois. He was born at Nicolet, Canada, October 24, 1794, and was the descendant of a distinguished family. About 1645 fifteen families of the most prominent sons of France came to Quebec. One of these colonists, Dr. Louis Pinard, a distinguished surgeon in the French army, married Mlle. Ursule Pepin, of a good old family. Of four sons born to them two settled at Nicolet and registered under the names of Pinard and De Beauchemin, the latter being a family name. Of the other two sons one took the name of Rèche, from an uncle on the father's side; the other that of Florent De La Clair, from an uncle on the mother's side. Thus the Pinards, De Beauchemins, Rèches and De Le Clairs are all one family. Young Rèche attended the school founded at Nicolet in 1801, by Rev. Charles Brassard, and while there was a fellow-student of Mgr. Provencher, well remembered by French-Canadians. After graduating from the college of Nicolet, where he spent five years, he went to Quebec to study architecture. About 1815 he left for St. Marie, in the county of Beauce, where he became well known as an architect. Meanwhile he was married at Montreal the fifteenth of November, 1820, to Mlle. Helene F. Hantz, a native of Porrentruy, Switzerland. While in Canada he received his commission twice as an ensign and later as a lieutenant. Passing through Portland, Maine, where he had some thought of locating, he came to Rochester in 1836, where with the exception of three years spent in California, he passed the last fifty-eight years of his life. During the rebellion of 1837-8, he acted as a patriot towards his oppressed countrymen; and his oldest boy, L. M. Rèche, then scarcely fourteen, was often entrusted by Wm. Lyon MacKenzie with secret papers to convey to and from Canada, successfully escaping detection. From 1836 to 1845 he engaged in the grocery business on the site where Carroll, Beadle & Mudge are now located; from 1845 to 1854 he resumed his profession as an architect, when he left for California, where he remained for three years, gold hunting and designing. After his return from California he established himself in business as a coal dealer until 1882, when he retired. Mr. Rèche had issue—four sons and four daughters, six of whom survive, two sons having pre-deceased their father. The Misses Flora, Theresa, Eugenie and Helen Rèche live at the family residence; the two surviving sons in California; Vital C. Rèche at Fall Brook, California, and Antoine C. Rèche at Rèche, California. Besides these the family counts nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The longevity of the Rèche family, particularly on the male side, has been remarkable; Mr. Rèche's grandmother lived to be 104; Amabel Rèche, one of his uncles, died at 100; Joseph, another uncle was over 100; one of his brothers who died about five years ago, lived to be ninety-nine years and nine months, and several cousins reached a ripe old age. One cousin, Philip Rèche, who died in Maryland in 1893, was on the committee which welcomed La Fayette to Baltimore in 1825. The family is in possession of a unique legacy, namely, a mass of correspondence from men of eminence in connection with the French government whom Mr. Rèche met at Rochester, going with them



VITAL RÈCHE

to Niagara Falls on their way to the centennial fête at Yorktown, the celebration of the siege and capture of which is so closely connected with the name and fame of LaFayette. The collection consists of numerous letters from Col. De Pury, the Marquis of Rochambeau and other descendants of the family of La Fayette, also cards, photographs, wedding and birthday announcements, and from Gen. Boulanger and others of the nobility of France, by whom Mr. Rèche and his daughters were royally entertained while abroad in 1883. Among those whom Mr. Rèche met at the Yorktown fête was Col. Lichtenstein, the representative on that occasion of President Grevy, who subsequently sent Mr. Rèche his photograph, a high favor according to French etiquette. Mr. Rèche was the principal founder of the French Catholic church in this city and a member of St. Mary's church for twenty-six years.



ALONZO G. WHITCOMB

ALONZO G. WHITCOMB

It is now fourteen years since Alonzo G. Whitcomb departed this life, but his services to the community were of such lasting value and his personality was so marked that all his wide circle of acquaintances will recognize the propriety of placing his name among those of the prominent men who have contributed to the rise and progress of Rochester. Alonzo G. Whitcomb was born in Pittsford, New York, June 24, 1824. His early life was passed in the country and while still a young man, he began the business in which he subsequently acquired fortune and that reputation which until this day attaches to the famous hotel which he established in this city and which still bears his name, the Whitcomb House. Mr. Whitcomb had experience as a hotel man in Parma, Clarkson and Brockport before he came to Rochester and entered a career which made him the most prominent hotel landlord of this city. His first hotel in Rochester was the Exchange, which stood at 80 to 84 on West Main street. He next became owner of the National, which stood on the Northeast corner of Main and Fitzhugh streets; he conducted the National for nine years. In 1872 he built the Whitcomb House and was

conducting it up to the time of his death. Mr. Whitcomb was a supervisor for one term and served three terms in the Common Council. He was an ardent admirer of horses and was one of the organizers of the Rochester Driving Park association. His interest in agriculture was demonstrated by his election as president of the Western New York Agriculture society, an office of which he was the incumbent for several years and which he held at the time of his decease. He was also a member of the Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Whitcomb was married on February 13, 1844, to Miss Tursey S. Tillotson, of Parma, New York, who survives him. He died in Rochester December 13, 1880.

JOHN CORNWALL

The late John Cornwall, who for many years was one of Rochester's best known business men, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 8, 1823. He was the eldest of three children born to Amos and Elizabeth Cornwall, and received his early education in the common schools of Baltimore. His parents moved to Rochester in 1840 and his first business in this city was the management, with his brother-in-law, of the saw-mill which was situated at



JOHN CORNWALL

the upper falls on the west side of the river. He next went with his father in the shoe business at 22 Buffalo street, and later changed it to a hat and fur store. Following that he began business on his own account at No. 1 in the Eagle hotel, and then became a partner with his father at 12 Buffalo street, where he remained until 1863, when he moved to Pittsburg with his family, where he engaged in the oil business. From Pittsburg Mr. Cornwall moved to New York and six years later came back to Rochester, bought the Crystal Palace block and made this city his home until the close of his life on January 8, 1888. Mr. Cornwall was married in 1846 to Miss Margaret Van Schuyver, who was born in 1825 on the northeast corner of Court and Clinton streets in a house still standing, and who, with her children, John B. Cornwall and Mrs. Alice E. Burton, survives her husband. Mr. Cornwall was a member of the Veteran Union Grays and was a thirty-second-degree Mason.

GEORGE F. ROTH

City Assessor George F. Roth is one of those fortunate men who are exceptions to the rule that natives of a city are not usually honored as much in the place of their birth as elsewhere. His fellow-citizens among whom he was born have not overlooked Mr. Roth's qualifications for public trust, and when the last vacancy occurred in the board of city assessors his name was no sooner proposed for the office than it was recognized as that of one eminently qualified for the position and who had not sought for it. He was the unanimous choice of his party. Mr. Roth was born in Rochester September 7, 1856. His parents were Frederick and Frederica Roth. His education was obtained in this city, where his business interests are centered, he being a director of the Rochester Carting company, a corporation doing the most extensive business of its character in this city. Mr. Roth was married in 1889 and resides at 209 Mt. Hope avenue. He is a member of the Monroe club, the Rochester club, the Whist club, and the Rod and Gun club, the Masonic order, the Elks, and the Chamber of Commerce.



GEORGE F. ROTH



FRANK W. EMBRY

FRANK W. EMBRY

Frank W. Embry was born in Victor, New York, April 16, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and at Eastman's Commercial college at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1864. On May 7, 1878, he married Florence L. Ellis of Weedsport, New York. Mr. Embry's father, Thomas, was born at Arlington, Vermont, November 28, 1804, and came to this State when fifteen years old, locating in Avon, and afterward in Victor, where he became a prominent merchant. In the year 1835 he built the stone store recently destroyed by fire. February 12, 1828, he married Sarah Wilcox of that village, who was one of the teachers in the public school. Later on he became a farmer and followed that vocation for twenty-eight years. In 1865 he returned to the village and lived a retired life. He died November 5, 1890, and on February 22, 1886, his wife died. On December 14, 1864, Mr. F.W. Embry entered the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, at Syracuse, as a clerk in the freight house. He came to Rochester, August 25, 1867, and was employed at the Rochester station in the same capacity until December 31, 1873. He then resigned to accept the agency of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation company, which position he held until June 13, 1877, when he was made freight agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, succeeding the late W. H. Cummings, which position he holds at the present time—1894. At the time the New York Central leased the West Shore railroad Mr. Embry was made agent of that road, and still holds that position. Mr. Embry is a member of Point Look Out club; Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, F. & A. M.; Monroe Commandery, Knights



A. P. LITTLE

Templar, No. 12; Rochester Consistory of Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Reform club of New York city. He is a member of Christ church parish. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. P. LITTLE

The towns about Rochester have contributed to its population some of its most successful business men. Adelbert Pierson Little, who discovered the necessity for a new trade when the type-writing machine was introduced, and was prompt to supply the want, was born in Riga, New York, October 13, 1848, of New England parentage. His preparatory education was had in Genesee Wesleyan seminary, and coming to Rochester in 1867 he was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1872. For twenty-one years following his graduation he was stenographer for the Supreme Court and at the same time studied law, but did not apply for admission to the bar. In 1885 he began the manufacture of type-writer supplies and has found the business so satisfactory that it now engages his whole attention. Mr. Little has never experienced the pangs of disappointed political ambition for he has never allowed himself to desire promotion in that direction. He is a member of several social organizations and has been president of the Rochester Whist club. He was married

February 1, 1877, to Miss Frances A. Munn, who died January 19, 1892. His residence is at 342 West avenue.

THOMAS W. FORD

At the head of the plumbing interest of the city stands the name of Thomas William Ford. Although but twelve years in business in Rochester, Mr. Ford has already executed most satisfactorily some of the largest plumbing contracts for public buildings and large private residences ever carried out in Rochester. He was born in New York city December 25, 1847, and has a blend of Irish and Scotch blood in his veins, his father having been Irish and his mother Scotch. He was educated at a public school in New York city, and was left an orphan at the age of nine. When only fourteen he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh regiment New York volunteers, and learned the meaning of authority and obedience while serving his country in the army for three years. In 1869 he came to Rochester and in 1882 commenced business for himself as a plumber at his present address, 101 West Main street. Among the buildings on which he has done extensive work during the period from 1882 to 1894 are the Ellwanger & Barry building, the P. Cox building, the new Granite building of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr; also the private residences of Wilson Soule and Dr. Ely, both on East avenue. Mr. Ford is a Republican in politics, and was elected supervisor of the Second ward in 1893, and was reelected in 1894 for the Third ward, which, previous to revision of the wards, was the Second. On August 14, 1869, he married Miss E. M. Kinsella of Corning, New York, and has had two sons and two daughters; three children survive, one son having died in infancy; the surviving son is in business with his father and inherits the latter's mechanical ability and business tact. The private residence of the family is at 68 Glasgow street. Mr. Ford is a member of the C. J. Powers post, the Rochester Whist club and the Union club.



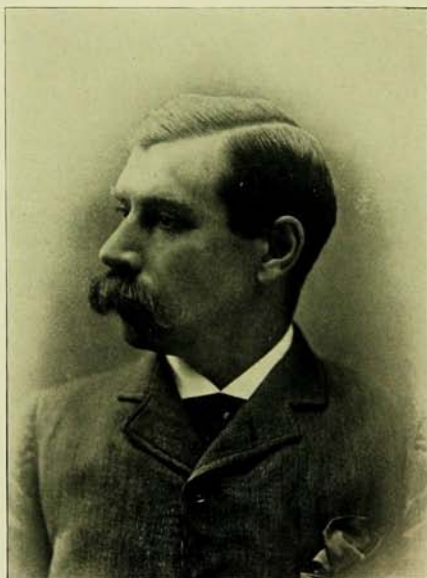
THOMAS W. FORD

C. T. AMSDEN

Christopher T. Amsden was one of the many prominent and early residents of Rochester who brought with them to this city from their New England homes the traditions and ideas which have distinguished the people of that quarter of our country and stamped them with marked individuality. His father, Amory Amsden, was a resident of Pultney, Vermont, where his son was born February 12, 1815. He was educated in West Bloomfield, New York, and in 1835 at the age of twenty came to Rochester. From 1843 to 1854 he was cashier of the City bank and from 1854 to 1860 was a partner in the private banking firm of Bissell & Amsden, who issued fractional currency in denominations of 25 cents and 50 cents that is still redeemed on presentation at the Amsden banking house. Mr. Amsden held to the Democratic faith and was a member of the Board of Education in 1856, City treasurer in 1863, a Commissioner of Mt. Hope cemetery, and in 1873 Secretary of the Water commission which directed the building of the water-works. He was captain of the Rochester City Dragoons and a member of Rochester City Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1840 he married Mary Jane Jenkins, who survives him. His decease took place at his residence in this city in 1877.

FREDERICK A. SHALE

The subject of this sketch was born in this city fifty-one years ago and was reared under the influence of St. Joseph's church, attending the school of the parish during his early boyhood. He later attended the public schools and went directly from them into the active work of life, in which he was eminently successful. He was first employed in the dry-goods house of James H. Nellis on East Main street, where he remained for several years and until he was offered a position with the firm of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Company, with which he remained until the year 1869. In the last named year he became one of the original members of the furniture house of Schantz, Minges, Shale & Company. For more than twenty-five years his life has been devoted to business. One of the Messrs. Schantz died, another retired, and he and Mr. Minges, under the firm name

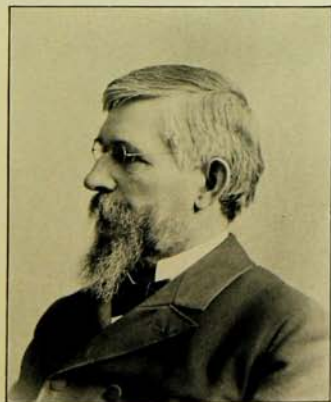


FREDERICK A. SHALE

of Minges & Shale, remained together until July 1, 1893, when Mr. Minges retired; the business was continued under the ownership and management of Mr. Shale until his death, November 23, 1894. Mr. Shale leaves a widow, Louise, the daughter of Henry Beckman, a prominent clothing merchant of Cleveland, Ohio; and two children, Harry, fourteen, and Regina, twelve years of age. His domestic life had been a very happy one, and there are few men in the community to whom the ties of the family were more dear. Mr. Shale was one of the oldest members of Branch No. 12, C. M. B. A.

WILLIAM W. OSGOODBY

One of the men whose inventive faculties have contributed to the distinction of Rochester, and the benefit of all the rest of the world, is William W. Osgoodby, who was born in this city in April, 1834. His original business was printing, but while young he learned stenography and has since improved on the early systems until his method is regarded as one of the best in use. He began the practice of his profession as a stenographer in Michigan, during the Fremont



WILLIAM W. OSGOODBY

campaign in 1856, and his services as a reporter of speeches have been in demand during every presidential contest since that time. For three terms he was official stenographer of the Michigan House of Representatives. In 1859 he returned to New York and was admitted to the bar. In 1862 he was appointed official stenographer for the seventh judicial district of the Supreme Court, and has held that position ever since. He has been president of the New York State Stenographers' association, and is a foreign associate of the Shorthand society of London. As an inventor of improvements in the art of shorthand writing and as an author of books on the subject his fame is world-wide. Seven editions of his Phonetic Shorthand Manual have been published. Mr. Osgoodby has been a resident of his native city for over thirty years.

GEORGE P. DAVIS

George P. Davis was born in this city February 24, 1838, and is the son of Philander Davis, who came to Rochester from Clairmont, New Hampshire, in 1831. He was educated in the Rochester public schools and in the Free Academy. At the age of twenty-one he entered the army with the rank of lieutenant and served under General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. After his honorable discharge, he engaged with his brother Charles A. in the manufacture of dental goods. The partnership continued for five years, when Dr. Maurice Leyden succeeded Charles A. Davis, and the firm name was changed to Davis & Leyden, which it remained until 1887, since which time Mr. Davis has carried on the business alone and has built up one of the largest dental goods



GEORGE P. DAVIS

manufactories in the country, his sales rooms occupying numbers 75, 77, 79 and 81 on East Main street, and an annex over 16 State street; his machine shop, No. 125 North Water street, and manufactory on South Water street employ a large number of hands, who turn out the finest mechanical goods in furniture and stock necessary for a dental outfit. In 1860 Mr. Davis was elected supervisor of the Fourteenth ward, and since then he has served as a member of the Board of Education for ten years, serving as chairman of the board one year. Mr. Davis was for twelve years superintendent of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church Sunday-school. He now resides just over the city line in Brighton. Mr. Davis in 1860 married Miss Lorena M. Ball of Spencerport, who died in 1881. Her children are Mrs. Myron T. Bly, Mrs. Howard Moore, of Brooklyn, Miss Frankie M. Davis, Philander J. Davis, in business with his father, and George C. Davis, at school. In 1891 Mr. Davis married Miss Lillie, daughter of the late I. F. Carter.

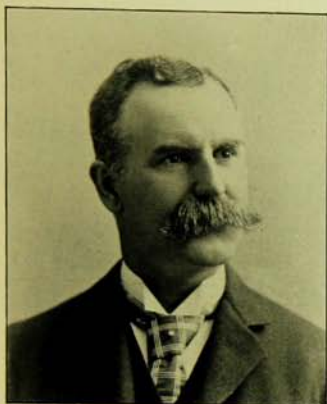


W. A. STACE

W. A. STACE

William A. Stace, one of the best known business men of Rochester, was born in London, England, in 1852, and came to this city with his parents in 1855. His father, W. R. Stace, established himself as a merchant tailor on East Main street, and the subject of this sketch, after passing through the public schools,

in 1870 entered his father's employ and obtained a complete mastery of the trade. Father and son were associated in business until the decease of the former, who died in 1874, at the age of forty-nine. W. A. Stace in 1875 located at 82 State street, where he has carried on high-grade merchant tailoring ever since.



CHARLES W. CROSMAN

Rochester contains no more enthusiastic yachtsman than Mr. Stace, nor is his interest in the sport that alone of a sailor. His skill as an amateur designer and builder of yachts is equal to his love for the water and he has sailed many races on Lake Ontario. Mr. Stace is unmarried and lives with his sister at 5 Emerson street. He is a member of Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; and of the Rochester Whist club and the Rochester Yacht club.

CROSMAN BROTHERS

The name of Crosman has for nearly half a century been known to every place on earth where the fame of the Flower city has spread. Charles F. Crosman, who established the seed business in Rochester in 1840, was born in Wilmington, Vermont, in 1802, and from the age of sixteen years lived for nineteen years with the community of Shakers in Columbia county, New York. In 1840 he came to Rochester and established the wholesale and retail seed business now carried on by his sons, Charles W. and George F. Crosman. In 1843 he married Mary L. Wilson of Fenner, New

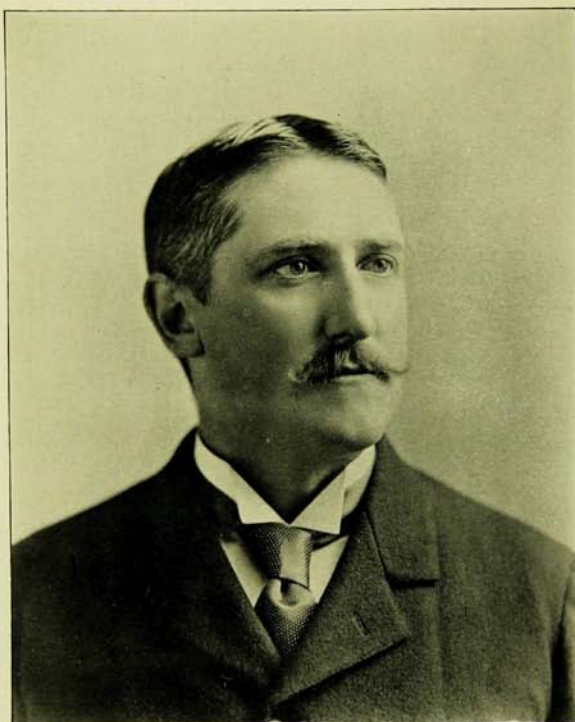
York. When C. F. Crosman died, in 1865, leaving to his minor sons the business which he had established by twenty-five years' work, no one could foresee that in a short time the young men would have fostered their inheritance so successfully that by the time they had reached middle age it would be one of the largest seed houses in the world. But such is nevertheless a fact. His son, Charles Wilson Crosman, was born in Rochester January 13, 1847, and received his education here. On the death of his father, while he was still under age he assumed the management of the business, and the trade now done by Crosman Brothers is the largest in the United States. Mr. Charles W. Crosman was married in 1884 to Josephine, daughter of C. W. Godard of Brooklyn, for many years captain of the Port of New York. He is a life member of the New York State and of the Western New York Agricultural societies, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is prominent in Masonic circles, and president of the American Seedsmen's Protective league. George Frederick Crosman was born in Rochester in 1851 and was educated here. In 1885, on the death of his father, he took hold with his brother to carry on the business, and by untiring efforts succeeded long since in building up one of the most important interests in the city. Their wholesale and retail seed business is one of the largest in America. At their seed house on Monroe avenue two hundred persons are employed and they have dealings with thirty thousand country merchants. In addition to their Rochester interests they have large establishments at Cobourg and Wellington, Ontario, where large quantities of peas are grown for seed that is sent over the world. Mr. George F. Crosman in 1879 married Ella D., only daughter of Ira Todd of Brighton, New York. She died November 4, 1887, leaving two daughters, Clara M. and Beatrice E. Mr. George F. Crosman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity and the Rochester club.



GEORGE F. CROSMAN

FRANK W. HAWLEY

Frank W. Hawley was born November 23, 1857, at Belleville, New York. He received an academic education, having been for some time a student at the Canandaigua academy. Some years ago he removed to Rochester, New York, where he secured a clerkship in the office of one of the leading law firms, and devoted himself assiduously to the mastery of the general principals of law. Mr. Hawley never practiced at the bar, but the legal training which he received has been of great advantage to him in his subsequent career. In order to make his way unaided, he undertook reportorial duties on the staff of one of the Rochester newspapers. In this way his evenings were spent, often until far into the night. The capacity for such labor



FRANK W. HAWLEY

Cataract General Electric company, which will distribute over New York State the electrical energy derived from the Falls of Niagara, for purposes of power, heating and lighting. enormous, and will probably result in a complete revolution in the industrial life of the State. Mr. Hawley necessarily spends much of his time at his office in New York, where he is intimately connected in business with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, being associated with him in many of the latter's great enterprises, and is looked upon as one of his most trusted lieutenants. In a financial way Mr. Hawley has been marvellously successful, but he has won success at a great price, for overwork has resulted in seriously impaired eye-sight. Mr. Hawley's strong taste for rural life leads him to pass all his spare hours at his beautiful country seat at Pittsford Farms, where he finds congenial rest from his labors.

ALEXANDER MCVLEAN

Complimentary in the extreme to the incumbent of the office of county treasurer of Monroe county is the fact that he has been elected to that important trust five times in succession by large majorities. The tax-payers of Monroe county have had such unpleasant experiences in a financial sense, with some former custodians of the county funds, that if they had come to an understanding to

after a few years brought appreciation, and with it responsible posts, in which he revealed executive abilities of the highest order. Mr. Hawley owns the former country place of the late Senator Jarvis Lord, where he maintains a great herd of Jerseys, among which are some of the most famous animals of that breed living. He also has a large number of Shetland ponies, which he imported from the stud of the Marquis of Londonderry. Representatives of his Jerseys and his Shetlands were exhibited at the World's Fair, and were among the prize-winners. Mr. Hawley has been the successful promoter of several important and extensive enterprises. He was the first person to apply electricity to the propulsion of canal boats for commercial purposes. This he accomplished by means of trolleys suspended over the water-way, and supplied with electricity from a central power-station, the movement of the boat being effected by means of a flexible wire attached to an over-running traveller, communicating with the motor attached to the crank shaft. The test was made November, 1893, in presence of Governor Flower and many distinguished guests, and was pronounced completely successful. Mr. Hawley was the promoter, organizer, and is the vice-president of the

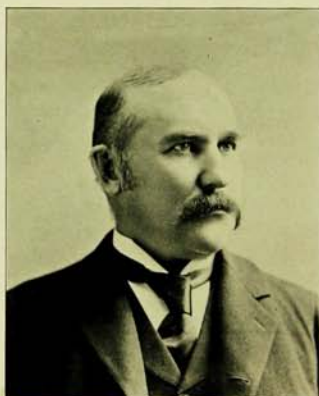


ALEXANDER MCVLEAN

reflect no man hereafter to the office of treasurer, no one could say with truth that they were not justified in adopting that safeguard. But with the recollection of their recent losses, still ranking in their memory, they had no hesitation in cheerfully electing Alexander McVean, county treasurer five times. Such a testimonial to the respect and confidence in which one is held by his friends is rarely tendered and must be very acceptable to the recipient. Alexander McVean was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, March 27, 1834. His ancestry was Scotch. His youthful education began in the public schools, from which he advanced to the old Clover Street seminary in this city, from which, however, he had to withdraw on account of ill health. On returning to the country his health was restored, and he worked on a farm until he reached the age of sixteen, when he came to this city and entered as a clerk in the old Commercial bank, remaining in that institution for many years and finally becoming its paying teller. He resigned that position to form the firm of McVean, Hastings & Company, paper manufacturers at the lower falls in this city. This business occupied his time until 1870 when he withdrew and organized the Sill Stove company, of which he was secretary and treasurer until 1878. On terminating his connection with the latter company, Mr. McVean was nominated by the Republican party of Monroe county for county treasurer, and was elected without a serious contest. As already stated he has had the same experience five times, his last term of office terminating October, 1894. Mr. McVean is a member of the Rochester Whist club and of Lawrence Lodge, F. & A. M. His wife was Miss Frances C. Smith, whose father was a major in the United States army in the Mexican war. They reside at 142 South Fitzhugh street.

HON. JOHN B. HAMILTON

As success is the generally accepted test of a man's ability, County Treasurer John B. Hamilton can present indubitable title to recognition as one of the leading men of Western New York. For nearly twenty-five years he has taken a leading part in the business and political affairs of the community, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his integrity and ability was fittingly shown by his election in 1893 to the responsible position of county treasurer of Monroe county. Mr. Hamilton was born of Scotch parentage at Avon, New York, January 10, 1843. He completed his education at Poughkeepsie and in the city of New York, and afterward spent some time in the West. In 1872 he returned to this State and engaged in the grain and produce business at Rush, continuing the same until his election as treasurer. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1888, and a member of the Advisory council on cereal industry at the World's Fair in 1893. For several years he has been general superintendent of the Western New York fair. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Rochester Whist club and of the Columbia Gun club.



HON. JOHN B. HAMILTON



KENDRICK P. SHEDD

KENDRICK P. SHEDD

Kendrick P. Shedd, prominent in Rochester as a business man, was born at Trumansburg, New York, October 22, 1837. His father, Rev. Philander Shedd, was a Baptist clergyman, whose labors were performed in this quarter of the State, and whose wife was Ruth Ann Earle, a sister of Dr. A. B. Earle. Kendrick's education was received at the public schools, and at Dundee and Warsaw academies. He began his business career as a clerk in a country store, and in 1855 he came to Rochester and entered the employ of Dewey & Monroe, at the time leading wholesale and retail grocers. He remained with that firm for several years, but had cut himself out as a member of the firm of Ingham & Co. when the war broke out, and the firm was dissolved in order to let the junior member go into the army. He joined Captain Lyman, acting

quartermaster, in a clerical capacity at Columbus, Kentucky, serving until the fall of Vicksburg. After that memorable event of the war he came home on leave of absence and did not return, but soon got a position with a paymaster (Major C. W. Wingard) and served until the close of the war. He returned to Rochester in 1866, and in July of that year was married to Miss Emily E. Mudge, at that time principal of public school No. 2. Mr. Shedd again engaged in the grocery trade as a member of the firm of Mack & Shedd. Mr. Mack moved West within a year and Mr. Shedd continued the business with Henry Dean as partner until the latter's death in 1869. From that date until 1892 he carried on the business without a partner. He had always been actively interested in politics, and when he received the Republican nomination for county clerk of Monroe county in 1892 his election was a foregone conclusion; he was reelected in 1894. As county clerk Mr. Shedd introduced important improvements in the management of the office. His ideas will, beyond a doubt, prove of great and permanent value to the community, especially to all who have occasion to consult the records in the county clerk's office. Mr. Shedd is extensively affiliated with Rochester societies, being a member of Genesee Falls lodge, F. & A. M.; Hamilton Chapter Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery; a charter member of Lincoln lodge A. O. U. W.; Knights of Honor; Knights and Ladies of Honor; Columbian Rifle team, and a member of the Rochester Whist club, also holding membership in several insurance companies. Mr. Shedd's family life has been happy; six children have blessed his marriage, and in his pleasant home on Birr terrace he and his wife have every reason to anticipate many years of happiness.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE

George Washington Aldridge, contractor, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, December 28, 1856. He is the eldest son of George W. Aldridge and Virginia De Orsey Aldridge, the former born in Chazy, New York, the latter in Cincinnati, Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch attained a wide reputation as a contractor and builder, and many of the larger and more important structures, both public and private in the city and vicinity, attest his capacity and ability in this line of construction and work. During the period in which he was carrying on these undertakings and enterprises he held the office of alderman and was honored by his fellow citizens with other positions of trust and responsibility. His son, George Washington Aldridge, attended public and private schools, among the latter being the Cary Collegiate seminary, Oakfield, New York, and the De Graff Military Institute of Rochester, in which he finished his studies. Possessed of great energy, a will that enabled him to overcome serious obstacles, coupled with a faculty for concentration of thought, quickness of action, determination to accomplish any settled purpose, he soon mastered his father's business, and on the death of the latter in 1877, he won his way into position among the leading contractors of the city. Many of the private residences, commercial and public buildings, were remodeled or rebuilt under his direction and management. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Executive Board. He was elected four times to the same position in the public service, and on each occasion by a large majority over his competitors for the honors, receiving thereby an endorsement by the people of Rochester that has been surpassed but once in the political history of this city, and an approval of his administration which was as flattering as it was unusual. In March 1894, he was elected mayor of the city by a large majority, and in this office he exhibited the same executive ability already displayed in his recent field of action. In addition to his responsibilities as public official, he has been an active member of the Republican State committee since 1887, a member of the National Fire association; State Fireman's association, the office of vice-president of which he held for two terms; the Exempt Fireman's association of Rochester, the presidency of which he has filled for five years; and in addition to the above associations, he holds a membership in the Rochester club, the Rochester Whist club, Rochester Athletic association, is a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, member of the Rochester Historical society, trustee of the Fireman's Home at Hudson, New York, and member of the new Manhattan club, New York city. He was a leading candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the Saratoga convention in 1894, and although unsuccessful, he came out of the contest with honors, having had among his competitors several of the leading and most popular members of the Republican party of the State. On January 2, 1895, he was honored by Governor Levi P. Morton by nomination as Superintendent of Public Works, and was complimented by the unusual procedure of prompt and instant confirmation. January 22, 1895, he resigned as Mayor of Rochester and assumed the duties of the office to which he had been nominated. As a testimonial of the appreciation in which he was held he was made the guest of a public dinner, in which over one hundred and fifty of his fellow citizens participated, representatives of the judiciary, press, legislature and citizens expressing their high esteem and respect, and in laudatory terms giving generous praise to his qualifications for the position of trust and responsibility with which he had been honored by the Governor.

RICHARD CURRAN

Richard Curran, ex-mayor of Rochester, was born in Ireland, January 13, 1838, and came to this country with his parents in 1850, locating in Seneca Falls. He received his early education at the public schools and Seneca Falls academy, and after leaving school entered the drug business, and studying medicine graduated in 1860. The war of the Rebellion then breaking out, he went to the front and entered the Thirty-third New York infantry as assistant surgeon. After two years' service in this capacity he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York cavalry, where he remained until the close of the war. He was present at nearly all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and after the battle of Antietam he received special mention in general orders for distinguished service during the encounter. He was also present at the surrender of Lee to Grant. While in the army he became the bosom friend of Colonel G. W. Goler, and after the close of the war they decided to come to Rochester and open a drug store under the firm name of Curran & Goler, which partnership has continued up to the present, their establishment being one of the best equipped and conducted pharmacies in Western New York. Dr. Curran has always taken a great interest in municipal affairs and in charitable and social matters, and has accomplished more than his share as a public-spirited citizen. In 1876-7 he served as school commissioner, and also served over two years as park commissioner. In 1891 he was elected to the State Legislature. Before his term of office expired as a legislator his Republican friends insisted on nominating him for mayor of this city. He accepted the nomination and was elected by a large majority, taking his seat April 4, 1892. At present he is president of the Executive Board. In the conduct of public affairs as in the management of his private business and the administration of the many trusts reposed in him, his honesty and integrity have been above question; while in point of ability he stands at the front of the distinguished men who have directed the destinies of the Flower city.



RICHARD CURRAN

WILLIAM W. BARNARD

William W. Barnard, member of the Executive Board, was born in Ogden, Monroe county, August 16, 1848, and obtained his education in the schools of that town and at Lima seminary. Among his country neighbors he was always regarded as a bright, active lad, honest and fearless in the discharge of every trust reposed in him, and a young man who would ultimately make his mark among his fellow men. Soon after leaving Lima seminary Mr. Barnard decided to make the city of Rochester his permanent home. He obtained a position of minor importance in the large ale brewery of Hathaway & Gordon and after eighteen years of service at that establishment, finally became engaged in business for himself. No man in the establishment of Hathaway & Gordon was more highly respected or more thoroughly trusted in everything than was Mr. Barnard. It was while acting as collector for this firm that he began making the acquaintance of business men throughout the city, which acquaintanceship has grown into a friendship lasting and sincere. Fraternal organizations have been and will always be a sort of fad with Mr. Barnard. When the Uniformed Patriarchs were first organized he took an active interest in the infant organization. The love of military drill, coupled with the warm personal friendship for the members of that order, induced him to accept an office, and, step by step, he was advanced until he was finally elected supreme commander, the highest office in the gift of the organization as it is also an Odd Fellow, an honored member of the Masonic brotherhood of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Select Knights. He is a Democrat, and during the last presidential campaign did excellent service as colonel of the Cleveland legion.



WILLIAM W. BARNARD



J. U. SCHROTH

J. U. SCHROTH

J. U. Schroth, member of the Executive Board, was born in this city October 28, 1857. His education was received in public school No. 9, and early in life he learned the trade of machinist with the D. R. Barton Tool company. He was with that company for twelve years, until 1884, when with Frank Kehrig, he went into the hotel business at Charlotte, where he remained for five years, when he became the proprietor of the Hotel Bartholomay on Fitzhugh street. He was in the restaurant business at 97 East Main street until elected to the Executive Board in 1891. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was a member of the school board in 1886 from the Thirteenth ward. He was alderman from that ward in 1888, 1889 and 1890, resigning to accept his present office. He married in 1886 Miss Bertha, daughter of the late Joseph Schuman of this city, and they have three children, one son and two daughters. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Calvin Benevolent society, the Mænnerchor-Liedertafel, and also of the Scottish Rite Masons.

THOMAS J. NEVILLE

Thomas J. Neville was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 30, 1844. In 1852 the family came to Rochester, where they have since resided. The subject of this sketch obtained a limited education in the common schools and this was supplemented by two years' attendance at a private academy. After leaving school he engaged in various occupations, among which was that of teaching in a private school in the village of Medina, Orleans county, New York, for two years, after which, in 1865, he engaged as reporter on the *Rochester Democrat*, a position he held nearly eight years, during the latter part of which period he held the position of city editor. In March, 1873, he resigned his place on the paper and was appointed clerk of the Board of Public Works, a commission appointed by the mayor, under an act of the Legislature, as highway commissioners, having care and maintenance of streets and the projection and completion of all public improvements affecting the streets and avenues of the city. In July, 1873, he was appointed a member of the board to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of the commissioners, in which capacity he acted until May, 1876, when the Board of Public Works was abolished by act of the Legislature. Under this last named act the Executive Board was created, consisting of six members, three elected at large by the people and three appointed by the mayor. Mr. Neville was elected for three years, the longest term under the new law, and at its expiration he was again nominated, but was defeated by a plurality of four votes, in a canvass in which the workmen as well as the Democratic party presented formidable candidates. He was then appointed clerk of the Executive Board, a position he has held under both Republican and Democratic administrations to the present time. Mr. Neville has been identified with the Republican party since he attained his majority, and he has always taken an active part in its proceedings and advocated its principles. During his term of service, approaching a quarter of a century, immense sums of money have been disbursed through his office for public improvements, and during his occupancy of office he has witnessed the doubling of the city's population and many of its greatest and most important improvements. His length of continuous service as an officer connected with our municipal government is not exceeded by any other, except a few members of the police force and the fire department.



THOMAS J. NEVILLE

JOSEPH P. CLEARY

Major Joseph P. Cleary has had an eventful career, and his days of greatest trial were allotted to him when he was young. Born in the historic city of Limerick, Ireland, March 11, 1844, he came to America ten years later. In 1857 he was working for the nursery firm of C. J. Ryan & Company. He made a visit to Chicago, where he engaged with his brother in the nursery business, but remained at that industry only a year. Then from growing trees he found employment with a doctor and worked for him a year. After leaving his medical employer, he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that pursuit until 1860, when he returned to Rochester where he again turned horticulturist and worked for C. J. Mills. In 1861 he was on the farm of E. Stone, attending night school at Hopper's Hill, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and he enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment New York volunteers, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1861. He was in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, and the second Bull Run. He was taken prisoner at Gaines Mills, but was exchanged on August 6, 1862, and joined his regiment. On August 30 he was wounded and again taken prisoner, but on December 12 was exchanged and joined his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. His regiment was mustered out in May, 1863, and on June 29, he reenlisted as orderly-sergeant in the Fourteenth New York Heavy artillery. He was promoted in a short time and as first-lieutenant took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Pegram's Farm, where he was promoted to a captaincy; for gallant conduct at the attack on Fort Steadman he was brevetted major. At the close of the war he was mustered out as major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. On December 1, 1866, he joined the Rochester police force and was successively roundsman, detective, lieutenant, assistant captain, captain and superintendent. He became a member of O'Rourke post, G. A. R. in 1868, and was first commander of E. G. Marshall post. After receiving all the minor honors, Major Cleary was unanimously elected at Syracuse in February, 1892, to be department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State. He has for six years been president of the Western New York Veterans' association and is a member of the Monroe County Union Ex-prisoners of War association. Major Cleary is a member of Valley Lodge, 109 of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows. On September 17, 1873, he married Miss Annie Paterson.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. McDERMOTT

Among the veteran survivors of the war for the Union living in Rochester, Captain John E. McDermott is a familiar figure. A native of the city, where he was born in 1843 of Irish parents, he was educated in the public school and had not attained his majority when Fort Sumter fell. He was a member of the Union Grays before the war. When the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment was organized he enlisted as a private and was in twenty-nine battles. At Gettysburg he was dangerously wounded. He was promoted to a lieutenancy, and when the regiment was mustered out, June 6, 1865, General Drumm urged him to accept a captaincy in the regular army, but private considerations prevented him from following the General's advice. On his return to this city he organized the Ryan zouaves, composed of veterans from the One Hundred and Fortieth. Under his command the company was recognized as the best drilled company of veterans in the Union. As a member of the Rochester police force Captain McDermott had frequent occasions to demonstrate his nerve and capacity for command. On several occasions he ran risks as a police officer equal to those of a soldier in battle. Among the incidents of his life as a police officer that demonstrate his fearlessness in danger, reference need only be made to the Gorham street riot, where loss of life was probably prevented by his action in forming his men in skirmish line and dispersing the mob by the discharge of a volley. For his action on that occasion he received a vote of thanks from the Rochester Common Council and with his men was allowed thirty days' furlough with pay. He had command of the police force engaged at night in preserving the peace during the great strike of the street-car company's employes in April, 1889. One of the acts of personal bravery that illustrate his career was the unaided capture and disarming of a notorious burglar in a saloon on Exchange place, where the lieutenant had to search for the desperado in the dark. His services as a peace officer were long ago recognized by the Rochester police commissioners, who promoted him to a captaincy. Captain McDermott is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been commander of O'Rourke post.

