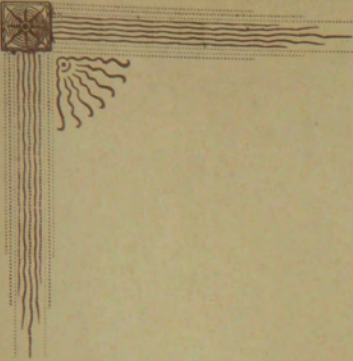


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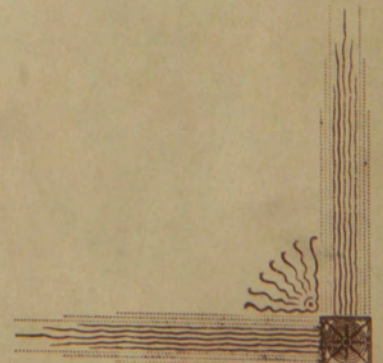
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Rochester Public Library

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS.



Rochester Public Library

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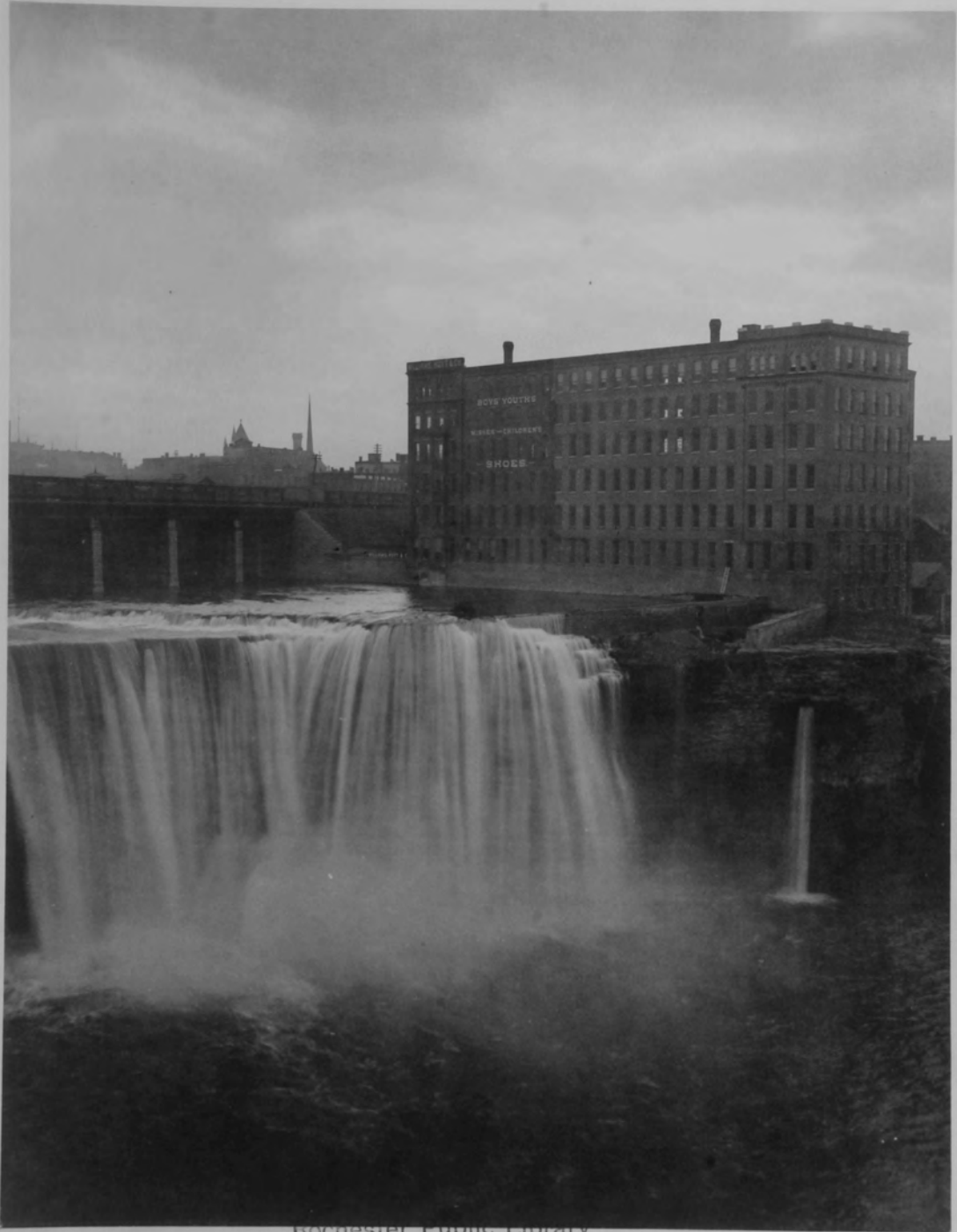
Rochester Public Library

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Rochester Public Library

UPPER FALLS, ON GENESEE RIVER.



GENESEE VALLEY CLUB.



SCENE ON GENESEE RIVER, FROM BREWERS DOCK.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF ARTHUR G. YATES.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF WM. S. KIMBALL.

GEN-NIS-HE-YO.



THIS, in the tongue of the Seneca Indians, lords of the vast and fertile domains of the western portion of New York state previous to 1788, meant "The Beautiful Valley." White men, since the time mentioned, have called it the Genesee. The exclamation of delight uttered by Oliver Phelps when his eyes rested on the beautiful river and valley, as he held council in 1788 with the Senecas, and induced them to cede to the white men their rights in the Genesee country, has reverberated through all the years that have since elapsed; and the refrain has been taken up and sung through the valleys of the beautiful river by the thousands who followed the first settler, located the site of Rochester, and made the wilderness the most productive land under the canopy of heaven, established cities and villages, and formed the nucleus of industries that became world-famous.