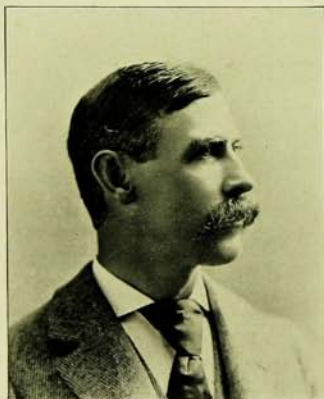
CAPTAIN JOHN A. BAIRD

One of the men to whom the city has been indebted during several years for the efficiency of its police force is Captain John A. Baird, a native of Rochester, where he was born in 1847. Captain Baird's blood is

a union of Scotch and Irish, a combination prolific of pluck and ability. He was educated in public school No. 14, and on leaving that institution began making his way in the world as a miller, in which occupation he was engaged up to the time of his appointment to the Rochester police force. In politics the Captain is a Democrat. He was married May 1, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Ellwood. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having affiliation with Yonnondio Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, and the Monroe Commandery. He is also a member of the Exempt Firemen's association.

MERTON E. LEWIS

Among the young men of Rochester who have given liberally of their time to serve the public in office Merton E. Lewis is conspicuous. He was born in Webster, Monroe county, December 10, 1861, and must have inherited Republican tendencies, for, after attending the Union school at Webster and passing his youth on a farm, he came to Rochester April 2, 1883, read law and was admitted to the bar, and at an early day took an active interest in political affairs; not, however, neglecting his law business, which he has carried on for seven years at 37 Elwood building. Mr. Lewis has four times been elected alderman of the Eighteenth ward, and has been one of the most active members of that body, of which he was president. He was also elected as a delegate to the constitutional convention. On January 2, 1886, Mr. Lewis was married to Adaline Louise Moody. With his wife and their two children Mr. Lewis resides at 837 East Main street. He is a member of the Rochester Whist club, the State Bar association and the Rochester Bar association. By virtue of his office as chairman of the Common Council Mr. Lewis assumed the duties of mayor upon the resignation of Mr. Aldridge, on January 22, 1895.



JOHN J. HEVERON

worked for years at his trade as a stone mason, but for fourteen years was a building contractor. He took an interest in political affairs from an early day as a member of the Republican party and was appointed street superintendent by Mayor Aldridge April 1, 1894. He was married in 1878 to Miss Ellen Donovan and resides at 32 Emmett street.

JOHN J. HEVERON

As a contractor and public official John J. Heveron has contributed so much to the progress of Rochester that he is entitled to a prominence in its annals that must be denied to many older residents. He is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1849 of Irish parents. He passed his boyhood in England and came to Rochester in 1868. He



CHARLES R. BARNES

CHARLES R. BARNES

Charles R. Barnes was born in this city in 1853. At an early age he was appointed operator at the New York Central and Hudson River railroad station in the village of Spencerport, at which place he acquired rudimentary knowledge of telegraphy. His desire to acquire accurate knowledge and information and render himself proficient in his calling, lead him to study the subject of electricity as much as opportunity permitted; and, when he was appointed superintendent of the fire alarm system of the city of Rochester, he at once mastered the difficulties of the position and has conducted the affairs of the office with marked success up to the present time. In the years during which he has held his position he has kept pace with all the advances and improvements in the several branches of electrical science and is regarded an expert in his profession. He has charge and the superintendency of the fire alarm and the police telegraph systems, the superintendency of all the work of the electrical corporations of the city, and the electrical work of the street railroad and minor companies who are employing electricity for any purpose whatsoever affecting the interests of the city government.

CHARLES A. WEBSTER

Few public officials of Rochester or Monroe county are better known than Charles Alvin Webster. As deputy sheriff for a period of twenty years he has met all the people of the city and county, and none of them who is law abiding has any but good words for him. He is a son of the late Alvin Webster and was born in Ogden, New York, August 19, 1844. His father, who died in 1890, was born on the farm where he died. His mother is still living. Charles A. was educated at Lima seminary, and on leaving school returned to his father's farm. He was next elected constable and received appointment as deputy sheriff, which office occupied his time for twenty years and until his election, by the board of supervisors, as superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary. In this latter position, of which he is incumbent until 1896, he has proved thoroughly efficient and has introduced improvements in the management of the institution that are of great value to the county. Mr. Webster was married in 1866, to Harriett Doty, of Adams Basin.



GEORGE E. MCGONEGAL

GEORGE E. MCGONEGAL

Few men in Rochester holding public office have escaped partisan criticism as thoroughly as George E. McGonegal, who was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, April 8, 1828. He is the youngest son of the late John and Margery McGonegal of Irondequoit. He removed with his parents from his native place in 1834 to what is now the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, and lived in that town until the year 1871, when he came to the city of Rochester, where he has since resided. He was educated in the district school in Irondequoit and in the old Rochester High school on Lancaster street. Mr. McGonegal was married March 31, 1853, to Louise E. Loder, daughter of Daniel B. and Eliza J. Loder of Rochester, and followed the business of farming until he moved to Rochester in 1871. In the Spring of 1860 he was elected supervisor of the town of Irondequoit on the Republican ticket by over one hundred majority, although at that time the Democratic majority in the town was about one hundred and fifty, and he was reelected supervisor of that town in the Spring of 1861. In the Fall of 1861 he was elected on the Republican ticket member of assembly from the First assembly district of Monroe county, and was reelected in the Fall of 1862. In November, 1870, Mr. McGonegal was elected county superintendent of the poor of Monroe county, and has been reelected to the office every third year since that time. His present term expired December 31, 1894, at which time he had served twenty-four consecutive years in that office. He now resides at No. 44 Avenue A, Vick park, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507.

REV. DR. MAX LANDSBERG

Dr. Max Landsberg was born in Berlin, Prussia, February 26, 1845. When a little over a year old his parents moved to Hildesheim, where his father had been elected Rabbi of the congregation. He received his first instruction in letters from his father, who was his only teacher until his twelfth year, after which he attended the Gymnasium Josephinum at Hildesheim. When seventeen years old he graduated from the Gymnasium and studied philosophy and oriental philology at the Universities of Göttingen, Breslau and Berlin. He was also a student at the Jewish Theological seminary at Breslau. On November 7, 1866, he received the degree of Ph. D. from the university at Halle. From 1867 to 1871 he held a position as teacher at the Teachers' seminary at Hanover and acted as a substitute for his father. Recommended by Dr. Abram Geiger of Berlin he was elected rabbi of the congregation Berith Kodesh, Rochester, New York, in December 1870. He entered upon his position in March, 1871, and has filled it ever since. Since becoming a resident of Rochester Dr. Landsberg has been recognized as one of its most eminent citizens. His learning has given him standing among the scholars of the city; his interest in works of religion and philanthropy has demonstrated his anxiety to uplift mankind, to which purpose the labor of his life is largely devoted.

JACOB GERLING

Any one familiar with Rochester during the last thirty years who should undertake to prepare a sketch of the men who have been prominent during that period in the political and business circles of the city would select among the first of its representative German-American citizens the subject of this sketch. Jacob Gerling was born in Alsace, Germany, April 15, 1840. His early education was received in the public schools of his native land, and in 1853 he came to Rochester, where he continued his studies. His first employment in this country was on a farm, where he worked until 1857, when he engaged in the flour and feed business, in which he is still engaged as a member of the firm of Gerling Brothers, millers, at 5 and 7 North Water street. Mr. Gerling has always been a Democrat, and from 1869 to 1873 represented the Eleventh ward in the Board of Aldermen. From 1875 to 1876 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, and was weigh-master under Governor Tilden in 1874-5. In 1880 he was elected member of the Executive Board for a term of three years, the last two years of which he served as chairman. In 1878 Mr. Gerling was first elected assessor, and in 1889 was reelected to that office. He is a director in the German-American bank, in the Rochester German Insurance company, and in the Bartholomay Brewing company. The societies of which he is a member are: Germania lodge of Masons; Humboldt lodge, I. O. O. F.; Cyrene commandery; Americus lodge, A. O. U. W.; Rochester Mænnerchor and Rochester Liederkranz. He is a member of German Trinity church. Mr. Gerling was married in 1863 to Miss Louisa, daughter of the late George Klein, and has nine children, four sons and five daughters.



C. M. FISK

C. M. FISK

Chauncey M. Fisk is a native of Oswego, of which city his parents were old residents. Mr. Fisk received his education in his native city and then began business life in New York, where he acquired the mastery of the cutter's art, which he has practiced with such success in this city these many years. He saw, while residing in the metropolis, that the Flower city was a promising field for a young man of enterprise who understood the sartorial art in that degree of perfection which distinguishes New York artists. He came to Rochester in 1883, and was for a time manager for J. Morton & Co., whose business he settled up. Mr. Fisk then began business on his own account and rapidly advanced to the front rank

among Rochester's merchant tailors. Mr. Fisk is not less prominent in society circles than in business; he is president of the Epworth league of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and was for five years superintendent of the Mission Sunday-school of that church. He has been elevated to the thirty-second degree in Masonic circles; is a member of the Consistory; of Cyrene commandery; the Mystic Shrine, and is Past Chancellor in Rochester City Lodge, Knights of Pythias; member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rochester Yacht club.

JOSEPH P. OLDFIELD

Joseph P. Oldfield was born in this city on February 27, 1861, and is the third son of John and Margaret Oldfield. He was educated in the common schools of Rochester and in 1878 went to France and remained for two years in Paris, learning the mysteries of the ladies' tailoring business from the leaders of the trade. On his return from the center of the world of trade and fashion, Mr. Oldfield began the business in this city, and was at once recognized by American ladies as one of the leading modistes of this part of the country. During the ten years he was engaged as a ladies' tailor he made annual visits to Paris and kept informed of the progress of ideas in



JOSEPH P. OLDFIELD

the world of fashion. His talent for dressmaking and decorating was a passion with him from childhood, and the superiority of judgment which he has displayed, may be attributed not more to his association with the French masters than to his inherited ability. In 1890 he started in the undertaking business at 191 State street and in that calling has demonstrated his aptitude so unmistakably that his business as funeral director is now one of the largest in the city. Mr. Oldfield is a Democrat, but has never held office. He is a member of Central Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Kislingbury Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and of Rochester Lodge B. P. O. Elks. Mr. Oldfield resides at the Savoy.

CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE

Charles F. Lighthouse is a native of this city, where he was born April 24, 1855. He is one of the younger business men of Rochester 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 Government mail-bags made of leather only. In August, 1893, he was awarded another contract for canvass mail-bags, and at once began the manufacture of them also. His work has met the requirements of the Government in both instances, and he has to-day as a result of his untiring efforts, an extensive manufactory on Court street, near Washington park, which is a pride to the city. An average of twenty-five skilled hands are employed in this establishment and over one thousand 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 perfection 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.



CHARLES F. LIGHTHOUSE

EUGENE T. CURTIS

Eugene T. Curtis, classed among the successful business men of Rochester by all who know him, was born in this city in October, 1844, of American parents. His education was obtained in the Free academy, the University of Rochester and Williams college. He entered the firm of George Gould & Son in 1868, and in 1875, as a member of the firm of Cowles, Curtis & Brady, succeeded the first named firm. Later the firm's name was changed to Cowles, Curtis & Company. In 1880 Mr. Cowles retired and the firm became Curtis & Wheeler. Under that title it is known throughout the United States as the manufacturer of the finest grades of shoes for women. The firm occupies one of the largest shoe manufactories in Rochester and its equipment is unsurpassed by any in the United States. The goods made by the firm are principally Goodyear-welts and hand-turned shoes, and the trade is extended all over the United States. About three hundred skilled hands are employed by the firm and its annual output is something over half a million dollars. Mr. Curtis is one of the principal stockholders of the Union and Advertiser company, a member of the Rochester club, the Rochester Whist club and the Genesee Valley club; he is also ex-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He is married and lives at 95 South Fitzhugh street.

NATHANIEL GILLARD

Nathaniel Gillard has for many years been recognized as one of the Rochester business men best informed on all matters relating to the shoe trade. He is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born June

13, 1846. In 1854 his parents came to Rochester and their son received his education in the public schools of this city. After leaving school he engaged in 1863 with the firm of Churchill & Company, shoe manufacturers, and worked for them and other concerns until 1871. He then became foreman for Cowles, Curtis & Brady. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent for the company and in 1893 was admitted as a member to the firm of Curtis & Wheeler. Mr. Gillard was married in 1873 to Miss Kate Cogswell, and resides at 6 Canfield place. He is a Republican. He is a member of Temple Lodge 412, I. O. O. F., and of Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M.

ARTEMAS H. WHEELER

With an uninterrupted record of forty years in the shoe and leather business, it is needless to say that Artemas H. Wheeler is one of the most experienced manufacturers engaged in that branch of industry in the Flower city. Mr. Wheeler is a native of this State, having been born in Essex county in 1829, of American parents. He was educated in the common schools and at Bennet's Commercial college in New York city. In 1853 he engaged in business at Fort Ann, New York, and from 1865 to 1875 was a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the year 1875 Mr. Wheeler came to live in this city and entered the firm of Cowles, Curtis & Company, shoe manufacturers. On the retirement of Mr. Cowles in 1880, the firm name was changed to its present form, Curtis & Wheeler, and Mr. Wheeler is still a member. His marriage to Mary Norton took place in 1851 and they reside at 207 East avenue.

EDWARD J. SULLIVAN

The subject of this sketch was born in Limerick, Ireland, May 26, 1864, and is a descendant of an ancient and illustrious family who were honored and respected in their native place. His ancestry were popularly designated as the "old stock," and their brave and generous deeds have played a conspicuous part in the fate



EDWARD J. SULLIVAN

and fortunes of the Irish nation. Among them may be mentioned General John Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, who struck one of the first blows against English oppression in this country. Mr. Sullivan was educated in the public schools and a business college, having graduated with distinction, and then engaged in commercial pursuits. He subsequently entered into the commission, insurance, and emigration business, which he conducted with signal success. Denied political equality in his native land and filled with ambition for a larger field for the exercise of his natural talents and ability, he came to this country at an early age, and after having traveled extensively settled down in this city, having resided here for the past ten years, during which time he has taken an active interest in the business, social, and public affairs of the city. Prior to his departure from his native land he was made the honored recipient of a handsome testimonial from his grateful countrymen. He was personally known to almost all the prominent leaders of his race and enjoyed their most implicit confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Sullivan is a Republican and an ardent advocate of that party's principles. He delivered addresses for the party in several states during the presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892 and contributed many forcible and interesting articles to magazines and newspapers on the issues confronting the people during these periods. Mr. Sullivan now occupies the responsible

position of local general agent and manager for the old, reliable and conservative Berkshire Life Insurance company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The company he represents ranks foremost as one of the great institutions of the country, and its officers are men of the highest business and social standing in the Bay State. The local interests of the company and those of the public are carefully guarded in Mr. Sullivan's hands, and he has done much by his prudent and conservative methods to merit the confidence and esteem of

the community. The manager of the company for the States of New York and New Jersey is Mr. George W. English of New York, a gentleman of the highest integrity and deservedly popular in that city. Mr. Sullivan's interests are many and varied and he is financially connected with other enterprises. Notwithstanding his active life he is a deep student and a frequent contributor to the press and magazines, his articles having been extensively read and commented upon. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, several social, fraternal, literary and political organizations, and is prominent in all. Mr. Sullivan is one of the most liberal and tolerant of men in all respects, and there does not exist a more ardent admirer of American institutions. In public, business, and social life he is most genial and affable, and can count his friends by the thousands. He has never held a public office, but has frequently been invited to do so. As a self-made man Mr. Sullivan has already achieved remarkable success, and there can be no doubt that with his talent and industry he will attain greater prominence.

JAMES HALSTED BOUCHER

James Halsted Boucher is a comparatively young man, having been born the fifteenth of April, 1852, and yet nearly ten years ago he attained by dint of quiet perseverance and marked business ability, an influential position as a member of one of the most extensive hardware firms in the city. Mr. Boucher is a native of Williamstown, New Jersey, and is a son of Nelson Boucher and Pollie Halsted Boucher. He was educated at Amenia seminary and the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He came to Rochester in February, 1873, and was entered as a clerk in the old Farmers and Mechanics bank. He continued behind the bank desk for about a year, when in 1874, a better position offering itself, he transferred his services to the office of Hamilton & Mathews, Exchange street. Here his business qualities soon won for him the appreciation of his employers until in 1885 he was made a member of the firm. He married Mrs. Grace F. Elliott in 1893. Mr. Boucher is a member of the Rochester club, the Rochester Whist club, the Western New York Psi Upsilon association, and of Rochester Lodge, F. & A. M. He is also a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce.

DWIGHT J. WOODWORTH

Dwight J. Woodworth, secretary of the Protective Life Association of Rochester, was born in Fenner, Madison county, New York, August 10, 1840, and when five years of age removed to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county. He received his education in the common schools and at Fredonia academy, and when sixteen years old began teaching, which he continued in alternation with study until twenty-one years of age. He afterwards successively engaged in farming, cheese-making, and furniture manufacturing. He built and operated the first cheese-factory established in Western New York. In 1861 he recruited a company of the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, New York State volunteers, but was himself debarred from service on account of physical disability. In 1879 he became deputy grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which capacity he became one of its most successful organizers, establishing in a few months, thirty-five lodges of the order in this State and Connecticut. During the session of 1881 he was deputy clerk of the Assembly at Albany. He assisted in the organization of the Protective Life association and became its first general agent, and a year later was elected director and secretary, which position he has since filled. Mr. Woodworth is a Republican and was a supervisor of Cattaraugus county. He is past master of Arcade Lodge 419, F. & A. M., of Arcade, Wyoming county. He was married to Eliza I. Woodruff, of Yorkshire, New York, and resides at No. 235 Averill avenue. Dr. F. J. Woodworth, of Rochester, is his son.



DWIGHT J. WOODWORTH

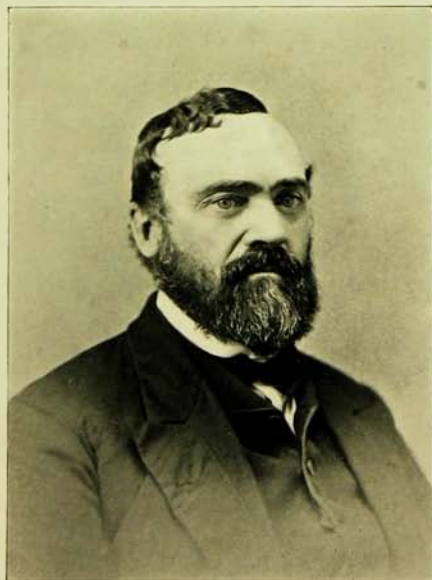
WILLIAM H. CHENEY

William H. Cheney was born in Newport, New Hampshire, March 5, 1807. His parents were William and Tryphena H. Cheney. His father was a merchant, a man of indomitable energy, and principal founder of Sullivan county, New Hampshire. Mr. Cheney was educated at Windsor, Vermont, and commenced his business life as a merchant in his native place. In 1836 he removed to Albany, New York, and engaged in

the iron business. In 1838 he came to Rochester and immediately rented of Dr. Elwood the old Gilbert warehouse which stood at the upper end of the canal bridge on South St. Paul street, at the junction of the feeder with the Erie canal. He put in an engine and boiler and started an iron foundry, in which he cast the first cooking stove made in this part of the country. It was of an old "saddle-bags" pattern gotten up in Philadelphia. He remained there for eight years when he erected a brick building on St. Paul street near Court, removed his furnace and soon commenced his architectural iron works, making fronts, columns, etc. He stayed in this place and continued in active business until 1879, when his health began to fail. Mr. Cheney was one of the builders and owners of the *Genesee Chief*, a propeller which was built at Charlotte for passenger and freight traffic on the lakes. He was also one of the owners of a large blast furnace near Sodus Bay. In politics he was in early life a Whig; afterwards he became a Democrat, and remained so until his death. In 1845 he was elected supervisor of the Third ward. He repeatedly declined to become a candidate for mayor. He was one of the earliest elected trustees of the Rochester Savings bank, and was at one time vice-president. He was for a number of years president of the old Eagle bank. He was the first president of the Humane society, then called the Bergh society, in which he was greatly interested. His ear was always open to the cry of distress from brute as well as human. In 1830 he married Miss Caroline H. Whittelsey of Cornish, New Hampshire, who died in 1872. Their children are William Cheney of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Mrs. C. W. Dodd of this city. In 1845 Mr. Cheney purchased a residence in Livingston park, where he lived until 1880, when in the hope of restoring his failing health he went to Minneapolis, and died there at the house of his son in 1883. His remains were brought to Rochester and interred in Mt. Hope cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM N. EMERSON

The late Senator William N. Emerson was born in Otsego county, New York, September 29, 1821, of parents who were members of the Society of Friends. He received an academic education at Cooperstown academy and at Hamilton, where he was prepared for college. His facility as a debater and his ability as a



HON. WILLIAM N. EMERSON

writer for the press, of which in after years he gave frequent proof while a resident of this city, were evidences of his devotion to study, and demonstrated the fact that his academic life was passed to the best advantage. In fact, although circumstances intervened to prevent Mr. Emerson from taking a full collegiate course, as was his intention, his public speeches and papers were of such a high character as to give rise to the belief that their author had enjoyed the advantages of college training. But it was not alone what he had learned at school that gave a polish to his discussions; he remained a deep reader all his life, and brought to bear on public questions the store of information which by habits as a student and observer he had garnered up. On leaving the academy Mr. Emerson moved to Alleghany county, where his business life began. He remained in Alleghany county until 1857, in which year he came to this city, which was ever after his home. Mr. Emerson invested in real estate and was instrumental in building up various parts of the city. He was originally a Free Soil Democrat and naturally entered the Republican party when it was organized. He was always interested in public affairs and was often selected for public office while he was a young man and before his removal to Rochester. In 1874-5 he was a member of the Common Council in this city and was recognized as a capable and upright public official. In 1875 Mr. Emerson won a decided triumph, as he was elected on

the Republican ticket to represent this district in the State Senate, a place which had been held by the nominees of the Democratic party for six years previous. As a senator Mr. Emerson added to his reputation for probity and ability. Mr. Emerson in 1849 married Sarah, daughter of Judge Willard H. Smith, of

Caledonia, who survives him. In 1888, on account of failing health, Senator Emerson visited Europe, where he remained several years, passing his time in study and travel. On his return to America he went to Florida and while coming from that state to this city was taken with his last illness. He died in Knoxville, Tennessee, June 2, 1891.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR

Joseph O'Connor, editor of *The Post Express*, was born December 17, 1841, at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, New York, and was educated in the common schools of the State. He was prepared for college at the Rochester Free Academy, entered the University of Rochester on a city scholarship and graduated in the class of 1863. He learned a trade after graduation; taught languages in the Free Academy for three years and studied law, but never practiced; he then took up the profession of journalism. Mr. O'Connor has been engaged as editor in Indianapolis, New York, Buffalo and Rochester. He was married to Evangeline M. Johnson of this city.



LOUIS WILEY

LOUIS WILEY

Louis Wiley, manager of the Post Express Printing company, was born at Hornellsville, New York, May 31, 1869, and lived there until 1880, when he removed with his parents to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. At the age of thirteen, while attending school, he began his newspaper career as an attaché of the Mount Sterling *Democrat*, and has almost ever since been identified with that business. He resided for a year in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1886 removed to Rochester and soon after obtained employment as a reporter on the staff of *The Post Express*, a position which he held until June 19, 1893, when he was called to the management.

SAMUEL HAMILTON

Among the business men of Rochester who, during the second quarter of the century were conspicuous for their enterprise, the late Samuel Hamilton was one of the best known. He came to Rochester in 1827, at the age of seventeen, and was associated with Luther Tucker in publishing the *Daily Advertiser*, one of the first newspapers published in Rochester. He afterward engaged in the grocery business on Buffalo street, now Main street. While the city was in its early formative period he was one of the most active dealers in real estate and built several of the central business blocks. He was the builder and first owner and occupant of the imposing pile on Spring street known of late years as the Reynolds house, and in which the Reynolds library is, by the will of its founder, to have its permanent home. Mr. Hamilton was twice married. His second wife was Sarah Carpenter of Lancaster, New York. On account of failing health he withdrew from active business at the age of fifty, and died in this city in January, 1876.

ARTHUR S. HAMILTON

The fact that the city of Rochester is getting on in years becomes impressed on one when some incident makes it apparent that leading business men of the town were born here years after the city was so well established as to have a world-wide reputation. Arthur S. Hamilton was born in Rochester March 13, 1843. In 1866 he engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Love & Hamilton. After the death of Mr. Love, Robert Mathews and James H. Boucher formed a partnership with Mr. Hamilton under the name of Hamilton & Mathews, which still continues. Notwithstanding the heavy draft made on his time by a large and important business Mr. Hamilton has done far more than one man's work in civic, philanthropic and charitable directions. He was one of the incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce; has been for many years a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Rochester City hospital; is and has been since its foundation in 1887, president of the Infants' Summer hospital at Charlotte, and is president of the Genesee Valley Forestry association. Mr. Hamilton was married December, 1864, to Sarah H. Bliss, who died October 6, 1880. On February 22, 1882, he was married to Harriet Ella, daughter of Cyrus F. Paine.

P. EDWARD HAYDEN

The success of the United States Express company is beyond doubt due in no small degree to the policy of its managers in recognizing young men of ability and promoting them to positions of importance for which they prove competent. Their policy in this respect is responsible for the presence as manager for the



P. EDWARD HAYDEN

Rochester office of P. Edward Hayden. Mr. Hayden is a native of Owego, New York, where he was born April 5, 1862. His parents were William and Elizabeth Hayden. He attended the public schools and Academy of the Sacred Heart of Owego, and at the age of seventeen entered the grain elevator and warehouse office of Bartlett & Green, Wall street, New York, with whom he remained six years. He then returned to his native town and entered the Tioga National bank, of which ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt is president. After a year in the bank Mr. Hayden was appointed by President Platt cashier for the United States Express company in this city, and came here in March, 1882. He filled that office so acceptably for five years that at the close of that period he was promoted to the position of agent for the company in Rochester and now holds that office. Mr. Hayden, although he has never held or sought for any political office, has taken a deep interest in politics since he was seventeen years old. He is a Republican and was secretary of several town and county committees in Owego. He also represented Tioga county in the State convention of Republican clubs in 1892. He resides at the Jenkinson and is a member of the Rochester club, the Whist club, Royal Arcanum and Chamber of Commerce.

SETH D. W. CLEVELAND

Few residents of Rochester are better known in the city and throughout the State than the subject of this sketch. S. D. W. Cleveland was born in Camden, New York, in May, 1846. His father was Henry T. Cleveland. He was educated in the public schools of Camden, and in 1871 came to Rochester and engaged for three years as a commercial traveler. He then took charge of Brewster, Gordon & Company's office and was credit man for the firm during nine years. In 1880, as head of the firm of Cleveland, Biehler & Brewster, he went into the wholesale tobacco business. In 1887 he started three retail tobacco stores in this city—one in the Reynolds arcade, another in the Powers hotel and a third at No. 226 East Main street. The latter two he still owns. Mr. Cleveland is a Republican, who carried a wide-awake torch for Lincoln in 1864, and helped to organize Company A, Boys in Blue, in 1880. He has been first-lieutenant of the company ever since. When representing the Seventh ward in the Common Council in 1889-90 he was chairman of the finance, electric, additional water supply and East Side sewer committees. Mr. Cleveland was married in 1870 to Frank S. Faust of Buffalo, has one son and resides at 82 Alexander street. He is a member of the Rochester Yacht club, Genesee Canoe club, Whist club, president of the Commercial Traveler's Insurance association of Syracuse, member of the board of managers of the Commercial Traveler's Home Association of America, and chairman of the building and ground committee, member of railroad committee National Commercial Travelers' Association of the United States, and was vice-president of the Commercial Traveler's Accident association of Utica for two years. He is past master of Genesee Falls lodge, 507, F. & A. M.; a member of Hamilton chapter, No. 62; Doric council, No. 19; eminent commander of Monroe commandery, No. 12; a member of Rochester Lodge of Perfection, A. & A. Scottish Rite; Rochester Council Princes of Jerusalem; Rochester chapter of Rose Croix; Rochester Sovereign Grand consistory; past potentate of Damascus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Lalla Rookh, No. 3, M. O. V. P.



SETH D. W. CLEVELAND

E. R.; past master Garfield lodge, A. O. U. W.; member Central lodge, No. 666, I. O. O. F.; member of the Flower City Gentlemen's Driving association; Rochester Rod and Gun club, and Columbia Rifle and Pistol club.

CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., L.L. D.

The life of the late Chester Dewey is one that should be made known to all young men who desire to be of note in their day and transmit an enviable reputation to posterity. He was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, October 25, 1784, and inherited from his father that strength of character and mind which were his to the close of a long life. From his mother he inherited a cheerful temperament, that is well remembered by those who knew him even in his old age. He passed his youth on the farm, attended the common school, and at the age of eighteen entered Williams college, from which he was graduated in 1806. After graduation he studied theology and in 1807 was licensed to preach, but after a few months he received an appointment as tutor in Williams college and thereafter did not occupy a pulpit permanently, although he continued to preach, on invitation, for fifty years. At the age of twenty-six he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Williams college and held that position for seventeen years. In 1827 he resigned the chair at Williams and became principal of the Berkshire Gymnasium or High school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. At the same time he occupied the chair of botany and chemistry in the Medical college in that town. In 1836 Mr. Dewey came to this city on invitation of the trustees of the Rochester High school, to become the principal, and held that position until the destruction of the school-house by fire in 1852. He was then appointed professor of the natural sciences in the University of Rochester and occupied the chair until 1861, when he retired from active duty, at the age of seventy-six. In addition to his constant labor as a teacher Dr. Dewey was an indefatigable writer on science and kindred subjects for the daily press and scientific journals. He was also the author of a *History of the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts*, which was published by the state. In 1810 Dr. Dewey married Sarah Dewey of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, who died in 1823. All of their five children are also dead. In 1825 he married Olivia Hart, daughter of Lemuel Pomeroy of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Dewey expired, of old age, in his eighty-fourth year, on December 15, 1867, at his home in this city. His surviving children are Chester P. Dewey of Brooklyn, Mrs. William H. Perkins and Dr. Charles A. Dewey of this city, and Mrs. Henry Fowler of Buffalo.

DR. CHARLES A. DEWEY

Professor Chester Dewey, principal of Rochester's first High school, professor of the natural sciences in the University of Rochester from its establishment to 1861, and one of the city's first inhabitants devoted to science, occupied such a prominent and honorable place in the esteem of the last generation that it must be a source of satisfaction to those of the present to have his son as one of their fellow-citizens. Dr. Charles A. Dewey was born in this city, his parents being Chester and Olivia Pomeroy Dewey. He was graduated from the University of Rochester, and then engaged in the manufacture of iron in Massachusetts. In 1880 he was graduated from the medical department of Harvard university, and since that year has practiced medicine in Rochester. Dr. Dewey is visiting physician to the Rochester City hospital, a member of the New York State Medical society, the Central New York Medical association, the Monroe County Medical society and the Rochester Pathological society. He is unmarried.

GEORGE W. ARCHER

George W. Archer was born in Rochester, February 8, 1837. His education was obtained in the public schools of the city and was thoroughly practical, thus aiding most materially in preparing him for a successful business career. From 1863 to 1868 he was engaged in manufacturing machinery in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, but from the latter year up to the present period Mr. Archer has been actively identified with the business now conducted under the name of the Archer Manufacturing Company of Rochester, of which he is president. As a gentleman intimately associated with various business enterprises in his native city Mr. Archer is especially prominent. He is treasurer of the Rochester Gas and Electric company; treasurer of the Vulcanite Paving company; vice-president of the Rochester Pullman Sash Balance company, as also a director in each of these several enterprises. He is a director in the Rochester City Railway company and a director of the Merchants' bank of this city. Mr. Archer is president of the Rochester Driving Park association, a prominent member of the Genesee Valley club and the Rochester Whist club, and also a Mason.

He is also president of the Brush Electric Light company. Mr. Archer's interests in real estate matters are extensive, he being one of Rochester's leading tax-payers. From 1882 to 1884 he was a member of the Common Council, representing his ward as alderman. In politics Mr. Archer is a Democrat. Mr. Archer has visited the West Indies and has traveled extensively in this country. He occupies a high position socially, and his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Rochester is deep and abiding. Mr. and Mrs. Archer's charitable benefactions are large.

SETH J. T. BUSH

If any young man in Rochester can show more evidence than Seth J. T. Bush of possessing that versatility of talent which characterizes the progressive young American, his history must be an interesting one. Mr. Bush, who is now manager of the United States Life Insurance company for Western New York, was born February 27, 1869, in Morton, New York, where his father, Charles T. Bush, is largely interested in horticulture. His mother was Rebecca C. Bush. He was educated at the common schools and at the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, Lima, from which he was graduated in 1890. He taught for a year in the seminary, but had to give up that profession on account of ill health. In 1891 he went to Chicago and was engaged as inspector for a year on the State Grange Inspector's staff. Then he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he had charge of the Midland Elevator Company's Union Pacific elevator. In March, 1892, he came to Rochester and bought a quarter interest in the Western New York agency of the United States Life Insurance company. His connection with this company was so satisfactory that in December, 1893, he was appointed associate manager, and in May, 1894, became sole manager. Mr. Bush is a Republican. He was married in April, 1892, to Miss Mattie C. Clark, of Morton, New York, and resides at 44 Gibbs street. His suite of offices is on the fourth floor of the Wilder building.



SETH J. T. BUSH

FRANK C. MANN

The successful establishment of a great insurance business in a city that was already apparently overcrowded by representatives of that interest, marks Frank C. Mann as one destined to attain a front rank among the conspicuous men of enterprise in this State. He has, while still a young man, demonstrated his ability to direct large interests to a successful issue, and it is but reasonable to assume that still greater achievements must be placed to his record. He was born in West Bend, Wisconsin, May 14, 1867, and is the son of Jacob E. and Carrie Mann. His father was an attorney-at-law and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, at Schoharie academy, Gloversville High School and Business college. His first business venture was as an insurance man, in which he was engaged for three years before reaching his majority. He evinced so much ability during that period that in 1890 he was sent to this city by the National Life Insurance company of Vermont to assume the duties of general manager of the company over three-quarters of the territory of this State. His success in that capacity has been so phenomenal that from being one of the lowest the Rochester agency is now third in the list in the value of business done. Mr. Mann is a member of the New York Life Underwriters' association and was a delegate to the fifth annual convention of Life underwriters at Chicago, June 21, 1894. He is an active member of the Young Men's Christian association and of the Whist club. Mr. Mann was married June 11, 1890, to Miss Maud L. Camm, daughter of George E. Camm, of Johnstown, New York. They have one son, Herbert Asa Mann, and reside at 120 Ambrose street.



FRANK C. MANN

MARTIN BEIR

Martin Beir has had abundant experience of the vicissitudes that befall men in a business career. Born in Würtemberg, Germany, July 1822, he received a collegiate education at Stuttgart and entered a mercantile house, where he became head bookkeeper and cashier at the age of nineteen, and retained that position until he started for the United States in 1847. Here he formed a partnership with his brother Ashel, under the firm name of A. Bier & Brother, and did a prosperous business until 1855, when he moved to New York and entered the jobbing trade, where he was financially wrecked. He returned to this city and in 1859 established the Flour City Oil works on Pinnacle avenue. This enterprise was paying well when fortune again frowned on its owner and the works were destroyed by fire, proving a total loss. In 1870 Mr. Beir began his present business of fire insurance and has had no reason to regret his choice. His early training, natural capacity for business and extended experience have enabled him to build up one of the largest insurance agencies in Rochester. As agent for the London, Liverpool and Globe he represents one of the greatest corporations in the world. Mr. Beir in 1852, while on a visit to his father in Germany, married Miss Clara Hirsch. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Eureka club, of Berith Kodesh congregation, district deputy I. O. B. B., and of the Masonic fraternity.



MARTIN BEIR

A. J. REIBLING

A. J. Reibling was born in Germany, May 2, 1845, and was educated in the common schools and at the Marburg university. After leaving the university he sailed for the United States and arrived in this country in October, 1861. He immediately entered the Le Roy Academic institute, where he remained for nearly two



A. J. REIBLING

terms to improve his knowledge of English. On leaving the institute he enlisted in July, 1862, at the age of seventeen, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, New York volunteers, which regiment was afterwards changed, by an order from the war department, to the Eighth New York Heavy artillery, to perform garrison duty at Forts McHenry, Federal Hill and Marshall, in Baltimore, Maryland. This change from infantry to artillery added two companies and required an increase of men, from one thousand to nearly two thousand. General Grant, on the fourth of May, 1864, struck tents and inaugurated his great campaign. The various battles that followed caused such very heavy losses that the reserve forces in the garrisons were called out into the field, and the regiment reached the front just as the battle of the Wilderness was drawing to a close. From this time on to the end of the war the subject of this sketch participated in every battle that followed in which the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac was engaged, chiefly, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna and Cold Harbor, where the gallant Colonel Peter A. Porter and many other officers, with about six hundred of his men, lost their lives. Next followed the movement to and across the James river, the stubborn siege in front of Petersburg, its capture, the movement on Richmond, and the final capture of General Lee and his army on April 9, 1865. Mr.

Reibling enlisted as a private and was promoted to sergeant-major and second-lieutenant. When, at the close of the war, his regiment was discharged, he was transferred to the Fourth New York Heavy artillery and immediately assigned to special duty as assistant ordnance officer for the defense of Washington, and was in charge of the dismantling of fortifications on the south side of the Potomac. On the completion of the work he was honorably discharged from the service in November, 1865. From Washington he went to New York and for a short time occupied a position in a wholesale furnishing house, leaving that city soon after to accept a clerkship in the War department at Washington. Mr. Reibling came to Rochester in 1867 and entered, by previous engagement, into the life insurance business, but after two years' experience in that branch changed to that of fire insurance and has continued in that line ever since, and has by industry, prudence and fair dealing met with success, both as a local and general agent, having held the position of general agent for the State of New York of one of the oldest companies in this country. In 1874 he was commissioned second-lieutenant of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment National Guards State of New York. Mr. Reibling has one son, Howard Percy, who is now associated with him in business. Mr. Reibling is generous hearted, simple in manner and temperate in habits. He is earnest in his religious convictions and was mainly instrumental in the building of the Mount Vernon Avenue Sunday-school, which has since grown into the South Congregational church. Mr. Reibling is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and is financial secretary of the Columbia Banking, Savings and Loan association. He resides in a pleasant home at No. 68 Lorimer street on Jones square.

FRANK DECKER

Rochester is perhaps the home of more men of energy and executive ability than any city of its size in the United States. Business enterprises to which they devote their talents are noted all over the land for their success. Among the representative members of this class Frank Decker is a leader. He was born in



FRANK DECKER

Carbondale, Pennsylvania, March, 5, 1836, and is the son of Joseph N. and Julia Frances Decker. His first paternal ancestor in this country came from Holland and settled in Ulster county, New York, in 1760. His father was one of the first men to mine coal at the headwaters of the Lackawanna river at Carbondale, and was afterward a leading railroad contractor, a business in which the family has been peculiarly successful. Mr. Decker's father and uncle, Nicholas H. Decker, having built several of the most important lines in the United States. The subject of this sketch went to school near Albany and at the Peekskill academy and at Alexandria, where his father was building the Orange and Alexandria railroad. When but fourteen years old he began to assist his father as foreman on the Hudson River railroad, and was identified with railroads and canals up to 1856. He also farmed for some years at Pittsford, New York. He came to Rochester in 1854 and was assisting his father in the construction of the double track on the New York Central railroad to east of Brighton. In 1876 Mr. Decker established the baggage and transfer business and in 1880 he formed the Rochester Baggage and Transfer company. In 1893 this company was merged in the Consolidated Transfer company, of which he has been super-

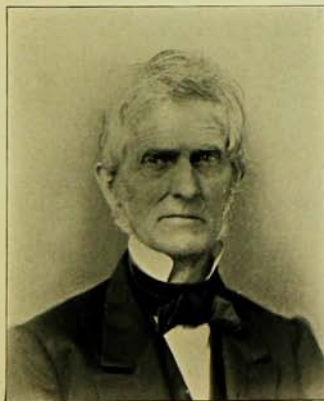
intendent. In June, 1894, Mr. Decker was appointed general manager of the Consolidated Transfer company between Rochester and Albany. To this important responsibility he has brought the energy which has characterized alike his own career and that of his forefathers. Under his direction there is every assurance that the affairs of the company will be managed with success corresponding to that of the great corporation with which the transfer company is associated. Mr. Decker is a Democrat in politics but has never held office. He was married May 1, 1861, to Miss Luzetta M. Stillwell of Morrisville, Madison county, New York, and has three daughters, all of whom are married. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks; Rochester Lodge, No. 42, A. O. U. W.; of Lamberton Legion, and of the Chamber of Commerce. His residence is at No. 77 Monroe avenue.

HORACE HOOKER

One of the early pioneers of Rochester and prominently identified with its business and growth during its first half-century, the late Horace Hooker is fairly entitled to commemoration as one of the founders of the city. He was born July 5, 1794, at Windsor, Connecticut, and was the son of James Hooker, the fifth in descent from Rev. Thomas Hooker, the noted Puritan minister and leader who settled with his flock on the Connecticut river and founded the city of Hartford. He was educated at the Middletown academy, Middletown, Connecticut, and began business life as a clerk in a shipping house; he came to Rochester about 1815 and became largely interested in business enterprises and land on the east side of the river at the Lower falls, then called Carthage, which many thought would be the center of the future city, as it was at the head of river navigation. The locomotive was unknown and the Erie canal existed only in the minds of projectors. Mr. Hooker was one of the promoters of the horse-railway which ran from the aqueduct to his warehouses at the east-side landing on the lower river, being the second railroad to be constructed in the State. He was also largely engaged in milling here and at Ogdensburg. It was to get Mr. Hooker's money that the first murder was committed in this city, when his clerk, Lyman, was shot. The opening of the Erie canal and construction of the Rochester and Auburn railroad decided where the center of the city was to be, while the opening of Buell avenue and the building of a warehouse on the west side impaired the value of his property on the east side and induced him to sell his warehouses and docks and engage in the nursery business, for which he always had a liking and in which he continued until the close of his life, November 3, 1865. His interest in the cultivation of flowers, fruits, etc., was transmitted to his descendants, who have long conducted the Hooker nurseries and those of C. M. Hooker & Sons, and Hooker, Grover & Company. Mr. Hooker, who was a Whig and later a Republican, was not much interested in politics. When the war broke out two of his sons entered the Union army. He was married September 3, 1822, to Helen, daughter of Erastus Wolcott of Windsor, Connecticut, whose ancestors were prominent for generations in that state. Mrs. Hooker died April 4, 1840. At the time of Mr. Hooker's death six of his eight children were living, viz.; Julia W., Henry E., Frances, James W., Charles M. and Horace B. Hooker.



HORACE HOOKER



FREDERICK STARR

FREDERICK STARR

Residents of Rochester who lived here before or during the civil war are the only ones who can appreciate the influence which was exerted on the community by Frederick Starr and men of his character; their lives were a constant struggle against the evil tendencies in public affairs, and an inspiration to all that was noble and good. Mr. Starr was born in Warren, Connecticut, May 1, 1799. His schoolmates included his cousin, Charles G. Finney, the famous evangelist, and Horace Bushnell, the noted preacher. At the age of twenty he went to New York as a clerk in the bookstore of his uncle, and two years later came to this city, where he began the manufacture of furniture, being the pioneer in what has become one of our leading industries, and building up a large business, which he gave up in 1850 to enter upon the manufacture of pianos. He early identified himself with the First Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for thirty years; he also helped to organize the Central church, and was a corporate member of the American board. He was an early and practical friend of the temperance cause, to which he gave freely of both time and money. He held strict views on Sabbath observance and assisted in organizing a Sabbath-keeping line of packets on the canal; also working for the stoppage of mails on Sunday. He took a leading part in all work intended for improve-

ment; was foreman of a fire engine company and became the first exempt fireman; assisted in the organization of the first High school and the Rochester Female seminary; was an original trustee of the City hospital, was an early and ardent advocate of free public schools, and aided in securing Ward's museum to the city. He was among the foremost in the Anti-Masonic party and held pronounced anti-slavery views; was originally a Free Soiler and joined the Republican party on its formation. He was a member of the Legislature for one term and declined reelection in favor of a friend, Hon. Ashley Sampson. He was for years president of the Monroe County Bible society, and was a member of the Auburn convention of 1837, which led to the formation of the new-school branch of the Presbyterian Church; he was president of the Board of Commissioners of Auburn Theological seminary; a trustee of Ingham university at Le Roy, and an advocate of higher education for women. When the Kansas border warfare broke out he allowed his gifted son, Frederick, to settle in the dangerous locality, and when the war for the Union began sent two sons to the army and paid for a substitute for a third, who was at college. Mr. Starr was a forcible speaker and writer and such a believer in the power of the press that he established the *Genesee Evangelist* and published it here for several years. He was a man of unswerving integrity, great force of character, pure-minded, philanthropic, and an enemy of everything low or mean. In 1822 he married Sarah Sackett of Warren, Connecticut, who died in 1827, leaving two sons, neither of whom are living. In 1831 he married Lucy Ann Hills of Lennox, Massachusetts, a sister of the late ex-mayor Isaac Hills, and a lovely, cultured woman whose memory is revered by all who knew her. She survived her husband—who died November 27, 1869—thirteen years, and four of her children are living.

OWEN GAFFNEY

Few residents of Rochester to-day were more intimately connected with the commercial interests of the city in its earlier history than was Mr. Gaffney. He was born in Ireland June 6, 1824, and came to America with his parents when but seven years of age. The family settled in Utica, where the son gained his education. He early evinced a strong aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and when only seventeen years of age was the owner of the most enterprising dry goods house of that city, thus achieving a notable success in the direction of a prospering and increasing business years before he had reached his majority. Possessing a rare business tact, which was coupled with a remarkable gift of foresight, he saw early in his mercantile career the approaching necessity of seeking elsewhere a larger field—one more in keeping with his great energy and business capacity. In those days Rochester and Buffalo were considered as belonging to the far West, and we find Mr. Gaffney at that period naturally investigating the advantages of the points named with a view of locating permanently in one or other of them. Through the advice and kindly encouragement of a friend, the late O. M. Benedict, he made a choice of the former. In 1849 he married Louisa Burke of Utica, a woman with rare mental qualities, with a character of surpassing loveliness and an irresistible personal charm; one whose charity knew no bounds, and whose death, December 1, 1891, caused universal sorrow. Mr. Gaffney never rallied from the grief of his wife's death, and to those who knew their mutual devotedness it was no surprise that he followed her so soon. 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, FitzSimons, Hone & Company. In 1853 he took into partnership with him, under the firm name of Gaffney, Burke & Company, his brother-in-law, the late Charles J. Burke, the late Charles FitzSimons, 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. For more than two score years Owen Gaffney has moved among the people of Rochester, invariably the same kindly, affable, lovable gentleman, always inviting confidence and setting a high example by a life of unbending probity and honorable purpose. In the days when he figured actively in the business life of the city, it was his personal urbanity and unruffled temperament as much as his business ability that commanded for him so liberal a measure of success. His patrons were his friends, and their friendship was of the enduring kind. His life was gentle, and it may be doubted whether he ever knowingly made an enemy. He took a keen interest in affairs, was intensely devoted to the welfare of Rochester and advanced, so far as lay in his power, every cause that enlisted his sympathy. He was an intelligent observer of men and things, and his mind was well stored with solid information. In a remarkable degree his home was the center and shrine of his affection; and his domestic life was exemplary. He left ten children and eleven grandchildren. A fine old christian gentleman left us when Owen Gaffney sank quietly into his eternal sleep.

GEORGE ELLWANGER

One of the most esteemed and prominent citizens of Rochester is Mr. George Ellwanger, who was born December 2, 1816, at Gross-Heppach, in the Remsthal, one of the beautiful valleys that extend in every direction through the Kingdom of Württemberg, in Germany. In accordance with the law and practice in his native country he passed the period of his youth at school. The intervals of study, vacation, etc., he spent with his father and brothers in the vineyards which constituted the family patrimony. After completing his studies he entered a leading horticultural establishment at Stuttgart, where he remained four years, until he had perfected himself in all the arts of horticulture and landscape gardening. He then sought a proper sphere for its profitable use and sailed for this country, arriving in New York in 1835. Pushing westward he first settled at Tiffin, Ohio, but his expectations not being realized he turned his face eastward and came to Rochester in the Spring of that year and entered the horticultural establishment of Reynolds & Bateham. In 1839 he began business for himself, seeing an opening in this then new country for planting fruit and ornamental trees. He bought out the establishment of Reynolds & Bateham and also purchased eight acres of land on Mt. Hope avenue. In 1840 he made the acquaintance of the late Patrick Barry and entered into a partnership under the firm name of Ellwanger & Barry, which continued for fifty years, or until Mr. Barry's death. For a long time Mr. Ellwanger has been identified with the banking interests of the city, being successively director in the Union bank, the Flour City bank, trustee in the Monroe County Savings bank and the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company since their organization. He is still a director of the Flour City bank, of the Monroe County Savings bank, and a trustee of the Eastman company. As a citizen of Rochester Mr. Ellwanger has constantly exercised a helping and elevating influence on its material prosperity and business integrity. He is always prominent in every public enterprise, giving freely of his time and means. In 1846 he married Miss Cornelia Brooks, a daughter of General Brooks of Livingston, one of the pioneers of Western New York. Four sons, three of whom survive, were born of this marriage; they received advantages of education afforded in the best schools of this country and in extended study and travel in Europe.

HON. JOHN F. KINNEY

Judge Kinney was born in Ogden, Monroe county, New York, June 20, 1860, and received his elementary education in the Union school at Spencerport, after which he took a collegiate course at St. Joseph's college, Buffalo. On graduating he began the study of law in the office of William H. Bowman, was graduated from the Albany Law school and admitted to the bar in 1881. He at once entered on active practice, in which his success was so remarkable that when in January, 1890, a vacancy was created in the office of special county judge by the resignation of Judge Werner, Governor Hill's appointment of Mr. Kinney to the position met with general approval. Judge Kinney occupied the county bench so acceptably to the people that in the ensuing election, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for special county judge, he was elected by a majority of seven hundred and ninety-eight, and was the only one on the ticket to escape defeat. As a lawyer he has conducted much important litigation 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. Judge Kinney was married in 1883 to Miss Elizabeth J. Hanlon of Albany and has four children, two sons and two daughters. His residence is 64 Lorimer street.



HON. JOHN F. KINNEY

HON. WILLIAM DEAN SHUART

Hon. William Dean Shuart was born in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, New York, August 11, 1827, received an academic education and attended the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, New York. He read law with D. G. Shuart, George P. Townsend, and Smith & Cornwell at Lyons, New York, and attended the Law school at Ballston Springs, New York; he was admitted to practice in Schenectady in 1850. The following year he began the practice of law in Rochester and continued until January, 1864, when he was appointed city attorney. In July, 1863, he was commissioned as paymaster in the army, with rank of

major. He served until the close and was mustered out November, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning to Rochester he resumed his practice, and in 1867 was nominated and elected surrogate of Monroe county; his inestimable value for surrogate found expression in the fact that he was many times reelected, serving in all sixteen years on the bench. The firm of Shuart & Sutherland was established January 1, 1884, and is now located at 1005-9 Wilder building.

MARTIN W. COOKE

Martin Warren Cooke was born at Whitehall, Washington county, New York, March 2, 1840. His father, William W. Cooke, an extensive lumber dealer, died in 1884. His mother's maiden name was Hearty Clarke, of Vermont. He began his education in the common schools, finishing the local course at Whitehall academy. He then attended Grammar school in Rochester, and at the age of fifteen was admitted to the University of Rochester. In 1860, then entering his twenty-first year, he was graduated with the degree of A. B., *cum laude*. In 1863 he received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*, and in the same year was admitted to the Rochester bar, having pursued his study of law under the late Hon. Henry R. Selden. In 1863 he was admitted to partnership with the late Hon. Sanford E. Church, which continued until 1870, when Lieutenant-Governor Church was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Cooke has argued many important cases in the State and United States courts and in the United States Supreme court. In 1880 he was appointed one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, and has since been reappointed annually by the General Term, and for several years has been chairman of the board. He has been a member of the executive committee of the New York State Bar association for many years. He has held the office of treasurer, and was twice elected president of the association. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He is a close student of art, literature and science; in 1868 he published a book entitled *The Human Mystery in Hamlet*. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the Fall of 1889 he was nominated by the New York Republican convention for the office of State comptroller, but though defeated, his vote greatly exceeded that of the head of his ticket. As a lawyer he is among the leaders in this section of the State. In 1866 he married Miss Augusta W. Buell, daughter of Mortimer Buell, Esq., of Rochester.

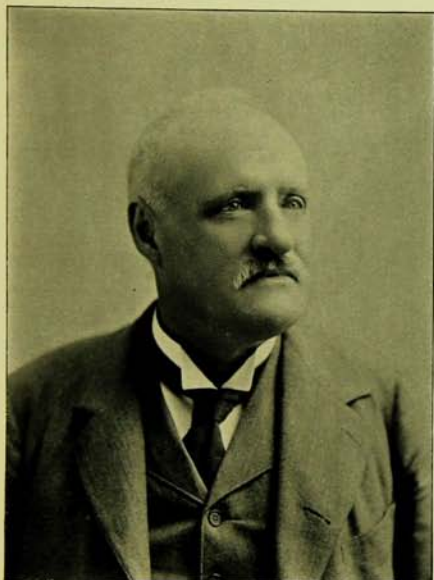
HENRY G. KOBBE

It is doubtful if there is one among the many who knew the late Henry G. Kobbe, who would seriously dissent from the assertion that in his decease the city lost one of its most reputable and respected citizens. His death, March 13, 1892, while he was yet but in the prime of life, was universally regarded by his friends as one of those dispensations to which, while it is futile to rebel, mankind has never become reconciled. Endowed with a genial nature that made friends wherever he went, and possessed of capacity to achieve the highest distinction in his calling, it is not to be wondered that his intimate friends retain a warm regard for his memory and look back regretfully to years in which their intercourse was unbroken. Mr. Kobbe was a native of Altenburg, Saxony, in which ancient and renowned city he was born in 1840. Fifteen years later, in 1855, he determined to try to better his fortunes in the United States. He accordingly left his native land and became one of the millions who gave up Old world associations and turned their faces to the West. St. Louis, Missouri, was the American city in which he first settled, but he did not stay there long, for, hearing of the Flower city, he came East more than twenty-five years ago and engaged in the drug business, at which he prospered to a degree that was an indication of his skill as a pharmacist. Although he gave strict attention to his business, Mr. Kobbe was not so wrapped up in trade as to be uninterested in movements calculated to promote the welfare of people in other directions than through financial success. He was a member of Salem church congregation; of the Pharmacists' association; of the Mannerchor, and was one of the founders of the Monroe club. In 1877 he married Frederica W. Wolff, who survives him.

A. D. PRATT

When, through the development of our illimitable Western empire and the consequent transfer of the wheat-growing center from the valley of the Genesee to the prairies of the Northwest, Rochester's preeminence in the preparation of flour was yielded to a western city, it is a source of satisfaction to all who live here that when Rochester ceased to be the Flour city it became without a rival the Flower city. The fame of Rochester's nursery business has spread over the world, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in every quarter of the globe the flowers and fruits of the earth are fairer and sweeter from having had their

origin in Rochester. Among the men who have by their energy and enterprise, contributed largely to this result Alvah D. Pratt is conspicuous. He was born of American parentage in Auburn, Massachusetts, March 17, 1842, and was educated at Andover in the Bay state. He came to Rochester in 1879 and engaged in the nursery business, with which he has ever since been associated. He mastered it in all its details and has long conducted a profitable wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His wife was Miss Sophie S. Lewis, and their residence is No. 202 Court street.



GEORGE C. POTTS

of the University of Rochester. In early years he was prepared for a business career by education and successive trips to Europe. In 1840 his father, William S. Mackie, established in this city a music house which soon became very prosperous. In after years the son became associated with his father in conducting the enterprise, the firm's name being first Wm. S. Mackie & Son and later on Henry S. Mackie & Company. In March, 1890, the business had grown to such proportions that the house was duly incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital stock, fully paid up, of \$100,000, and the present style adopted, the officers of the company being: H. S. Mackie, president and treasurer; Samuel Levis, vice-president; John J. Haller, secretary. Mr. Mackie, the head of this extensive enterprise, is one of Rochester's most respected citizens. Both in commercial and in social circles he is highly regarded. He is an enthusiastic devotee to art; is an extensive real estate owner; president and director of several land and loan associations; a stockholder in the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, Genesee Fruit company, Electric Light company and other home and foreign companies; he is also a highly valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and on a number of its important committees. He is past eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery Knights Templar; a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree; commodore of the Rochester Yacht club and generally active and interested in the development and prosperity of Rochester. Mr. Mackie married the daughter of the late Colonel William S. Thompson and has a family of three sons and one daughter.

GEORGE C. POTTS

George C. Potts, general northern sales agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in August, 1834, and is a son of George H. Potts, who began mining coal in that place in 1832, and for many years did the largest business as a miner and shipper of coal from Schuylkill county. The latter moved to New York in 1854 as one of the firm of Lewis Audenried & Company, coal merchants. He was also president for ten years of the National Park bank, and died in 1887. He left three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Mr. Potts lost his wife twenty-five years ago, but has two sons and two daughters. He came to Rochester in 1893, and is a member of the Rochester club, the Rochester Whist club and the Genesee Valley club. His business address is 306 Wilder building.

HENRY S. MACKIE

Henry S. Mackie was educated in the public schools of this city, and is a graduate of the Free Academy and



HENRY S. MACKIE

GEORGE RICHARDS

George Richards, secretary and treasurer of the Proctor-Raymond Electric company, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, March 26, 1860. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Rhode Island, and his early training and education were on the lines of New England customs and ideas. After graduating from the New Bedford high-school at the age of eighteen, he entered the office of the city engineer of that city, and for the next six years followed the profession of civil engineering, part of the time as city engineer of New Bedford, and for two years on the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad through New Mexico and Arizona. In 1887 he came to Rochester and was associated with W. W. Osgoodby, official stenographer of the Supreme court. He also held the position of stenographer for George E. Merchant, general manager of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad company, until Mr. Merchant retired from that office. He was also with the Rochester Savings and Loan association for about three years, as cashier and bookkeeper. He was married in 1888 to Miss Sarah L. Jordan, only daughter of the late John A. Jordan of this city, and resides with his wife at 20 Rutger street. In 1892, in company with several other gentlemen of Rochester and Buffalo, he became one of the incorporators of the Proctor-Raymond Electric company of this city, and was chosen its secretary and treasurer. The company is engaged in the manufacture of electric goods used in house and hotel fitting, such as bells, annunciators, push-buttons, buzzers, switches, etc., working under its own patents, and is producing articles of a superior quality. Although commencing business at a time when the prevailing depression in commercial circles was just beginning to be felt, and for that reason having had many unexpected difficulties to overcome, the reception the company's product has met with from the trade and the large increase in its output within the last few months justify the expectations of a rapidly increasing and profitable business.



L. C. LANGIE

L. C. LANGIE

Louis C. Langie, one of Rochester's most prominent merchants, is the son of Anthony and Julia Langie, and was born in this city October 25, 1853. His father, who still at the age of eighty years is a resident of this city, was the contractor who laid the first rail on the first railroad that entered Rochester from the east, the Auburn and Rochester. He was also a contractor on the Genesee Valley railroad, now the branch of the Erie to this city. Mr. Langie

was educated in the public schools and at Eastman's business college. On leaving college he was engaged with the Anthracite Coal association for two years, after which, in 1873, he went into the coal business on his own account and has been so successful that a central office, at East Main street and East avenue, and two yards, are required to carry on his trade. His yard for railroad shipping is at the junction of North street and North avenue, and that for canal business is at the junction of South Clinton and Alexander streets. Mr. Langie has also been largely interested in loan associations ever since they were established in this city. He is a Democrat, but has never been a candidate for office. Mr. Langie was married in 1877 to Miss Josephine Hebing and has four children. The family residence is at 674 East Main street.

CHARLES BRADSHAW

The coal trade of Rochester is one noted for the uniform success which has crowned the efforts of the men who carry it on. This satisfactory reputation must be attributed to their business ability, and when one looks over a list of the prominent dealers he recognizes the fact that they are about as clever and wide-awake a body as are the representatives of any commercial



CHARLES BRADSHAW

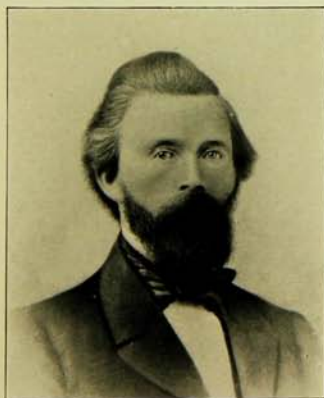
interest in the community. Charles Bradshaw, one of the best known coal dealers in Rochester, is a native of this city, where he was born September 21, 1859. His parents, George and Louise Bradshaw, who are both still residents of this city, were among the early settlers, his father having come here in 1827. The latter, it is of interest to note, was captain of the watch before the organization of the present police force. Mr. Bradshaw was educated at public school No. 14, and in Vosburg's Select school, in which he finished his school days in 1876. His first employment was in a grocery, but he entered on the business of his life when he became bookkeeper for C. H. Babcock in 1876 at the coal office and yard on South Fitzhugh street. He remained in that employment until 1886, when he purchased Mr. Babcock's interest. Since becoming proprietor Mr. Bradshaw has continued to exhibit those qualifications as a business man that were conspicuous when he was a clerk, and his success has been without interruption from the start. He is a member of the Rochester Whist club, Rochester Lodge, 660, F. & A. M.; Monroe Commandery, No. 12; Doric Council, No. 19; Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62; and Occident Lodge, A. O. U. W. Mr. Bradshaw was married June 24, 1891, to Miss Emma Louise Bray, daughter of Rev. Spencer H. Bray of New Haven, Connecticut, and has one son. The family residence is at 24 Harper street.

LEWIS EDELMAN

The superior advantages for improving one's circumstances that are open to all in this country who have the energy to seize them are fairly illustrated by the experience of Lewis Edelman. Born in Germany July 15, 1845, he came to Rochester with his parents in 1851, and as a boy attended the public schools, but at the age of twelve began to learn the art of making his own way in the world and entered a printing office to learn that trade. After mastering its details and working at the case for three years, he gave up that business in 1850 and learned harness making, and in 1868 opened a store for himself at 179 Main street, conducting the business until 1874. He then thought that the coal trade afforded larger opportunities for advancing his fortunes and entered the firm of G. Engert & Company, in which he remained eight years, withdrawing at the end of that period to engage in the same trade solely on his own account. He has now been in the coal trade for twenty years and is one of the largest dealers in Rochester. Mr. Edelman enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens so thoroughly that on three occasions they have chosen him to represent them in the Common Council. He was first elected alderman in 1878, reelected in 1880, and again chosen in 1894. Mr. Edelman was married to Miss Mary A. George in 1873 and resides at 97 Hudson street.



LEWIS EDELMAN

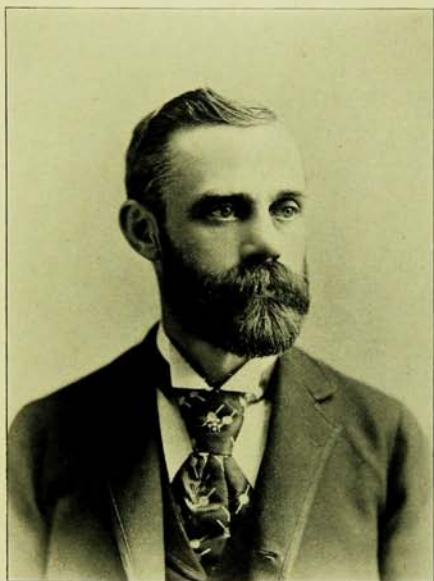


JAMES R. CULROSS

JAMES R. CULROSS

The late James R. Culross, whose name as a manufacturer of crackers is known throughout the State, was born in Pittsburg, New York, in 1821, and was of Scotch descent. While he was still a boy his parents moved to Port Hope, Canada, where he received a high-school education. On leaving school he learned the trade in which he subsequently acquired distinction and independence. In 1844 he married Miss Mary Newman of Prescott, Canada, and moved from Canada to this State. He remained two years in Lockport and in 1846 came to Rochester, where he lived until his decease in 1880.

On arriving in this city he opened a bakery and was successful from the start. For many years the products of his bakery were almost without competition all through this part of the State, and the business now carried on by his widow and two sons, Thomas A. and William J., is still one of the most extensive and prosperous



ARTHUR T. HAGEN

when his interest was bought by Mr. Hagen, who formed a new partnership with F. B. Chapman and Donald M. Cooper. In 1890 they formed the Star Palace Laundry corporation, with a capital of \$150,000. His interest in the laundry business led Mr. Hagen, together with his partner, Mr. Myers, to invent several machines for use in that industry that are now regarded as the best in existence. They are now manufactured by the firm of A. T. Hagen & Company. Mr. Hagen is principal owner of the stock in the firm of F. W. France & Company, successors to the manufacturing business of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr. Mr. Hagen is president of the Laundrymen's National association. In politics he is a Republican, but he is not one of those who see all the good in their own party. His relaxation from business is sought in the manly sport of yachting and he is commodore of the Rochester Yacht club. Mr. Hagen was married in 1878 to Miss Emma Chapman and has one son. His residence is No. 107 East avenue.

PETER MYERS

The late Peter Myers will long be remembered as one of the first men in Rochester to engage in the laundry business and carry it on successfully. He was born of German parents at West Turin, Lewis county, New York, November 10, 1840. His mother, who with her husband was a native of Alsace, died when he was but eight years old. He passed his early years on a farm and attended the public and select school at Boonville. He also took a commercial course in this city, and was a

in the city, the Culross crackers being largely exported. Two stores are maintained, one at 30 and a second at 439 State street. Mr. Culross was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Brick church congregation for thirty years. His surviving children are Thomas A., Henry P., Mrs. Arthur Gibbons, William J., and David.

ARTHUR T. HAGEN

Arthur T. Hagen, one of the most successful manufacturers and business men in Rochester, is the son of Oliver and Sarah Hagen and was born in London, England, August 26, 1852. His education was obtained in the public schools of New York city and Westchester county, and in 1867 he became an apprentice to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine company to learn the machinist trade. In 1871 he came to Rochester and worked a short time for the Wheeler & Wilson agents. He was then employed as a machinist in the mechanical department of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, whose underwear manufactory he subsequently bought. It was during this period that Mr. Hagen first displayed the business qualifications that were afterwards so successfully applied in managing his own business ventures. In 1874 he formed a partnership in the laundry business with Peter Myers, which continued until Mr. Myers' death in 1888,



PETER MYERS

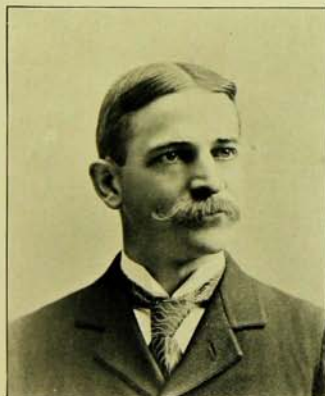
clerk for one year at Rome, after which he passed eight years in Rockland county, and there acquired valuable business experience in several enterprises. Mr. Myers came to Rochester to make it his residence in 1869. He was one of the founders of the Star Steam laundry and contributed largely to the success of that enterprise. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Myers was married September 19, 1876 to Miss Hattie A. Heger, who, with one son, Fred Myers, survives him. Mr. Myers died in this city August 9, 1888.

ALBERT DRINKWATER, V. S.

A friend to the four-footed animals that are universally regarded as man's best friends must be possessed of attributes that entitle him to recognition and honor. Dr. Albert Drinkwater, universally regarded as at the head of the veterinary profession in Rochester, is the son of William and Sarah Drinkwater, and was born in Peel county, Ontario, September 3, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and received his professional education in the Ontario Veterinary college, of Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1874. He practiced for three years in Belleville, Ontario, and came to



ALBERT DRINKWATER, V. S.



GEORGE J. HERZBERGER

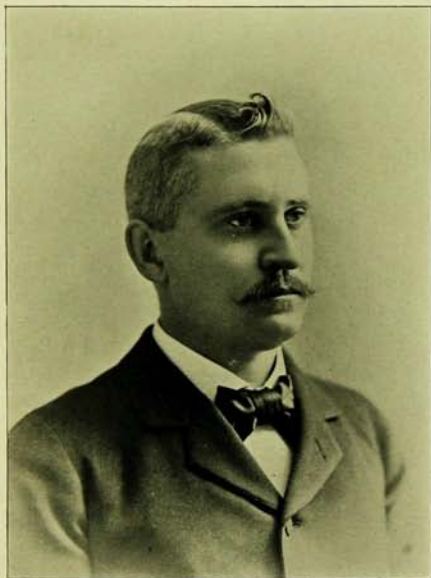
Rochester in 1877, where he quickly built up a large practice among the valuable horses of Rochester and vicinity. Dr. Drinkwater is a member of the Ontario Veterinary Medical society and the New York State Veterinary Medical society. Among the social and fraternal societies of which he is a member are the Rochester Whist club; Valley Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M.; Ionic Chapter; Cyrene Commandery; and the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Drinkwater was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Cheyne, of Peel county, Ontario, and has one son, Dr. Irvin W. Drinkwater, who practices with his father. Their office and infirmary is at Nos. 23 and 25 Euclid street. Dr. Drinkwater resides at 52 Clinton place.

GEORGE J. HERZBERGER

In illustration of the opportunities available in Rochester to young men who are endowed with capacity and good sense to take advantage of their chances, the career of George J. Herzberger affords an instructive example. It will be seen that although he began his business career at the foot of the commercial ladder he has, while still a young man, attained a position of such high standing and influence in the world of business as to be recognized as one of the leaders in the wholesale grocery trade, a branch of commerce that was one of the first to be established here, and in which some of the oldest merchants of the city are engaged. Mr. Herzberger was born in this city of German parents on January 11, 1864. He attended public school No. 12 until he was eleven years old, when he became errand boy for H. Brewster & Company, wholesale grocers. He remained in their employ until April, 1885, when he started in business on St. Paul street on his own account as a jobber in tea, coffee, etc. This he carried on alone for three years, when he took his brother, William C. Herzberger, as a partner, and extended their transactions to a general jobbing and wholesale grocery business. The firm prospered and in six years its trade had grown so large that they had to get larger quarters, and moved to the McKay building on Stone street, which they occupied a little over a year when it was burned down. They then moved to 336-338 East Main street and 7 Belmont park, and had barely settled in their new quarters when William C. Herzberger was compelled to withdraw on account of ill-health, and C. P. Knapp took an interest in the business. Mr. Herzberger is a Republican, but has never held office. He is a member of the Rochester Whist club and of the Rochester club. He was married in 1885 and has one son. The family residence is at 352 Monroe avenue.

EDWARD A. STAHLBRODT

Edward Alexander Stahlbrodt was born in this city December 15, 1860, and is of German parentage. He was educated in the public schools and began work at the age of eleven as a "devil" for the Evening Express Printing company. He worked his way through the various stages of feeder, pressman, job and news compositor, and remained in the company's employ ten years. For two years he was employed on the *Caledonia Advertiser*, and for a time had charge of the Mount Morris *Enterprise* office. In 1884 he began the manufacture of printers' roller-composition at 18 Mill street, and in the following year added a line of printers' supplies, including presses, type, ink, etc. Later he began the manufacture of steam flour-paste, and in 1886 took up the bill-posting business. In 1889 all of his enterprises were consolidated and formed into a stock corporation under the title of the Rochester Bill Posting company, of which he is manager, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stahlbrodt is a member of Yonondio Lodge, No. 163; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62; Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Rochester Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Rochester Lodge, No. 24, B. P. O. Elks; and is now serving his second term as exalted ruler. He was one of the charter members of the Associated Bill Posters' Association of the United States and Canada, and was its president for three years; he is now chairman of the executive committee, and national representative, with offices in New York city. Mr. Stahlbrodt has served two terms as school commissioner of the old Sixth ward. During his second term he was chairman of the building committee of the



EDWARD A. STAHLBRODT

board, and had No. 10 school building erected. He was the Republican nominee for member of assembly in 1891.

W. F. COOK

William Frederick Cook was born in Rochester June 21, 1866. In 1867 his parents moved to Irondequoit, and here he received his first instruction in the district school. In the year 1878 the family returned to Rochester and William continued his studies in the public schools, graduating in the year 1881. His career in railroading was commenced the year following, when he obtained a position as clerk for the Rochester Baggage and Transfer company. From there he went with Lewis & Company, ticket brokers, being placed in charge of the new up-town office at No. 4 East Main street, established by the New York Central and Hudson River railroad under their agency. In 1885 he went to the depot ticket office of the New York Central and remained there four years, until ill-health overtook him and he was obliged to retire. With a year's travel in the East came renewed health, and upon returning he obtained a position in the office of the soliciting freight and passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad. In 1892, on the entrance of this road into Rochester, he was made city ticket agent in the office of District



W. F. COOK

Passenger Agent Robert S. Lewis. September 1, 1894 Mr. Lewis was removed to Buffalo as assistant to the general passenger agent and Mr. Cook was then appointed to the office of passenger and ticket agent, with full charge of the company's passenger interests in this city. Mr. Cook is a prominent member of Rochester Lodge of Elks and of Rochester City Lodge 212, Knights of Pythias. He is also interested in loan associations, being local secretary and treasurer of the Empire, of Syracuse.

B. F. MARTIN

As an example of what a young man of energy and capacity can accomplish by the exercise of industry and foresight the career of Bernard F. Martin may be cited for imitation by all who wish to court the smiles of fortune and render themselves independent. Mr. Martin was born of American and German parents in the town of Gates, New York, January 12, 1852. His father died when he was only two years old and his mother expired a short time after. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester, and on leaving



B. F. MARTIN

school learned the machinist's trade, at which he saved his earnings and was able in 1878 to open the business in which he now holds the first rank in this city. His fortune is due entirely to his own exertions, and while he is still a young man he has the satisfaction of enjoying the results of his thrift. At his central tea and coffee store in the Powers building, No. 22 West Main street, he does the largest business of any in this part of the State, and he also operates as a wholesale grocer. His storehouses are at 72 and 74 Montgomery alley and on Washington street. Mr. Martin's residence, 366 West avenue, is one of the architectural ornaments of that quarter of the city.



JOSEPH G. SHALE

JOSEPH G. SHALE

The high regard in which the late Joseph G. Shale is held by the community where he passed his whole life is the strongest testimony to the excellence of his character. He was born in this city March 30, 1851, of German parents, and his earlier education was obtained at St. Joseph's parochial school; he then attended the public schools until the age of fifteen. On leaving school he obtained

employment as a cash-boy with Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., but was quickly promoted and remained with the firm until 1872, when he entered the employ of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, with whom he was engaged until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Jacob Odenbach and began the hat and fur business at No. 7 State street. They were eminently successful in business, and Mr. Shale remained on State street until 1887, when he formed a partnership with Herman R. Milow, and under the firm name of Shale & Milow carried on an extensive trade at Nos. 78 and 80 East Main street until the time of his death. He was a member of the Monroe club, C. M. B. A., and Knights of St. John. Mr. Shale was married August 13, 1878, to Miss Catherine J. Keehl, who, with one son, survives him. Mr. Shale expired on August 13, 1894.

GEORGE BANTEL, SR.

The name of George Bantel, Sr., has for nearly two score years been a synonym in this community for energy and enterprise. In fact there is no one in this part of the country better known throughout the United States and Canada as a successful dealer in horses. His sale and boarding stables on Lake avenue are among the largest in existence, and the business he has carried on for such an extended period long ago assumed, under his management, proportions that place it among the most important in this city and State. Mr. Bantel

is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was born in August, 1829. In the year 1840 he came to this country and made Brockport his home for two years. He then decided that Rochester was a more suitable place for him to make his fortune and in 1850 he came to this city and engaged in the meat-market business. He branched out into buying cattle for shipment to New York, and from that into the importation of Canadian and Western horses. This branch of commerce proved to be one in which he was peculiarly well qualified to succeed, and in a short time he had established a very profitable business. His enterprises were uniformly successful and he kept on increasing the importance of his trade until in 1891, when he retired from business on account of ill-health. He was then owner of the largest stable in Rochester and one of the largest sale and boarding stables in the State of New York; it had accommodations for one hundred and sixty horses. In 1853 Mr. Bantel married Margaret Pflum and has had eleven children. The family resides at 82 Driving Park avenue. He has always been a Democrat.

JOSEPH BANTEL

Joseph Bantel, the senior member of the firm of George Bantel's Sons, is recognized in the business community as one of the young men who appreciate the importance of attending strictly to the personal supervision of an enterprise in which large capital is engaged and constant vigilance is essential to the highest success. He is a native of Rochester, where he was born in 1855; he was also educated here. In the year 1874 he started in the meat-market business and conducted it for four years, at the close of which period he entered into partnership with his father in the business of importing, selling and boarding horses. When his father retired from business in 1891 he and his brother George took entire control of the establishment and have been increasing the trade in a way that has already added largely to the value of the business to which they succeeded. Mr. Bantel was married in 1882 and has one son. He resides at 280 Lake avenue. He is a Democrat. Although actively engaged in business Mr. Bantel does not neglect to enjoy club life; he is a member of the Gentlemen's Driving association, the Monroe club and the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE BANTEL, JR.

George Bantel, Sr., was so successful in establishing a great business that it was natural his sons should follow the same occupation on arriving at an age that qualified them to assume such responsibility. George Bantel, Jr., was born in Rochester in 1861, and in 1883 became a partner with his father. He must have inherited the paternal aptitude for business, as he has conducted the establishment founded by his father with such profit and so added to its importance that he is now known throughout the country as one of the most competent horse-buyers in America, and is a member of a firm that stands among the highest in the United States. The extent of the firm's trade may be imagined from the dimensions of its premises, which are one hundred and ninety-eight feet front on Lake avenue, one hundred and sixty-five feet deep and usually contain one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty horses. In 1891, with his brother Joseph, he bought his father's interest in the business when the latter decided to retire. He has ever since been increasing the operations carried on under the title of George Bantel's Sons. George Bantel, Jr., is the buyer of the firm and is regarded as one of the shrewdest judges of horse-flesh in the country. His judgment is so highly valued that many of the prominent horse-owners of this section seek his advice before making purchases. His opinion of horses is considered conclusive and no intending purchaser of a horse has ever been known to disregard his advice. He is a member of the Gentlemen's Driving association, the Mænnerchor, the Liederkranz and the Chamber of Commerce. George Bantel, Jr., like his father, is a Democrat, and resides at 82 Driving Park avenue.

GEORGE E. PEER

George E. Peer was born in this city June 17, 1857. His mother was a daughter of Hulda Strong, the first woman who taught school in Rochester. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of '78, and gratified his taste for travel by extended excursions to all quarters of the globe, and made one tour around the world. His fancy for the animal creation is shown in the fact that upon one of his farms he raises the choicest variety of cattle, poultry and pigeons. He was one of the organizers and president of the New York State Poultry society, and is a charter member; secretary and treasurer of the American Columbarian association, and was for years secretary and treasurer of the American Poultry association and secretary of the Rochester Kennel club. His prominence among owners of live stock was recognized by the managers of the Columbian exposition, who appointed him a judge of live stock. For the past twelve

years Mr. Peer has been engaged in the jewelry business in this city, making a specialty of diamonds and fine watches. His place of business is 302-304 Granite building. He is a member of the Delta Psi, Rochester Chamber of Commerce and the Rochester club.

JOHN H. GORDON

John H. Gordon was born on his father's farm in Caledonia, New York, May 1, 1840, and is of Scotch descent. He was educated in the common schools and at Temple Hill academy. At the age of nineteen he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in cattle. Five years later he moved to St. Louis, where he was under contract with the Government to furnish corn for the army. After the war he moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and resumed dealing in cattle. It was then that he became interested in the problem of perfecting the self-binding harvester, on which his brother had been working in this county. Mr. Gordon resided in this city since 1875. He was never married, but resided in a pleasant home at 4 Arnold park. Mr. Gordon owned another splendid residence at 269 West avenue, which he rented. He died February 12, 1895.



JOHN H. GORDON

JOHN C. COOK

John C. Cook was born in Rochester, New York, October 8th, 1857. He 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,



JOHN C. COOK

and on the fourteenth 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; was subsequently appointed assistant manager, which position he held for a number of years, and 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 his untiring efforts to serve the patrons of R. G. Dun & Co. have gained for him an enviable reputation. He was married to Miss 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.