The great High Falls of the Genesee, second only in grandeur to the majestic Niagara, gave evidence to the pioneers of the Genesee country of the immense, everlasting water-power that rolled unfettered only by the banks, the promise of power to run the wheels of enterprise that were to be located in advantageous positions from the Alleghanies to Lake Ontario. The primitive grist-mill built by Indian Allen, with its one run of stone, within half a century developed into nearly two-score massive and costly flouring mills, which supplied the world with the purest and best flour, and gave to Rochester the appellation of the "Flour City." The virgin fields and farms of the surrounding country furnished in unlimited quantity the famous Genesee wheat; and it and Genesee flour had a high established reputation in the marts of this and other countries.

About 1850 a shadow swept over these fair fields, and the great grain pest, the weevil, cut off in a few quick years the supply of this famous grain, and that was the initiation of the decadence of Rochester's flouring glory.

Supplies had to be sought from Western points, and competition soon caused many of the mills to be converted into machine-shops and other manufactories. In 1870 the weevil had disappeared, and Genesee wheat again began to renew its pioneer quality and yield. The inventive genius of man had introduced new machinery, and the process of making flour was revolutionized. The old mill-stones, the whirr of which had been heard o'er the globe, gave way to the purifier, the berry-splitting machine, gradual reduction, the porcelain and corrugated roller. The quality of the production was much improved, and the flour soon regained its popularity, although Rochester had lost its title of the Flour City. In its palmy days the production was five or six thousand barrels daily, while now it is six to eight thousand barrels. To those who have not given the matter close thought, this will appear a surprising and erroneous statement; but Mr. John H. Chase, of the firm of Chase and Co., Arcade Mills, leading flour manufacturers of western New York, assures us that it is entirely correct, and that the manufacture of flour is still one of the chief industries of Rochester. The clearing up of the country embraced in the water-shed of the Genesee, reduced the water-power to such an extent that the millers, as well as other manufacturers, had to resort to steam and electricity for motors. The drain upon the Genesee to supply the wants of the Erie Canal, once the great transportation route of the state, has been detrimental to the interests of Rochester. The Erie Canal, once the boast of the Empire State, has ceased to be the great freight highway, and the railroads have usurped its usefulness to commerce and business, and it will soon be among the things that were. We yet point, however, to the massive, substantial aqueduct over the Genesee, in the central portion of the city.

Rochester made rapid growth as a village to 1834, when it was incorporated as a city. Up to 1822 it was called Rochesterville. Jonathan Childs was the first mayor of the new city. Elijah F. Smith was the first mayor (1840) elected by the people. The first tax-levy of the village of Rochester was \$3,500. The tax-levy of 1889 was a million and a quarter of dollars. We give the population of Rochester at each decade: 1815, 331;



Rochester Public Library

WARNER OBSERVATORY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF ALFRED WRIGHT.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF M. F. REYNOLDS.



Rochester Public Library

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



Rochester Public Library

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH.



Rochester Public Library

SCENE ON SO, WASHINGTON ST.



Rochester Public Library

WADSWORTH SQUARE.

1825, 5,237; 1835, 13,000; 1845, 26,965; 1855, 43,877; 1865, 50,940; 1875, 84,000; 1885, 135,000.

The present population, 1890, is estimated at 150,000. Since 1880 the growth of the city has been very rapid. By 1900 the population of the city will be over 200,000. It ranks as the fourth city in the state.

THE FLOWER CITY.

While Rochester lost forever the sobriquet of "Flour City," it immediately took on that of "Flower City," and holds it proudly to this day. Fifty years ago, Ellwanger and Barry established in what is now the southeastern portion of the city, a nursery on a small scale. The products increased by skillful management and suddenly Rochester was famous for nursery productions, trees, plants and flowers. There are now thirty-five nursery firms in Rochester. Ellwanger and Barry is the largest, having 650 acres devoted to the business. The late James Vick established his flower-seed and flowering-plant business, and his name soon became a household word in every country on the globe. He instilled his love of flowers into the hearts of the citizens, and there are but few lawns or residence plots that are not beautified with shrubs, flowers, etc. The business is carried on by his sons, and they have hundreds of acres of choice land in and near the city devoted to the culture of flower seeds and plants.

William S. Kimball, the well-known tobacconist and cigarette manufacturer, by his wealth and love of flowers has added to Rochester fame, and right to be called the "Flower City." He has several acres of land, corner of Reynolds and Olean streets, occupied by conservatories, where are grown and flowered over ten thousand orchids, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. George Savage, an eminent orchidist. These orchids have been gathered from all parts of the globe by experienced and careful collectors. Mr. Kimball has the largest and most valuable collection of orchids in America. Some plants are valued at thousands of dollars and could not be duplicated. This immense floral repository is open to visitors daily (Sunday excepted) free of charge. This orchid establishment has already made Rochester famous. Rochester is the great center of the tree, plant and seed trade for fruits, flowers and ornamental shrubs. The conditions of soil and climate make it the natural nursery of America.



Rochester Public Library

ENTRANCE TO MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF R. K. DRYER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF J. T. CUNNINGHAM.



Rochester Public Library

SCENE AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

SCENE AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



WILDER BUILDING.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF ALFRED ELY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF L. P. ROSS.

Rochester has a large number of private and parochial schools and other wholly educational institutions, non-sectarian and religious, some of them drawing subsidies from the City Treasury. The Rochester, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's and St. Mary's orphan asylums, Church Home, industrial schools of the Sisters of Mercy, and the City Industrial School come under this head. The Convent of the Sacred Heart, Nazareth Convent, St. Patrick's Academy, the parochial schools of St. Mary's, St. Bridget's, Immaculate Conception, and other Roman Catholic parishes derive no support from public funds.

THE RAILROADS OF ROCHESTER.