HERMAN ROSENBERG

Germany has been a generous contributor to the roll of business men who have by their ability assisted in establishing the fame of Rochester as a manufacturing center. Herman Rosenberg, of the firm of Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, is one of the best known of this class. Born at Baden, Germany, in 1842, he was educated at the high school of his native city, and at the age of seventeen years left Europe for America and arrived in Rochester in 1860. He entered the clothing house of Greentree & Wile, but soon moved to La Porte, Indiana, and opened a retail clothing store. After a year in the West he returned to Rochester and

became a partner in the firm of Kolb Bros. & Co. He was a partner in the firm for five years, when it was changed to Kolb, Rosenberg & Co., in which he remained eleven years. The firm of Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson employs twelve hundred hands in the manufacture of clothing at the building 184 and 186 North St. Paul street, erected by Mr. H. Rosenberg at an expense of \$100,000. Mr. Rosenberg's wife is a native of Würtemberg, Germany. With their children, four daughters and a son, they reside at 6 Clinton place. He is a member of the Eureka club and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.



WENDELIN MERK

WENDELIN MERK

Wendelin Merk, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest booksellers in Rochester, was born in Epenhofen, Grand Duchy of Baden, October 19, 1829. He attended the public schools and subsequently pursued private studies until he obtained a good education. His first work was in a dry-goods store, where he remained two years. He sailed from Bremen and came to America in September, 1852, arriving in Rochester in October following. He began work on a farm, but learned the tanning trade and followed that business for eight years in Spencerport. In 1861 he came back to Rochester and worked for several years at his trade. In 1865 he began to sell books on the subscription plan. In 1872 he opened a bookstore at 5 North Clinton street, and in 1878 moved to 234 East Main street, at the same time continuing his subscription business, in which he had customers all through Western New York. Mr. Merk started in the book business with a small capital and by his

energy and hard work has succeeded in establishing a very large business. In 1892 he transferred his business to his son, and is now enjoying the rest which he has earned by a life of industry. Mr. Merk married Margaret Hoffman, June 23, 1854, and has four children. When his business was safely established he determined to see the world, and in 1885 made an extensive tour of this country. In 1892 he returned to his native land, and traveled through Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, England and Ireland.

BERNARD O'REILLY

Bernard O'Reilly, whose long residence in this city and universal acquaintance with the people of Rochester make him one of the best known and popular citizens, was born in county Wexford, Ireland, March 7, 1824. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native land, and on coming to this city in 1849 was engaged here in that occupation for five years. He afterward entered into partnership with the late William Hughes and carried on the furniture business for three years on South St. Paul street, opposite the site of the Opera house. They moved from St. Paul street to State street in 1857. Mr. O'Reilly bought his partner's interest soon after moving and discontinued the furniture trade to give his whole attention to undertaking, which business he had conducted very successfully until the Summer of 1894, when he transferred its management to his sons, Miles T. and Bernard, Jr. Mr. O'Reilly made a voyage to Europe in 1894, and after visiting the scenes of his boyhood in Ireland, enjoyed a tour of the principal cities of the continent. September 18, 1853, he married Miss Ellen Murphy, daughter of Valentine Murphy, of county Wexford, Ireland. The family residence is 30 Frank street.



BERNARD O'REILLY

WILLIAM CORNING, JR.

The late William Corning, Jr., whose early death was a decided loss to the business community as well as a sad blow to his immediate relations, was born at the family homestead in the village of Webster, in this county, on September, 7, 1849, and received his preparatory education in the Webster academy. At the



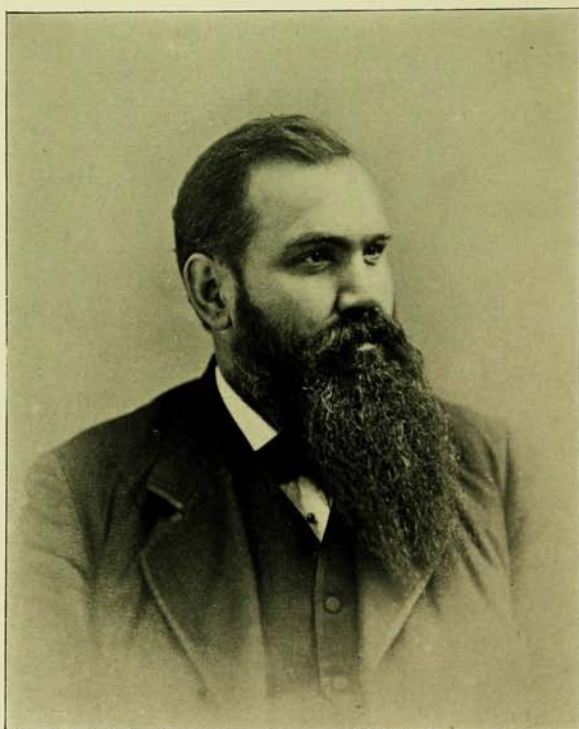
WILLIAM CORNING, JR.

age of fourteen he left the academy and entered Benedict's private school, and subsequently Carpenter's Collegiate institute in this city. At the close of his studies in those excellent institutions he began business life in his father's store in the village of Webster, and shortly afterwards he entered into business relations with the Curtice Brothers' company, he contributing one-third of the original capital of the firm, and his father, the late William Corning, loaning the balance of the capital required. After one year's connection with the Messrs. Curtice Brothers' company, his interest in the firm was transferred to them, and at this time he entered his father's banking office and continued in this position up to the time of his death, with the exception of intervals when he was absent from Rochester. As his health became impaired he sought for its restoration in travel to the sections in this country and in Europe where the climate is favorable to those affected with pulmonary trouble. But the air of neither Europe, Colorado nor California proved efficacious to him, and he returned to his home in this city, where he died November 16, 1885, in his thirty-seventh year.

H. H. BABCOCK

His long residence in the county and prominence in business circles made the late Henry H. Babcock widely known in this quarter of the State, and those who knew him held him in high esteem. Mr. Babcock was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, of Quaker parentage, in 1817, and in 1830 he came with his parents to the town of Rush, Monroe county, where he lived for the succeeding twenty years. In 1850 he moved to the town of Greece, where he was engaged in farming and fruit culture until 1865, when he moved to this city. From 1870 until the close of his life he was engaged in the coal business and was agent of the Anthracite Coal association from 1870 until its dissolution. He became a member of the Brick church congregation in 1856 and continued in that communion all his life. He was a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., from its organization. Mr. Babcock maintained until his last days a love for field sports, to which he was devoted from his youth. While he was a resident of Rush Mr. Babcock married Maria, daughter of Major John Markham. His decease took place at his home in this city September 4, 1893.

THE CORNING HOMESTEAD
WEBSTER VILLAGE, NEW YORK



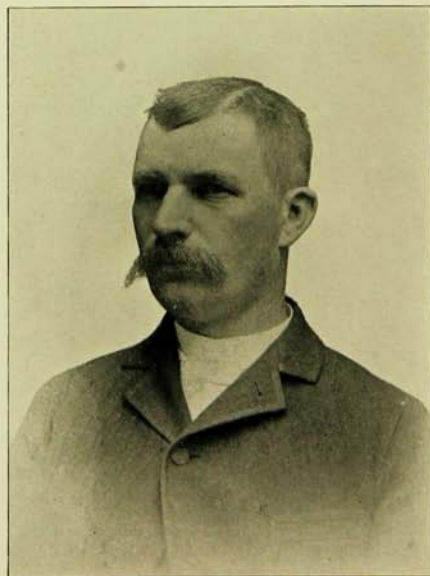
JAMES F. GORDON

JAMES F. GORDON

James Fraser Gordon, to whom the world is indebted for the invention of the machine which reaps and binds grain automatically, was born in Caledonia, New York, in 1842. His father, Colonel Alexander Gordon, was a farmer, and James worked on the land in the Summer and attended school in the Winter until he was a young man. At an early age he manifested unusual interest in mechanism, and at the age of sixteen, having only the tools of a farmer's workshop and a pocket knife, made a printing press which printed a sheet of paper on both sides, a process which at that time was a great advance in the printing art, as newspaper presses then printed the sheet on one side only. Had Mr. Gordon insisted on his claim to having constructed the first perfecting press, the machine made on the farm would, in all probability, have sustained his claim. It was such a good press that the most eminent journalist of America, Horace Greeley, extended his compliments to its inventor. Lack of money prevented him from devoting further time to the printing press and he turned his attention to the invention of a self-binding harvester. Machines had before then been in operation which had superseded the sickle and cut wheat, oats and barley in a way entirely satisfactory, but they had to be followed by a force of men binding the sheaves by a process which had probably been followed since mankind began to cultivate the cereals. James Gordon had himself experienced the laborious work of binding wheat, and with his inventive faculty it was inevitable that he would endeavor to solve the problem of a mechanical binder. He set about the work while on the farm and never gave it up until his self-imposed task was accomplished. In his testimony before the United States court, in a patent case which he brought to protect his rights, he said: "I made my first binder model in 1862 and my first full-sized machine in 1864. In June of that year I filed my caveat. I obtained my first patent for a harvesting and binding machine, May 12, 1868." In July and August, 1868, one of his machines was in operation near this city in a field whose owner ought to mark the spot that witnessed the experiment. From that time until the close of his life Mr. Gordon was identified with the self-binding harvester business, and was interested in forty patents on those machines. The McCormicks of Chicago undertook to use his invention without paying royalty, and as the result of a law suit which followed they paid him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The worry resulting from fourteen law suits which he brought against infringers of his patents weakened a strong constitution and he died of paralysis, July 20, 1886. Mr. Gordon's wife, daughter and son survive him and reside at No. 415 Lake avenue.

HENRY LOEWER

Henry Loewer, one of the energetic and successful business men of Rochester, was born in Hassen, Germany, January 8, 1850, and came to this country with his parents when he was a year old. They located in Detroit and Henry grew up in the City of the Straits. He began making his own way in the world when very young and was selling papers as a newsboy at the age of six. When old enough to begin work in a factory he was apprenticed to learn the last-maker's trade. His education was acquired by his own efforts during the intervals outside of working hours. On coming to this city, in 1870, he worked for two years in the last-manufactory of Thomas Boddy, and then entered the employ of John Duffner, in time becoming foreman of the manufactory. After filling that position for four years he entered into partnership with Messrs. Hughes and Frey and established the Rochester Last, Die and Pattern works, which was organized in 1882. The firm was dissolved five years later and Mr. Loewer formed a partnership with Mr. Frey under the title of the Rochester Last, Die and Pattern works, Loewer & Frey



HENRY LOEWER

proprietors. Their business is at present carried on at 250 Mill street, but it has increased to such proportions that a larger manufactory will soon be opened by the firm at 208 Mill street. Mr. Loewer is a Republican, but has never allowed his party to nominate him for office, although often requested to do so. Mr. Loewer was married on June 25, 1874, to Elizabeth Yauchzi and resides at 31 Gorham street.

GENERAL JOHN A. REYNOLDS

General John A. Reynolds, ex-postmaster of Rochester, New York, was born in New York city, October 4, 1830, and received his early education in the public schools. In 1839 his father, Mr. Alfred Reynolds, removed to Webster, Monroe county, where for the next ten years the family was engaged in farming, young Reynolds continuing the pursuit of his education at the public schools. In 1849 he came to Rochester and with his father was engaged in the grocery business until 1861. At the outbreak of the War he was captain and in command of the Union Greys, having been a member of the company for many years. He tendered the Greys to the Government as an artillery company, but as no more artillery was needed at the time, the tender was declined. In August and September following he recruited a company of one hundred and fifty-six men, which was assigned to Battery L, First New York Light Artillery regiment, Colonel Bailey commanding, and was mustered into service September 17, 1861. In the Spring of 1862 Battery L was attached to General Banks' command in the Shenandoah valley, and rendered efficient and gallant service in the engagements of Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Cedar Mountain, Groveton, Rappahannock Crossing, Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the latter engagement Captain Reynolds was commissioned major and served with the First corps until after the battle of Gettysburg, and was then assigned as chief of artillery to the Twelfth corps, and accompanied the corps to Chattanooga to the relief of General Thomas. General Hooker then appointed him his chief of artillery at the battle of Lookout Mountain. He was with Sherman on his march to Atlanta and to the sea as chief of artillery of the Twentieth corps, after which he was assigned by General Sherman chief of artillery to the Army of Georgia. His services continued through the Carolinas to the surrender of Johnston at Janesboro, and thence to Richmond. Major Reynolds was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign from Atlanta to the sea, and colonel for subsequent service on the field. He was mustered out of service in June, 1865. General Reynolds has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic; he was one of the organizers and charter members of the first post in New York State and was elected commander three times. He was elected commander of the First Veteran brigade at its organization, and again in the following year. He was the organizer and has been since its formation the commander of the George H. Thomas post of this city. In 1884 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the State. For some years he engaged in the shoe trade in Rochester, finally retiring in 1889. General Reynolds was appointed to the office of postmaster in Rochester by President Harrison on March 20, 1890, and held the office with much satisfaction to the people of this city until relieved by his successor, George H. Perkins, June 1, 1894.

HENRY KLEINDIENST

Henry Kleindienst, one of the most competent and efficient public officials who ever held office in Monroe county, was born in Rochester June 27, 1857, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret Kleindienst, old residents of the city. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Free Academy in 1872. He was for two years employed as a clerk at the weigh-lock and was for six years deputy-collector and inspector of the Port of Genesee. In 1883 he was elected school commissioner of the Eleventh ward and served two terms, and in 1886 was elected coroner on the Republican ticket and still holds that office. Mr. Kleindienst was married to Miss Cora A. Meyers of this city and has four children. He has resided at 96 Orchard street over thirty years. The organizations of which he is a member are the Elite club; Koehner Lodge, No. 288, I. O. O. F.; Flower City Lodge, 367, A. O. U. W.; Defiance tent, 221, Order of Maccabees; Minnetonka Tribe, 227, Order of Redmen.



D. W. POWERS



THE POWERS FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS

CIVIL ENGINEERS

EMIL KUICHLING



MIL KUICHLING was born in Germany in 1848. His father, the late Dr. Louis Kuichling, took part in the revolution of that year, but on its early collapse was imprisoned at Strassburg and sentenced to death. By a bold stratagem his escape from prison was effected, whereupon he made his way to the United States and settled in this city. He was followed shortly afterwards by his wife, Marie Von Saeger, the daughter of an officer in the German army, and their two children, a daughter and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Kuichling received his early education in private schools of this city, and graduated from the University of Rochester in 1868. The following year he took a post-graduate course and received the degree of Civil Engineer. In 1870 he entered the Polytechnic school at Karlsruhe, Germany, where he spent three years in the further study of his profession. In the Spring of 1873 he was appointed as an assistant engineer on the Rochester water-works, then in process of construction, which position he held for ten years. The Winter of 1883-4 was spent in Europe in the study of the sanitary conditions, sewerage systems and water supplies of large cities. One of the first results of this study was the design of the pail system, (which is now in operation) at Hemlock lake, for the protection of the city water supply. In the Spring of 1885 Mr. Kuichling was elected member of the Executive Board of this city on the Democratic ticket. After serving for two and a half years he resigned to make the surveys, estimates and plans for the Rochester East Side trunk sewer, which work occupied his time for nearly two years. In 1889 he spent the Summer in Europe, in further study of municipal engineering, especially the various methods of sewage disposal. Immediately after his return he was engaged by the East Jersey Water company as an assistant engineer in the preparation of plans for the large steel conduit for the water supply of the city of Newark, New Jersey. He remained on this work until the Fall of 1890, when the Executive Board appointed him to the office of chief engineer of the Rochester water-works, and to prepare the plans for the new conduit, which is now nearly completed. It should also be stated that after the organization of the New York State Board of Health in 1880, Mr. Kuichling was selected as consulting engineer of that board, and retained the position until 1891 when his duties in connection with the city water-works compelled him to give up all outside engagements. The annual reports of that body for the series of years indicated give ample evidence of his work for the State. Considerable work was also done by him in assisting Clemens Herschel and the late Thomas Evershed in the preparation of their



EMIL KUICHLING

plans for the utilization of the water-power of Niagara. The chief features of these plans were subsequently adopted and carried out by the Cataract Construction company. Mr. Kuichling has been called as an expert engineer in many important litigations, and has also been consulted by the municipal authorities of many cities and towns in this country and Canada, on subjects of water supply and sewerage. He has been for years an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Public Health association, the Rochester Academy of Science, and other scientific and literary organizations. He is also a member of all branches of the Masonic order. In 1879 Mr. Kuichling married Sarah Louise, daughter of the late John S. Caldwell, one of the early residents of Rochester.



JOHN BISGOOD

JOHN BISGOOD

De Witt Clinton is, of course, entitled to the credit of being "Father of the Erie canal," but if the youngster had not been fostered ever since coming into existence by the thought and labor of able engineers it would long since have fallen not only into innocuous desuetude, but would have been a pestilential ditch supporting nothing more valuable than frogs and muskrats. Among the engineers who have devoted their time to the maintenance of the great water-way, John Bisgood, of Rochester, is distinguished for length of service to the State. He was born in Ireland February 19, 1823, educated in Dublin, and commenced civil engineering in 1841. In December, 1848, he came to Rochester and has during the intervening years had more or less to do with the railroads and canals in this quarter of the State, and is now division engineer of the Western

division of the Erie canal. During the War he was a member of the Third New York cavalry, having enlisted in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865. Mr. Bisgood is a Democrat and a bachelor.

J. NELSON TUBBS

Joseph Nelson Tubbs, whose name must be of interest to Rochester and many other cities as long as water flows, was born in Esperance, Schoharie county, New York, September 24, 1832. His parentage on his father's side was of English and on his mother's side of Scotch descent. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Esperance and Albany, and he was graduated from the State Normal college at Albany in October, 1850. He pursued special mathematical studies with George R. Perkins, the author of a series of mathematical text books. Mr. Tubbs began the study of law with John E. Mann, since Justice of the Supreme court of Wisconsin, and with Judges Frazer and Stewart of Johnstown, New York. In consequence of ill-health he abandoned the profession when nearly ready to be admitted to the bar, and in 1854 accepted a position in an engineer corps on the enlargement of the Erie canal at Little Falls. He remained in the service of the State on the Eastern and Western divisions, acting as assistant and resident engineer, until early in 1872. Mr. Tubbs came to Rochester in the Spring of 1860. In May, 1872, he was appointed chief engineer of the Rochester water-works and designed and supervised the construction of the system by which the water of Hemlock lake was first brought to the city. He remained in charge as chief engineer until June, 1890. During a portion of 1872-3 he was also superintendent and engineer in charge of the construction of the Elmira Reformatory. In 1890 he established an office in the Wilder building as consulting engineer. During the years 1890 to 1894 he was personally employed in a great variety of work as an expert engineer; among the important cases in which he was called were the condemnation proceedings instituted by the city of Syracuse, in connection with the construction of its water-



J. NELSON TUBBS

works; condemnation proceedings connected with the construction of the new water-supply conduit for the city of Rochester; the legal contest of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad against the town of York; the town of Genesee against the Board of Supervisors; the case of White against the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad; the mill-power owners of the Oatka creek against the salt manufacturers; and the water-works contractor against the village of East Syracuse. At various times Mr. Tubbs has designed works or acted as consulting engineer or expert for water-works at Rochester, Syracuse, Geneva, Genesee, Medina, Dryden, Albion, Mt. Morris, Lyons, Oneida, Port Jervis and Penn Yan in this State, and in several cities and towns in other states. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Water Works association, the New England Water Works association, of various Masonic societies of the city and of the Whist club. He has held no political offices other than those named, except that of commissioner of the board of health of Rochester. His first vote was cast for the nominees of the Whig party, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been affiliated with it. Mr. Tubbs was married March 5, 1856, to Elithea Mandell Wooster, and has two sons and one daughter, William N., Frank W., and Josie Elithea. His residence is 65 Glasgow street.

ROBERT CARTWRIGHT

Robert Cartwright, civil and mechanical engineer, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on September 2, 1830. His education was obtained in the public schools and in July, 1843, he entered the high school of the City of Brotherly Love. In March, 1847, he was apprenticed to James T. Sutton & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Iron works of Philadelphia, where he remained until he was of age. During his apprenticeship this establishment fitted out some eighteen vessels with their engines and boilers. Here he mastered the art of constructing marine, stationary and blowing engines, and incidentally sugar-mills, blast furnaces, rolling-mills and heavy work of a general character. His ability as a draughtsman gained him an early recognition by his employers, and he became their first draughtsman. He exhibits with pardonable pride drawings of various marine engines built before he was of age. His connection with some thirty-four gas-works in the United States and Canada in the capacity of engineer or contractor, gave him an extended reputation in that line of engineering. His first gas-works was that of the Northern Liberties Gas company, of Philadelphia, built in 1852. The Citizens' Gas company's works of this city was built by him in 1872, as also the modernizing of the Rochester Gas company's plant in 1875. During the construction of the Union Pacific railroad in 1869, as engineer and superintendent, he built the American Bridge works at Chicago, Illinois, where were built the bridges for the Union Pacific railroad and many other bridges for railroad lines in our western states and territories. He also built engines for steamers on the upper lakes and on Cayuga lake. Nor did he confine his labors to works in iron; he was architect of the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in Ithaca, New York, as also of numerous manufactories and dwellings. The water-works at Meadville, Pennsylvania, were constructed on his plans and under his direction. Since April, 1874, he has made Rochester his home while engaged in works in various parts of the country. The monuments to his ability in this city, in addition to those before mentioned, include the plants of the Rochester Power company at the upper falls, and of the Citizens' Light and Power company on Brown's race. This list of important works planned and constructed by Mr. Cartwright, extended though it be, is but a part of the enterprises in which he has been engaged during his busy career. He is the inventor of many devices for which he obtained patents, and of others in general use which he did not patent, and it is worthy of note that some of the children of his brain which he did not protect have proved so valuable that if patents had been obtained for them they would have brought him a large income. One of them is in almost universal use in gas-works. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and also of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



ROBERT CARTWRIGHT

GEORGE W. RAFTER

George W. Rafter was born in Phelps township, Ontario county, New York, December 9, 1851. His maternal great-grandfather settled in Cherry Valley in 1755, and his paternal great-grandfather was a settler in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, in 1770. His grandfather came to Western New York in 1820 and was



GEORGE W. RAFTER

engaged building flour-mills and saw-mills; his father was a manufacturer. Mr. Rafter was educated in Phelps union school, Canandaigua academy and Cornell university. He was principal of Phelps union school in 1872 and 1873. In the latter year he came to Rochester, where he was assistant in the city surveyor's office and teacher of mathematics in Reed's private school. In 1876 he was assistant on the Rochester water-works. In 1877-8 he was in private practice and was engineer of the Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad. From 1880 to 1882 he was engineer in charge of construction on the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads, and in that capacity he constructed the water-supply plant of the Texas Pacific across the Staked Plains. In 1882-3 he had charge of constructing the Fort Worth water-works. From 1883 to 1887 he was again assistant engineer of the Rochester water-works and engineer of water-works at Fredonia. He also designed the water-works at Westfield in 1885. From June, 1888, to October, 1890, he was in charge of the additional water supply for this city and was acting chief engineer of the Rochester water-works in the Summer of 1890. He was employed as sanitary expert on the Boston water-works in 1889 and 1890, since which time he has been engaged in private practice, acting mainly as consulting engineer on water-works and the disposal of sewage.

In 1893-4 he was engineer in charge of the Genesee river storage reservoir survey. Mr. Rafter was sent to Europe by the state engineer in the Fall of 1894 to report on lift-bridge practice across navigable inland canals. He has written extensively for engineering journals and magazines on subjects pertaining to his profession. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1884. In conjunction with M. N. Baker he wrote a standard work of about six hundred pages on *Sewage Disposal in the United States*. Mr. Rafter was married in 1872 to Miss Alyda Kirk, of Phelps, and has two daughters. His residence is 403 Bronson avenue.

JOHN C. RYAN

His parents were crossing the Atlantic from Ireland to America when John C. Ryan was born, April 10, 1849. They came to this country and the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood and youth in the town of Greece, where he attended the public school. In 1867 he came to Rochester, entered Eastman's commercial college, and subsequently studied civil engineering. He was assistant city surveyor in Rochester from 1870 to 1877, after which he formed a partnership with the late L. L. Nichols and opened offices in Smith's arcade. This partnership continued for about two years, when Mr. Ryan began business for himself and moved to 118 Reynolds arcade, where he has been ever since. In 1868 Cyrus Beardsley was authorized by the Common Council to make a survey of the fourteen old wards of the city and map them out for the use of the city assessors' office. The work was continued for a number of years without being finished, and in 1887 the Common Council let the work out by contract to Mr. Ryan, by whom it was completed in 1894. Mr. Ryan made maps and a survey of the village of Charlotte and placed monuments locating street corners of that village. He has been so successful as a civil engineer and surveyor as to be considered one of the best in the city. Mr. Ryan married Miss Jennie A. Martin in 1875. They have three daughters, Katie T., Mabel A., and Gracie M. Ryan. The family residence is at 34 Scrantom street. Politically Mr. Ryan is a Democrat.



JOHN C. RYAN

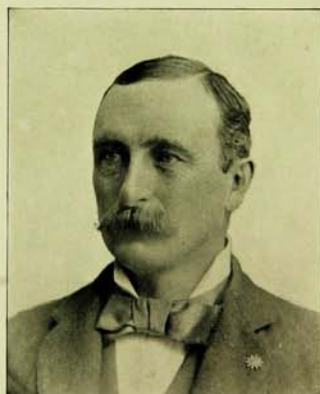


E. A. FISHER

duit from Hemlock lake to this city, its people will have reason to remember Mr. Fisher's services in its construction. He was married in 1875 to Ellen F. Breckenridge, of Ware, Massachusetts, and has six children. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, also of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rochester.

WILLIAM C. GRAY

As engineer in charge of the construction of important works in Rochester William C. Gray, C. E., has had the unique experience of contributing to the permanent growth of his native city. He was born in Rochester of Scotch parents, June 21, 1852, and received his education in the public schools and Free Academy. He began business as a civil engineer in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and has large experience in railroad building. The elevated tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company in Rochester



WILLIAM C. GRAY

were constructed under his inspection. His office is at 400 and 402 Powers building. Mr. Gray is a Republican and a member of several Masonic orders. He was married June 27, 1881, to Miss Alice E. Traver.

WILLIAM R. STOREY



WILLIAM R. STOREY

William R. Storey was born on April 9, 1858 in Allegany county, New York. In his early boyhood he came to Rochester, where his father, Orville W. Storey, was then located as division engineer of the New York State canals. Mr. Storey was educated in public school No. 12, the Free Academy and Cornell university. From the latter institution he received the degree of Civil Engineer, graduating in 1881. He began professional life in 1881 as an engineer in the construction of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, and was engaged in railroad work until 1884, in which year he formed a partnership with W. C. Gray and the firm conducted a general civil engineering office in this city until 1890, since which year Mr. Storey has conducted the same business alone. From August, 1892, until May, 1894, he was first assistant engineer in the construction of the East Side trunk sewer, one of the most



E. F. VAN HOESEN

important and best made pieces of public work ever carried out in Rochester. Mr. Storey was married in 1885 to Miss Cora E. Burns of this city, and has had three sons, two of whom are living. He resides at No. 1 Hortense place.

E. F. VAN HOESEN

Edmund F. Van Hoesen, resident engineer in Rochester of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, was born at Castleton, Rensselaer county, New York, June 24, 1855, and is the son of J. W. and Margaret Van Hoesen. His early education was received in private schools and he was fitted for college at Williston seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. In 1878 he graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, New York, with the degree of C. E. For several months he was a member of the United States corps of engineers on the Missouri river improvements at Fort Leavenworth. In July, 1879, Mr. Van Hoesen came East and entered the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company as assistant engineer in the chief engineer's office at Philadelphia. In this capacity he was engaged upon and

had charge of the company's work between Pittsburg and New York. He resigned that office in November, 1886, to accept the position of assistant engineer in the chief engineer's department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, with headquarters in New York. In April, 1887, he was appointed resident engineer of the Western division of that railroad with headquarters in this city. At present he has charge of engineering work, not only on the Western division of the New York Central and the Hudson River railroad, but is representative of the chief engineer in any work of an engineering character on the West Shore and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads. Mr. Van Hoesen was married on February 27, 1889, to Mrs. Carolyn S. Rogers, daughter of Charles C. Goodale of this city. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Holland Society of New York.

GEORGE S. TIBBITS

George S. Tibbits, assistant engineer on the New York Central

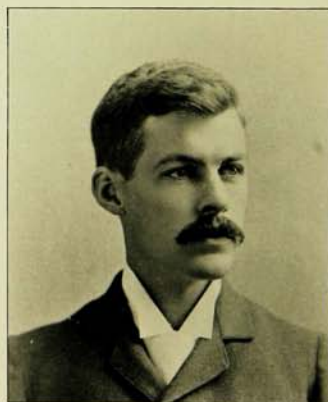


GAYLORD THOMPSON

and Hudson River railroad, is the son of George J. and Helen M. Tibbits, and was born at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, November 20, 1869. He was educated in the high school and the academy of Canastota, New York, and decided to adopt the profession of civil engineer. His engineering began in 1886 as chairman and inspector for the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad company. In 1887 he was rodman and assistant to the sub-division engineer of the Kansas City and Omaha railroad. In 1888 he came to Rochester and entered the service of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company as rodman in the resident engineer's department. In 1890 he was promoted to the position of junior assistant engineer, and in 1893 was advanced to the responsibility of assistant engineer. Mr. Tibbits was married on December 22, 1891, to Miss Helen H. Buck of Canastota, New York.

GAYLORD THOMPSON

Gaylord Thompson was born in New York city, March 4, 1858, of American parentage. His early education was received in the

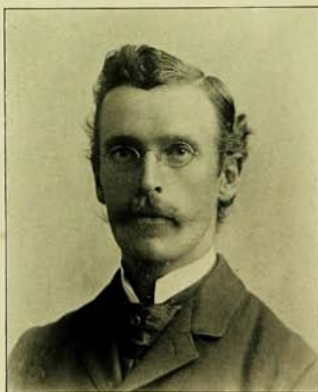


GEORGE S. TIBBITS

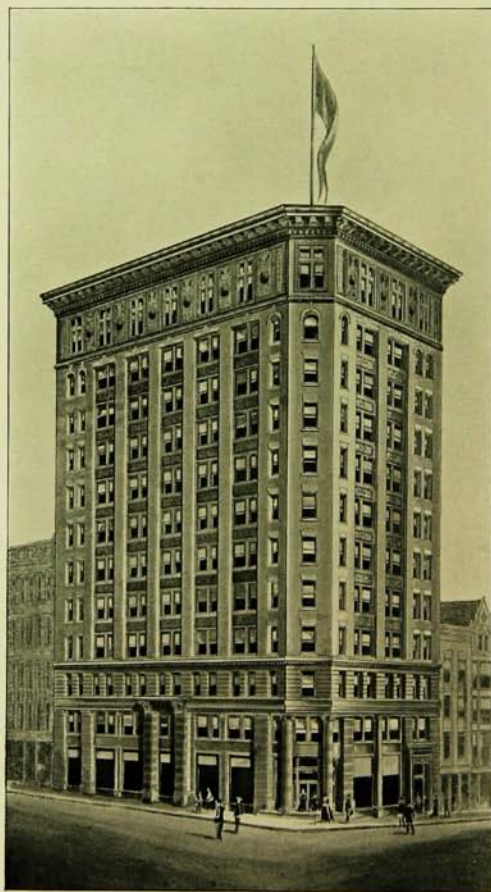
public schools and University of New York. Since leaving college, in 1877, he has been engaged in the active practice of civil engineering. Among the important works on which he has been employed are the elevated railways in New York, the Albany and Greenbush bridge across the Hudson at Albany, the construction of the South Pennsylvania railroad, the new aqueduct including the tunnel and Carmel dam, New York; the Otis elevating railway up the Catskill mountains; the Mechanicsville, New York, water-works. Mr. Thompson's most important work in this neighborhood was done as assistant to Chief Engineer Kuichling, by whom he was invited to take charge of constructing the tunnel and conduit for the new water-works line from Hemlock lake, which he began in February 1893, and finished in the Autumn of 1894. He has recently been appointed engineer of the West Side sewer commission. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Engineers' club of Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson was married in November, 1884, to Jeanette Conner Krause, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and has two children.

LE GRAND BROWN

Le Grand Brown, the second son of the late D. D. S. Brown, was born at Scottsville, New York, October 19, 1863. After receiving a common school education he attended the University of Rochester in 1881-2, and in the Fall of 1882 began engineering work under A. J. Grant, who at that time was chief engineer and superintendent of the Rochester and Ontario Belt railway. In the Fall of 1883 his father was appointed by President Arthur commissioner to examine the last section of the Northern Pacific railroad for the Government, and he accompanied him to the Pacific coast and was present at the driving of the last spike that completed the road. In 1884 he went to Florida and opened an office with A. J. Grant at Enterprise, soon after, however, going on what is now the Indian River division of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad. He remained there until the Summer of 1885. In 1887 he formed a co-partnership with H. L. S. Hall at Scottsville in the coal and lumber business. He was also employed as assistant engineer on the location of the Rochester branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad. In 1890 he opened an engineering office in Rochester, and was employed as chief engineer of the Rochester railway in changing it to an electric line. This position he held until the Spring of 1891, when he was employed as chief engineer of the Grand View Beach railroad. This road was built in a remarkably short time and in the face of many engineering obstacles. In July, 1891, he was appointed assistant engineer on the new water-works conduit. Acting also as chief engineer for the Rochester Railway company until the Summer of 1892. He has been engaged on the best work in the city, having had considerable experience on street and sewer work and being thoroughly informed on electric railway and track work, acting as consulting engineer for a number of electric railroads. While he is a Republican he has never been a very active politician. In 1887 he married Miss Margaret E. Baker of this city. They have two children, Margaret Louise and Roscoe Selden. Mr. Brown resides at Scottsville, occupying the homestead where his father resided so many years. Mr. Brown's office is located at 16 State street, where he keeps a party of expert assistants.



LE GRAND BROWN



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

THAT magnificent steel-framed fire-proof structure on the southwest corner of East Main and South St. Paul streets, the Chamber of Commerce building, built by Keeler & Kimball, was erected in 1894 and illustrates for posterity the most advanced ideas of nineteenth-century architects for the construction of such an edifice. It springs from the rock, which was quarried to a depth of sixteen feet below the street level for the sub-basement and basement. Its height above the sidewalk is one hundred and sixty-three feet, divided into twelve stories. The St. Paul street front is one hundred and nine feet in extent, and on Main street the width is sixty-two feet. The interior construction is what distinguishes the work from all others in this vicinity. Steel columns, girders and beams, riveted together, sustain the whole interior, relieving the external walls of all but their own weight. Its walls and frame were, however, so united in construction that they are inseparable, and the building is as nearly everlasting as any that man can construct. Fire-proof material of the most approved description is employed throughout from foundation to roof. The plumbing, heating and ventilating, is of the most improved quality. The electric lighting plant includes three dynamos and two one-hundred-horse-power engines. Steam is furnished by three large safety boilers. Three fast elevators leave nothing to be desired in that respect. Externally the appearance of the building is plain but elegant. The architects, in carrying out the desire of the owners to have the building absolutely fire-proof, employed white and buff-colored brick and terra-cotta, where stone would have been used had the owners been less particular. As the front is amply provided with windows, and ornamental terra-cotta is judiciously applied, the effect is very pleasing. The building above the ground floor contains one hundred and eighty offices and the apartments of the Chamber of Commerce. It is a strictly commercial building, but so well provided with every desirable feature of modern requirement that a palace could not offer such comfort and safety combined.

ROCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

When the period during which it has been in existence is considered, together with its standing as the fourth city of the Empire State, and the world-wide fame long enjoyed by some of its manufacturers, Rochester was tardy in availing itself of the advantages that accrue to a city in maintaining a Chamber of Commerce. It is questionable if a city in the United States, equal in population to this, remained so long without a body corresponding in its nature to a Chamber of Commerce. The anomaly was so marked that the city's men of enterprise became tired of contrasting their lack of organization with the condition of other cities and in 1887 the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was organized; its certificate of incorporation was filed July 2, 1888. If former generations of Rochester business men were careless of the city's interest in neglect-



CHARLES P. FORD
PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ing to organize a Chamber of Commerce, it would seem as if those who now control its commerce and manufactures were alive to the benefits arising from the maintenance of such a body and fully determining to compensate by their energy for the too easy practice of their predecessors. With the organization of the Chamber of Commerce, new life seemed to be infused into the business of Rochester. As a body its members entered at once on the fulfillment of the purpose for which it was founded; commerce was fostered; unjust exactions were contested and abolished; abuses in trade were done away with; valuable information was furnished to members; uniformity in the usages of trade was established; differences between members were settled amicably and more enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants was promoted. None of the city's institutions has ever realized more satisfactorily than the Chamber of Commerce the expectations of its founders. It assumed at once, as its right, a commanding position among the bodies organized to promote public interests. Its labors for the advancement of enterprises tending to the general good for the city have been unceasing and successful. The benefit of organization has been strikingly manifested in its history, and while its members continue to exhibit the same energy and interest in public questions of which it has legitimate cognizance, that it has thus far shown, the public will accord cheerful support to its efforts and hope for its increased growth and prosperity. The affairs of the Chamber of Commerce have been conducted by the following presidents: 1888, H. H. Warner; 1889, Wm. S. Kimball; 1890, Lewis P. Ross; 1891, Eugene T. Curtis; 1892, Max Brickner; 1893, Henry C. Brewster; 1894, Ira L. Otis.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America and residents of the city of Rochester, in the State of New York, desiring to form a corporation pursuant to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, May 3, 1877, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Exchanges or Boards of Trade," and of the several acts extending and amending the same,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

First—That the corporate name of said company is "Rochester Chamber of Commerce."

Second—That the objects for which said company is formed are to foster the trade and commerce of the city of Rochester; to protect such trade and commerce from unjust and unlawful exactions; to reform abuses in trade; to diffuse accurate and reliable information among its members as to the standing of merchants, and other matters; to produce uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade; to settle differences between its members, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants.

Third—That said company shall have no capital stock.

Fourth—That the term of existence of said company is to be fifty years.

Fifth—That the number of the trustees who shall manage the concerns of said company is thirty-five.*

Sixth—That the names of the trustees for the first year are Hulbert H. Warner, William S. Kimball, Frank S. Upton, Henry Michaels, Henry B. Hathaway, Lewis P. Ross, Charles J. Burke, Henry C. Brewster, Arthur S. Hamilton, David M. Hough, George C. Buell, Alexander M. Lindsay, William H. Gorsline, John H. Chase, Arthur G. Yates, William C. Barry, Isaac Wile, Eugene T. Curtis, William N. Oothout, John W. Goss, Frederick Will, E. Frank Brewster, Clinton Rogers, James Vick, Sidney B. Roby, Lewis Chase, Harvey W. Brown, Granger A. Hollister, Sylvanus J. Macy, James W. Gillis, Rufus K. Dryer, Edward W. Peck, Thomas B. Griffith, Charles M. Everest, J. Alexander Hayden.

Seventh—That the name of the city and county in which the principal office of said corporation is to be located is the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, in the State of New York.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this fifteenth day of June, 1888.

H. H. WARNER,	W. C. BARRY,	SYLVANUS J. MACY,
W. S. KIMBALL,	ARTHUR S. HAMILTON,	CHARLES M. EVEREST,
HENRY C. BREWSTER,	JOHN W. GOSS,	CLINTON ROGERS,
HENRY MICHAELS,	CHARLES J. BURKE,	EUGENE T. CURTIS,
HENRY B. HATHAWAY,	E. FRANK BREWSTER,	ARTHUR G. YATES,
G. C. BUELL,	HARVEY W. BROWN,	W. H. GORSLINE,
T. B. GRIFFITH,	J. H. CHASE,	FRANK S. UPTON,
D. M. HOUGH,	A. M. LINDSAY,	JAMES W. GILLIS.

The certificate was filed with the Secretary of State and with the Clerk of Monroe county on July 2, 1888.

* Increased to fifty-four.

BY-LAWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ARTICLE I. BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SEC. 1.—The management of the concerns of the corporation being vested in fifty-four trustees, with full power and authority to promote the objects for which it is organized, such trustees shall constitute and be known as the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2.—The trustees shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Corporation, of whom eighteen shall serve for one year, eighteen for two years, and eighteen for three years, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and their official terms shall begin on the first day of February. In case of the death, resignation or disability of any trustee, it shall be in the power of the Board to fill such vacancies for the remainder of the official term. No trustee who shall have served three years shall be eligible for reelection until at least one year from the expiration of said term of three years.

SEC. 3.—The Board of Trustees shall enact such rules as may be deemed expedient for the government of the Corporation not inconsistent with the terms of the statutes and existing by-laws.

They shall hold meetings on the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., for the discussion and action upon any subject members may desire to present for the consideration of the Corporation, and also for the transaction of regular business. They shall, at their first regular meeting, appoint the standing committees for the ensuing year.

They shall, at the annual meeting, make to the Corporation a full report of its affairs and condition.

In case any member shall absent himself from three consecutive meetings of the Board, without proper cause, his place may be considered vacant, and the Board shall be at liberty to fill such vacancy in the manner provided.

ARTICLE II. OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, all of whom shall be residents of the city of Rochester, over the age of twenty-one years, and, excepting the secretary, elected from the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 2.—The president and vice-presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the corporation, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3.—The treasurer shall be elected by the Board of Trustees at their first regular meeting each year, and shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 4.—The secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, and receive such compensation as they agree upon, and shall serve during the pleasure of that committee.

SEC. 5.—The official terms of all officers shall begin on the first day of February. In case of the death, resignation or disability of any officer of the Corporation, it shall be in the power of the Board of Trustees to fill such vacancies for the remainder of the official term.

ARTICLE III. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.

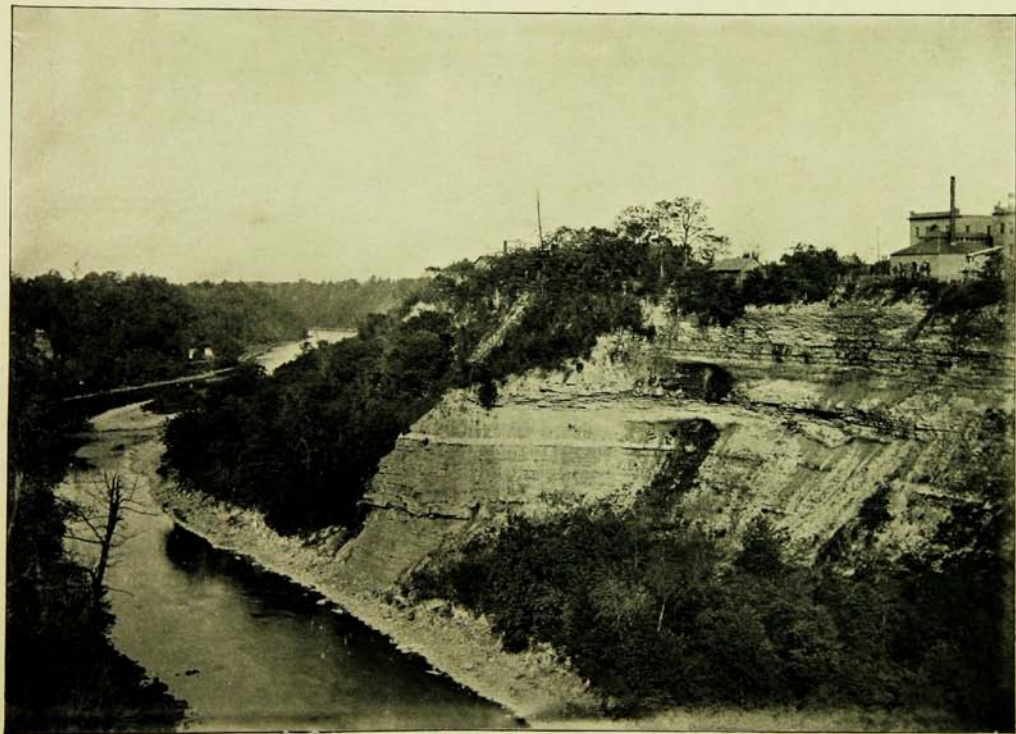
SEC. 1.—The president shall preside at the meetings of the Corporation, and of the Board of Trustees. He shall, at the annual meeting of the members of the Corporation, and at such other times as he shall deem proper, communicate to the Corporation or to the Board of Trustees such matters, and make such suggestions as may in his opinion tend to promote the prosperity and welfare, and increase the usefulness of the Corporation. He shall receive all bonds given to the Corporation, and shall deposit the same with the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, and shall also perform such other duties as are necessarily incident to the office of president of the Corporation.

Vice-Presidents.

SEC. 2.—In the absence of the president, the vice-presidents, in the order of their seniority, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the president; and in case of the absence of president and vice-presidents, the Board of Trustees shall designate one of its members president *pro tem*.

Secretary.

SEC. 3.—The secretary shall, under the direction and control of the Board of Trustees, keep, regularly entered in proper books of record, true and accurate minutes of all votes, acts and proceedings of the Association, Board of Trustees, Executive and all other standing committees; issue all notices that may be required by the by-laws, president or other proper authority, and at the annual meeting report the



GENESEE CANYON, BELOW LOWER FALLS, LOOKING NORTH

transactions of the Corporation for the previous year. The accounts of the Corporation shall be kept by the secretary in proper books belonging to the Corporation, which books shall be at all times open for examination by the Board of Trustees or any committee of said Board. He shall take charge of the seal, books, papers and property of the Corporation, attend the rooms of the Corporation during business hours, and shall devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the Corporation. He shall collect all moneys due to the Corporation, giving proper receipt therefor, and pay the same over to the treasurer without delay. He shall keep a complete list of the names and addresses of all the members of the Corporation. He shall conduct and keep proper records of all the correspondence of the Corporation; furnish the chairman of each committee a copy of the resolutions whereby the committee was appointed, and of any matter or matters, together with all papers relating thereto, that may have been referred to such committee.

Treasurer.

SEC. 4.—The treasurer shall receive all moneys from the secretary, giving his receipt therefor, and shall disburse the same only upon the written order of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the secretary. He shall carefully preserve all vouchers for the payment of money, and securities of every kind belonging to the Corporation. He shall render a report at the annual meeting of the Corporation, which report shall be audited and approved by the Executive Committee before presentation, and shall report at such other times as the Board of Trustees may direct. He shall give a bond in a penal sum, to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, for the faithful performance of his duties, such bond to be procured from a duly organized fidelity or guarantee company, and paid for by the Corporation.

ARTICLE IV. COMMITTEES.

Standing Committees.

SEC. 1.—There shall be appointed each year by the Board of Trustees the following standing committees from the members of the Corporation; each committee to consist of thirteen members, including a chairman, who shall be chosen from the Board of Trustees, viz.:

- No. 1. On Manufactures and Promotion of Trade.
- No. 2. On Railroads and Transportation.
- No. 3. On Public Improvements.
- No. 4. On Statistics and Publications.
- No. 5. On Legislation.
- No. 6. On Postal Facilities, Telegraphy and Insurance.

Executive Committee.

SEC. 2.—There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the three vice-presidents, the treasurer of the Corporation and the chairmen of the standing committees.

ARTICLE V. GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.

SEC. 1.—The Executive Committee shall, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees, have general control of the rooms, property and finances of the Corporation. It shall act as an advisory committee to the secretary and direct the preparation of the annual report of the Board. It shall make all purchases, audit all bills and claims against the Corporation, and direct their payment if approved. It shall report at each regular meeting of the Board of Trustees the state of its finances. It shall appoint the secretary of the Corporation, and fix the amount of all salaries and compensation for services. It shall consider all nominations for membership, and report the same regularly to the Board of Trustees, and in general, be charged with the advancement of all the general objects of the Corporation.

Standing Committees.

SEC. 2.—Excepting as otherwise expressly provided by the by-laws, each standing committee will have power to adopt regulations for their own government and procedure; to declare a vacancy after three successive absences of a member thereof, and to order and arrange for the convenient discharge of their duties, by correspondence or through sub-committees, or otherwise. It shall be the duty of every standing committee to examine into and make report upon all matters referred to them by the Board of Trustees; and any standing committee may also consider any question relating to the special work of such committee and report their views upon the same to the Board for its consideration. All committees shall report all propositions

or actions to the Board of Trustees, for its concurrence or dissent, and no committee shall have power to bind the Corporation to concur in the action of any such committee, unless specifically directed so to do.

ARTICLE VI. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES.

Membership.

SEC. 1.—Any person, firm or corporation, whose vocation is directly connected with the commerce, trade or manufactures of the country, transacting business in the City of Rochester, may become a member of the Association, as provided in the by-laws thereof.

SEC. 2.—All applications for membership of the Corporation must be made in writing, contain a statement of the occupation and qualifications of the applicant, and be addressed to the Executive Committee for consideration. If the Executive Committee approve the application they shall report the same to the Board of Trustees for election at any regular meeting. If the applicant shall be declared elected, and within thirty days after being informed of such election shall pay to the secretary of the Association the regular dues, and sign the Constitution and By-Laws, such applicant shall thereupon become a member of this Corporation, and receive a certificate of membership.

SEC. 3.—Any member of this Association may be expelled by a majority vote of all the members of the Board of Trustees, provided that the Executive Committee shall recommend such expulsion.

SEC. 4.—Any member in good standing, and not being in arrears to the corporation, may withdraw upon filing with the secretary a written notice of his intention.

SEC. 5.—Each membership shall be entitled to but one vote.

SEC. 6.—The interest of a member in the property of the corporation shall cease and determine upon the termination of his membership, either by death, expulsion or resignation.

Dues.

SEC. 7.—The annual dues of the corporation shall be twenty dollars, payable to the secretary on the first day of January in each year, and all members failing to pay the same within three months from the date on which they are due shall be deemed to have relinquished their membership, and the same shall be forfeited, and such parties shall thereafter be admitted only as new applicants.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS AND QUORUM.

SEC. 1.—The annual meeting and election of the corporation shall be held on the second Monday in January in each year, at eight o'clock in the evening, at such place as the Board of Trustees may designate. Notice of the time and place of such meeting and election shall be given by publication of the same in one or more of the daily newspapers of the city of Rochester, and posted on the bulletin-board in the rooms of the Corporation, for at least ten days previous to said meeting and election. And if for any reason such annual meeting shall not be held on the second Monday of January, it shall be the duty of the president to call such meeting within two weeks thereafter, in the manner as stated above.

SEC. 2.—The Corporation shall hold regular meetings on the second Monday of each month, excepting January, July, August and September, at eight o'clock P. M., for the consideration of such subjects as may be recommended by the Board of Trustees, or as shall be proposed to the secretary, in writing, by at least ten members of the Association, such proposition to be delivered to the secretary at least five days before the date of meeting, and by him included in the call thereof.

SEC. 3.—Special meetings of the Corporation may be called at any time upon the request, in writing, of the president, Executive Committee, or twenty-five members of the Corporation, addressed to the secretary, and specifying the purpose thereof. Notice of such special meeting shall be given by mailing a copy of the same to each member of the Corporation at least two days previous to said meeting, which notice shall state the specific object for which the meeting is called, and no business shall be considered or transacted at any such special meeting other than that named in the call therefor.

SEC. 4.—The Board of Trustees shall hold regular meetings on the first Monday of each month, at eight o'clock P. M., for the transaction of regular business.

SEC. 5.—Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be convened at any time by order of the president or Executive Committee, or upon the written request of ten members of the Board, addressed to the secretary, and upon such order being issued, or written request made, it shall be the duty of the secretary to call such meeting, provided that one day's notice by mail of the time and object of the meeting shall have been given to each member of said Board, and also provided that no other business except that designated in such call and notice shall be acted upon.



VIEW ON PINNACLE HILLS, SHOWING GEOLOGIC FORMATION

SEC. 6.—Whenever the day fixed for holding any stated meeting of the Corporation or Board of Trustees shall fall upon a legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the day following.

SEC. 7.—Thirty members of the Corporation shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting thereof. Twelve members of the Board of Trustees, five members of the Executive Committee, and five members of each standing committee, shall constitute a quorum of each respectively.

SEC. 8.—At the regular December meeting of the Board of Trustees the president shall appoint a committee of seven members of the Chamber (not of the Board of Trustees) whose duty it shall be to present the names of candidates to be voted for at the next annual meeting of the Chamber. The names of the candidates so selected shall be posted upon the bulletin-board at least ten days previous to the annual meeting. Additional nominations may be posted over the signatures of fifteen members of the Chamber at least five days previous to the annual meeting. No names of candidates not so posted shall be considered at such annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 1.—At all regular meetings of the Board of Trustees the order of business shall be as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Roll Call. | 6. Report of Special Committees. |
| 2. Reading of Minutes. | 7. Unfinished Business. |
| 3. Reading of Communications. | 8. Election of Members and Officers. |
| 4. Official Reports. | 9. Miscellaneous Business. |
| 5. Report of Standing Committees. | |

This regular order of business may, at any meeting, be temporarily suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2.—The order of business at all annual meetings of the Corporation shall be prepared by the Executive Committee, who shall file the same with the president and post a copy on the bulletin in the rooms of the Corporation at least ten days previous to such meeting.

SEC. 3.—In all cases involving points of parliamentary law not provided for by the Constitution or by-laws, *Roberts' Rules of Order* shall be accepted as authority.

ARTICLE IX. SEAL.

SEC. 1.—This Corporation shall have a seal with suitable device, containing thereon the name and date of the formation of the corporation, which shall be in charge of the secretary, and shall be affixed by him only to certificates of membership, unless otherwise instructed to affix the same by order of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE X. LIABILITY.

SEC. 1.—No officer, committee or member of the Corporation, or other person, shall contract or incur any debt on behalf of the Corporation, or in any way render it liable, unless authorized by the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI. AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1.—These by-laws may be altered, amended or added to by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the members voting at any meeting of the Corporation, in the call for which notice of the proposed change shall be given; provided that any such alteration, amendment or addition in specific form shall have been first approved by a majority of the Board of Trustees at a meeting of said Board.

OFFICERS FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR 1895.

President, Charles P. Ford; first vice-president, James G. Cutler; second vice-president, A. J. Katz; third vice-president, F. W. Warner; treasurer, Benjamin E. Chase; secretary, George Moss.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles P. Ford, James G. Cutler, F. W. Warner, Benjamin E. Chase, J. N. Beckley, H. S. Greenleaf, R. A. Sibley, Max Brickner, D. M. Hough, Ira L. Otis, A. J. Katz.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

One year: Charles P. Ford, A. Erickson Perkins, William Garson, George C. Buell, Jr., John N. Beckley, Horace C. Brewster, J. Miller Kelly, George F. Roth, M. J. Calihan, William F. Balkam, Edward

McSweeney, Alfred G. Wright, George W. Aldridge, Thomas J. Devine, F. W. Elwood, John F. Alden, John C. Woodbury, Walter Duffy. Two years: Ira L. Otis, William S. Kimball, D. M. Hough, Frank S. Upton, Charles T. Chapin, William C. Barry, Max Brickner, H. H. Edgerton, L. P. Ross, Henry C. Brewster, Charles H. Babcock, Benjamin E. Chase, Q. W. Booth, Rufus A. Sibley, James G. Cutler, Eugene T. Curtis, Henry Likly, W. Henry Matthews. Three years: Levi Adler, H. S. Greenleaf, A. B. Lamberton, Adolph Spiehler, J. K. Hunt, J. C. Barnard, W. E. Woodbury, William Pitkin, F. W. Warner, V. F. Whitmore, John Bradley, John Bower, E. W. Bausch, A. J. Katz, C. J. Brown, F. S. Rogers, L. W. Moore, L. C. Langie.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Manufactures and Promotion of Trade: Ira L. Otis, chairman; Josiah Anstice, vice-chairman; Thomas J. Devine, George Eastman, Max Lowenthal, H. C. Kimball, C. E. Angle, E. P. Reed, Charles H. Palmer, Horace C. Brewster, Charles Stern, Charles E. Hoyt, B. Rothschild.

On Railroads and Transportation: Max Brickner, chairman; Gilman H. Perkins, vice-chairman; E. M. Upton, A. B. Hone, W. C. Barry, W. R. Peters, W. F. Balkam, Philip Bartholomay, A. W. Mudge, E. W. Peck, George Wilson, I. G. Wetmore, Frank G. Newell.

On Public Improvements: Daniel M. Hough, chairman; J. F. Alden, vice-chairman; Emil Kuichling, J. Herbert Grant, William Carson, George W. Thayer, William H. Smith, Thomas Nolan, F. J. Amsden, A. G. Wright, Charles T. Chapin, J. J. L. Friederich, G. A. Hollister.

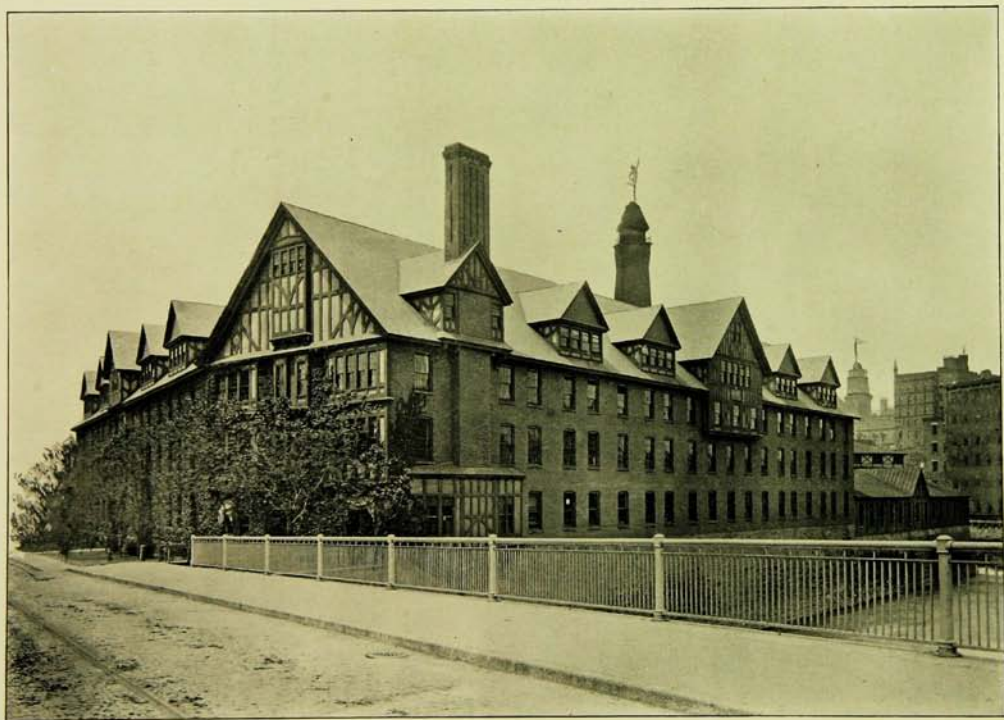
On Statistics and Publication: H. S. Greenleaf, chairman; H. C. Gordon, vice-chairman; F. W. Elwood, Louis Wiley, J. C. Cook, Haywood Hawks, L. L. Allen, J. Craig Powers, George Wilder, E. S. Clarke, W. H. Mathews, L. Bordman Smith, A. B. Eastwood.

On Legislation: R. A. Sibley, chairman; E. T. Curtis, vice-chairman; L. P. Ross, W. S. Kimball, George C. Buell, Frank S. Upton, George W. Aldridge, A. S. Hamilton, Herbert Wadsworth, J. T. Alling, C. H. Babcock, David Hays, S. G. Curtice.

On Postal Facilities, Telegraphy and Insurance: J. N. Beckley, chairman; W. W. Churchill, vice-chairman; George H. Perkins, Robert S. Paviour, C. M. Everest, C. E. Furman, F. P. Allen, William H. Averill, W. M. Mallett, S. J. Weaver, Albert Will, Milton Clark, Charles E. Bayliss.

MESSRS. BUCK & SANGER

George Abram Buck was born in Ogdensburg, New York, July 10, 1847. He was educated in the Ogdensburg academy of his native town, and also in Ottawa, Canada. The following pleasant incident in the early life of Mr. Buck will be of interest to the public in this connection, as showing the peculiar bent at the time of the future associate proprietor of the Powers hotel. During his youth Mr. Buck's father interrogated him one day as to what avocation, or profession, in life he intended pursuing. The boy's answer was: "I think I would like to be a shoe merchant or a priest." However, the unexpected subsequently took place in the young man's life. It was during his residence in Ottawa that he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman whose fortunes were in after days to be linked with his own in a sphere for which both—as time has demonstrated—were fitted in an eminent degree. This gentleman was none other than Mr. William H. Sanger, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1833, and educated in the public schools of that city and prepared in early life for a business career. It was during Mr. Sanger's residence at Ottawa as general manager of the Canadian Express company that he and Mr. Buck formed a friendship which, ere long, led to their becoming the joint hosts for the traveling public, a relationship which since 1868, and up to the present hour, these two gentlemen have most successfully and uninterruptedly held towards the public throughout the United States and elsewhere. During the year referred to Messrs. Buck & Sanger became the proprietors of the Woodruff hotel, Watertown, New York. This hotel they conducted with marked success until during the year 1879, when they became the proprietors of the Osburn house, Rochester. Their management of this, one of the leading hotels of the Flower city, was most successful, since, because of their courtesy and generous efforts to please the great traveling public, they increased the patronage and business of this house to such an extent that when the magnificent Powers hotel of this city was completed some eleven years ago, Messrs. Buck and Sanger were invited by its owner, D. W. Powers, to become its leasees and shape its destinies. They accepted the responsibility tendered them, and ever since, as a vast public is aware, have shown themselves to be the right gentlemen in the right place. Powers hotel has a reputation unexcelled by any other public house in this country, and the reputation it enjoys to-day is due to



WORKS OF THE WILLIAM S. KIMBALL & CO. BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

the rare business efficiency on the part of its conductors and their unfailing courtesy toward their friends and patrons. Mr. Sanger is a married gentleman, but Mr. Buck is a bachelor. Both are deeply interested in church work, the former being especially prominent as a member of St. Andrew's parish, of which he has been a warden, and the latter being especially prominent as a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he is a warden. The personal relations of Messrs. Buck and Sanger, from the beginning of their acquaintance and business association, have been of the most pleasant character, which fact is at all times to each a never-failing source of satisfaction and happiness.

WILLIAM S. KIMBALL & COMPANY

BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

There is probably no manufactory in Rochester, if in this State, which sends its goods to more great and small places on the globe than the tobacco works of William S. Kimball & Company. It is also one of the oldest industrial establishments in this city, its foundation having been laid in 1846. In 1863 William S. Kimball became one of the firm, and in 1874 it passed into the ownership of himself and James C. Hart. The changes of location made by the firm are worth recording: It first carried on business on the present site of the Post Express Printing company's building, southwest corner of East Main and South Water streets; in 1851 it was at 111 Main street; in 1857 in the present Gerling mills; in 1863 at 44 Main street, from which they moved to a building at the east end of Court street bridge, and from there, in 1867, to the Wagner block on St. Paul street. The firm in 1880 transferred its manufacturing plant to its own building on Court street. These works are probably the best appointed, as they are one of the largest tobacco manufactories in the world. The building has a frontage of two hundred twenty-eight feet on Court street and extends four hundred feet from the North line of Court street to the Erie canal aqueduct; in addition there is a storage house two hundred feet square in extent. William S. Kimball & Company are known all over the world as manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes of unsurpassed quality. Everyone who has ever been under the soothing influence of the Indian plant recognizes as familiar friends the names of its famous brands of tobacco which are first choice in every land where the letheal influence of the herb is sought. The fame of the firm was first spread over the globe by its brands of tobacco, but of late years its customers have been multiplied by the million since its cigarettes became known to the world. The monthly output of its popular brands of cigarettes from the works is between fifty and sixty millions. For this work about six hundred hands are employed, most of them girls. The firm makes all its own paper boxes, and in this department, as well as in the preparation of tobacco, the most modern machinery is in use. Its agencies are found in all parts of the world. It has taken seventeen first-class medals at the world's great fairs, and the value of its annual output is two million five hundred thousand dollars, while it pays to the Government in taxes one thousand five hundred dollars a day. As a member of the American Tobacco company the firm is affiliated with one of the richest corporations in the world.

R. WHALEN & COMPANY

The firm of R. Whalen & Company, which began business in 1882, is the outgrowth of a business established over thirty-one years ago by Richard Whalen of the present firm, and the late Edmund Woodbury. Richard Whalen, the senior member of the firm, has had an experience in manufacturing tobacco for over half a century, and is without doubt the oldest manufacturer now in business in this State; his two sons, who form the company, might be said to have been brought up in the factory, as their entire time has been given to the tobacco business. James L. Whalen has charge of the office and Richard F. Whalen takes care of the factory. The firm occupies the Kidd building on Brown's race, with an office fronting on Mill street. They have a floor space of thirty-two thousand square feet and with the best modern machinery are able to turn out over a million pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco annually. Seventy-five to eighty hands are employed in the factory, and five traveling men represent them in this State and Pennsylvania. The members of the firm stand well in social, religious, and political circles. James L. Whalen is vice-president of the Flower City Democracy, a member of the supreme finance committee of the C. M. B. A., a member of the Flower City Bowling club and also of the Union club. Richard F. Whalen is a member of the C. B. L., and also of the Flower City Bowling club and the Union club. The experience attained through years of work by the members of this firm is such as to enable them to master all details of the business, and they are rapidly reaching the front rank of tobacco manufacturers.

BURKE, FITZ SIMONS, HONE & COMPANY

The firm of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Company is recognized by the public of Western New York, and in the commercial circles of America and Europe, as the oldest and leading dry goods house of Rochester.



ALEXANDER B. HONE

The story of its founding and progress is in decided contrast to that of too many commercial enterprises in this country where so many men, endowed with all the other requisites to success, seem to lack the power of concentrating their energies upon one branch of business and carrying it on for a long term of years with undiverted aim. From the first the prime business of the firm has been the purchase and sale of dry goods, and in that specialty it may be said to have never had a serious competitor in this city. Public confidence in



THOMAS J. DEVINE

the enterprise and integrity of the firm was bestowed on it from an early day in its history, and such a perfect and amicable understanding has ever since existed between the house and its customers that there has been no inclination on the part of the latter to sever their relations with the establishment. The house was founded in 1849 by the late Owen Gaffney, who came to this city from Utica in that year and began business here. In 1853 Charles J. Burke, Charles FitzSimons and Alexander B. Hone, who had been clerks in the store, were taken in as partners by Mr. Gaffney, and the firm of Gaffney, Burke & Company was established. In 1855 Mr. Gaffney retired from active business and the firm name was changed to Burke, Gaffney & Hone. In 1858 Mr. Gaffney withdrew from the business totally, and the firm of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone &



DANIEL B. MURPHY

Company was formed, the late Patrick Mahon having been admitted as a partner. Thomas J. Devine had an interest in the firm from 1872, and on the decease of Mr. Mahon in February, 1881, he was admitted to a full membership. The partnership thus formed expired by limitation in 1886, but was renewed with the same members, and Daniel B. Murphy, who had charge of the financial department of the house since 1881, was given an interest in the business. Mr. FitzSimons died in 1888, while on a visit with his family in Switzerland.



ALEXANDER K. HONE

On January 1, 1891, another reorganization was effected, under which the members having a full interest in the business were Messrs. Charles J. Burke, Alexander B. Hone, Thomas J. Devine, Daniel B. Murphy and Alexander K. Hone, while Augustus L. McKittrick and Michael A. Stupp were given a special interest. Mr. Burke

died in May, 1892, and the business has since been carried on by his survivors. The business of the firm has had a great and steady advance and it has occupied the same store from its organization, but the building has had to be enlarged several times to accommodate the constantly increasing wholesale and retail trade. Its building on Main and St. Paul streets is the largest in Rochester devoted to the dry goods business, and was constructed with special reference to that trade. The building on St. Paul street, occupied by the wholesale department, was erected in 1876; the middle section was constructed in 1890, and the Main street building was completed in 1894. The frontage of the retail store, extending on Main and St. Paul streets nearly three hundred feet, is the most extensive in the city and forms one of the finest displays of plate glass in the United States. The Main street front of the building is of a character so imposing as to make it one of the architectural attractions of the city. The show-windows are thirty feet in height, and the main entrance, twenty-five feet in width, has the largest and most attractive arch to be seen in Rochester. The vestibule is finished in a style of magnificence never before approached here. The company employs in its wholesale department a large force of traveling salesmen and has a trade extending largely over this State, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its retail business is one of the most extensive between New York and Chicago. The above is, in brief, a history of the oldest mercantile house in Rochester and the most successful. Its foundation was laid almost contemporaneously with that of the city, and it has enjoyed an increasing growth and prosperity equal to that of the community. Its credit is the highest and there is every indication that the firm name will be as familiar and popular in the Flower city generations hence as it has been for more than two score years.

ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Next east of the Court House and separated from it by Irving place, is the home office of the Rochester German Insurance company. The building is not only the home office of the company, but its property, and is one of the most striking and valuable business blocks in Rochester. Its site, on the southeast corner of Main street and Irving place, is in the business and geographical center of the city, and its situation and conveniences are so favorable that every foot of space in its eleven stories is in constant demand. It is fire-proof throughout and has a frontage on two streets. The substantial character of the company's home office building is in keeping with the institution itself, which has won its position among the most trusted fire insurance companies in the world, and is recognized all over America as one of the best managed and most successful corporations of the Empire State. It was organized February 16, 1872, and commenced business on the twenty-third of that month. The original cash capital was one hundred thousand dollars, and its first officers were: President, Louis Bauer; vice-president, John Luter; secretary, Rudolph Vay. The first board of directors was: Henry Brinker, John Dufner, George Ellwanger, Louis Ernst, William Graebe, Frederick Goetzmann, M. Kondolf, George C. Maurer, Frederick Miller; Michael Neuhart, Peter Pitkin, Charles Rau, Joseph Schutte, J. G. Wagner, John Weis, Louis Wehn, Christian Yaky, Louis Bauer, John Lutes. The present officers are: Hon. Frederick Cook, president; Frederick Goetzmann, vice-president; H. F. Atwood, secretary; J. F. Camp, assistant secretary. Board of directors, J. J. Bausch, Louis Bauer, Hon. Frederick Cook, Nicholas Brayer, Louis Fien, Samuel Dubelbeiss, Louis J. Ernst, Frederick Goetzmann, Matthias Kondolf, Christian Yaky, John Rauber, Eugene H. Satterlee, Jacob Gerling, Charles Rau, William Vicinus, Albrecht Vogt, John Weis, Louis Wehn, Casper Wehle and Frederick C. Seitz. From the first the company was so successful that in 1873 the capital stock was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. The company's statement on June 30, 1894, was as follows: Cash capital, two hundred thousand dollars; reserved for reinsurance and other liabilities, \$487,114.47; net surplus, \$217,017.51; assets, \$904,131.98.

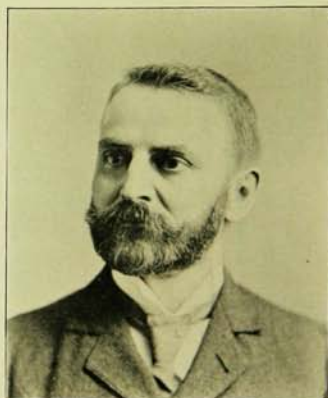
M. B. SHANTZ

M. B. Shantz, the enterprising president of the M. B. Shantz company, button manufacturers, whose factory is the largest of its class in the country, was born in Berlin, Ontario, August 24, 1852, is of German descent, and comes of a family well known for its industry and integrity in various walks of life. He was educated in the common schools of Berlin and at the Hamilton Business college. His first experience in the manufacture of buttons was gained in 1875 in the Dominion Button works, of Berlin, owned by his father, J. Y. Shantz. Of these very extensive works he was a partner and manager for eleven years. In 1886 he went to Buffalo to take charge of a factory in that city, which was an off-shoot of the Berlin institution. In 1887 Mr. Shantz disposed of his interest in the Buffalo works and came to this city, where he opened a button manufactory on Water street. The business has steadily prospered, owing to the superior quality of the

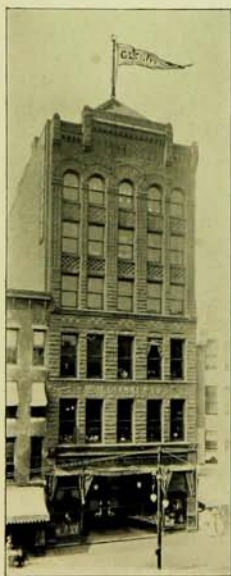
goods turned out. The institution is now incorporated for \$150,000; associated with Mr. Shantz are two well-known Rochester business men—H. E. Welcher, vice-president, and H. K. Elston, secretary and treasurer. The company now occupies four floors and the basement of the Cox building on St. Paul street. The full working force employs three hundred and fifty people, with a capacity for finishing fifteen hundred gross of buttons daily. Mr. Shantz was married in 1875 to Miss Bingeman, of Ontario, and resides at No. 20 Harper street.

GEORGE B. WATKINS

The successful establishment and management of such a business as that of W. H. Glenny & Company, 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, New York, 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 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



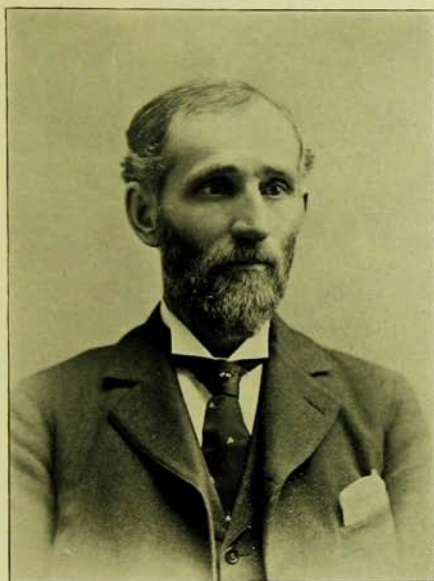
GEORGE B. WATKINS



GLENNY & CO.'S BUILDING

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 & Company, Buffalo, New York, 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 & Company, 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 of 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 & Company, 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 of 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 the 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 for 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 county, New York. He is a Republican and resides at 626 East Main street.



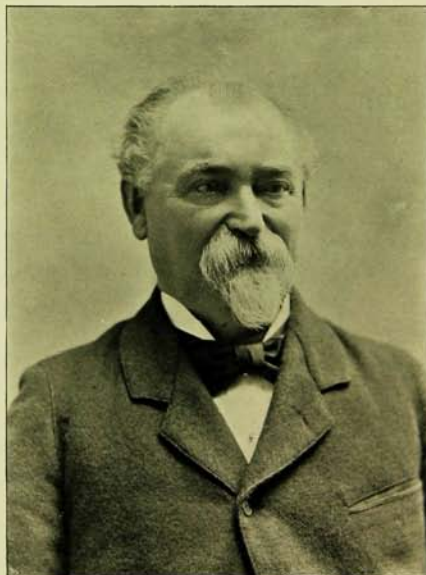
VALENTINE F. WHITMORE



WILLIAM VICINUS

WHITMORE, RAUBER & VICINUS

Valentine F. Whitmore, senior member of the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, was born in Germany, September 17, 1844, and came to Syracuse, New York, when a boy. His education was obtained in the public schools of that city, and in 1863 he came to Rochester, where he has ever since resided. He started business on his own account in 1871 as a member of the firm of V. F. Whitmore & Company. On January 1, 1875, the present firm was organized. Mr. Whitmore was alderman of the old Twelfth ward for four years and school commissioner for four years. He has been man-



JOHN F. RAUBER

ager of the State Industrial school for several years, and is a director of the Merchants' bank; was president of the Twelfth Ward Savings and Loan association, and president of the Columbia Banking, Savings and Loan association. Mr. Whitmore is a member of the Rochester club and resides at 170 Park avenue.

John F. Rauber was born in Prussia, July 4, 1835, and came to this country when nine years old. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city. He began contracting at an early age and in 1869 organized the firm of Rauber & Vicinus. In 1875 he became a member of the present firm. He has been president of the Rochester Brewing company, and is a director of the Rochester German Insurance company. Mr. Rauber resides at 572 North Clinton street.



GRANITE BUILDING—SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR

William Vicinus was born in Germany, March 27, 1832, and came to this country in 1853. In 1854 he settled in this city, where he learned the trade of a mason and was during six years foreman for McConnell & Jones. In 1875 he joined his present associates in forming the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus. Mr. Vicinus has for several years been vice-president and a director of the Tenth Ward Dime Savings and Loan association, and a director of the German Insurance company. He resides at 600 East Main street.

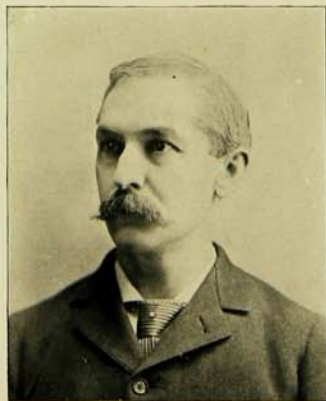
The firm above named has for a score of years done much of the public work in this city, and the street pavements, tunnels, sewers and walks which they have made in the principal streets will long show that they were masters of their business. They have just completed twenty-six and a half miles of our new water-works system.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR

The firm of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, which now owns and occupies the largest and most valuable buildings devoted to the dry goods trade in Rochester, was organized in 1868 by Rufus A. Sibley, Alexander M. Lindsay and John Curr, all of whom came to this city from the East. On their arrival they had more experience and energy than capital, but were determined to win their way to the front. How well they have carried out their purpose must be known to every resident of Rochester, and even the visitor in the city will scarcely fail to note and admire the immense and attractive buildings erected by the firm. Sibley, Lindsay & Curr began business in a store in the Marble block adjoining that famous hotel, the old Osburn House. Business was good with the firm from the start, and by hard work its prosperity was such that in 1880 the members purchased the Osburn House block on the northeast corner of St. Paul and Main streets. The growth of business experienced by the firm increased so constantly that to carry on its transactions one store after another had to be added. The first addition to the original store was one in the Marble block on the west. Then the north end of the Kenyon store was taken, and in 1876 two stories were added. In 1880 the firm occupied the larger part of the Osburn House block which, with the buildings on Division street, formed an L extending on Main, St. Paul and Division streets. In 1887 land was purchased on the north side of Division street, facing St. Paul street, and on it warehouses were built which were connected with the Main street stores by a tunnel under Division street. The seven-story fire-proof building on the north side of Division street was erected in 1890 and is devoted to the wholesale trade. The floor space now occupied by the firm has an area of four acres and a half. This includes the ground floor, basement and portions of the second, third and fourth floors of the Granite building; ground floor and basement, and portions of the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the Marble block and the seven entire stories of the wholesale building on St. Paul and Division streets. Business is so systematized by the firm that while there are about fifty departments, each is under a superintendent who, as a rule, does the buying for his department. Owing to ill health John Curr was obliged to go West in 1875, and has ever since resided at Colorado Springs. At that time Robert Liddle and T. S. Johnson became members of the firm, and at a later date A. J. Townson and T. B. Ryder were admitted. The wholesale and retail business of the firm is now so extensive that it is obliged to maintain offices and buyers in New York, 120 Franklin street; Manchester, 66 Faulkner street; Paris, 20 and 22 Rue Richer; Chemnitz, 25 Theatre street; St. Gall, 11 Frohngarten street. The Granite building of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, in which is situated a part of their retail department, was completed in 1893 and is only equaled in size and appointment by the great buildings in New York and Chicago. It is twelve stories high, the first four being granite and the eight upper stories Perth-Amboy pressed brick. It is absolutely fire-proof and in every sense modern, being one of the best buildings in the State.

HARVEY B. GRAVES

Harvey B. Graves was born May 4, 1855, near Saratoga Springs, New York. His father, Horatio Graves, was an enterprising and successful farmer and business man. His mother, Betsey Mason Graves, was a woman of quiet and unassuming manners, but with noble traits of character that won the friendship of all who knew her. On his father's side Mr. Graves traces his genealogy back to John Graves,



HARVEY B. GRAVES

who came from England to Concord, Massachusetts, about 1643. His early life was spent upon a farm and when not in school he was as busily employed there as any of the hired men, a large number of whom were employed. He received a common-school education and completed his studies at the Warsaw Union school. Mr. Graves showed an aptitude for business when quite young. Before leaving school he started a printing business, at which he worked evenings and Saturdays. This afterwards grew to considerable proportions, as the business was advertised and mail orders received from all parts of the United States. As a boy he relied upon his own resources, as he has always done since. His own earnings paid for the printing office, which, at first, was on a very small scale. An incident in his early business experience may be of value to some of the young readers of this brief sketch. An amateur paper published at Grand Rapids, Michigan, offered five prizes for the best specimen of card-printing by amateur printers, the work to be examined and prizes awarded by professional printers. This was almost at the beginning of young Graves' experience as a printer. His press was a small one with hand-inking roller. However he decided to enter the contest and sent a large number of samples. He was agreeably surprised later upon receiving notice that his work had been awarded the first premium over thirty-four competitors. This incident illustrates the value of the motto which he has always kept in view, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." The printing business was sold out two or three years later and for a short time Mr. Graves represented an Eastern manufacturer in the West. About six years ago Mr. Graves established the furniture business which, under his efficient management, has made such a rapid growth that it now ranks among the largest in the country. The business was first located at the old stand of C. J. Hayden & Company, and three years later removed to the three buildings now occupied, 116, 118 State and 77 to 87 Mill streets. These buildings were fitted up by Mr. Graves in a manner that made them admirably adapted for his business. One especially attractive feature to visitors is the large number of rooms, which are shown completely furnished. The three buildings of five floors each contain a floor space of nearly one acre, making it the largest establishment of its kind between New York city and Chicago. There are forty floors and apartments in the buildings, twenty-four of which are devoted exclusively or largely to the furniture department. The carpet department occupies one of the Mill street stores, aside from rooms used for fitting, making carpets and storing surplus stock. Stoves and kitchen furnishings occupy another store, while pictures, curtains, crockery, lamps, clocks, etc., are other apartments from which selections can be made for the complete furnishing of the home. The business is being built up on the principle of giving satisfaction to every customer and the success attained in this direction is best attested by its rapid growth. Mr. Graves was married in November, 1879, to Charlotte A. Bosworth of Bergen, New York, at which time he came to Rochester. He now resides at 7 Somerset street. Three of his four children are girls, while the oldest is a boy nine years of age. Mr. Graves is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member and officer of Westminster church, and of the church temperance society.