The construction of the first steam railroad (the Tonawanda) was commenced in 1832. In 1834 it was completed to Byron, and in 1836 to Batavia. The first regular passenger train left Rochester in 1837, May 3d. The present Auburn branch of the Central-Hudson was opened to Auburn in 1841. In 1850 the Rochester and Niagara Falls road was built. The Charlotte branch followed. The Genesee Valley road, south to Avon, Mount Morris and Dansville, was built about this time, and soon afterwards was leased to the Erie, the city bonding in aid of it. The various independent roads between Albany and Buffalo in 1855 were merged into one corporation, known as the New York Central. Later, the lines from Albany to New York were absorbed into the system constituting the great New York Central and Hudson River railroad, now the only four-track railroad in the world. The numerous fast palatial trains whirl the passengers from Rochester to New York in nine hours, when, half a century ago, days were consumed in the journey, by packet-boat and stage-coach. In 1882 the work of elevating the tracks between Brown and Scio streets was commenced, and completed the following year. The river and public streets between the points mentioned are crossed on substantial iron bridges, and most of the distance the huge earth embankment is confined by massive masonry. A commodious passenger station and train-house was constructed on the block of land embraced between north St. Paul street, Central avenue, North Clinton street and Marietta street. The vast work was pushed most vigorously under the supervision of Mr. George H. Burrows, Division Superintendent, and there was no delay in the running or schedule time of the three-score or more trains that arrived and departed daily on the centralized lines of the company. The cost of the work was a little over \$2,000,000. The city bore no part of this expense.

ROCHESTER'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The citizens of Rochester have always been proud of its public schools, which are 32 in number, including the Free Academy. The school buildings erected within the last two decades are on a more elaborate scale than those of an earlier date, and particular attention has been paid to ventilation, light, safety from fire and to large exits. A description of the last one erected will answer for a type of the most modern buildings. No. 32 is located on Bartlett street, near Plymouth avenue, is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is two stories in height, surmounted by a tower. There are four school-rooms on each floor, with wardrobes and a teacher's room on the first floor and principal's office on the second. A wide and airy hall extends the length of the building on either floor. The school-rooms, which are 24 by 32 feet, are lighted on two sides and furnished with an abundance of blackboard. The rooms are cheerful, light and airy. The ceilings, wainscoting, doors, etc., are of varnished whitewood. The floors are of maple.

The building is heated and ventilated by the Smead-Ruttan system and is provided with dry closets. The building cost \$20,000.

The valuation of all the school buildings, real estate, furniture, libraries and apparatus is \$825,000. The total number of pupils enrolled at the close of the school year 1889 was 16,268; average daily attendance for the month of October, 1889, 13,597; number of teachers employed, 375. The Central Library occupies the northern half of the first floor of the Free Academy building. This library was established in 1863, by consolidating seventeen school libraries into one. In addition to this a few valuable works were purchased, making a total of one thousand volumes, and they formed the foundation of the library. An annual state appropriation of \$879 is devoted solely to the purchase of the best books, and so carefully and discreetly have these been selected each year that the library has to-day 18,000 volumes, not including pamphlets. It has a patronage of over 8,000 readers, and was for years the only library open to the public for reference and circulation, and to-day vies in extent and usefulness with older institutions of its kind in other cities. Mr. S. A. Ellis has been superintendent for years, and Mrs. Katherine J. Dowling librarian. The appropriation by the city for the support of the public schools in 1889 was about \$275,000.



Rochester Public Library

THE REYNOLDS LABORATORY, ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.



Rochester Public Library

SIBLEY HALL OF ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.



Rochester Public Library

FIRE DEPARTMENT MONUMENT, AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

ENTRANCE TO STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF GEO. RAINES.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF J. MOREAN SMITH.



Rochester Public Library

POWERS BLOCK.



Rochester Public Library

SCENES AT CHARLOTTE, ONTARIO BEACH.



Rochester Public Library

Rochester has a large number of immense manufactories, prominent among them being that of Wm. S. Kimball & Co., manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco, and cigarettes. Their manufactory on Court street is of brick, four stories high, built in the form of a three-sided parallelogram, with an open court in the center. From one corner rises a tower 160 feet high, twenty-two feet square at the base, and ten feet at its smallest diameter. It has a copper roof and is surmounted with a bronze statue of Mercury. The factory turned out nearly 400,000,000 cigarettes for the year 1889. Several hundred men, women, boys and girls are employed in the works. Then there is the James Cunningham Son & Co. carriage manufactory on Canal street, with its 1,000 skilled workmen. The H. H. Warner & Co. patent medicine building, on St. Paul street near Main street, is an immense one, employing a large number of persons. This establishment and branches was purchased by an English syndicate in November, 1889, for \$5,000,000.

In no other city or place in the world has the art of photography developed and advanced as in Rochester, and the glory and fame all belongs to the Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company. Its manufactories are extensive, centrally located, and all work is turned out under the supervision of experts in the profession. The advent of the "Kodak Camera" revolutionized the art of photography, created a vast class of new photographers, and brought all the delights of the art-science to the homes and hands of the amateur and expert alike. An immense change was made in the ideas and methods of plate-making by the discovery of the dry and transparent film. The amateur has only to point the "Kodak" at the object to be photographed and the instrument does the rest. One hundred pictures can be taken at one filling of the "Kodak," either by time or instantaneous exposures, making it invaluable and a source of great pleasure to the tourist. Recently a larger "Kodak" (No. 2) has been put upon the market, and it meets with the popular favor. It makes a picture $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. The novice using the "Kodak" with the transparent films, can develop and finish his own pictures with the greatest ease and dispatch. The bromide photographic paper turned out by this establishment has a world-wide celebrity, and justly so. The establishment has several hundred employees and is one of Rochester's famous and exclusive industrial and art institutions.



Rochester Public Library

ROCKEFELLER HALL,



Rochester Public Library

TREVOR HALL,



Rochester Public Library

MT. HOPE RESERVOIR.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF J. S. CORNING.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF F. P. CROUCH.



Rochester Public Library

ROCHESTER CLUB,



Rochester Public Library

WASHINGTON SQUARE,



Rochester Public Library

CATHOLIC CHAPEL, HOLY SEPULCHER CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF H. H. WARNER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF C. S. HASTINGS.