J. FAHY & COMPANY

The growth of great things from modest beginnings is well illustrated in the house of J. Fahy & Company. It is not such a great while ago that it was one of the smaller concerns of the city. It belongs to that class where one can get "an entire supply under one roof." Yet, a few years ago, the firm dealt only in dry goods and millinery. The head of the firm, John Fahy, has put into the concern a vast amount of enterprise and business ability, and has rapidly worked his way to great success. The business was established in 1869, under the same name as now, the partner being James W. Fahy, a brother of the present senior member. It commenced as a millinery store, and soon the wholesale and retail fancy goods business was added. After fifteen years in these lines, a general dry goods business was included, both wholesale and retail. When the concern was first started it occupied a store sixteen by forty feet. This was increased from time to time. The firm now occupies a large six-story building on the corner of State, Mill and Market streets, fifty-six feet front by two hundred feet deep. The store covers two acres of flooring. Four elevators give easy access to every department. J. Fahy & Company are very extensive buyers at first hands, not only in this country but in European markets as well. He is a public-spirited man, and is identified with every worthy public enterprise in the city. His counsel is sought by business men and philanthropists alike.



WICHMANN & KALLUSCH BUILDING

WICHMANN & KALLUSCH

Among the business houses of Rochester, recognized as leaders in their branch of manufacturing, the firm of Wichmann & Kallusch has long been prominent. The firm, whose members are Charles J. Wichmann and Charles G. Kallusch, began business in the Rechè block on South avenue in 1875, then moved to the Roth building on Mt. Hope avenue; next occupied a store in the Remington & Abeles block on South avenue, from which they moved to the southeast corner of St. Paul and Court streets. They next took the large store in the Y. M. C. A. building, which they occupied from the time of its completion until they took possession of their own building on St. Paul street, next to the Y. M. C. A. block. The business of the firm has grown to such an extent that they are now obliged to have the four floors of this new building, the first floor being occupied for gentlemen's tailoring, the second for ladies' tailoring and the third and fourth for working-rooms for the seventy-five hands employed, and for the machinery, which is all run by power; it is one of the best equipped plants in the State. Charles J. Wichmann was born in Poglitz, Prussia, January 7, 1855, and came to Rochester during his boyhood. His first employment was with the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, but when fifteen years old he entered the tailor shop of Michael McRoden. In 1875 he organized the firm of Wichmann & Kallusch, and since its formation the firm's business has been constantly increasing. Mr. Wichmann resides on East avenue, Brighton. Charles G. Kallusch was born in Prussia, April 3, 1853, and came to Rochester in 1869. He learned the tailoring trade and entered into business with his present partner in 1875, devoting his time to the business so assiduously that he has given no attention to other pursuits. Mr. Kallusch resides at 676 East Main street.

HENRY BRANT WILLIAMS

One of the men whose ability and character placed him in the front rank among the distinguished citizens of early Rochester was Henry Brant Williams. The first of his family to make America his home was Nathaniel Williams, who came to the New world from Scotland in 1754 and served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was born in 1797, and received the name Brant from the Indian chief, Joseph Brant, who was a friend of the family, and who gave the boy the name by breaking an egg on his forehead. Mr. Williams was married to Mabel Hitchcock of Auburn, October 26, 1817, and came to Rochester in 1821. In company with Alfred Hovey he built the first Erie canal aqueduct over the Genesee river, and had other contracts on the canal. On the completion of the canal he bought a mill on Aqueduct street and was prominent as a miller and mill-builder in this city for several years. He built the Granite and

Eagle mills. He was also a stockholder in the earliest railroad corporations of this vicinity. At one time Mr. Williams lived in Livingston park and there planted the old trees now standing on the east side of that park. In 1837 he, with some other business men, was caught in the financial panic and saw his fortune swept away, but did not lose heart. Instead he started to retrieve his losses and was one of the Argonauts of '49 who went to San Francisco, predicted the further growth of the city and state, and determined to make it his home. But in crossing the Isthmus of Panama in 1850 he contracted cholera, died and was buried on the Isthmus.

J. W. SEWARD

Jason W. Seward, who died in Rochester on January 6, 1894, was a resident of the city for sixty years and one of its early school teachers. He was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, December 23, 1806, and graduated from Williams college. In 1833 he came to Rochester and with his sister, Sarah T. Seward, opened a school for young ladies in the United States Hotel building on Buffalo (West Main) street. The school was so successful that in 1835 a building was erected for it on Alexander street, where the Seward seminary was long conducted. Mr. Seward represented the Seventh ward in the Board of Education and Common Council. He was deeply interested in horticulture and took great pleasure amid the flowers of his own cultivation. Mr. Seward was, with one exception, the oldest living graduate of Williams college, and regularly attended the annual commencement exercises. His wife, whom he married in 1855, was Miss Ruth Ann Bedell of Philadelphia. She survives him. A gentleman of liberal education, Mr. Seward is remembered as brilliant in conversation, but his latter years were passed in comparative retirement from the world, in which so few of his early friends remained.

JOHN VAN VOORHIS

John Van Voorhis was born in the town of Decatur, Otsego county, New York, October 22, 1826. He is of Holland descent, his ancestors being among the early Dutch settlers of New York. The emigrant ancestor from whom he is descended, Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who was born at Hego in Holland in 1600, came to this country in 1660 in the ship "Boutekoe," (Spotted Cow) bringing with him his wife and seven children. He settled at Flatland, Long Island. He purchased from Cornelius Dirksen Hoogland nine morgens of corn land, seven morgens of wood land, ten morgens of plain land and five morgens of salt meadow, at Flatlands, for three thousand guilders; also the house and house-plot lying in the village of "Amesfoort en Bergen," (Flatlands) with the brewery and all the brewing apparatus, etc. He died at Flatlands in 1702. One of his grandsons, Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis, removed to Fishkill, Dutchess county, in 1730, where he purchased on June 20 of that year of Philip Verplanck a farm of two thousand seven hundred acres of land for six hundred and seventy pounds sterling. The original deed for that farm is now in the possession of William Henry Van Voorhis of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess county, New York. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer and a Methodist local preacher. He was the great-grandson in the direct line from Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis of Fishkill. The latter changed the orthography of the name from Van Voorhees to Van Voorhis, before his death in 1757, and his descendants universally write the name "Van Voorhis." John Van Voorhis, whom we are now writing about, was brought up on his father's farm, receiving such education as he could pick up in the common schools, the school library and a few terms at Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, New York. His father left Otsego county when he was about seven years of age, and after residing a few years in the town of Scott, Cortland county, New York, and in the town of Spafford, Onondaga county, he removed in March, 1843, to Mendon, Monroe county, and settled on a farm at Mendon Center. In 1848 he purchased the Peter Shulters farm in the southeast corner of Mendon, and resided there until his death, March 26, 1867. His son, John Van Voorhis, assisted his father on the farm, and in the Winter of 1848 taught a district school in the town of Victor. He continued to teach in the district schools of Victor until 1850. In the Summer of 1850 he entered the law office of Hon. John W. Stebbins as a law student. The succeeding Winter he taught Latin and mathematics in the East Bloomfield academy at East Bloomfield, New York. He continued teaching in that academy until the Spring of 1852, keeping up his law reading and being admitted to the bar in the meantime, December, 1851. In the Spring of 1853 he began the practice of law at Elmira in partnership with Hon. Gilbert O. Hulse. He succeeded in the business well enough, but not liking the location opened his law office in Rochester, New York, on July 4, 1854, and has practiced law here for over forty years. He has held office as follows: In 1857 he was a member of the Board of Education for the Fifth ward; in 1859 he was city attorney; in 1862 he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln collector of internal revenue of this district and held the office for about six months, Senator Ira Harris succeeding in securing his rejection by the Senate;

in 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention at Baltimore which renominated Abraham Lincoln for President; in 1878 he was elected a representative in Congress from this district, and in 1880 was reelected; in 1892 he was again elected to Congress, and is now a member of the Fifty-third Congress. In 1858 he was married to Frances Aristine Galusha, a daughter of Martin Galusha, and a granddaughter of Governor Jonas Galusha, who was governor of Vermont for nine successive terms. Mr. Van Voorhis resides at 256 East avenue and has resided in that house twenty-five years. Soon after he was married he purchased the house on the southeast corner of East avenue and Chestnut street, where he resided for eleven years, so that he has been a resident of East avenue for thirty-six years. For a period of thirty-five years his law firm consisted of his brother, Quincy Van Voorhis, and himself, the firm name being J. & Q. Van Voorhis. For the last two years it has consisted of his two sons, Eugene Van Voorhis, Charles Van Voorhis and himself, under the name of John Van Voorhis & Sons.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

"In Talbot county, Eastern Shore, State of Maryland, near Easton, the county town, there is a small district of country, thinly populated, and remarkable for nothing more than for the worn out, sandy, desert-like appearance of its soil, the general dilapidation of its farms and fences, the indigent and spiritless character of its inhabitants, and the prevalence of ague and fever. It was in this dull, flat, and unthrifty district or neighborhood, bordered by the Choptank river, among the laziest and muddiest of streams, surrounded by a white population of the lowest order, indolent and drunken to a proverb, and among slaves, who, in point of ignorance and indolence, were fully in accord with their surroundings, that I, without any fault of my own, was born, and spent the first years of my childhood."

This is Frederick Douglass' own picturesque account, in the opening chapter of his *Life and Times*, of the event which, in February, 1817, ushered into existence one of the grandest figures in history, and into the ranks of liberty one of its greatest apostles. Of his parentage he says: "Slavery had no recognition of fathers, as none of families." As years passed on and his great mental endowments compelled recognition, it was customary to attribute their possession to the Anglo-Saxon blood coursing in his veins, and to this he was undoubtedly indebted, but perhaps not more so than to the extraordinary character and ability of the unknown mother, who, in a country and community like that described above, in which all the powers of nature seemed to join with those of human law to forever bar the soul in gloomiest darkness, had learned to read, though where or how, none knew. As he himself says, "I am happy to attribute any love of letters I may have, not to my presumed Anglo-Saxon paternity, but to the native genius of my sable, unprotected, and uncultivated mother." As the ages go by, let them not forget this tribute, one of the noblest in history, and equally ennobling mother and son. Very early separated, by the inexorable demands of slave custom, from this mother, the wonderful memory of Frederick Douglass cherished to the day of his death the keen recollection of her "dignified and impressive manner" on the last of the very few times she was permitted to soothe with a mother's caress, the grief of her child. For this few moments' embrace she had to walk, between two days' hard labor, twelve miles and back, between sunset and sunrise. From where but from this mother, came the unswerving purpose, the fidelity to duty that marked Frederick Douglass from the day of his birth to the day of his death? On page 157 of Prichard's *Natural History of Man*, is a picture of the great Rameses, and to this Frederick Douglass always reverently referred, as embodying in a greater degree than he had any where else observed, the characteristic expression of his mother, and which, he says, "So resembled my mother that I often recur to it with something of the feeling which I suppose others experience when looking upon the likenesses of their own dear departed ones." He himself was of herculean frame and of wonderfully perfected development, and when the vivacity of ordinary thoughts passed from his countenance, and his soul seemed possessed by a profounder contemplation, to nothing in this world did he bear such striking resemblance, as to some huge monolith of ancient Egypt, calm, dignified and inscrutable.

The details of his life have long been known to the world. We need not dwell upon them here. It is as a moral force that Frederick Douglass should be here presented. That he learned to read, and how he learned, the world knows. Let it pause for a moment in consideration of *what* he read. It was not without significance that the printed leaves, gathered out of the dirty gutters of Baltimore and carefully washed and dried, secreted in his little room and studied by stealth, were often the leaves of some torn Bible, the grand phraseology of which, as well as the grand truths, doubtless stirring that young soul as no other words could.

When about thirteen years of age, he secretly joined a little band of colored boys and selected for his declamation, an extract from an oration in the *Columbian Orator*, entitled "The Dignity of Human Nature."

He already vaguely felt, as he in after years affirmed, the dignity and the worth of man, and the grandeur of noble periods. While boys of his age were playing marbles, and rising up in the morning and lying down at night without thought beyond their daily experience, this boy, for the degradation of whom the customs, the laws and the religion of his country had combined, was storing his young mind with such sentiments and sentences as these: "Surrounding creation subserves the wants and proclaims the dignity of man. For him day and night visit the world. For him the seasons walk their splendid round. For him the earth teems with riches, and the heavens smile with beneficence."

It is not to be supposed that during all this time the religious nature of this child remained inactive. The terrors of the law and the fear of damnation, at times wrung his soul fearfully. With that deep and abiding love for music, which was a permanent part of his character, he, in his abhorrence of sin, feared the violin might be Satan's instrument to work his ruin, and ran with all his might past any house where he heard its enchanting strains, and prayed earnestly as he walked the streets. Happily his soul awakened to a serener and more harmonious faith; to a clearer sense of his relation to an All Wise Father, and a reverence which was beyond expression.

As Frederick Douglass advanced towards manhood, he more and more hated slavery and determined to be free. Of his relation of various incidents connected with this period, William Lloyd Garrison says, "I think the most thrilling one of them all is the description that Douglass gives of his feelings, as he stood soliloquizing respecting his fate and the chances of his one day being a freeman, on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay—viewing the receding vessels as they flew with their white wings before the breeze, and apostrophizing them as animated with the living spirit of freedom. Who can read that passage, and be insensible to its pathos and sublimity? Compressed into it is a whole Alexandrian library of thought, feeling and sentiment—all that can, all that need be urged, in the form of expostulation, entreaty, rebuke, against that crime of crimes—making man the property of his fellow-man."

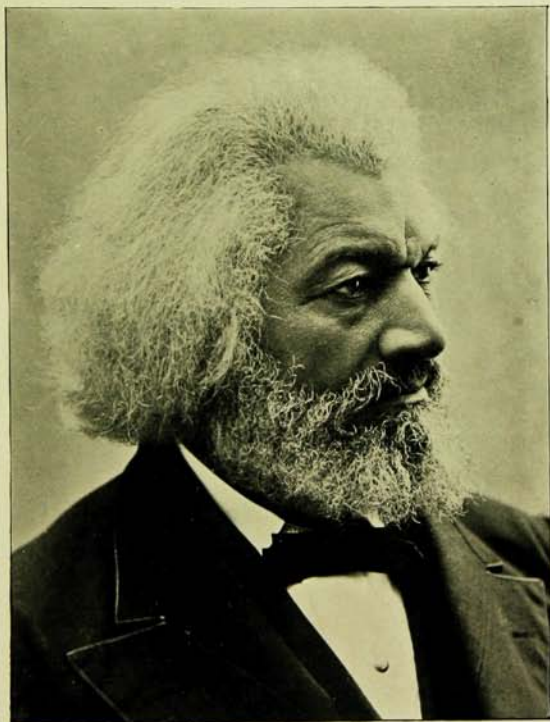
When, finally, he reached New Bedford and found employment, the other laborers refused to work with him on account of his color, and he was consequently forced to work for one dollar where he would otherwise have received three. He at one time worked in a brass foundry at a powerful bellows, six days and two nights in the week. Long-continued labor at this would have broken down even his strength. Even while at this exhausting work he was studying. On a post, where he could see it as he rose with each stroke of the bellows, he pinned his lesson, and thus fed his mind while he exhausted his body.

The careless prodigality of the ignorant masses was always a sad anxiety to him, who, when at one early time he was laboring hard and receiving only nine dollars a month and with a young family to care for, still laid by a little each month for future need.

In the Summer of 1841 Frederick Douglass, after nearly three years of unrelenting toil, and feeling the need of a little rest, went over to Nantucket to attend an anti-slavery convention. He had no thought of addressing the convention, or of being known to any one. Through the efforts of Mr. William C. Coffin, a prominent abolitionist of the time, who had heard the young man address his colored friends in the school-house where they worshipped, Mr. Douglass was induced to speak. William Lloyd Garrison, present at the meeting, thus relates the effect of this unpremeditated speech: "I shall never forget his first speech at the convention—the extraordinary emotion in my own mind, the crowded auditory, completely taken by surprise—the applause which followed from beginning to end of his felicitous remarks There stood one, in physical proportion and stature commanding and exact—in intellect richly endowed—in natural eloquence a prodigy—in soul manifestly created but a little lower than the angels, trembling for his safety, hardly daring to believe that on the American soil a single white person could be found who would befriend him at all hazards, for the love of God and humanity; capable of high attainments as an intellectual and moral being, needing nothing but a comparatively small amount of cultivation to make him an ornament to society and a blessing to his race—by the law of the land, by the voice of the people, by the terms of the slave code, he was only a piece of property. . . . As soon as he had taken his seat, filled with hope and admiration, I rose, and declared that Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame, never made a speech more eloquent in the cause of liberty. So I believed at that time—such is my belief now."

As a result of this incident Mr. Douglass was appointed an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. Unknown to himself, he now left forever behind him the narrow path he had been treading, and entered an arena whose horizon widened and widened as the years rolled by, till suddenly it opened upon eternity.

In 1843, a year of remarkable anti-slavery activity, Mr. Douglass was chosen one of the agents to assist in carrying on a series of one hundred conventions. His strenuous opposition at Syracuse to surrendering the



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

platform to the discussion of communism, called down upon him from some quarters the reproach of insubordination; but he always felt that he was right in this matter. In his *Life and Times* he says, page 283, "In the growing city of Rochester we had in every way a better reception. Abolitionists of all shades of opinion were broad enough to give the Garrisonians (for such we were) a hearing; Samuel D. Porter and the Avery family, though they belonged to the Gerrit Smith, Myron Holly, and William Goodell school, were not so narrow as to refuse us the use of their church for the convention. . . . During our stay at Rochester we were hospitably entertained by Isaac and Amy Post, two people of all-abounding benevolence, the truest and best of Long Island and Elias Hicks Quakers. They were not more amiable than brave, for they never seemed to ask, "What will the world say? but walked straight forward in what seemed to them the line of duty, please or offend whosoever it might. Many a poor fugitive slave found shelter under their roof when such shelter was hard to find elsewhere, and I mention them here in the warmth and fullness of earnest gratitude."

After the publication, in 1845, of his autobiography, safety compelled Mr. Douglass to flee to England. As he often said, there was in all this land no mountain so high, no valley so secluded as to give him security. In England his lectures aroused great enthusiasm, and it was almost pitiful to see the obsequiousness with which divines and other eminent personages from the United States, who never thought of recognizing Mr. Douglass' qualities here, seeking through him introductions to titled and prominent Englishmen. While in England, Miss Ellen Richardson and Mrs. Henry Richardson raised a fund and effected his ransom. One of the last letters written by Mr. Douglass, was one to Miss Ellen Richardson, between whom and himself the warmest friendship had always existed.

Mr. Douglass' withdrawal from the Garrisonian wing of the anti-slavery party, his establishment in Rochester, New York; his publication there of his paper, first called the *North Star*, a name afterwards changed to that of *Frederick Douglass' Paper*; his connection with John Brown, his activity in raising colored troops for the war, his intercourse with President Lincoln on this and other subjects, his removal to Washington, his appointment as member of the commission to Santo Domingo, as member of the Council of the District of Columbia, as Presidential elector-at-large in the State of New York, and to carry the electoral vote to Washington, as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, his marriage in 1884 to Miss Pitts of Western New York, his appointment by President Harrison as Minister to Hayti, and his subsequent appointment by the Government of Hayti as Haytian Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, are facts too well known to require comment.

Frederick Douglass was always true to the cause of woman. At the first Woman's Rights convention, held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, he, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, persistently advocated the ninth resolution, demanding the elective franchise for women, and at last carried it. Mr. Douglass in his editorial in the *North Star* of July 28, 1848, said, "We go farther and express our conviction that all political rights which it is expedient for man to exercise, it is equally so for woman. All that distinguishes man as an intelligent and accountable being is equally true of woman; and if that government only is just, which governs with the free consent of the governed, there can be no reason in the world for denying to woman the exercise of the elective franchise, or a hand in making and administering the laws of the land." Mr. Douglass' last day on earth was spent in attendance at the Triennial Sessions of the National Council of Women, held in Washington.

Mr. Douglass' power as an orator has not been exaggerated. He had a commanding presence, a voice of remarkable power and richness of modulation, that indefinable something we call magnetism, and, underlying and pervading all, a tremendous moral earnestness that thrilled the heart, and stirred the conscience and carried conviction. He both saw and felt the temper of his audience. The late General Mussey, of Washington, D. C., once said that he never knew but two men who could capture a hostile audience and change their disgust to sympathy, and one of these two was Frederick Douglass. He related an incident which occurred at a political meeting in Philadelphia, when the demand was made for "Douglass! Douglass!" At length Mr. Douglass arose, and in a somewhat deprecating manner said that though he had both in this country and in England addressed larger audiences, he had never stood before one with more embarrassment than at this time. The audience was plainly against him, when he threw back his head in a most manly, courageous way, and poured forth such a torrent of eloquence as carried all before it. The changing temper of the audience was plainly visible, and the close of Mr. Douglass' address was the signal of a general ovation.

A writer in the *Christian Advocate*, New York, thus speaks of Mr. Douglass: "The personal appearance of Frederick Douglass was commanding in the extreme. For five years, from 1858 to 1862 inclusive, we attended the Garrisonian abolition meetings in the city of Boston, which lasted nearly a week in the month of

May. No orator among them, not even Phillips, matchless in refinement, self-possession and voice, surpassed this man. . . . When Richmond fell and the news reached Boston, people flocked to Faneuil hall to rejoice over the tidings. Frederick Douglass was in the audience, and after several short speeches had been made, some one raised a cry for him to speak. It was caught up and repeated until it became a roar, and Douglass was finally carried to the platform on the shoulders of men who made their way through the dense crowd with difficulty. As he mounted the platform the applause became deafening. Hats, handkerchiefs, and even umbrellas and canes were thrown in the air, and it was some time before he could speak at all. He did not talk more than five minutes, but wrought the feeling, already intense, to a white heat, and at the close compared the confederacy to the rich man and the colored people to Lazarus in a way that produced a fitting climax." Those who were wont to hear Frederick Douglass at Corinthian hall, Rochester, especially at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, will not need to have these scenes multiplied.

Superficial observers, missing in Mr. Douglass' lectures upon historical and philosophical subjects, the vehement eloquence that naturally marked his efforts in the anti-slavery field, and apparently failing to consider the necessary difference of treatment in these two classes of subjects, have ascribed the calmer philosophic method followed in these, to the waning of natural power. But the clearness, and purity and vigor of his style, was more than maintained to the last. Though slavery had passed away, wrongs remained, and in his powerful denunciations of the injustice and cruelty practiced by the South against the Negro, he was said, in his great lecture upon that subject, delivered in Washington, D. C., to equal his efforts of twenty years earlier. Of this speech Justice Harlan said that it was the most thoughtful address that had been delivered in the Capital for twenty years. Never swerving a hair's line in his devotion to duty, and in his loyalty to truth, it was fitting that, when the shadow fell, it should find him still in the glow of effort for the uplifting and sanctifying of humanity. It is fitting, too, that the body of Frederick Douglass should rest in Rochester, where the toils and achievements of twenty-five of his most active years were endured and won. Her tender reception of him, dead, was a grateful tribute to her appreciation of him living. Sorrow and triumph mingle in these lines of Mary Lowe Dickinson, accompanying the resolutions passed by the National Council of Women, on the death of Frederick Douglass:

Room for the stricken millions
Unbound by freedom's wars,
To whom His strife meant light and life,
And broken prison bars.
The love outpoured in prayers and tears
Along the conqueror's track,
Is His spent love and life of years,
Bringing their blessing back.

To live—that freedom, truth, and light
Might never know eclipse,—
To die with woman's work and words
Aglow upon his lips,—
To face the foes of humankind
Through years of wounds and scars,—
It is enough!—Lead on,—to find
Thy place among the stars.

Swing wide, O shining portal,
That ope to God's own day,
Make room, ye ranks immortal,
A conqueror comes your way.
With greeting meet for victors
Your hands and hearts out-reach;—
Break with glad song, his silence,
Too deep and grand for speech.

Greet him with martial music
That fits a soldier's rest—
For braver heart for battle
Ne'er beat in warrior's breast—
A great white heart of pity
At war with sin and gloom,—
His home is with the heroes,
Stand back—to give him room.

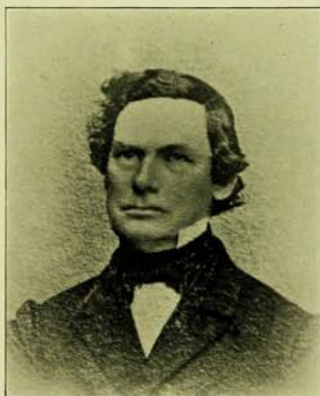
D. W. POWERS

Daniel W. Powers was born in Batavia, New York, June 14, 1818. His parents, Asabel and Elizabeth Powell, his wife, were from Vermont and moved to Western New York among its earliest pioneers. They died while their son was in his boyhood and he was cared for by his uncle, working on a farm during his youth. At the age of nineteen he obtained employment in the hardware store of Ebenezer Watts in this city, and after passing twelve years in that business began his career as a banker and broker. On March 1, 1850, he published in the papers his intention to conduct an exchange business "in the Eagle block, Rochester, one door west of the Monroe bank in Buffalo street." How successful he was in his undertaking is evident to all who know that the site of the office in the Eagle Hotel block in which he began business is now occupied by his building, the first and most famous of the great modern commercial structures erected in Rochester. Except that he has devoted a great deal of his leisure time to the formation of his art gallery, Mr. Powers has not allowed anything to divert his attention from his business and no one familiar with the history of the city

would contradict the statement that his conspicuous success has been fairly won. Mr. Powers has been elected alderman twice and he has been a member of commissions which directed the construction of the City Hall and the elevation of the Central-Hudson railroad tracks. He is president of the board of trustees of the Rochester City hospital. Mr. Powers was married in 1855 to Miss Helen M. Craig, daughter of the late John Craig of Niagara county, and has five children.

TIMOTHY B. CORNING

In the village of Williston, Vermont, July 9, 1803, occurred the birth of the subject of this sketch; he was the eldest son of the late Dr. Noah Corning, at that time the leading practitioner of that locality. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and when nineteen years of age went to



TIMOTHY B. CORNING

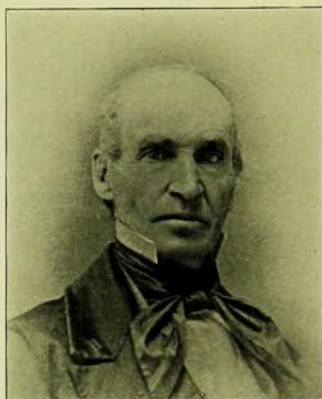
Boston and obtained a position as clerk in one of the leading mercantile houses of that city. In the year 1823 an uncle and aunt decided to come out to Western New York with a view of locating, and the young man was anxious to accompany them, as he was desirous of trying his fortune in this section of the country. Accordingly he left his home in Vermont with the determination to see what pluck and energy would do for him. On arriving here he obtained a situation as the head salesman in the general store located just east of the present Arcade building, which was then conducted by the late Ephraim Moore. After remaining in this position a number of years he took up his residence in the town of North Penfield, at that locality known at the present time as the village of Webster, from the fact that in the meantime, in the year 1827, he became the senior partner of the firm T. B. & W. Corning, which was at the time a branch store from the one where he was employed; and from that time forth the partnership thus formed by the two brothers was continued through the following years up to the time of his death. Along in the fifties T. B. Corning again returned to this city, taking up his residence on Scio street near to East avenue. At this time he had become one of the principal stockholders of the Rochester bank,

which was established as the leading bank of this locality, and he placed his son, Gurdon Corning, therein as one of the bookkeepers. From the fact that the business relationship with this institution proved to be of an unsatisfactory nature, the stockholders concluded to close up the business, as it was apparent to Mr. Corning that he was not in harmony with the management; accordingly he withdrew from the bank, taking real estate for his interests. Shortly afterwards he removed with his immediate family to the city of Detroit, as he had concluded that with the aid of his brother he could conduct a business on his own account in making loans on real estate in Michigan and in negotiating the sale of municipal securities, leaving his brother William to take the charge of affairs in this section. After remaining in Detroit a number of years he transferred his residence to the city of Saginaw, as he had become interested with his son in the lumbering business and also having opened an office for the purpose of establishing a bank. Shortly afterwards he and others became the incorporators of the First National Bank of Saginaw, he becoming one of the principal stockholders and continued as one of the directors until the time of his death, which occurred at his residence on Washington avenue in the city of Saginaw on January 13, 1874. Mr. Corning not only gave considerable of his time to business affairs but he was also interested in his church and in all affairs generally pertaining to the welfare of the community where he resided. He was survived by his wife, Eliza Dickinson, his son, Gurdon Corning, and his daughter Louisa.

SAMUEL RICH

The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of Captain John Rich and Mary Chipman of Province Town, Cape Cod county, Massachusetts. Some time previous to his birth his parents removed their residence to the interior, purchasing a home at Hardwick, Worcester county, where his birth occurred April 25, 1786. At the age of fifteen, in the beginning of the present century, Samuel Rich came to Western New York in company with his sister and her husband, Squire Blodgett, settling in Northfield, now known as Pittsford.

While here he met the Rev. Joseph Case and family, who were among the early settlers of this section, and shortly after attaining his majority married the daughter, Mary, returning with his wife to Massachusetts, where his eldest son, the late Joseph T. Rich of Penfield, was born, also his son, Giles B. Rich—now residing on East avenue with his daughter, Mrs. John H. Hill—and a daughter Mary, the wife of the late Mr. Raymond of Penfield and mother of Mrs. Ira L. Otis of this city. When hardly thirty years of age he concluded to return to Western New York and settle here permanently; accordingly he brought with him his family, first settling in Perrinton, and in 1817 he built his mill in Penfield and rebuilt the same in 1820. Shortly after this he erected his home in Penfield, where one of his grandsons resides at the present time. Some years afterwards he sold his interest in the mill to his partner, Thomas Lincoln, and purchased a tract of land of upwards of a thousand acres a few miles to the north, adjoining the town of Brighton, and constructed what is known in that locality as the dug-way road. His wife's death occurring in the meantime he concluded to further develop this property by erecting a mill and a number of adjoining buildings. Aside from the elder members of his family, the death of two occurring when they were upwards of fifty, he was survived by his three younger daughters, Helen, the wife of Professor James Phinney of Appleton, Wisconsin; Jane, the wife of the late John C. Sherwood of Dartford, Wisconsin, (her death having occurred some years since) and his daughter, Lucy G. Rich, residing in this city, who is the widow of the late William Corning. Samuel Rich married for his second wife the sister of the late William Otis and located on his lands, and after managing his milling interests for a number of years he decided to retire from business and purchased a residence on Monroe avenue, adjoining that of his brother-in-law, the late Stephen Otis, where his death occurred in his ninetieth year, July 15, 1875.



SAMUEL RICH

DANIEL M. ANTHONY

One of the leading bakers of Rochester is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Anthony was born in Moroe, Saratoga county, New York, April 7, 1836. He was brought up on his father's farm and received what little education he obtained in his youth in the public school. His father was Asa Anthony. He removed to the vicinity of Rochester in the town of Gates (now in the city limits) in the Spring of 1848. When of age he went into the nursery business on East avenue with Bissell & Salter. In the Spring of 1858 this was changed to C. P. Bissell, Salter & Company, Mr. Anthony becoming the company. After that the firm became Salter & Anthony, continuing six years. About the year 1865 he bought out the aerated bread establishment on North Water street and ran it successfully for a few years. When the popularity of that bread declined he introduced other kinds of bread and a full line of crackers and cakes. In the Summer of 1891 he built a three-story-and-basement building at No. 134 West avenue for baking purposes entirely, fitted up with all modern machinery and appliances, and supplied the trade with all kinds in his line. In the Winter of 1894-5 he bought out the old Fleckenstein bakery, established for forty years, on West avenue, close by his present building. This gives him practically the control and lead in the baking business in this city. Mr. Anthony represented the old Eighth (now the Eleventh) ward in the Board of Alderman for two years, and in the Board of Supervisors in 1891-2. He has been an active, public-spirited citizen in all interests of the city. He is a large stock-holder, director and vice-president of the



DANIEL M. ANTHONY

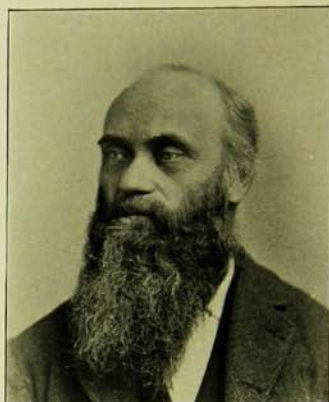
Hathaway Investment company of Muncie, Indiana. He is a director in the Rochester and Muncie Land company, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was the originator and a member of the

board of directors of the West End Improvement company, the object of which is to promote the welfare of West end interests. His residence is at 358 West avenue.

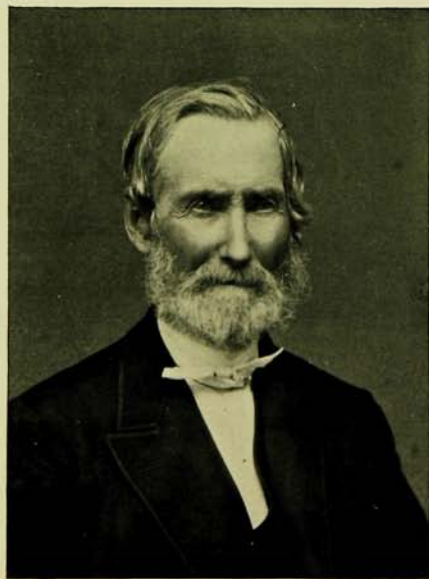
GEORGE H. NEWELL

George H. Newell, one of the men of strong character and marked individuality to whom the prosperity of Rochester is largely due, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on February 18, 1828, and came to Rochester at the age of thirty. His first employment here was as foreman in the furniture manufactory of Brewster & Fenn; but he soon embarked in business for himself and established the Empire Moulding works, which he was conducting at the time of his decease. Mr. Newell took an active interest in public affairs and was for two terms a member of the Board of Education from the Fifth ward. He was also a member of the Board of Park Commissioners from its organization; a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce; a trustee of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, and an active member of the Rochester Yacht club, of which he was one of the organizers and for four years commodore. In 1887

Mr. Newell was vice-president of the Lake Yacht Racing association and in 1888 was elected its president. Mr. Newell died suddenly and unexpectedly in this city June 8, 1892. His surviving family are his widow and four children: Frank G. and George, of this city; Mrs. Ella Searles, of Arizona; and Mrs. Julia G. Marshall, of Duluth, Minnesota.



GEORGE H. NEWELL



GEORGE W. FISHER

GEORGE W. FISHER

George W. Fisher, one of the earliest settlers in Rochester and one of its most respected citizens, who outlived nearly all who were in business here during his prime, was born in Dover, Massachusetts, June 29, 1814. His ancestors came to America before the Revolution and took part in the war of Independence. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Fisher, fought at Lexington, and his father, Colonel George Fisher, commanded at Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, during the war of 1812. Colonel Fisher became a civil engineer after the war and made this city his home in 1821, having purchased land at the junction of what is now West and Caledonia avenues. He was a friend of De Witt Clinton and superintended the construction of a section of the Erie canal. Colonel Fisher died in 1831 in New Orleans, where he was accompanied by his son. The latter returned to this city in 1834 and engaged in the book trade with the late Everard Peck, whom he ultimately succeeded, at No. 6 Exchange street, remaining there until he retired from business in 1871. He was also the publisher of many useful books, still much in demand, one of which has had a larger sale than any book of a

similar kind ever published in Rochester. During nearly forty years in which he was a bookseller he was the best known representative of that business in Western New York. He was one of the first to join the Rochester Union Greys, and as secretary of that corps read very entertaining "extra minutes" at their annual meetings for forty-four years. Mr. Fisher's wife, who survives him, was Mary J. Acer, daughter of David Acer, whose father, William Acer, settled in Pittsford in 1790 and was one of the men of character who invaded the wilderness of Western New York from the East. Mr. Fisher departed this life at his home in this city, February 24, 1895.



WATSON MAC MASTER

DANIEL MAC MASTER

CHARLES MAC MASTER
JOHN D. MAC MASTER

ANGUS MAC MASTER

HENRY MAC MASTER

SIX MAC MASTER BROTHERS

The history of few families in this or any other land affords a parallel to that of the six MacMaster brothers of Riga, Monroe county, New York. All were born in Riga, and one of them, J. D. MacMaster, was a successor to the Argonauts of '49 who opened up to mankind the golden treasures of California; having been led thither twenty years ago by his uncle, who enjoyed the honor of being the third man to examine the famous first nugget of gold found in the mill-race at Sutter's mill in 1848. That famous piece of precious metal set men mining for it on the Pacific slope and in consequence transformed, as if by magic, the western face of the American continent. The claim to recognition as a miner which the elder brother acquired influenced the career of all his brothers, and after he had been engaged in the business for three years he succeeded in persuading them to try their fortune as miners. They took up claims in Colorado and other states and have ever since been interested in mining, part of the time owning interests in some of the most valuable mines in America. Their interests have included the Homestake in the Black Hills, which has paid in dividends \$5,500,000, and now pays twenty per cent. monthly dividends, and the Ontario of Utah; which has paid \$18,000,000 in dividends; in fact, had they retained their interest in mining properties which they developed, they would now be multi-millionaires. The six brothers are now engaged in building a thirty-stamp mill in Gilpin county, Colorado, to operate two very rich gold mines they have just purchased. The ore is free milling quartz, and judging from the quality and quantity now exposed, these mines bid fair to equal if not excel either of the two world-famous mines they have been connected with. Five of the brothers are unmarried and are in charge of the mines, J. D. alone having assumed the responsibilities of a benedict. He is now a resident of Rochester and is president of the Six Brothers Gold Mining company, and of the Gordon Automatic Railway Signal company, the latter owning an invention which has been adopted by the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, and of which a trial block is in operation in this city on the Lehigh Valley railroad.



ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL

HOSPITALS OF ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL

THE Rochester City hospital was projected in 1845 by the Rochester Female Charitable society, and was incorporated May 7, 1847, with the following directors: J. B. Elwood, William Pitkin, Isaac Hills, Thomas H. Rochester, Patrick Kearney, Frederick Starr, R. Lester, E. M. Moore, John Williams, E. F. Smith and D. R. Barton. On June 11, 1847, the following additional directors were elected: J. Webster, W. Brewster, L. A. Ward, J. H. Thompson, Jonathan Child, Everard Peck, Aristarchus Champion, J. Newell, A. Kelsey, Jacob Gould, Frederick F. Backus and H. F. Montgomery. In 1851 the Common Council of the city conveyed to the directors the Western cemetery lot, a tract of about three acres, and in 1855 appropriated \$7,000 for the construction of the hospital, on condition that the directors would raise \$5,000 in addition. The terms were complied with and in 1857, after a perfect title to the land had been acquired by act of the Legislature, plans were prepared for the hospital and work was commenced on the central portion of the present building. In the Autumn of 1862 the exterior of the hospital was well advanced, but it was not until January 28, 1864, that the institution was formally dedicated. On February 1 of that year the first patient was received. Three months after its dedication sick and wounded soldiers began to arrive from the seat of war, and between June 7, 1864, and September, 1865, four hundred and forty-eight were received. In 1865 the east wing was built, and in 1871 the west wing was added. Extensive improvements were made in the five years following 1880. These included the children's pavilion, the addition of twelve rooms in the dome and the introduction of an elevator; in 1889 a steam laundry was added. The wards are large, well ventilated and lighted, and are heated by steam. The operating room is constructed on the latest scientific plans. In 1889 the Magne-Jewell memorial wing was erected and the Free-out-patient department was established, in which the poor receive temporary treatment and advice gratis.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers appointed by the Rochester Female Charitable society, and except the income received from a small invested fund and money derived from self-supporting patients it is maintained by subscriptions from the charitable.

The officers are: President, D. W. Powers; secretary and treasurer, Henry S. Hanford; directors, Samuel Wilder, James Brackett, Charles C. Morse, Daniel W. Powers, John H. Brewster, Gilman H. Perkins, Henry S. Hanford, Charles F. Pond, Lewis P. Ross, J. J. Bausch, A. S. Hamilton, W. H. Gorsline, R. A. Sibley, Samuel Sloan, William S. Kimball, Max Landsberg, Seth J. Arnold, John Greenwood, A. J. Johnson, H. G. Danforth, Charles P. Ford, William Bartholomay, A. E. Perkins, J. M. Wile and W. W. Mumford. The visiting physicians are: William S. Ely, C. A. Dewey; visiting surgeons: David Little, J. W. Whitbeck, J. J. Kempe; oculist, Charles E. Rider; assistants to the staff, Wheelock Rider, H. T. Williams, E. W. Mulligan, S. W. Little, L. A. Weigel; out-patient assistants, Wheelock Rider, J. L. Roseboom, L. A. Weigel, F. A. Mandeville, H. S. Durand, L. W. Rose, A. W. Henckell, C. D. Young, D. G. Hastings, J. Jameson.



ROCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

THE ROCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

The Rochester Homœopathic hospital had existed as a hope in the minds of the members of that school of medicine, both of the profession and the laity, long before any definite plan for its organization was laid. That the field offered by the city of Rochester was broad enough to call for the establishment of such a hospital no one doubted who had any experience with the demands of the time; there was as little doubt that its building and development might be accomplished without damage to any existing institution and that the charitable work of the city would be the better for the friendly emulation of the schools, each working in its own field. The question of ways and means was the difficult one to answer and it was because of this difficulty that so many years intervened between the first mooted of the project and its assumption of definite form. It was not until March, 1887, that the faith of those who had so long cherished the plan found expression in acts. Then a number of the physicians of the city, most of whom are still connected with the hospital, met and took the initial steps looking to the incorporation of the institution. A board of thirteen trustees was elected and on the twenty-fifth day of the following May a special act of the Legislature, incorporating the hospital, was passed. The incorporators, who also constituted the first board of managers, now known as governors, were: Silvanus J. Macy, F. De Witt Clarke, David Hoyt, Henry C. Brewster, John M. Davy, David Copeland, Edward C. Walker, Edwin S. Hayward, George H. Newell, Ethan A. Chase, James W. Gillis, William A. Hubbard and Edmund F. Woodbury.

From the time of this incorporation, until Autumn of the following year, the project remained in abeyance, and it was in December, 1888, that the first board of supervisors was elected. This board consists of women and is charged with the management of the internal affairs of the hospital, as the board of governors is responsible for its property and its general fiscal interests.

It was during the month of April, 1889, that the purchase of premises on Monroe avenue, with a reduced frontage on Pearl street, which was up to December, 1894, the home of the hospital, was concluded. There had been no little trouble in perfecting the title, and there was an appalling amount of work to do before the old sanitarium building and the three dwelling houses included in the purchase could be fitted for service, but there was any amount of energy and the friends of the project were so liberal in their gifts of money and other needful aid that it was possible to open the hospital on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth of the following September. A reception was given on the opening day and the work for which all these plans

and efforts had been made was at once taken up. From the first, the hospital was successful. Its wards and private rooms were full almost constantly, and much of the time there were many applications for admission on file awaiting vacancies. Considering the small size of the buildings—the total capacity in all departments having been first for but thirty-eight and never for more than fifty patients—the number of cases attended was astonishing and the results were such as to justify the pride which all connected with the hospital felt in its work. In the month of January, 1893, the beautiful grounds at 224 Alexander street, the present home of the hospital, were purchased, and in March, 1894, work was begun on the new buildings; they were completed and opened for public inspection on November 21, and on December 9, 1894, the patients were moved from Monroe avenue to their new quarters on Alexander street. The new hospital is thoroughly equipped for its enlarged work and is pronounced by competent judges to be a model one.

Up to January 1, 1895, the hospital had cared for inmates to the total amount of 72,863 days, of which 42,072 are to be credited to paying patients and 30,791 were for non-paying cases. The report rendered to the State Board of Charities, October 1, 1894—the official and the hospital years not being coincident—shows that, of the patients received during the official year, three hundred and forty-six were paying inmates and three hundred and thirty-one were beneficiaries during a total of 6,630 days. The proportion of charitable to paid service has increased in a large and constant ratio since the opening of the doors.

In the new hospital there are one hundred and one beds, including fifteen free beds, which are either endowed in perpetuity or supported by annual contributions. Aside from the charitable work done at the hospital is the gratuitous work of the "Margaret Harper" and "Frances Woodbury" nurses for the needy poor, at their own homes; these nurses go at any time, in response to any call, and in 1894 made 1193 visits.

The present organization of the hospital is as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

President, Mrs. Hiram Sibley, 220 East avenue; first vice-president, Mrs. Don Alonzo Watson, 383 East avenue; second vice-president, Mrs. Silvanus J. Macy, Avon, New York; third vice-president, Mrs. Simon L. Brewster, 86 South Clinton street; treasurer, Mrs. Granger A. Hollister, 375 East avenue; secretary, Mrs. John C. Woodbury, 107 Lake avenue; Mrs. Alexander M. Lindsay, 373 East avenue; Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, 353 East avenue; Mrs. Arthur C. Smith, 6 Sibley place; Mrs. Charles S. Hastings, 158 Lake avenue; Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, 214 East avenue; Mrs. Henry H. Perkins, 233 East avenue; Mrs. Alexander B. Hone, 54 South Clinton street; Mrs. Charles P. Ford, 10 Atkinson street; Mrs. James H. Fisher, 183 Mt. Hope avenue; Mrs. Thomas Raines, 8 Amherst street; Mrs. John N. Beckley, 59 Oxford street; Mrs. J. H. Stedman, 123 Troup street; Mrs. David Hoyt, 235 University avenue; Mrs. Martin W. Cooke, 12 Portsmouth terrace; Mrs. Nathan Levi, 46 South Clinton street; Mrs. Robert Mathews, 96 Spring street; Mrs. J. Foster Warner, 109 Troup street; Mrs. Henry Lester, 520 West avenue; Mrs. Lewis P. Ross, 342 East avenue; Mrs. William Eastwood, 35 South Clinton street; Mrs. Henry B. Hathaway, 66 South Washington street; Mrs. M. H. Brayton, 208 East avenue.

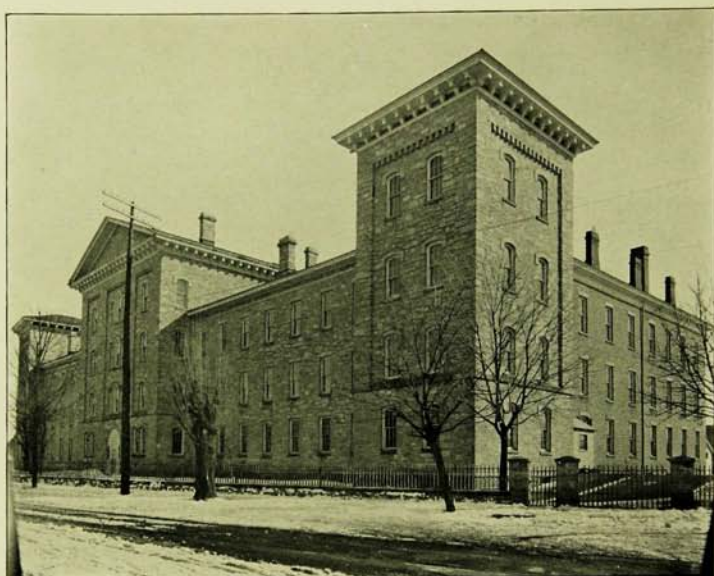
GOVERNORS.

President, Silvanus J. Macy; vice-president, Hiram W. Sibley; treasurer, James S. Watson; secretary, William A. Hubbard; David Hoyt, George Moore, Henry B. Hathaway, A. M. Lindsay, P. V. Crittenden, H. F. Atkinson, John Magee, James E. Wolcott, Henry C. Brewster, John Greenwood, George Eastman, John N. Beckley, James W. Gillis, S. F. Jenkins, Jr., Clinton Rogers, Granger A. Hollister, John C. Woodbury.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

President, T. C. White, M. D.; vice-president, J. M. Lee, M. D.; secretary, G. A. Bachman, M. D. Consulting physicians: T. C. White, M. D.; R. A. Adams, M. D. Attending physicians: M. H. Adams, M. D.; J. W. Buell, M. D.; T. D. Spencer, M. D.; C. R. Sumner, M. D.; surgeon-in-chief, J. M. Lee, M. D.; surgeon, N. M. Collins, M. D.; assistant surgeon, S. R. Snow, M. D.; oculist and aurist, E. J. Bissell, M. D.; obstetrician, E. H. Wolcott, M. D.; pathologist, H. W. Hoyt, M. D.; house physician, Roy A. Page, M. D.; house surgeon, Horace G. Keith, M. D. Dispensary staff: E. J. Bissell, M. D.; G. A. Bachman, M. D.; H. W. Hoyt, M. D.; W. S. Rambo, M. D.; H. A. Anderson, M. D.; L. B. Hawley, M. D.; P. W. Neefus, M. D.; S. R. Snow, M. D.; T. D. Spencer, M. D.

Superintendent of hospital, Miss Eva Allerton.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

If we except the temporary shed that was constructed here during the prevalence of cholera more than half a century since, for the shelter of the friendless or poor who were attacked by that disease, St. Mary's hospital is entitled to the distinction of being the first one opened for the reception of patients in this city. It was established in 1857, and had a small beginning; Sister Hieronymo, its first superior, was its founder, being aided in her work by two other sisters of charity, who were brought here in 1857 from Emmettsburg, Maryland, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, who aided them in opening a hospital in two stables which occupied sites on ground where now the grand hospital building stands. The doors were first opened for the reception of patients on September 8, 1857. In the year 1858 about two hundred and fifty persons were cared for at the hospital, which, proving too small for the needs of the community, was enlarged that year under the management of Sister Hieronymo, to whose energy and executive ability is due the successful history of the institution until 1870, including its extension and virtual establishment as it is to-day.

During the war for the Union the hospital was for years occupied mainly by sick and wounded soldiers, the institution having been designated by the Government as one of the hospitals at which soldiers of the Union army could be cared for. The service which the sisters were able to render to the disabled veterans during that trying period has endeared them in the memory of all those survivors who experienced their devotion. Three thousand soldiers were received in the hospital during the war.

The present capacity of the hospital is for two hundred patients. It is provided with aseptic furniture and operating tables, and the operations are performed under the rules established as the result of modern study of bacteriology. The present surgical staff of the hospital is as follows: Dr. Edward M. Moore, Sr., Dr. Edward M. Moore, Jr., Dr. E. W. Mulligan, Dr. Henry T. Williams, Dr. Wheelock Rider, oculist. The medical staff consists of Dr. J. W. Casey, Dr. George G. Carroll, Dr. Thomas A. O'Hare, Dr. William R. Howard and Dr. F. J. Tunmore. The sisters of charity who are at present in charge of the hospital are members of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, and are eighteen in number, Sister Marie being mother superior.

The hospital narrowly escaped total destruction by fire, which began at eleven o'clock at night, on February 15, 1891, when it was damaged to an extent estimated at \$40,000. There were two hundred and

fifteen patients and about forty other persons in the institution at the time, but all were taken out safely. The insurance carried at the time was \$21,000. On the evening after the fire a public meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, where measures were concerted by which a fund was raised that restored the hospital to as good condition as it was before the fire, and it was reopened in all its departments in September, 1891. The walls, which are of stone, had suffered but slight damage. Since 1892 a training school for nurses has been a feature of the hospital, from which a corps of young women are graduated annually who are proficient in the art of attending the sick and injured.

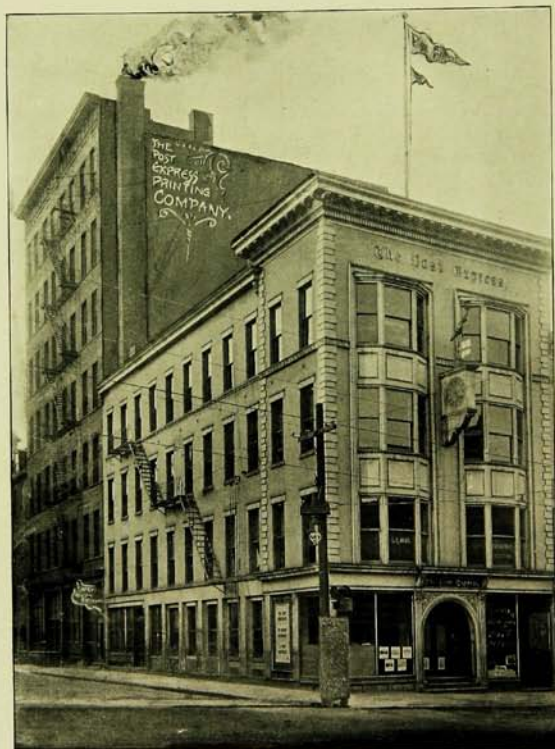


HARGOUS MEMORIAL HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

HARGOUS MEMORIAL HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

Although projected many years previously it was not until 1869 that the Hahnemann Homœopathic hospital took definite shape. In the Spring of that year the residence of the late Judge Selden on Oakland street, the grounds including three acres on an eminence which overlooks the city, was chosen as the site of the hospital. No finer situation could be found in this city for the purpose, and with every day that passes the managers have additional reason to be pleased with the location. The grounds are adorned with stately oaks that at once beautify the scene and afford refreshing shade in warm weather. The dimensions of the mansion rendered it particularly suitable for change to hospital purposes, and but slight alterations were required to prepare the apartments for the reception of patients. The formal opening took place April 10, 1889, and the necessity and success of the institution were at once made manifest. During its comparatively short existence the hospital has advanced so rapidly in public esteem that it must now be regarded as one of the most popular institutions in the city. Its name was taken in consequence of the endowment bestowed upon it by Mrs. William Appleton in memory of her mother and father, Susan Jeanette Hargous and Louis Stanislaus Hargous, deceased.


The managers are: G. W. Loomis, president; M. H. Briggs, vice-president; J. W. Moore, treasurer; W. H. H. Rogers, secretary; R. K. Dryer, J. T. Cunningham, A. J. Johnson, Horace McGuire, Charles Goetzmann. Lady managers: Mrs. Emil Kuichling, president; Mrs. J. T. Cunningham, first vice-president; Mrs. George A. Gillman, second vice-president; Mrs. J. W. McKindley, third vice-president; Mrs. R. K. Dryer, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. Dewey, recording secretary; Mrs. G. H. Thompson, treasurer. Consulting physician, J. A. Biegler. Attending physicians: Allen B. Carr, V. A. Hoard, Emma Sayles, Rollo C. Grant, W. G. Brownell, A. C. Hermance, W. W. Johnson, M. E. Graham, George Hermance, O. Stewart Bamber, E. V. Ross. Resident physician, John Nichols.



THE POST EXPRESS BUILDINGS

PART FOURTH

THE POST EXPRESS

F THE value of a newspaper to the community can be ascertained by the frequency with which its editorials and news columns are quoted by its ablest contemporaries throughout the land, then, beyond question, *The Post Express* holds the first place in Rochester journalism. The rank which the paper has won was not attained in a day, but is the outcome of hard and persistent work, continued through a series of years. Within the last two years the paper has made a more rapid advance than during any previous period in its history, and it is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

Charles W. Hebard laid the foundation on which his successors built *The Post Express*. In 1859 he began the publication of a one-cent evening paper, the name of which was soon changed to *The Evening Express*; the price was advanced to two cents, and Clark D. Tracy became business manager. In 1860 Francis S. Rew took editorial charge and had as associate editors William J. Fowler and S. H. Lowe; Henry C. Daniels was city editor. In 1874 the paper passed into control of a stock company, of which Clark D. Tracy, Francis S. Rew, George Ellwanger and William C. Crum were the members. Mr. Tracy continued as business manager and Mr. Rew as editor. George H. Ellwanger became the managing editor and William C. Crum associate editor. John M. Brooks was the city editor.

On April 18, 1882, George Ellwanger and E. K. Hart bought the paper and organized The Post Express Printing company, the stockholders being E. K. Hart, George Ellwanger, William D. Ellwanger, Joseph M. Cornell and Daniel T. Hunt. George H. Ellwanger became editor-in-chief and D. T. Hunt business manager. The old name was dropped, and the first number of *The Post Express* was issued May 4, 1882. Under the new control the paper began to improve and its circulation increased so much that a new press had to be put in—a four-cylinder Hoe replacing the old one which had done service so long. The new press began working December 9, 1882. On May 11, 1883, Mr. Ellwanger resigned as editor and was succeeded by George T. Lanigan, of the New York *World*. The late Philip H. Welch, a famous American humorist, was also on the editorial staff at this time. Mr. Lanigan resigned editorial charge in 1884, and Isaac M. Bromley, of the New York *Tribune*, became the editor. When Mr. Bromley retired, to become the assistant of the president of the Union Pacific railroad, William Mill Butler succeeded to editorial management.

On January 4, 1886, Joseph O'Connor became editor-in-chief and *The Post Express*, from being a partisan organ, became independent and free from party or factional control. The policy under which the paper has ever since been conducted was set forth by the editor in the following announcement: "*The Post Express* will cease to be Republican in so far as Republicanism consists in expressing the will of a party organization or maintaining loyal subservience to it; but there exists no pledge, obligation, or intent to make it Democratic

in the sense in which it has ceased to be Republican. It is the design to make the paper free and independent in so far as it is possible in the nature of things for any public journal to be so. The editor to whom the gentlemen who constitute the Post Express Printing company have entrusted the conduct of the paper is conscious of nothing that can affect his intention to discuss all public questions on their merits and judge of them with regard to the public good. It must not be inferred that *The Post Express* will be opposed to parties within the sphere of state and national politics, or that it questions the right of individuals to act within party lines because it chooses to act outside of them; nor need it be assumed that because it will not take a partisan view of anything it will take neutral views of everything. It intends to speak out frankly and positively at all times, and to have plenty of opinions, right or wrong. It will invent no news, but give that which happens, clearly and simply."

This statement of purpose has met with public approval, and, as the lines marked out have been followed, confidence in and respect for the paper have been so firmly established at home and abroad that of late years the views published in no daily journal in America are received with more consideration.

Immediately on the change in policy under its new management the circulation began to increase, for the people soon saw that a new power working for the public good was established among them, and, in consequence, the best class of citizens has ever since given it hearty support.

By 1889 the circulation had increased so much that the new press put in a few years before became inadequate to supply the demand, and on June 3 of that year the paper appeared in eight-page form and was printed on a new perfecting press. In December, 1889, George Ellwanger disposed of his interest and in October, 1891, E. K. Hart sold his stock to William S. Kimball, A. Erickson Perkins, J. Sherlock Andrews and others. The new stockholders elected the following officers: President, William S. Kimball; vice-president, William D. Ellwanger; treasurer, Daniel T. Hunt; secretary, George B. Martin. Increased prosperity followed the change of ownership, and as larger space was required for both the newspaper and job printing departments than was available in the building on Mill street, the company decided to have a building of its own and bought the site at the southwest corner of Main and South Water streets, where it established its present plant from which the first papers were issued April 25, 1892.

The new building was designed to contain the several departments in which the company's business is carried on. The structure is of brick, four stories in height, exclusive of the basement, and stands on rock foundation. Its frontage on Main street is thirty-six feet six inches, and depth on South Water street eighty-one feet six inches. The entrance on Main street opens on the ground floor, where the counting-room and the office of the secretary and treasurer and business manager is also situated. The front of the building is one of the most attractive on the street. Two lines of bay-windows project on all floors, and a capacious arched door opens on the ground floor in the middle of the building. An electric clock with an illuminated dial is set out between the third and fourth floors, and on top of the bracket which sustains the clock a fine bronze statue of Mercury stands in view.

The manager's office and counting-room are handsomely furnished in quartered oak, and the walls are hung with admirable engravings illustrative of the advance in printing from the infancy of the art to the present time. The mosaic floor is of Italian marble. At the rear of the counting-room, but separated from it by a partition, and on the same floor with it, are the offices of the advertising agents. The second floor is occupied by the compositors in the job-printing department, the presses of which are placed secure from vibration on the rock foundation in the basement.

The editorial rooms are on the third floor, those of the editor-in-chief, associate editor, news editor and city editor facing on Main street, while that of the reporters takes its light from the Water street side. On the same floor the telegraph operator has a separate room where the click of the instrument that receives the news of the world may not be mingled with other sounds. The office library is also situated on this floor. The fourth floor is occupied by the compositors and stereotypers. Since February, 1894, all of the ordinary type-setting has been done with the aid of Mergenthaler linotype machines, on which an operator can set more matter than six men could working by the ordinary hand process. Seven machines are in constant use in the composing room. The man who operates the machine sits while at work and has the light come from behind him and from overhead, skylights in the roof adding to the abundant light from the windows.

At the south end of the fourth floor the stereotyping process is carried out. This consists in taking from the type the papier-mâché impression, from which are cast the plates that are put in the press and finally do the printing. A steam engine of eighty horse-power and water-wheels aggregating one hundred and ten horse-power run the machinery, which includes two elevators that reach all floors.

Within a year from the date on which the company took possession of the new building its business had

outgrown the enlarged quarters and additional room had to be obtained. The company thereupon bought the seven-story fire-proof building on Water street adjoining the one constructed for the company and in it set apart ample room for the newspaper and job-presses, mailing-room and engraving and bindery departments.

It was soon evident that the perfecting press, which reached its limit in printing an eight-page paper, would no longer answer, as it could not run off in time an edition large enough to supply more than a fraction of the subscribers. Then the latest pattern of Hoe perfecting press was bought and *The Post Express* was provided with the most perfect machine yet devised by the ingenuity of man for printing newspapers. This press is made to print a four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen or sixteen-page paper, and to cut, paste and fold it. In printing an eight-page edition the press perfects twenty-four thousand copies in an hour. All perfecting presses require in their operation the use of stereotype plates, but while such plates were used on the first perfecting press employed by *The Post Express*, machinery of a larger and improved pattern for their production was introduced with the new press.

Having given so much attention to the past history and material resources of the enterprise something must be said about the present officers. The board of directors consists of: William S. Kimball, president; William D. Ellwanger, vice-president; Louis Wiley, secretary and treasurer; James G. Cutler, A. Erickson Perkins, Max Brickner, George Moss and Joseph O'Connor.

Louis Wiley is general manager; Joseph O'Connor is editor-in-chief, in control of the tone and policy of the paper; William H. Samson, associate editor; Charles M. Robinson, assistant editor; Jacob A. Hoekstra, city editor; George S. Crittenden, news editor. A large force of reporters, proof-readers, and assistants is employed.

While the newspaper was growing in size and influence, and while its advertising was increasing and its readers becoming more numerous, the other departments of the company's business were not neglected. Every effort was made to attain the highest degree of efficiency in the Engraving and the Job Printing departments, and these are now as thoroughly equipped and as well organized and managed as similar departments in any newspaper establishment in the country.

The Post Express artists have done a large amount of creditable work during the year, and stand second to none in ability, skill and good taste. Their studios are in the large brick building at the rear of *The Post Express* establishment proper, and are fitted up with all the latest devices, so that work can be done rapidly and well. This printing company is the only one in the city that produces copper plates, which illustrate the capacity of the artist-printers' art in the highest degree. These plates are used in magazines, books, and pamphlets. There is a demand now for artistic printing. Authors understand that books must contain plenty of pictures if they are to be successful, and business men know that catalogues and various advertising devices are most remunerative when they are most artistic.

The Job Printing department of The Post Express Printing company is one of the largest to be found in any but the chief cities of the country. The number of artistic printers is not large, and while The Post Express Printing company may have secured more than its share, the advantage which it enjoys is one that the business men of Rochester and Western New York thoroughly appreciate. Job-printing type is very expensive and styles change constantly, but The Post Express Printing company is always abreast of the times and claims with confidence that there is no competing printing establishment that is so well equipped or that produces so much artistic work at such low prices.

THE UNION AND ADVERTISER

The *Union and Advertiser* has a good title to the distinction of being the oldest existing daily newspaper in the United States, west of Albany. On October 25, 1826, Luther Tucker & Company began the publication of the *Daily Advertiser*, and the *Union and Advertiser* of to-day is the outgrowth, after several changes, of the early venture. The *Daily Advertiser* was consolidated with the *Telegraph* in 1829. In 1830 Hoyt & Porter bought the paper. In 1851 Thomas H. Hyatt assumed control and took editorial charge for about two years. About this time Joseph Curtis became business manager, having become a partner for a second time. On August 16, 1852, the first number of the *Daily Union* was issued, its publishers being a stock company. J. M. Hatch and Orsamus Turner were political editors and George G. Cooper was city editor. It was soon sold to Isaac Butts and Joseph Curtis and the first named was made editor. In 1857 the *Advertiser* and *Union* were consolidated and have ever since been published as the *Union and Advertiser*. Isaac Butts, Joseph Curtis and John E. Morey were the first publishers. In 1864 Mr. Butts finally withdrew from the newspaper business and sold his interest to William Purcell, George G. Cooper and Lorenzo Kelly.

William Purcell, who had before been associate editor with Mr. Butts, assumed editorial charge and has held that position to the present time. Under his direction the *Union and Advertiser* has been a recognized power in Democratic circles. William F. Balkam is business manager.

THE DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE

The *Democrat and Chronicle* traces its ancestral tree to the *Daily Democrat*, which was first published in 1833, by Shepard & Strong. In 1836 George Dawson bought an interest in it and became editor, a position which he held for three years. In 1842 he again took editorial charge and continued in that capacity until 1846, when he sold his interest. Henry Cook and Samuel P. Allen became editors when Mr. Dawson retired. In 1857 the *Democrat* and the *American* were united and came out as the *Democrat and American*. S. P. Allen remained as editor until 1864, when William S. King & Company became owners. In 1865 D. D. S. Brown & Company bought the paper and Robert Carter was installed as editor. In 1870 the *Democrat and American* and the *Chronicle* were consolidated, Freeman Clarke having purchased the latter, which had been in existence two years. The *Democrat and Chronicle* was issued December 1, 1870. When the consolidation took place the proprietors formed the Rochester Printing company, which has continued to publish the *Democrat and Chronicle* to the present time. The *Democrat and Chronicle* is an uncompromising advocate of the Republican party, and is published every morning in the year. Ernest R. Willard has been editor for several years. W. Henry Mathews is president of the company, and N. P. Pond is its secretary.

THE ROCHESTER HERALD

The *Rochester Herald* came before the people on August 5, 1879, when it bore the name *Morning Herald*. It was published by a stock company, of which Samuel D. Lee was president, and Frank T. Skinner, secretary and treasurer. Samuel H. Lowe was editor, S. D. Lee, managing editor, and C. Smith Benjamin, city editor. The *Morning Herald* was independent and continued to follow that policy until 1892, when a controlling share of its stock was bought by the present owners, the Rochester Herald Publishing company, who installed John B. Howe as editor, changed its name to the *Rochester Herald*, and have since conducted the paper in the interest of the Democratic party. The *Rochester Herald* is published every morning in the year. Erickson Perkins is president of the company. Louis M. Antisdale is business manager.

THE ROCHESTER TIMES

The *Rochester Times*, a daily, came into existence as a result of a strike of printers in the newspaper offices of Rochester, and was issued by the printers. It was first called the *Appeal*, but retained that name for a week only. The original publishers conducted its fortunes for a month, when it passed into the hands of a stock company and has since changed ownership several times. The present proprietors are G. A. Tanner of Toledo, and W. H. Lewis of New York.

GERMAN DAILY PAPERS

The German population of Rochester is so large that from an early period it has supported several papers printed in the German language. E. H. Makk publishes the *Rochester Volksblatt*, and the *Rochester Sonntags Journal*, of both of which he is editor. Julius Stoll is the publisher of the *Rochester Abend Post and Beobachter*, of which Herman Pfaefflin is editor.



ROCHESTER AND THE POST EXPRESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART FIRST

EARLY HISTORY

CHAPTER I

The Iroquois as Masters of the Continent—War Over a Ball Game—Mound Builders—A Paradise for Hunters—First Missionaries—Iroquois Game Laws—French and Indian Battles in Monroe County—A Cannibal Feast—Seneca Discovery of Petroleum—Revolutionary War and the Six Nations—England Covets Western New York—The Phelps and Gorham Purchase—British Invasions—"Indian" Allan—First Clearing in Rochester—The Undisfigured Genesee—Famous Early Visitors to the Falls. . . . Page 11

CHAPTER II

Founders of the City—The Hundred-Acre-Tract—The First Bridge—Central, East-Side Land for Eighteen Pence per Acre—Frankfort Improvements—A Post-Office Opened—The First Mill-Race—Bombardment of Charlotte—An Inn Established—The First Church—Marriage Bells—A Newspaper—Opening the Canal—La Fayette's Visit—Abduction of Morgan—Sam Patch—When Cholera Came—Rochester Becomes a City—The First Officials—Anti-Slavery Agitation—Rochester Rappings. . . . Page 23

CHAPTER III

Rochester During the War—The Volunteers—Oil and Telegraph Bubbles—High Water in the Genesee—A Fatal Riot—The Great Hydraulic Display—Parnell in Rochester—Astronomical—The Semi-Centennial Celebration—The Last Bear—Birth of the First White Child—A Shocking Revelation—The Great Sham Battle—An Era of Loan Associations—The Bell Telephone Company Vanquished—A Terrific Explosion. . . . Page 35

PART SECOND

ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY

SUMMARY	Page 51	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS	Page 74
CIVIL ENGINEERING	" 55	CEMETERIES	" 93
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	" 59	BENCH AND BAR	" 95
ROCHESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT	" 63	MEDICAL PROFESSION	" 109
NATIONAL GUARD	" 66	WRITERS OF ROCHESTER	" 120
FINANCIAL AND BANKING	" 67	PAINTING AND SCULPTURE	" 121
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	" 69	MUSIC IN ROCHESTER	" 125
CLUBS OF ROCHESTER	Page 129		

PART THIRD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

INTRODUCTION	Page 135	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	Page 237
CIVIL ENGINEERS	" 229	HOSPITALS OF ROCHESTER	" 267

PART FOURTH

THE POST EXPRESS

GENERAL INDEX

- Abduction of Morgan, 29
 Aborigines 11
 Academy of Music, 53
 Adams, Rev. Myron, 119, 120
 Advertiser, Daily, 29
 Alden, John F., 55
 Aldridge, George W., 59, 192
 Allan, Ebenezer, 15, 20, 21, 23, 39, 135
 Allen, Charles M., 104
 Allen, John G., 71
 Allen's Creek, 19
 Allen Street Bridge, 56
 All-England Eleven, 34
 Alliance Bank, 68
 All Saints' Church, 80
 American Tobacco Co., 227, 246
 Amsden's Bank, 68
 Anderson Hall, 72
 Anderson, Martin B., 42
 Andrews, Ezra R., 166
 Andrews, Samuel G., 25
 Andrews Street Bridge, 55
 Angle, James L., 100
 Anthony, Daniel M., 263
 Anthony, Susan B., 37, 162,
 Anti-Slavery Agitation, 32
 Antoinette, Marie, 29
 Appy, Henri, 125
 Aquatic Sports, 34
 Aqueduct, 27, 32, 57
 Archer, George W., 205
 Arey, Albert L., 71
 Arnoldt, George, 140
 Atchison, Roswell, 18
 Atkinson, Hobart F., 143
 Atkinson, William, 27
 Atwater, Andrews & Mumford, 26
 Atwater, Moses, 25
 Atwood, H. F., 143
 Auditor, 42
 Auxiliary Fire Companies, 64
 Avon, 20

 Babcock, Henry H., 223
 Backus, Frederick F., 26, 27, 30, 31
 Baird, John A., 61, 195
 Baker, Charles S., 102
 Ballantyne, M. Jeanette, 163

 Ball Game, War over a, 11
 Balloon, first, 31
 Ball Playing, Sunday, 42
 Bank of Monroe, 67, 68
 Bank of Rochester, 29, 67, 68
 Banks, Mayor, 38
 Bantel, George, Sr., 219
 Bantel, George, Jr., 220
 Bantel, Joseph, 220
 Barnard, Jehial, 25, 26
 Barnard, William W., 193
 Barnes, Charles R., 196
 Barron, Octavius, 31
 Barry, Patrick, 38, 136
 Bartholomay, Henry, 142
 Barton, Benjamin, 15
 Bates, Alice P., 119, 120
 Battery L., 36
 Beach, E. S., 29
 Beach, Rufus, 29
 Bears, 19, 38
 Beaver, 11, 18, 19
 Beir, Martin, 207
 Bell Telephone, 40
 Bench and Bar, 95
 Bender, Hastings R., 26
 Bennett, 32
 Bennett, Horace L., 103
 Berith Kodesh, 87
 Berry, Maria, 20
 Bible Society, 27
 Bicycle, the, 131
 Big Spring, 22
 Bisgood, John, C. E., 230
 Bissel, Josiah, Jr., 25
 Bissell, Elmer J., M. D., 117
 Black Creek, 29
 Block, Alvin, 106
 Bloss, Hon. William C., 173
 Bloss, Joseph B., 119, 120
 Board of Education, 60
 Bogart, John, 44
 Boswell, Mayor, 38
 Boyd, Lieutenant, 32
 Boylan, Charles F., 127
 Boyle, Town of, 24, 39
 Boucher, James H., 201
 Boundary, City, 42, 51

 Brackett, James, 38
 Bradloe Bay, 21
 Braddock's Bay, 19, 52
 Bradshaw, Charles, 214
 Bradstreet, N. C., 38
 Brainard & Chapman, 26
 Brant, Joseph, 13, 18, 38
 Breweries, 54
 Breweries sold, 41
 Brick Church, 76
 Brickner, Max, 137
 Bridge, Carthage, 26
 Bridge, Court Street, 45
 Bridge Street, 24
 Briggs, Charles W., 38, 147
 Brighton Wells, 44
 Brinker, General Henry, 141
 British fire on Charlotte, 46
 Bronson Avenue Baptist Church, 82
 Brooks, Lewis, 31
 Brown, Frances, 25, 26, 38
 Brown, John, 33
 Brown, Le Grand, C. E., 235
 Brown, Matthew, Jr., 25
 Brown, Selden S., 106
 Brown, Walston H., 37
 Brownell, William G., M. D., 117
 Brown's Race, 25
 Brown Street Bridge, 56
 Buck, George A., 245
 Buck & Sanger, 245
 Buell Avenue, 32
 Bull Run, 35
 Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., 248
 Burr, Aaron, 18
 Bush, Seth J. T., 206
 Butler, Colonel, 19
 Butler's Rangers, 19

 Caledonia Avenue Bridge, 56
 Canal Boat, electric, 45
 Canal, Erie, 26, 28, 51
 Canals, 57
 Canandaigua, 20
 Canawagus, 20
 Cannibalism, 13, 39
 Carroll, Charles, 23
 Carroll Street, 24

- Carthage, 26
 Carthage Bridge, 26
 Cartwright, Robert, C. E., 231
 Casconchiagon, 14
 Cathedral, 28
 Catholic School, 70
 Catlin, J. and G., 30
 Cattle, tuberculosis in, 45
 Cemeteries, 93
 Cemetery, new, 41
 Census, first, 30
 Census, sixth, 29
 Census, seventh, 30
 Center-board Boat, 20
 Central Avenue Bridge, 56
 Central Bank, 68
 Central Church, 76
 Central-Hudson R. R., 41
 Central Library, 53
 Central Market, 31
 Chamber of Commerce, 41, 237
 Chamber of Commerce Building, 236
 Chamberlain, Philetus, Jr., 104
 Chambley, Fort, 13
 Chapin, Charles H., 149
 Charity School, 27
 Charlevoix, 14
 Charlotte, 14, 18, 25
 Chase, Benjamin E., 158
 Chauncey, Commodore, 25
 Cheney, William H., 201
 Child Jonathan, 31
 Childs, Timothy, 28
 Cholera, 31, 33, 110
 Christ Church, 840
 Church Home, 88
 Church of Christ, 86
 Church of Epiphany, 86
 Church of the Holy Family, 92
 Citizens' Street R. R. Co., 39
 City Hall, 37, 52, 60
 City Hospital, 36, 266, 267
 Clarissa Street Bridge, 42, 55
 Clarke, Freeman, 172
 Clarke, L. Ward, 172
 Clarkson, George G., 38
 Cleary, Joseph P., 61, 195
 Cleveland, Governor, 38
 Cleveland, Seth D. W., 204
 Clinton, Gov. De Witt, 18, 28, 30, 43
 Clinton Mills, 41
 Clubs of Rochester, 129
 Cornhill M. E. Church, 83
 Cobb, William, 26
 Cochrane, James C., 98
 Cogswell, William F., 38
 Coit, Charles P., D. D., 79
 Colles, Christopher, 28
 Colquhoun, Patrick, 15, 16
 Commercial Bank, 68
 Conduit, new, 47
 Conkling, Roscoe, 37
 Conscience money, 44
 Cook, Hon. Frederick, 138, 139
 Cook Opera House, 53
 Cook, William F., 218
 Cooke, Martin W., 119, 120, 212
 Corning, Timothy B., 262
 Corning, William, 152
 Corning, William, Jr., 223
 Cornwall, John, 184
 Cornwallis, General, 14, 19
 Corpus Christi Church, 92
 Cotton Factory, 25
 Court House, 25, 26, 27, 45, 46
 Court Street, 29, 32
 Court Street Bridge, 45, 55
 County Clerk, fees of, 42
 Cox, Patrick, 174
 Cox, Judge, 42
 Cricket, 34
 Crosman, Charles W., 189
 Crosman, George F., 189
 Culross, James R., 215
 Culver, Marvin A., 149, 150
 Cumberland, Army of the, 39
 Cunningham, James, 181
 Curran, Richard, 42, 193
 Curtis, George W., 37
 Curtis, Mrs. C. M., 119, 120
 Cutler, James G., 159
 Cutler, J. Warren, 159
 Dailon, Father, 13
 Daily Advertiser, 29
 Danforth, George F., 104
 Dauby & Sheldon, 26
 Davis, George P., 188
 Davis, James C., M. D., 114
 Davison, Christopher C., 105
 Da-yo-de-hok-to, 13
 Decker, Frank, 208
 Deep Hollow, 16, 19, 21
 Deer, 19
 De Lave, 33
 Democrat and Chronicle, 276
 Dennis, John, Jr., 39
 De Nonville, 13, 14
 Devine, Thomas J., 248
 Dewey, Charles A., M. D., 205
 Dewey, Chester, D. D., LL. D., 205
 Dewey, Dellon M., 155
 Distilleries, 54
 Distress in City, 45
 Dix, Samuel, 175
 Dorthy, John F., 107
 Douglass, Frederick, 33, 38, 257, 259
 Drinkwater, Albert, 217
 Driving Park, 37
 Driving Park Avenue Bridge, 55
 Duel, 32
 Dugan, Christopher, 16
 Dugan's Creek, 18, 19
 Dumplin Hill, 19
 Dunbar, Asa, 19
 Dwyer, Eugene, 106
 East Side Savings Bank, 68
 East Side Sewer, 42
 Eddy, Colonel S. S., 40
 Edelman, Lewis, 215
 Edson, Mayor, 38
 Educational Institutions, 69
 Eighteenth Light Artillery, 36
 Eighth Cavalry, 36
 Eighth Separate Company, 40, 43
 Electricity on Canal, 45
 Ellwanger, George, 211
 Elmwood Avenue Bridge, 56
 Ely, Alfred, 38, 99
 Ely, Elisha, 25
 Ely, Hervey, 25, 30
 Ely, Rev. Joseph A., 38
 Embry, Frank W., 185
 Emerson, Hon. William N., 202
 Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, 79
 Emmett Guards, 40
 Emperor, Shield, 33
 Episcopals, 26
 Epworth M. E. Church, 83
 Erie Canal, 26, 28, 51
 Erie Canal, originator of, 28
 Erie, Lake, 28
 Ernst, Charles B., 61, 103
 Ernst, Colonel Louis, 181
 Eureka Club, 130
 Evangelical L. C. Church, 85
 Evangelical R. E. Church, 85
 Evans, George H., 39
 Exchange Street Bridge, 56
 Factory Hill, 22
 Fahy, John, & Co., 254
 Fairchild, Herman L., 46
 Falls, 21
 Field, Hon. Joseph, 171
 Fifty-fourth Regiment, 37
 Filon, Michael, 38
 Financial and Banking, 67
 Fire Department, 63
 First Baptist Church, 81
 First German M. E. Church, 83
 First Presbyterian Church, 74
 First Separate Company, 43
 First Universalist Church, 87
 Fish, Colonel J., 16, 20, 21, 22, 39
 Fisher, Edwin A., C. E., 233
 Fisher, George W., 43, 264
 Fish, Henry L., 38, 153
 Fish in Genesee River, 21
 Fisk, Chauncey M., 198
 Fitzhugh, William, 23, 27
 Floods, 36
 Flour City Bank, 68
 Flour City Zouaves, 40
 Flower City Gentlemen's Driving Association, 133
 Flower, Governor, 42, 43, 45
 Fluett, 32
 Foote, Rev. L. T., 43
 Ford, Thomas W., 186
 Fords, 17