The other railway lines of the city are the New York, Lake Erie and Western, to New York, connecting at Avon with the Geneseo, Mt. Morris and other branches; the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, running through the coal, coke and oil fields of western Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh; the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh, which skirts the southern shore of Lake Ontario from the St. Lawrence to the Niagara; and the Western New York and Pennsylvania, to Olean, thence through the coal and lumber fields of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh; the Rochester and Lake Ontario (Bay) and the Rochester and Glen Haven railroads, and the Rochester and Charlotte Electric road, the last three named being suburban and pleasure lines. The next to the Central Hudson ranks the Erie Railway Station on Court street in point of size and beauty. The other lines have centrally located and handsome passenger stations and train-houses. The city's bonds, to the extent of \$600,000, were issued in aid of the construction of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad, and \$200,000 in aid of the Genesee Valley Canal Road (since leased to the Erie). \$100,000 was also given by the city to aid in the construction of the Rochester and Nunda Road, which has never been built.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Rochester for the last twenty years has had an excellent system of street railways, wholly owned, up to the fall of 1889, by resident citizens. All the lines or routes center at the junction of Main, State and Exchange streets. November 1st, 1889, nearly fifty (50) miles of track were operated. The gross earnings for 1889 were about \$475,000, with a gross income of nearly \$1,000,000 and a surplus of nearly \$25,000. About 10,000,000 passengers were carried for the year. The rate of fare for adults is five cents on single routes. The cars are neat, and well heated in winter. November 22d, 1889, the street railway system changed hands, a company composed of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Rochester capitalists purchasing the 5,000 shares of stock of the old company at \$260 per share, and assuming the bonded indebtedness, making the total purchase price \$2,175,000. The franchises of the Crosstown and South Park street railway lines, which were under construction at the time of the sale, were also purchased by the syndicate company at a cost of \$75,000.

NOTABLE DISASTERS.

Three terrible and extensive disasters by flood and fire are recorded in the annals of Rochester. Three days previous to the 17th of March, 1865, heavy rains caused large quantities of snow all through the water shed of the Genesee to melt suddenly, and the waters rushed in torrents from all the tributaries into the river, which was filled at the time with heavy ice. The ice and debris from the flats was broken and sent with resistless force by the swollen water to Lake Ontario. So rapid was the rise of the waters that no time was given to remove endangered property, and huge piles of lumber in yards skirting the river on Exchange street above Court street, were floated into the river in such quantities, aided by the logs, trees and driftwood that came from the upper river, that the arches of the aqueduct were clogged and the waters set back, and, rising above the banks of the Genesee Valley canal above Clarissa street, and the feeder on the east side, to the junction of the Erie canal, flowed through the city, to again overflow the canal banks, and swept through cross streets to the lower river, flooding houses and streets, buildings and business places, in the district lying between the canal on the west side and the river front from Clarissa street to Brown street. The Central-Hudson railway bridge was swept away, street cars were washed from their tracks in Main street, carried through Front street, and over the High Falls to Lake Ontario. The loss was estimated at \$1,000,000. Details of this disaster would fill a volume larger than this.

December 21st, 1887, several thousand gallons of naphtha which were being forced through a pipe laid in the bed of the old Genesee Valley canal from the Vacuum Oil Works in the extreme southwestern part of the city to a tank on the premises of the Municipal Gas Company, located at the junction of the Erie and Genesee Valley canals, escaped from a break in the pipe at Tremont street into the Valley canal sewer, and ran into the Platt street outlet sewer and tunnel which ran under the Clinton flouring mills on Brown's Race, and thence to the river. The escape of the naphtha was discovered almost simultaneously with the sounding of the fire alarm and the report of explosions. The Clinton and two other large flouring mills were partially demolished by the force of the explosion caused by the ignition of the naphtha at that point. Flames completed the destruction of the mills. Every man-hole in the sewers, from the river to a point south



Rochester Public Library

MUNROE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE,



Rochester Public Library

MUNROE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.



Rochester Public Library

LOWER GENESEE FALLS.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF C. H. WILKIN.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF CHAS. E. CUNNINGHAM.



Rochester Public Library

HOTEL ONTARIO, AT CHARLOTTE.



Rochester Public Library

BARTHOLOMAY PAVILION, AT CHARLOTTE.

of where the naphtha escaped into the sewer, was blown out with deafening reports. Several employees in the wrecked mills were killed. Citizens who rushed to the rescue were crushed and maimed by the falling walls. The value of the property destroyed mounted into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Vacuum Oil Company was held responsible by the courts for the disaster and had to respond in settlement of suits brought against them for the loss of life, injury to citizens, and for personal property destroyed.

Hardly a year had elapsed when another terrible disaster befell the city. On the 9th of November, 1888, fire broke out in the Steam Gauge and Lantern Works, in the seven-story brick building on the brink of the High Falls and the rear of the Rochester cotton factory. Nearly a hundred men were at work in the factory at the time—7 o'clock in the evening, and most of them were on the upper floors. Shut off by fire and smoke from the usual points of egress, the fire-escapes being useless or nearly so, those who succeeded in reaching windows and doors, to escape being burned to death, jumped, to be dashed to death on the rocks beneath. Those who waited long enough were taken from their perilous positions by the firemen, burned and otherwise injured. Thirty-six citizens, men and boys, lost their lives by this disaster, and as many more were badly injured, some of them maimed for life. A relief fund of \$25,000 was at once contributed by the generous citizens. The unidentified dead, seven in number, were accorded a public burial in Mt. Hope cemetery.

THE BREWING INDUSTRIES.

Rochester has within its corporate limits to-day fifteen beer and ale manufactories, most of them established within the last quarter of a century. The constantly increasing growth of the German population made a demand for the production of lager beer especially, and the breweries soon found their trade extending, and the love of lager beer becoming americanized, at least so far as Rochester was concerned. A demand from abroad sprang up, owing to the excellence of the production, and Rochester beer has acquired an enviable and valuable reputation away from home. Nearly all the breweries are on an extensive scale and are provided with all the modern appliances for the manufacture of the beverage. The large cellars hewn in the limestone rock of the high banks of the river



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF V. F. WHITMORE.



RESIDENCE OF C. C. MEYER.



SCENE IN MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

WEST MAIN ST., FROM FITZHUGH ST., (LOOKING WEST.)



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF E. B. CHASE.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF HENRY C. BREWSTER.



Rochester Public Library

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND POST-OFFICE.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF H. M. ELLSWORTH.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF EDWARD HARRIS.

below the High Falls are especially adapted to the storing and aging of beer. The Bartholomay is the most extensive brewery in the city. The Rochester, Genesee and Miller following as named.

A thousand operatives are employed in the breweries, in which several million dollars are invested. The output for 1889 was about 320,000 barrels, bringing in a gross revenue of \$2,225,000. The revenue derived by the government from the sale of stamps was nearly \$300,000. The amount of barley-malt consumed was 1,500,000 bushels, and about 1,000,000 pounds of hops. The profits of the business were large, affording large dividends to stockholders. In the summer of 1889, the Bartholomay, Genesee and Rochester breweries and appurtenances were sold to an English syndicate for \$4,500,000. The operation of the separate and yet combined business was left in the hands of the former managers. Instead of injuring the interests of the minor breweries, those not purchased by the syndicate, as was feared would be the case, the contrary has been proved to be true, the Miller and other brewing companies having increased their capacity and output. During 1889, two new breweries were erected. No attempt has been made by the syndicate to advance prices or crush out rivals. On the contrary, an antipathy to foreign syndicates investing British gold in Rochester industries has sprung up, which, while it may not have injured the syndicate interests, has helped the anti-trust breweries.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

July, 1875, was the time, and the lecture-room of the Central Presbyterian Church the place, of the birth of the present organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association of Rochester. Horace McGuire was its first president. The first home of the Association was at No. 6 East Main street, but after a few months it removed to its late location, No. 81 East Main street. Steadily and surely the Association reached such proportions as to entirely outgrow its rented rooms, and the beautiful structure corner of Court and South St. Paul streets, was born of the necessity for commodious quarters. This building, for which the citizens have thus far contributed about \$100,000, was begun April 1st, 1889, and was completed in 1890. It is seven stories high, of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and is a splendid piece of architecture. It is provided with a spacious gymnasium, two bowling alleys, with shower baths of marble, also a large plunge bath of

the same material. The other appointments are such as to place it among the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

Among the names more prominently identified with the earlier history of the Association, is that of George C. Buell, for seven years its president. The following gentlemen were the trustees of the building fund and were most active in the interests of the material welfare of the Association: Rufus A. Sibley, Wm. S. Kimball, Gilmore H. Perkins, H. S. Greenleaf, Oscar Craig, E. R. Andrews and James Vick. The present officers and directors are, George M. Forbes, President; Charles P. Ford, Vice President; Robert S. Paviour, Treasurer; Edw. Wheeler, Recording Secretary; Dean Alvord, General Secretary. Directors.—J. D. C. Rumsey, A. J. Townson, J. A. Stewart, Chas. S. Hastings, N. M. Van De Carr, Z. P. Taylor, J. T. Alling, Edw. Prizer, Henry Gould, J. F. Dinkey, H. F. Norris, E. B. Angell.

ROCHESTER BANKING INTERESTS.

Rochester has eight national and state banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,450,000; surplus of \$1,075,000, and an undivided profit of \$497,778, as follows:

	CAPITAL.	SURPLUS.	UNDIVIDED PROFIT.
Trader's National, - - - - -	\$250,000	\$350,000	\$189,045
Flour City National, - - - - -	300,000	300,000	54,043
Union - - - - -	200,000	75,000	5,088
Commercial National, - - - - -	200,000	50,000	58,043
Bank of Monroe, - - - - -	100,000	300,000	72,356
German American, - - - - -	200,000	—	30,379
Merchants, - - - - -	100,000	—	87,835
Central, - - - - -	100,000	—	3,079

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Rochester boasts of sixty-five boot and shoe manufactories, having an aggregate of \$3,000,000 capital, 3,000 employees, with pay-rolls of \$2,000,000 annually; consuming yearly \$4,500,000 worth of material, and having an output valued at \$7,000,000. The work of these manufactories has an enviable reputation at home and abroad.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The Flour City has some thirty wholesale clothing manufactories, with a capital of \$3,000,000; employing 5,000 operators, with an annual pay-roll of nearly \$2,000,000.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. WHITNEY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF FRANK RITTER.



Rochester Public Library



Rochester Public Library

SCENES IN MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF JAMES G. CUTLER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF C. M. EVEREST.



Rochester Public Library

OSBURN HOUSE BLOCK.



Rochester Public Library

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.



Rochester Public Library

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF E. P. CLARK.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF SIDNEY B. ROBY.



Rochester Public Library

BARTHOLMAY BLOCK.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF SAM'L. WILDER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

These are four in number; total number of depositors, 45,213; total amount of deposits, \$21,105,270. The savings banks are:

	DEPOSITS.	DEPOSITORS.
Rochester, - - - - -	\$10,931,236	25,000
Monroe County, - - - - -	6,633,824	12,430
East Side, - - - - -	1,980,035	4,762
Mechanics, - - - - -	1,560,185	3,020
Total surplus of savings banks - - - - -	- - - - -	\$2,886,052.35

The private banking institutions are those of D. W. Powers, Amsden Bros', and T. B. and W. Corning. These figures are taken from the reports ending June 30, 1889. The deposits in the savings banks have fallen off nearly \$3,000,000 since 1887, owing to the investments made in the numerous land-loan associations.

THE WATER WORKS.