- Fort Donelson, 35
Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, 36
Fox Sisters, 32
Frankfort, 22, 38
Frank Street M. E. Church, 82
Free Academy, 71
Freeland, Elizabeth, 119, 120
Freeman, the Rochester, 32
Free Masons, 26
French in Western New York, 13
Friedrich A. & Sons, 46
Fuller, Salmon, 24
- Gaffney, Owen, 210
Game abundant, 13, 38
Ganson, John and James, 17
Gasometer Explosion, 42
Genesee Canoe Club, 130
Genesee Cañon, 240
Genesee Fever, 18
Genesee Lands, 17
Genesee Mills, 20
Genesee River, 21, 22, 27, 28, 51, 53
Genesee River Floods, 36
Genesee Valley Club, 129
Genesee Valley Forestry Assoc'n, 46
Genesee Valley Park, 51
Geneva Battery, 40
Gerling, Jacob, 198
German Evang'l Lutheran Church, 86
German Insurance Company, 44
German Papers, 276
German United Evangelical Church, 86
Gibbon, E., 13
Gillard, Nathaniel, 199
Glen, Frank E., 71
Glenny, W. H., & Company, 250
Glenwood M. E. Church, 83
Goler, Dr. George W., 112
Gordon, James F., 224, 225
Gordon, John H., 221
Gorham, Nathaniel, 15, 17
Gorsline Building fire, 41
Gould, Jacob, 151
Grace English Evangelical Lutheran Church, 85
Graham, James S., 40
Graham, M. E., 117
Granger, 20
Granite Building, 252
Graves, 20
Graves, Harvey B., 253
Graves, Jacob, 31
Gray, William C., C. E., 233
Greely Relief Expedition, 39
Greenleaf Guards, 40
Greenleaf, Halbert S., 38, 161
Greenleaf, Jean Brooks, 162
- Hagen, Arthur T., 216
Hall, Jonathan O., 180
Hamilton, Arthur S., 203
Hamilton, Hon. John B., 191
Hamilton Samuel, 203
Harford, Charles, 17, 24
- Hargous Memorial Hahnemann Hospital, 54, 271
Harris, George H., 44
Harrison, President, 42
Hawley, Frank W., 189, 190
Hawley, Frank W., boat, 45
Hayden, C. J., 48
Hayden, P. Edward, 204
Hebard, Charles W., 273
Henger, William, 19
Herzberger, George J., 217
Heveron, John J., 196
Highland Park, 51
Hildreth, Samuel, 25
Hill, Charles J., 27
Hill, David J., 42
Hill, Lord, 14
Hills, Hon. Isaac, 100
Hoard, Colonel, 29
Hoard, Volney A., M. D., 117
Holland C. R. Church, 86
Holley, Myron, 32
Holmes, Mary J., 119, 120, 165
Holy Apostles' Church, 92
Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, 94
Homœopathic School of Medicine, 115
Hone, Alexander B., 248
Hone, Alexander K., 248
Hooker, Henry E., 137
Hooker, Horace, 31, 209
Hornby, William, 15, 16
Hornets, 20
Hosmer, George, 14
Hospitals, 54
Hospital, St. Mary's, 42, 270
Hotbread, 22
House of Refuge, 39
Hovey, Alfred, 28
Howard, Eugene H., M. D., 111
Howard Riot, 37
Howk, Loren W., M. D., 112
Hughes Street, 27
Hulbert, M., 29
Hundred-acre-tract, 17, 23, 24
Hurd, E. H., M. D., 118
- Indian Orchards, 14
Indian Population, 11
Indians, 11
Erie, 11
Iroquois, 11, 13
Oneida, 14
Seneca, 11
Influenza, Russian, 42
Ingersoll, Mrs. A. R., 119
Insalubrity of Genesee Country, 110
Internal Revenue Collector, 52
Irish National League, 37
Irondequoit Bay, 13, 14, 19, 46, 52
Iroquois Lake, 47
- James, Rev. Thomas, 42
Jefferson Mills, 41
Johnson, Elisha, 24, 27, 29, 55
Jones, John, 31
- Jones, Samuel Case, M. D., 114
Jumping-keel Boat, 20
- Keeler, Rufus, 146
Kendrick, A. C., D. D., 119, 120
Kennedy, Henry, 31
Kidd, William, 148
Kiehel, Constantine D., 107
Kimball Art Gallery, 122
Kimball, William S., 47, 164, 165
Kimball, Wm. S., & Co., 246, 247
King, G., 20
Kinney, John F., 211
Kislingbury, Lieutenant, 39
Kleindienst, Henry, 226
Knights of Calvin, 40
Kobbe, Henry G., 212
Kuichling, Emil, 229
Kuichling, Sarah L., 119, 120
- La Fayette, Marquis de, 29, 38
Lager Beer, 54
La Grippe, 42
Lamberton, Alexander B., 168, 169, 170
Landsberg, Rev. Dr. Max, 197
Langie, Louis C., 214
Lantern Works Fire, 41
Lauriat, 31
Law Library, 53
Leach, Professor Hibbard E., 126
Leavitt, Andrew V. I., 27, 29
Lee, John M., M. D., 115
Leech, E. O., 43
Lee's Surrender, 35
Lewis, Merton E., 196
Lighthouse, Charles F., 199
Lincoln, Abraham, 34, 43
Lind, Jennie, 33
Linn, Edith Willis, 119, 120
Little, Adelbert P., 186
Little, Charles W., 33
Little Seneca River, 17
Loan Associations, 40, 41
Lock-out of Tailors, 42
Loewer, Henry, 225
Low, Mayor, 38
Lowe, Samuel H., 43
Lower Falls, 31, 56
Lowry, Mrs. Anna M., 119, 120
Lutes, John, 38
Lutheran Church, 86
Lyceum Theatre, 44
Lyell Avenue Bridge, 56
Lyman, William, 32
Lyon, Caleb, 25
- Macaulay, Alexander, 119, 120
Mack, Daniel, 26
Mackie, Henry S., 213
Mack's Battery, 36, 40
MacMaster Brothers, 265
Macomber, Judge Francis A., 38
Main Street, West, 48, 50
Maine, Henry C., 119, 120
Malcolm, James, 63

- Maloney, Frank W., M. D., 113
Mann, Abram S., 42
Mann, Frank C., 266
Mansion House, 28
Marie Antoinette, 29
Market, Public, 47
Marriage, first, 25
Marshall, E. F., 31
Marshall Post, 40
Martin, Bernard F., 219
Mathews, Selah, 27
Maude, John, 19, 21, 22
Mathews, Vincent, 27, 28, 31
Mayors, 62
McDermott, John E., 61, 195
McGonegal, George E., 197
McLouth, Charles, 44
McQuaid, Bishop Bernard J., 38
McVean, Alexander, 190
Mechanics Institute, 30, 44, 73
Mechanics Savings Bank, 68
Memorial Presbyterian Church, 78
Merchants Bank, 68
Merk, Wendelin, 222
Microscopical Society, 43
Millard, Rev. Nelson, D. D., 75
Mill, first, 21
Miller, Louis H., 71
Mill-stones, Ebenezer Allan's, 15
Mission Church, 80
Mixer, A. H., 110, 120
Money Restored, 44
Monroe Bank, 68
Monroe County Court House, 25, 26, 27, 45
Monroe County Land League, 37
Monroe County Penitentiary, 62
Monroe County Savings Bank, 68
Monroe County Sportsmen's Association, 42
Monroe County Tract Society, 28
Monument, Soldiers' and Sailors', 39, 42, 43
Moore, A. W., 119, 120
Moore, D. D. T., 38
Moore, Edward M., M. D., 109, 110
Moore, Thomas, 18
Morgan, Lewis H., 138
Morgan, William, 29
Morris, Heman W., 108
Morris, Robert, 15
Morris, Thomas, 16
Moulson, George, 157
Moulson, Samuel, 156, 157
Mound-builders, 12
Mount Hope Cemetery, 93
Mudge, Adelbert W., 166
Mumford, Thomas, 25
Municipal Government, 58
Munroe, 30
Murder, first, 31
Murphy, Daniel B., 248
Music in Rochester, 125
Musical Profession, 109
Myers, Peter, 216
Naphtha-gas Explosion, 41
Nash, Hon. John C., 31, 98
National Guard, 66
Neville, Thomas J., 194
Newell, George H., 264
New Hartford, 20
New Orleans, Capture of, 35
Newspapers, 54
Niagara, falls of, 22
Niagara River, 29, 30
Nichols, Sarah J., 119, 120
Northampton, 24
North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, 83
North German Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Church, 84
North Presbyterian Church, 79
North Star, The, 33
Nurseries, 54
Oaks, Gen. George J., 176
O'Connor, Eva M., 119, 120
O'Connor, Joseph, 203, 273
Ogden, 21
Oil Speculation, 36
Old Thirteenth Regiment, 40
Oldfield, Joseph P., 198
Olmsted, Jeremiah, 16, 18
One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, 35
One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, 35
One Hundred and Fortieth Reg't, 35
Ontario, Lake, 52
Opera House, 53
Optical Instruments, 54
Orchards, Western New York, 14
Orchids, 47
O'Reilly, Bernard, 222
O'Reilly, Henry, 29, 32
O'Rourke Post, 40
Oronhyatekha, Dr., 38
Osgood, Wainwright S., 156
Osgoodby, William W., 187
O-ta-da-jish-qua-age, 12
Otis, Ira L., 158
Pabst, Wilhelm T. O., 128
Paine, Nicholas E., 38
Painting and Sculpture, 121
Pancost, Edwin, 173
Panther, 19
Park Avenue Baptist Church, 82
Park Maps, 41
Parker, Private, 32
Parks, John, 19
Parma Veterans, 40
Parnell, Charles S., 37
Parsons, Cornelius R., 38, 42
Partridges, 19
Patch, Sam, 30, 41
Patriot Hill, 32
Peck, Everard, 26
Peer, George E., 220
Peissner Post, 40
Penney, Rev., 28
People's Telephone Association, 40
Perkins, George H., 165
Perrin, Darius, 45
Persians, 53
Phelps and Gorham Purchase, 15, 24
Phelps, Oliver, 15, 17
Pickerel, 19
Pie Tersen, 22
Pigeons, 20
Pinnacle Cemetery, 93
Pinnacle Hills, 243
Pitkin, William, 27
Platt Street Bridge, 42, 56
Plow, Steam, 36
Plymouth Avenue Bridge, 56
Plymouth Church, 82
Police Department, 62
Pomeroy, Enos, 27
Population, 29, 51
Portage, 29
Portage Dam, 41
Porter, Fitz John, camp, 35
Post Express, 39, 272, 273
Post Office, 42, 44
Potter, Henry S., 170
Potts, George C., 213
Powers, Daniel W., 227, 261
Powers Art Gallery, 122
Powers Bank, 68
Powers Buildings, 228
Powers Hotel, 38
Powers Post, 40
Powers Rifles, 40
Pratt, Alvah D., 212
Pre-glacial Stream, 46
Prisoners Escape, 43
Pulteney, Sir William, 15, 16, 17
Purcell, William, 38
Quail, 19, 42
Rafter, George W., C. E., 232
Railroads, 53, 57
Rapids Cemetery, 93
Rattlesnakes, 19
Rauber, John F., 251
Ray, Robert, 182
Real Estate, 51
Rèche, Vital, 183
Red Creek, 17
Red Jacket, 13
Religious Denominations, 74
Remington, Frederic, M. D., 111
Remington, Harvey F., 105
Revolutionary War, 29
Reynolds, Abelard, 25, 29, 42, 43
Reynolds Arcade, 30
Reynolds, Gen. John A., 39, 42, 226
Reynolds Library, 40, 53
Reynolds, Mortimer F., 43
Reynolds, William A., 32
Reynolds's Battery, 40
Rich, Samuel, 262, 263
Richards, George, 214
Richardson, Col. Sherman D., 119, 120
Riebling, A. J., 207

- Riggs, Rev. H. C., 38
 Riley, Ashbel W., 31, 38
 Riot, 41
 Riverside Cemetery, 42, 94
 Rochester Academy of Science, 73
 Rochester Art Club, 122
 Rochester Athletic Club, 130
 Rochester Canoe Club, 130
 Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company, 40, 41
 Rochester City Hospital, 36, 54, 266, 267
 Rochester City Semi-centennial Celebration, 37
 Rochester Club, 129
 Rochester Cricket Club, 34
 Rochester Driving Park, 37, 39, 132
 Rochester Gazette, 26
 Rochester German Ins. Co., 249
 Rochester, Henry E., 38
 Rochester Historical Society, 44, 73
 Rochester Homœopathic Hosp'l, 54, 268
 Rochester House, 29
 Rochester Incorporated, 31
 Rochester, John C., 24
 Rochester, John H., 146
 Rochester Light Infantry, 40
 Rochester, Montgomery H., 38
 Rochester, Nathaniel, 23, 24, 38
 Rochester Post-Office, 42
 Rochester Railway Company, 45
 Rochester Rappings, 32
 Rochester Rod and Gun Club, 131
 Rochester Savings Bank, 68
 Rochester, situation of, 52
 Rochester Theological Seminary, 72
 Rochester Trust Company, 68
 Rochester Uniformed Degree Camps, 40
 Rochester, wards increased, 42
 Rochester Whist Club, 129
 Rochester, William B., 24, 29
 Rochester Yacht Club, 130
 Roman Catholic Churches, 89
 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. Bridge, 55
 Rose, Lewis W., M. D., 113
 Rosenberg, Herman, 221
 Roth, George F., 185
 Round About Club, 131
 Rowe Street Bridge, 56
 Rundicut Bay, 21
 Ryan, John C., C. E., 232
 Sabey, James, 175
 Sage, William N., 38
 Salmon, 18
 Sargent, James, 160
 Saucy Nick, 20
 Savings and Loan Associations, 40
 Saxe Weimar, Duke of, 26
 Scalps, bounty for, 14
 Schermerhorn, A. M., 31
 Schofield, Robert C., 17, 39
 School Census, 70
 Schools, Private, 70
 Schroth, John U., 194
 Schuyler, General, 14
 Scrantom, Delia, 25
 Scudder, Elisha, 19
 Second Baptist Church, 81
 Second Universalist Church, 87
 Security Trust Company, 68
 Selden, Henry R., 97
 Seneca Indians, 11, 12
 Seneca Park, 51
 Seward, Jason W., 256
 Seward, William H., 32, 33
 Sewers, 56
 Shaeffer, Peter, 19, 21
 Shale, Frederick A., 187
 Shale, Joseph G., 219
 Sham Battle, 39
 Shantz, M. B., 249
 Shaw, Rev. James B., 38, 42
 Shedd, Kendrick P., 191
 Sheridan, General, 39
 Ship Railway, 43
 Shuart, William Dean, 211
 Sibley, Hiram, 134, 135
 Sibley, Joseph, 19
 Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, 252, 253
 Simcoe, Governor, 14
 Six Nations, 14
 Sketches of Rochester, 29
 Skinner, Henry, 24
 Skinner, Robert, 26
 Slavery, last man born in, 42
 Smith, Elisha F., 31
 Smith, Erasmus D., 31
 Smith, George H., 106
 Smith, Mayor, 38
 Smith Street Bridge, 56
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, 43
 South Congregational Church, 86
 Spanish Caravels, 44
 Spencer, John C., 28
 Squirrels, 20
 St. Andrew's Church, 80
 St. Bernard's Seminary, 42
 St. Francis Xavier Church, 92
 St. John's E. L. Church, 86
 St. Joseph's Church, 92
 St. Luke's Church, 80
 St. Mary's Hospital, 33, 42, 270
 St. Matthew's E. L. Church, 85
 St. Michael's Church, 90, 91
 St. Patrick's Church, 28
 St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, 78
 St. Stanislaus Church, 92
 Stace, William A., 188
 Stafer, 20
 Stage Coach, 25
 Stahlbrodt, Edward A., 218
 Stapleton, John A., M. D., 112
 Starr, Frederick, 209
 State Law Library, 53
 State Industrial School, 73
 Steam Fire Engines, 64
 Steam Plow, 36
 Steamboat Hotel, 17
 Steamboat on Genesee River, 31
 Stebbins, Rev. Dr. Henry H., 77
 Steele, Samuel C., 167
 Stillwell, F. Winfield, M. D., 118
 Stone, Enos, 17, 18, 24, 39
 Stone, Isaac W., 25
 Stone, James S., 39
 Storage Dam, 44, 53
 Storey, William R., C. E., 233
 Storm on Lake, 44
 Stout, Ira, 33
 Stowell, C. L., 177, 178
 Street Improvements, 57
 Street Railroads, 40
 Strong, A., 29
 Strong, Elisha B., 29
 Strong, Miss Huldah M., 69
 Strong, Norton & Co., 26
 Sullivan, Edward J., 200
 Sullivan, General, 14, 20
 Sumner, Charles, M. D., 116
 Sumner, Charles R., 116
 Sumter, Fort, 35
 Swan, Lansing B., 31
 Swift, Dr. Lewis, 37
 Taylor, John, 176
 Taylor, Rev. William R., D. D., 76
 Teachers, 70
 Telegraph Co., Western Union, 6
 Telephone Association, People's, 40
 Telephone Exchange, 40, 41
 Temperature, 52
 Third Cavalry, 35
 Thirtieth Regiment, 35
 Thomas, Evan, 44
 Thompson, Gaylord, 234
 Thorn, Jacob, 31
 Tibbits, George S., 234
 Tobacco Manufactories, 54
 Toll Bridge, 26
 Tonawanda Creek, 29
 Totiakton, 13
 Tract Society, 28
 Traders' Bank, 68
 Trails, 12, 19
 Transfer Tickets, 42
 Trinity Church, 80
 Troup, Colonel, 18
 Trout, 19
 Trzeciak, Alexander, 71
 Tubbs, J. Nelson, 230
 Tuberculosis in Cattle, 45
 Tucker, Luther & Co., 29
 Turf Interests, 132
 Turk's Hill, 46
 Turner, O., 11
 Tuscarora, 14
 Twenty-first Cavalry, 36
 Twenty-second Cavalry, 36
 Union and Advertiser, 275
 Union Bank, 67
 Unitarian Church, 87
 United Presbyterian Church, 78
 United States Building, 39

United States Collector, 52
United States Court, 42
University of Rochester, 42, 46, 71
University of Rochester, library, 53
Upper Falls, 31, 55

Vacuum Oil Company, 41
Vacuum Oil Works, 41
Van Hoesen, Edmund F., C. E., 234
Van Laer, Charles E., 127
Van Voorhis, John, 256
Vicinus, William, 251
Vicksburg, 35
Viking Ship, 44
Vincent Place Bridge, 55
Volk, Leonard, 43
Volunteers, 35

Wadsworth, James, 16
Wadsworth, William, 19
Wagner, J. George, 154, 155
Wagner Memorial College, 72
Walker, Jacob, 19
War of 1812, 25
Ward Boundaries, 42
Ward, Levi W., 27, 29
Ward, William H. & Co., 27, 31
Warner, Horatio G., 101
Warner, J. Foster, 46
Warner, John B. Y., 159

Warner Observatory, 37
Washington, General, 14, 29
Washington Mills, 41
Washington Street, 52
Water Works, 58
Water Works, trial of, 37
Watkins, George B., 250
Watters, John E., 180
Webster, Charles A., 61, 107
Webster, Daniel, 33
Weed, Thurlow, 30
Wemple, Hendrick, 20
Werner, William E., 101
West, Ira, 25
West Main Street, 48
West Main Street Bridge, 56
West, Raphael, 17
West Side Sewer, 43
Western New York Institute for Deaf
Mutes, 72
Western Union Telegraph Co., 36
Whalen, Richard, 179
Whalen, Richard & Co., 247
Wheeler, Artemas H., 200
Wheelmen, League of, 42
Wichmann & Kallusch, 255
Whirlpool, 22
Whitbeck, John W., M. D., 111
Whitcomb, Alonzo G., 184
White, Theodore C., M. D., 116

Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, 251
Whitmore, Valentine F., 251
Whitney's Distillery, 38
Whittlesey, Frederick, 30
Wide Awakes, 34
Wiley, Louis, 203
Wilkinson, Miss Helen E., 44
Williams, Charles H., 155
Williams, Dr. Henry T., 113
Williams, Henry Brant, 255
Williams, Hon. Oscar F., 168
Williams, Rev. Comfort, 26
Williams, Samuel B., 60
Williamson, Chas., 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22
Wiltie, C. H., 119, 120
Wind, high, 38, 42
Wolf, last wild, 31
Wood, Wheelock, 16
Woodbury, Daniel A., 154
Woodworth, Chauncey B., 144, 145
Woodworth, Dwight J., 201
Works, Samuel, 31
Writers of Rochester, 119, 120
Wright, Alfred, 153

Yates, Arthur G., 167
Yeo, Sir James L., 25
Yeoman, George F., 102
Young Lion of the West, 28, 43
Young Men's Christian Association, 73

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Aldridge, George W., 192
Allen, Charles M., 104
Amsden, C. T., 187
Andrews, Ezra R., 166
Angle, James L., 100
Anthony, Daniel M., 263
Anthony, Susan B., 162
Appy, Professor Henri, 125
Archer, George W., 205
Arnoldt, George, 140
Atkinson, Hobart F., 143
Atwood, Horace F., 143

Babcock, Henry H., 223
Baird, Capt. John A., 195
Baker, Hon. Charles S., 102
Ballantyne, M. Jeanette, 163
Bantel, George, Sr., 219
Bantel, George, Jr., 220
Bantel, Joseph, 220
Barnard, William W., 193
Barnes, Charles R., 196
Barry, Patrick, 136
Bartholomay, Henry, 143
Beir, Martin, 207
Bennett, Horace L., 103
Bisgood, John, C. E., 230

Bissell, Elmer J., M. D., 117
Block, Alvin, 106
Bloss, Hon. William C., 173
Boucher, James H., 201
Boylan, Charles F., 127
Bradshaw, Charles, 214
Brickner, Max, 137
Briggs, Charles W., 147
Brinker, General Henry, 141
Brownell, William G., M. D., 117
Brown, Le Grand, C. E., 235
Brown, Selden S., 107
Buck, George A., 245
Bush, Seth J. T., 206

Carroll, Charles, 23
Cartwright, Robert, C. E., 231
Chamberlain, Philetus, Jr., 104
Chapin, Charles H., 149
Chase, Benjamin E., 158
Cheney, William H., 201
Clarke, Freeman, 172
Clarke, L. Ward, 172
Cleary, Joseph P., 195
Cleveland, Seth D. W., 204
Cochrane, James C., 98
Coit, Charles P., D. D., 79

Cooke, Martin W., 212
Cook, Hon. Frederick, 138
Cook, John C., 221
Cook, William F., 218
Corning, William, 152
Corning, William, Jr., 223
Corning, Timothy B., 262
Cornwall, John, 184
Cox, Patrick, 174
Crosman, Charles W., 189
Crosman, George F., 189
Culver, Marvin A., 149
Cunningham, James, 181
Culross, James R., 215
Curran, Richard, 193
Curtis, Eugene T., 199
Cutler, James G., 159
Cutler, J. Warren, 159

Danforth, George F., 104
Davis, George P., 188
Davis, James C., M. D., 114
Davison, Christopher C., 105
Decker, Frank, 208
Dewey, Charles A., M. D., 205
Dewey, Chester, D. D., LL. D., 205
Dewey, Dellon M., 155

- Dix, Samuel, 175
Dorthy, John F., 107
Douglass, Frederick, 257
Drinkwater, Albert, 217
Dwyer, Eugene, 106
- Edelman, Lewis, 215
Ellwanger, George, 211
Ely, Hon. Alfred, 99
Embry, Frank W., 185
Emerson, Hon. William N., 202
Ernst, Charles B., 103
Ernst, Colonel Louis, 181
- Field, Hon. Joseph, 171
Fish, Henry L., 152
Fisher, Edwin A., C. E., 233
Fisher, George W., 264
Fisk, Chauncey M., 198
Fitzhugh, William, 23
Ford, Thomas W., 186
- Gaffney, Owen, 210
Gerling, Jacob, 108
Gillard, Nathaniel, 109
Goler, Dr. George W., 112
Gordon, James F., 225
Gordon, John H., 221
Gould, Jacob, 151
Graham, Merritt E., M. D., 117
Graves, Harvey B., 253
Gray, William C., C. E., 233
Greenleaf, Hon. Halbert S., 161
Greenleaf, Jean Brooks, 162
- Hagen, Arthur T., 216
Hall, Jonathan O., 180
Hamilton, Arthur S., 203
Hamilton, Hon. John B., 191
Hamilton, Samuel, 203
Hawley, Frank W., 189
Hayden, P. Edward, 204
Herzberger, George J., 217
Heveron, John J., 196
Hills, Hon. Isaac, 100
Hoard, Volney A., M. D., 117
Holmes, Mary J., 165
Hooker, Henry E., 137
Hooker, Horace, 209
Howard, Eugene H., M. D., 111
Howk, Loren W., M. D., 112
Hurd, E. H., M. D., 118
- Jones, Samuel Case, M. D., 114
- Kallusch, Charles G., 255
Keeler, Rufus, 146
Kidd, William, 148
Kiehel, Constantine D., 107
Kimball, William S., 165
Kinney, Hon. John F., 211
Kleindienst, Henry, 226
Kobbe, Henry G., 212
Kuichling, Emil, C. E., 229
- Lamberton, Alexander B., 168
Landsberg, Rev. Dr. Max, 197
Langie, Louis C., 214
Leach, Professor Hibbard E., 126
Lee, John M., M. D., 115
Lewis, Merton E., 196
Lighthouse, Charles F., 199
Little, Adelbert P., 186
Loewer, Henry, 225
- Mackie, Henry S., 213
MacMaster Brothers, 265
Maloney, Frank W., M. D., 113
Mann, Frank C., 206
Martin, Bernard F., 219
McDermott, Capt. John E., 195
McGonegal, George E., 197
Merk, Wendelin, 222
Millard, Rev. Nelson, D. D., 75
Moore, Edward M., M. D., 110
Morgan, Lewis H., 138
Morris, Heman W., 108
Moulson, George, 157
Moulson, Samuel, 159
Mudge, Adelbert W., 166
Myers, Peter, 216
- Nash, Hon. John C., 98
Neville, Thomas J., 194
Newell, George H., 264
- Oaks, Gen. George J., 176
O'Connor, Joseph, 203
Oldfield, Joseph P., 198
Osgood, Wainwright S., 156
Osgoodby, William W., 187
O'Reilly, Bernard, 222
Otis, Ira L., 158
- Pabst, Wilhelm T. O., 128
Pancost, Edwin, 173
Peer, George E., 220
Perkins, George H., 165
Potter, Henry S., 170
Potts, George C., 213
Powers, Daniel W., 261
Pratt, Alvah D., 212
- Rafter, George W., C. E., 232
Raubert, John F., 251
Ray, Robert, 182
Rêche, Vital, 183
Remington, Frederic, M. D., 111
Remington, Harvey F., 105
Reynolds, Gen. John A., 226
Rich, Samuel, 262
Richards, George, 214
Riebling, A. J., 207
Rochester, John H., 146
Rochester, Nathaniel, 23
Rose, Lewis W., M. D., 113
Rosenberg, Herman, 221
Roth, George F., 185
Ryan, John C., C. E., 232
- Sabey, James, 175
Sanger, William H., 245
Sargent, James, 160
Schroth, John U., 194
Selden, Henry R., 97
Seward, Jason W., 256
Shale, Frederick A., 187
Shale, Joseph G., 219
Shantz, M. B., 249
Shedd, Kendrick P., 191
Shuart, William Dean, 211
Sibley, Hiram, 135
Smith, George H., 106
Stace, William A., 188
Stahlbrodt, Edward A., 218
Stapleton, John A., M. D., 112
Starr, Frederick, 209
Stebbins, Rev. Dr. Henry H., 77
Steele, Samuel C., 167
Stillwell, F. Winfield, M. D., 118
Storey, William R., C. E., 233
Stowell, C. L., 177
Sullivan, Edward J., 200
Sumner, Charles, M. D., 116
Sumner, Charles R., M. D., 116
- Taylor, John, 176
Taylor, Rev. William R., D. D., 76
Thompson, Gaylord, C. E., 234
Tibbits, George S., C. E., 234
Tubbs, J. Nelson, C. E., 230
- Van Hoesen, Edmund F., C. E., 234
Van Laer, Charles E., 127
Van Voorhis, John, 256
Vicus, William, 251
- Wagner, J. George, 154
Warner, Horatio G., 101
Warner, John B. Y., 159
Watkins, George B., 250
Watters, John E., 180
Webster, Charles A., 197
Werner, William E., 101
Whalen, Richard, 179
Wheeler, Artemas H., 200
Whitbeck, John W., M. D., 111
Whitcomb, Alonzo G., 184
White, Theodore C., M. D., 116
Whitmore, Valentine F., 251
Wichmann, Charles J., 255
Wiley, Louis, 203
Williams, Charles H., 155
Williams, Dr. Henry T., 113
Williams, Henry Brant, 255
Williams, Hon. Oscar F., 168
Woodbury, Daniel A., 154
Woodworth, Chauncey B., 145
Woodworth, Dwight J., 201
Wright, Alfred, 153
- Yates, Arthur G., 167
Yeoman, George F., 102

PORTRAITS

- Adams, Rev. Myron, 119
 Aldridge, George W., 59
 Allen, John G., 71
 Andrews, Ezra R., 166
 Anthony, Daniel M., 263
 Anthony Susan B., 163
 Appy, Prof. Henri, 125
 Arey, Albert L., 71
 Arnoldt, George, 140
 Atkinson Hobart F., 143
 Baird, Capt. John A., 61
 Baker, Hon. Charles S., 102
 Ballantyne, M. Jeanette, 163
 Barnard, William W., 193
 Barnes, Charles R., 106
 Barry, Patrick, 136
 Bates, Alice Pease, 119
 Bartholomay, Henry, 142
 Beir, Martin, 207
 Bennett, Horace L., 102
 Bisgood, John, C. E., 230
 Block, Alvin, 106
 Bloss, Hon. William C., 173
 Bloss, Joseph Blossom, 119
 Boylan, Charles F., 127
 Bradshaw, Charles, 214
 Brickner, Max, 137
 Briggs, Charles W., 147
 Brinker, Gen. Henry, 141
 Brown, Le Grand, C. E., 235
 Brownell, William G., M. D., 117
 Bush, Seth J. T., 206
 Cartwright, Robert, C. E., 231
 Chapin, Charles H., 149
 Chase, Benjamin E., 158
 Chamberlain, Philetus, Jr., 104
 Child, Jonathan, 31
 Clarke, Freeman, 172
 Clarke, L. Ward, 172
 Cleary, Joseph P., 61
 Cleveland, Seth D. W., 204
 Cochrane James C., 98
 Coit, Rev. Charles P., 79
 Cook, Hon. Frederick, 139
 Cook, John C., 221
 Cook, William F., 218
 Cooke, Martin W., 119
 Corning, Timothy B., 262
 Corning, William, 152
 Corning, William, Jr., 223
 Cornwall, John, 184
 Cox, Patrick, 174
 Crosman, Charles W., 189
 Crosman, George F., 189
 Culross, James R., 215
 Culver, Marvin A., 150
 Cunningham, James, 181
 Curran, Richard, 193
 Curtis, Mrs. C. M., 119
 Cutler, James G., 159
 Cutler, J. Warren, 159
 Davis, George P., 188
 Davis, James C., M. D., 114
 Davison, Christopher C., 105
 Decker, Frank, 208
 Devine, Thomas J., 248
 Dewey, Dellon M., 155
 Dix, Samuel, 175
 Dorthy, John F., 107
 Douglass, Frederick, 259
 Drinkwater, Albert, V. S., 217
 Dwyer, Eugene, 106
 Edelman, Lewis, 215
 Ely, Hon. Alfred, 99
 Embry, Frank W., 185
 Emerson, Hon. William N., 202
 Ernst, Charles B., 61
 Ernst, Col. Louis, 181
 Field, Hon. Joseph, 171
 Fish, Henry L., 153
 Fisher, Edwin A., C. E., 233
 Fisher, George W., 264
 Fisk, Chauncey M., 108
 Ford, Charles, P., 237
 Ford, Thomas W., 186
 Freeland, Elizabeth, 119
 Glen, Frank E., 71
 Goler, Dr. George W., 112
 Gordon, James F., 224
 Gordon, John H., 221
 Gould, Jacob, 151
 Graham, Merritt E., M. D. 117
 Graves, Harvey B., 253
 Gray, William C., C. E., 233
 Greenleaf, Hon. Halbert S., 161
 Greenleaf, Jean Brooks, 162
 Hagen, Arthur T., 216
 Hall, Jonathan O., 180
 Hamilton, Hon. John B., 191
 Hawley, Frank W., 190
 Hayden, P. Edward, 204
 Herzberger, George J., 217
 Heveron, John J., 196
 Hills, Hon. Isaac, 100
 Holmes, Mary, J., 119
 Hone, Alexander B., 248
 Hone, Alexander K., 248
 Howk, Loren W., M. D., 112
 Howard, Eugene H., M. D., 111
 Hooker, Henry E., 137
 Hooker, Horace, 209
 Ingersoll, Mrs. A. R., 119
 Keeler, Rufus, 146
 Kendrick, A. C., D. D., 119
 Kidd, William, 148
 Kimball, William S., 164
 Kinney, Hon. John F., 211
 Kuichling, Emil, C. E., 229
 Kuichling, Sarah L., 119
 Lamberton, Alexander B., 169
 Langie, Louis C., 214
 Leach, Prof. Hibbard E., 126
 Lee, John M., M. D., 115
 Lighthouse, Charles F., 199
 Linn, Edith Willis, 119
 Little, Adelbert P., 186
 Loewer, Henry, 225
 Lowry, Mrs. Anna M., 119
 Mackie, Henry S., 213
 Macauley, Alexander, 119
 MacMaster, Angus, 265
 MacMaster, Charles, 265
 MacMaster, Daniel, 265
 MacMaster, Henry, 265
 MacMaster, John D., 265
 MacMaster, Watson, 265
 Maloney, Frank W., M. D., 113
 Malcolm, James, 63
 Mann, Frank C., 206
 Martin, Bernard F., 219
 Maine, Henry C., 119
 McDermott, Capt. John E., 61
 McGonegal, George E., 197
 McVean, Alexander, 190
 Merk, Wendelin, 222
 Millard, Rev. Nelson, 75
 Miller, Louis H., 71
 Mixer, A. H., 119
 Moore, A. W., 119
 Moore, Edward M., M. D., 109
 Morgan, Lewis H., 138
 Moulson, George, 157
 Moulson, Samuel, 157
 Mudge, Adelbert W., 166
 Murphy, Daniel B., 248
 Myers, Peter, 216
 Nash, Hon. John C., 98
 Neville, Thomas J., 194
 Newell, George H., 264
 Nichols, Sarah J., 119
 Oaks, Gen. George J., 176
 O'Connor, Eva M., 119
 O'Reilly, Bernard, 222
 Oldfield, Joseph P., 198
 Osgood, Wainwright S., 156
 Osgoodby, William W., 187
 Otis, Ira L., 158
 Pabst, Wilhelm T. O., 128
 Pancost, Edwin, 173

Potter, Henry S., 170
Potts, George C., 213
Powers, Daniel W., 227
Rafter, George W., C. E., 232
Rauber, John F., 251
Ray, Robert, 182
Reche, Vital, 183
Red Jacket, *frontispiece*
Reibling, A. J., 207
Remington, Frederic, M. D., 111
Remington, Harvey F., 105
Rich, Samuel, 263
Richardson, Col. Sherman D., 119
Rochester, John H., 146
Rochester, Nathaniel, 23
Roth, George F., 185
Ryan, John C., C. E., 232
Sabey, James, 175
Sargent, James, 160
Schroth, John U., 194
Selden, Henry R., 97
Shale, Frederick A., 187

Shale, Joseph G., 219
Shedd, Kendrick P., 191
Sibley, Hiram, 134
Smith, George H., 106
Stace, William A., 188
Stahlbrodt, Edward A., 318
Stapleton, John A., M. D., 112
Starr, Frederick, 209
Stebbins, Rev. Dr. Henry H., 77
Steele, Samuel C., 167
Storey, William R., C. E., 233
Stowell, C. L., 178
Sullivan, Edward J., 200
Taylor, John, 176
Taylor, Rev. William R., 76
Thompson, Gaylord, C. E., 234
Tibbits, George S., C. E., 234
Trzeciak, Alexander, 71
Tubbs, J. Nelson, C. E., 230
Van Hoesen, Edmund F., C. E., 234
Van Laer, Charles E., 127
Vicus, William, 251

Wagner, J. George, 155
Warner, Horatio G., 101
Watkins, George B., 250
Watters, John E., 180
Webster, Charles A., 61
Werner, Judge William E., 101
Williams, Charles H., 155
Williams, Hon. Oscar F., 168
Williams, Samuel B., 60
Whalen, Richard, 179
Whitcomb, Alonzo G., 184
Whitmore, Valentine F., 251
Wiley, Louis, 203
Wiltie, C. H., 119
Woodbury, Daniel A., 154
Woodworth, Chauncey B., 144
Woodworth, Dwight J., 201
Wright, Alfred, 153
Yates, Arthur G., 167
Yeoman, George F., 102

SCENES AND BUILDINGS

Anderson Hall, 72
Aqueduct, 57
At the Spring, 25
Birds-eye View of Rochester in 1853, 33
Camping on the Genesee, 24
Central Market, 32
Central Part of Buffalo St. in 1840, 32
Chamber of Commerce Building, 236
Christ Church, 84
City Hall, 60
Corning Homestead, 223
Eagle Tavern, 29
Entrance to Mt. Hope Cemetery, 93
Entrance to Holy Sepulchre Cem., 94
Farm Scene, 18
Flood, March, 1865, 37
Ganargua Creek, 12
Genesee Cañon, 240
Genesee Valley Club, 129
Glenny & Co.'s Building, 250

Granite Building, 252
Hargous Mem. Hahnemann Hosp'l, 271
Livingston Park, 52
Lower Falls in 1836, 31
Lower Falls and Driving Park Avenue Bridge, 56
Main Street, Rochester of to-day, 50
New Court House, 45
Post Express Buildings, 272
Powers Buildings, 228
Public School No. 10, 69
Residence of C. B. Woodworth, 145
Residence of John B. Y. Warner, 160
Reynolds Arcade in 1835, 30
Rochester Whist Club, 130
Rochester in 1800, 16
Rochester in 1820, 26
Rochester City Hospital, 266
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, 268

Second Monroe Co. Court House, 44
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, 43
South Fitzhugh Street, 54
South Washington Street, 52
Steamboat Hotel, 17
St. Matthew's Church, 85
St. Michael's Church, 91
St. Patrick's Cathedral, 89
St. Mary's Hospital, 270
The Church Home, 88
The Old National Hotel, 38
The Old Mill, 16
University of Rochester, 72
United States Government Bldg., 53
Upper Falls in 1836, 31
Upper Falls & N. Y. C. R. R. Bridge, 55
View on Pinnacle Hills, 243
West Main Street in 1884, 48
Wichmann & Kallusch Building, 255
Works of Wm. S. Kimball & Co., 246