Previous to 1872, the citizens of Rochester relied for their supply of water for domestic consumption upon wells sunk in the rock and earth. These sources quickly became contaminated by sewage from cesspools and other receptacles of filth. The constantly increasing population, the health of citizens, and the future prosperity of the city made imperative the construction of works which would furnish a supply of pure and wholesome water. The advice of scientific men and civil engineers was to take the supply from Hemlock lake, thirty miles south of the city, in the county of Livingston. By legislative enactment, a commission of citizens was appointed to construct the works, and the city was bonded to the amount of \$3,000,000 for that purpose. The level of the lake is 388 feet above the city, and the water was to flow here through thirty-inch iron conduit pipes by gravitation. J. Nelson Tubbs was the engineer in charge. Simultaneous with the main question of the domestic supply system, the Holly direct pressure system, specially designed for the suppression of fires, was commenced, and in 1874 was in public operation. The gravitating supply involved the construction of two large reservoirs. The storage reservoir is located in the town of Rush, ten miles from the city, and has a capacity of 80,000,000 gallons. The Mt. Hope, or distributing reservoir, is situated on the Mt. Hope range of hills, a mile and three-quarters from the City Hall. It is 127 feet above the level

of the canal aqueduct, and has a capacity of 35,000,000 gallons. The daily capacity of the conduit pipes is about 9,000,000 gallons. There are about 180 miles of water-pipe laid in the city, exclusive of fourteen miles of Holly pipe. There are 1,800 fire hydrants. There are 20,000 services, and the number is yearly increasing. So rapid has been the growth of the city, and the consequent consumption of water, that it was deemed advisable to construct another conduit from Hemlock Lake, and increase the supply to about 20,000,000 gallons. This, with the purchase of necessary water rights on Conesus and Canadice Lakes involves the expenditure of \$3,000,000. This course will doubtless be taken, although some urge the taking of water from Lake Ontario. The water taken from Hemlock Lake is the purest in the United States. In the center of the Mt. Hope reservoir there is a magnificent fountain, throwing twenty-one jets of water high into the air. The central jet throws a column of six inches in diameter. The fountain serves the purpose of aerating the water. From the banks of the reservoir, a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country is obtained.

Rochester capitalists and property owners in the central portion of the city about 1887 became possessed of a mania for the erection of towering and massive business or commercial buildings. Conspicuous among these structures are the Wilder building, corner of Main and Exchange streets, eleven stories high; the German Insurance building, corner of Irving Place and Main street, ten stories high; the Ellwanger and Barry building, on State street just north of the Powers building, nine stories in height; the Powers and Livingston hotels, and the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and Meyers buildings on Exchange street. The aggregate cost of these structures mounts up in the millions, and in beauty, massiveness and adaptation to business purposes, cannot be surpassed by other cities. The building fever which commenced in the last decade instead of subsiding grows in intensity and go where you will in any section of the city, even to the outskirts, you will find spacious, modern and handsome buildings, recently erected or in process of erection. More residents of Rochester own the places in which they live than in many cities whose population is much larger.

There are more taxpayers in Rochester in proportion to the population than in any other city of the Union. The assessed valuation of real estate in the city of Rochester in



RESIDENCE OF W. F. KELLY.



RESIDENCE OF A. VOGT.



Rochester Public Library

FRANKLIN SQUARE.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCES ON AVE. A, VICK PARK.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF D. W. WRIGHT.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF PATRICK COX.



Rochester Public Library

GERMAN INSURANCE BUILDING.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF GEO. B. SMITH.



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE W. E. WERNER.

1889 was \$82,800,100; personal property, \$5,399,150; rate of tax per 100, \$1.92; city debt, \$5,399,000. The assessed valuation of real estate has increased \$30,000,000 in the past ten years.

THE WARNER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

This magnificent building, corner of East avenue and Arnold Park, was built and endowed by H. H. Warner, and it is the home of the world-renowned astronomer and comet finder, Dr. Lewis Swift, who, with his son, has discovered and mapped about eight hundred nebulae since the completion of the observatory. The revolving dome is thirty-one feet outside diameter. The telescope has a focal length of 22 feet; aperture of object glass sixteen inches. The observatory is equipped with a micrometer, comet-seeker, and all the appliances found in a first-class astronomical observatory.

THE POWERS' BUILDING AND ART GALLERY.

It has been truly said that one need not go out of the Palais Royal in Paris to obtain all the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life; the same may be affirmed of this extensive and handsome eight-story structure in Rochester. Banks, insurance and railroad companies, business and law offices, United States bureaus, rooms for physicians, dentists, clergymen, artists, musicians, architects, club and concert halls, parlors, art galleries, and stores of various kinds are collected under its roof. Historically interesting in its site, its architectural fitness, fine proportions and multiple adaptations to private and public uses, constitute it the landmark and the index of municipal progress. The building grew, like the fortune of its owner, in a solid manner, each step in the process securing greater permanence and stability, to the completeness which now renders it the chief ornament of the city. From the basement to the tower no expense has been spared to make it a perfect architectural unity; the beauty of marble, the strength of iron, the solidity of masonry, the richness of wood and stone carvings, the transparency of plate glass, and the reflection of mirrors have all been drawn upon in this wonderful microcosm. As by the magician's carpet one is transported from base to top, almost in the twinkling of an eye, by the mammoth elevators; abundant light, ample ventilation, steam heat and electric lights, make it truly a commercial palace. The basement contains such a vast amount of machinery, used for the administrative purposes of the block, that it seems like the

hold of the "Great Eastern;" steam and water pumps, hydraulic engines, great and small, high and low pressure boilers, supply the immense amount of power required; and the apparatus for generating the electric light, "arc" and "incandescent," with which the building is illuminated, is here located, with all the accessories and recent improvements that science could devise or that money can buy. In fact, all the latest improvements in construction, heating, ventilation, lighting, ease of access, and safety from fire, have been provided for the accommodation and comfort of the thousands who daily pass through its spacious corridors, which, in spite of the inevitable accompaniments of constant use, are kept scrupulously clean. Lining the halls and stairways, and every coign of vantage of the upper floors, are paintings, large and small, which, eclipsed by the treasures of the "gallery," hardly attract attention; many of these elsewhere would be considered worthy of a better method of display. Mr. Powers' private library, which is remarkable for its taste and elegance, contains a collection of art literature probably unequalled in this country. A very interesting and unique feature on the sixth floor is a collection of stuffed birds, several hundreds in number, from the tiny humming-bird to the majestic eagle, in all 200 species, prepared mainly by one taxidermist, Mr. Bruce, who obtained the greater part of them in Monroe county alone. If on a clear day you mount the spiral staircase to the top of the copper and steel tower, you attain an elevation of 225 feet, and may enjoy an interesting view of an area embracing many miles which for varied beauty and human interest is one of the finest in the state.

The art gallery was a growth from a small beginning. Mr. Powers first went abroad in 1875, where he engaged in study and inspection among the famous galleries of the continent, and made a number of purchases from well known artists. At first his collection occupied four rooms; now it fills thirty, including the Grand Salon, 30 x 90, besides the rotunda and the halls, and in the judgment of competent persons has few if any equals in the private galleries of the world. It certainly has no equal in America.

The galleries now contain over 1,000 rare and costly pictures, and it is the intention to add to the collection as opportunity offers for the purchase of rare paintings. There has lately been placed in the galleries the finest and most costly piece of statuary in America, and one of the finest in the world. It is "Cupid and Psyche," by



Rochester Public Library

ST. BONIFACE CHURCH.



Rochester Public Library

CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF A. B. LAMBERTON.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF B. E. CHASE.



Rochester Public Library

VIEWS IN HOLY SEPULCHER CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF H. B. GRAVES.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF A. COLLINS.



Rochester Public Library

NEW YORK CENTRAL DEPOT.



Rochester Public Library

ST. PATRICK'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.



Rochester Public Library

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF THOS. BOLTON,



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF H. H. CRAIG.



SCENES ON PORTSMOUTH TERRACE.



Tadolino, a pupil of the great Canova. One great object of Mr. Powers' palace of art is educational. Powers' commercial buildings have an historical value, for they are on the site of the first log house built where now flourishes the handsome city of Rochester.

SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The city has a few over three hundred organized (many of them incorporated) civic societies, clubs and associations; twenty of the number being classed with the Masonic and twenty-one with the Odd Fellows orders. There are seven Grand Army Posts, ten Catholic Mutual Benefit Associations, nine Ancient Order of United Workmen, six Empire Order of Mutual Aid and twenty-three temperance societies. Many of the remaining societies are founded on the benevolent system. The Genesee Valley, Rochester, Eureka and one or two other social clubs, own fine club buildings and have a large number of wealthy and influential members.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The first building and loan association was organized in 1881. That year saw three more formed. In 1882 six were started; 1883, ten; 1884, six; 1885, six; 1886, nineteen; 1887, twelve; 1888, fourteen; 1889, twenty. It will be seen that they, the societies, steadily grew in favor, one hundred being the total number in existence. Up to November 1st, 1889, these associations had loaned nearly \$2,000,000 and had a surplus of over \$50,000. They have aided very materially in the growth and prosperity of the city, giving homes to hundreds of mechanics and others who, without the opportunities and advantages offered by the mutual aid of the societies, would not have obtained them. The associations have decreased the deposits in the savings banks about \$2,000,000. The saloons have felt the effect of the members of the associations saving their dimes and pennies to put into homes for themselves and families.

THE NEW POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In April, 1885, work on the foundations of the New Post Office and Government building, corner of Church and Fitzhugh streets, was commenced, and the building was pronounced finished in January, 1890. The total appropriation by the government was \$500,000. The building is four stories high and fire-proof. The walls are undressed Connecticut brown stone. The building is 130 feet square, and has a tower 140 feet in height.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF T. A. BAUM.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCES OF H. A. O. CORR AND C. H. RUGG.



VIEWS IN MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



Rochester Public Library



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF WM. VICINUS.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF LEWIS C. LEIST.



Rochester Public Library

*HAYWARD BLOCK.



Rochester Public Library

SIBLEY PLACE.



Rochester Public Library

SACRED HEART.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF E. C. MEYER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF O. F. KINGDON.

The post-office is on the first floor and has spacious entrances on Church and Fitzhugh streets. The floors and wainscoting are of marble. The central portion of the post-office is lighted by a large skylight 32x58 feet in the center of the ceiling; the upper floors surrounding the skylight in the form of a colonnade, covered by another skylight in the roof. The second floor is devoted to the U. S. Internal Revenue offices, Custom offices, United States Marshal's and other offices. The third floor is devoted to the holding of the United States courts. The building is provided with two elevators and has eight fire-proof vaults.

RESIDENCE IN ROCHESTER DESIRABLE.

No city in the country has finer and more regularly laid out streets, those out of the central portion of the city being lined with elegant shade trees. There are more finer and costlier private residences and happier homes than in other places of its size. A larger proportion of mechanics, laboring men and artisans own the homes in which they live, than in any other city on this continent. Its business men are enterprising and progressive, its working classes intelligent and thrifty, its capitalists promoters of the arts, sciences and industries. The volume of business grows immensely year by year, and there is no limit to its expansion and capabilities.

MT. HOPE CEMETERY.

This beautiful cemetery comprises over 200 acres of ground, and is situated in the extreme southern portion of the city. The Genesee river winds around its western border. It was dedicated Oct. 3rd, 1838.

Nature designed Mt. Hope for the last resting place of those who "pass beyond the vale." The ridges and hills, the valleys and dales, the sloping banks and terraced walks and paths, the lawns, the trees, whose trunks are entwined with brilliantly tinted woodbine, the willows with their arching branches, the stately oak and chestnut, among whose limbs the pretty squirrel disports, suggest that here "the weary are at rest."

Here the great mother guards her holy trust,

Spreads her green mantle o'er the sleeping dust;

Here glows the sunshine, here the branches wave,

And birds yield song, flowers fragrance, round the graves.

Here oft to hold communion do we stray,
 Here droops our mourning memory when away,
 And e'er when years have passed, our homeward feet
 Seek first with eager haste this spot to greet,
 And the fond hope lives ever in our breast,
 When death too claims us, here our dust shall rest.--[A. B. STREET.]

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCH EDIFICES.

Rochester is noted for the great number of religious societies, and costly and handsome church edifices. There are eight Baptist societies, twelve Presbyterian, ten Protestant Episcopal, eleven Methodist Episcopal, one Free Methodist, two Universalist, fourteen Roman Catholic, two Reformed Church in America, one Reformed Church in the United States, one Reformed Holland Church, four Lutheran, four Jewish, four Evangelical, three Congregational, two Christadelphian, one Christian, one Friends. This makes 82 religious societies. In 1889 a few over 20,000 houses were visited for the purpose of ascertaining the number of persons attending church. About 23,000 were registered. The new church of St. Michaels (R. C.) on North Clinton street is the largest, handsomest, and costliest church edifice in the city. It is built in the ecclesiastical gothic style, the walls being of white Lockport stone, with a tower and spire 225 feet in height from the pavement. The interior of the church is 184 feet in length, with transept and nave. The pointed arches of the roof are supported by columns of costly polished Scotch granite. The height from the floor to the top of the arch is 96 feet. The church has a seating capacity of 12,000 people. The building cost \$125,000.

SUBURBAN PLEASURE RESORTS.

No city in the country can boast of finer suburban pleasure resorts than Rochester. They are all handsome and of vast extent. The chief one is Ontario Beach, on the west side of the river, on the shore of Lake Ontario at Charlotte. It is provided with grand hotels, bathing and picnic grounds. Further west are West and Greenleaf Bluffs, thickly dotted with handsome, stylish cottages. A grand view of Lake Ontario is obtained from these bluffs. Steam and sailing crafts can be seen almost at one's feet, entering and leaving the harbor. This is the great rendezvous of tourists and travelers for the St. Lawrence and



RESIDENCE OF EARL B. PUTNAM.



RESIDENCE OF JNO. A. C. WRIGHT.



Rochester Public Library



Rochester Public Library

SCENES AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY.



RESIDENCE OF E. S. HAYWARD.

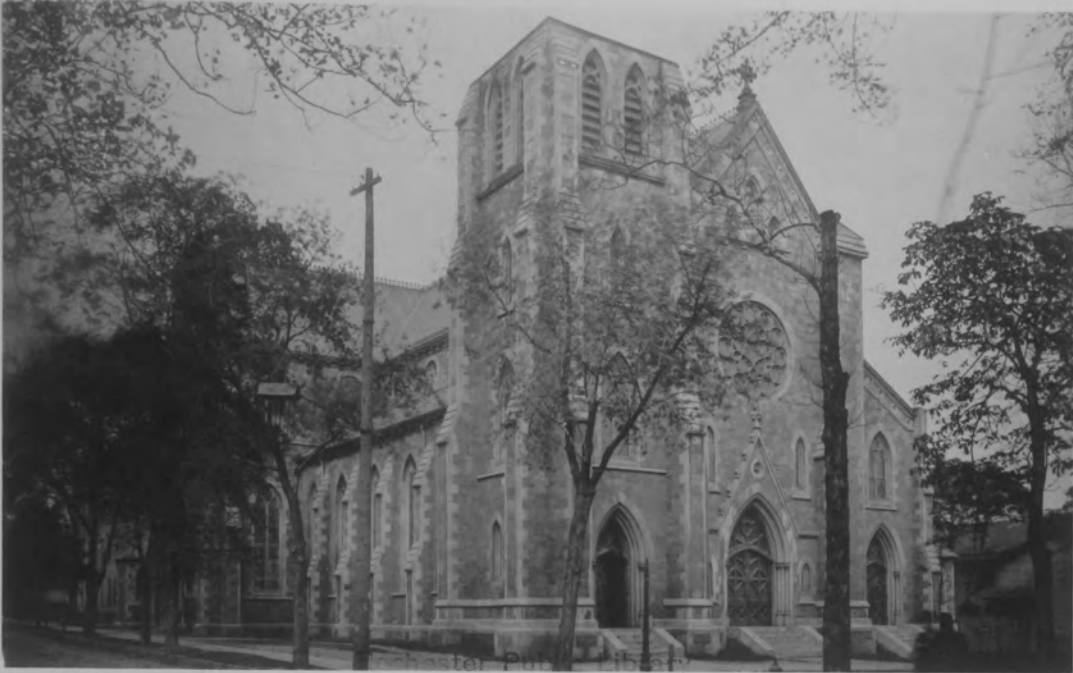


RESIDENCE OF A. SPIEHLER.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. L. HALSEY, (THE OLD MUMFORD ESTATE.)



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.



ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF GEO. H. NEWELL.



Rochester Public Library

RESIDENCE OF GEO. BANTEL.



View from the Bridge.

Thousand Islands. On the opposite side of the river are Elm and Windsor Beaches, beautiful, healthful places, with many handsome private summer residences. At the foot of Irondequoit Bay, with a beautiful lake front, are the extensive pleasure grounds known as the "Sea Breeze," and two or three miles up the bay is Glen Haven. The shores of the Bay are graced with cottages and hotels. All these pleasure resorts are easily reached by river steamers and numerous lines of railroad.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

The University of Rochester is the chief educational institution in the city. It is located on the corner of University avenue and Prince street. The main building is of plain and substantial brown stone, three stories high and with a basement. Anderson Hall, Sibley Hall, and Reynolds Laboratory, although separate buildings, are situated on the University grounds. Rev. Dr. Martin B. Anderson was president of the University from its organization up to 1889. His advanced age and feeble health compelled him to relinquish the position. The Rochester Theological Seminary (including Trevor Hall), the Home for German students, and the Gymnasium building, although situated in other parts of the city, are considered adjuncts of the University of Rochester.

THE GENESEE AND ITS CITY BRIDGES.

The Genesee River is spanned, within the city limits, by nine bridges. Main street bridge is of solid masonry, with five arches and spacious sidewalks. Fine business buildings have been erected on each side of the street, shutting out the view of the river. Indeed, but few, very few of the thousands of citizens who pass over this bridge daily, think or give heed to the fact that the Genesee rolls beneath their feet. This bridge will endure for ages. Almost on the brink of the High Falls is the elevated Central Hudson Railroad bridge and the Central avenue public bridge, both substantial, spacious structures. About one hundred feet north of these bridges is the spot made historical by Sam Patch jumping the Fall and losing his life. In the course of another year a new bridge will be constructed across the river from the foot of Platt street to Cataract street, and from it a magnificent view of the High Falls can be obtained. Driving Park avenue bridge is situated just north of the Lower Falls and from it a fine view of the picturesque high banks and lower river can be had. The river from its mouth to this point is navigable. Another bridge will be thrown over the river in 1890, from the foot of Edinburgh street to Mount Hope avenue. The bridges have all been erected at public expense.