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TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
ROCHESTER, NEW-YORK

1896

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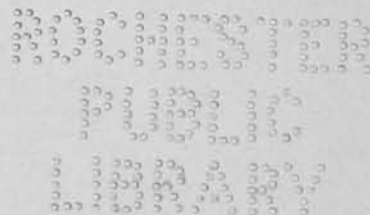
TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

ROCHESTER NEW YORK

SEPTEMBER 7-10 1896



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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 events of interest to those who are not familiar with the settlement and growth of one of the most prosperous and beautiful of the cities of the American continent. The material has been selected from *A History of the City of Rochester*, published by The Post Express Printing Company in 1895, which book in its Preface makes this acknowledgement: "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."

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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.

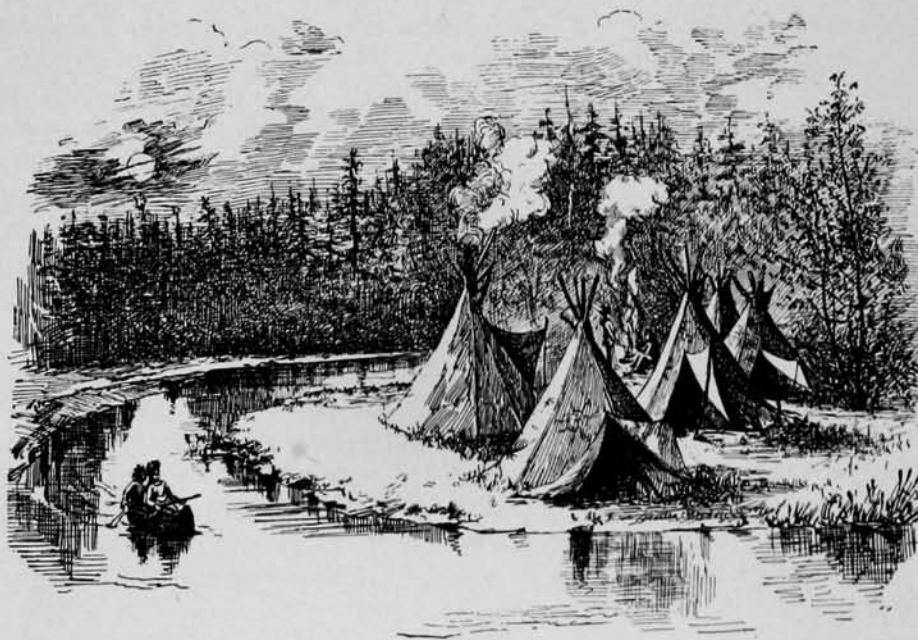
Modern adherents to the ethics of sports will feel no less interested in the Seneca Indians when informed that, according to tradition, a war which ended in the expulsion of the Eries from the territory west of the Genesee, about the year 1654, originated in a breach of faith or treachery on the part 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 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 man 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. 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 thence 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,



AN ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.

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 went down the St. Lawrence in the fall of 1687 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, harrassed 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 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."

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 one 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



STEAMBOAT HOTEL AT HANFORD'S LANDING.

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 of 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 occupied by E. R. Andrews' printing office. 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



ROCHESTER IN 1800.

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. These stones are now incorporated in

the wall of the first gallery of the new Court-house, where for years to come they will be a reminder of the pioneer days of a now prosperous and growing city.

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 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.

At this period the forest hereabouts 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.

Charles Williamson wrote 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!" 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. Tom 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 from Avon to view the Falls of the Genesee as he did those of the Mohawk at Cohoes. 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 ;
Fiery fever's thirsty thrill,
Fitful ague's shivering chill."

The evidence on climatology of John Maude, an English traveler, 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°."



CHAPTER II

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 compelled 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.

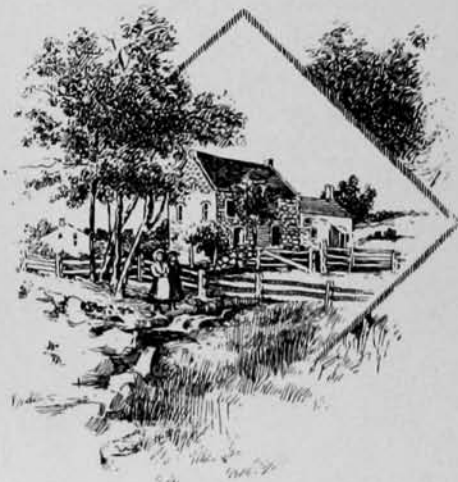
They came up from Geneva on horseback, crossed the river at the Court street ford, and made their way to all that remained of Allan's mills. Half an acre of land about the mills had been cleared, but it was overgrown with brambles, and the flour-mill was in a state of decay. The visitors saw the adaptability of the place and decided to pay \$1750 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.

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 \$5000 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 \$2000; 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 (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 \$1000, and was negotiating to exchange it at that price and take half the payment in pork and half in whiskey, when Dr. Ensworth offered \$1000 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 costly and beautiful Powers 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 cannon-balls 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. The 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 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 1049. 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 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 center 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,



NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

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.

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 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 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 north of the great falls. It is situated nearly in the center 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 natural and artificial scenery here presented is grand and peculiarly interesting. The river, with its rapids, is surmounted by the Erie

JONATHAN CHILD.
FIRST MAYOR OF ROCHESTER.

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."

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 improve-



EAGLE TAVERN.

ments 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 tumid 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. Penny, 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.

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 in 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 large 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.

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*, and also built that part of the Western Union Telegraph lines running from Philadelphia to New Orleans.

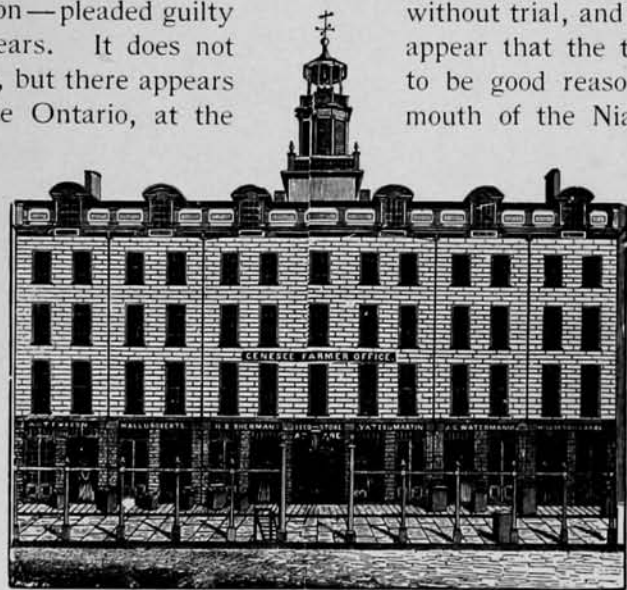
An event took place in this vicinity in 1826 that shook the community to the center and assumed an almost national importance, for interest in it spread far beyond the confines of this State, and it is even down to this day regarded with singular concern by millions of people who were never on the scene 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 — Chesbro, Sawyer, and Lawson — pleaded guilty ranging from one month to two years. It does not known beyond doubt by the public, but there appears three men, in a boat, out on Lake Ontario, at the

weights, thrown overboard and were not his immediate murderer, and when his abduction became the most active in the the event. Thurlow Weed, Her- and Frederick Whittlesey, with strove for years to discover who bring the guilty to punishment. of a man was found on the shore chard creek, which was claimed that of her husband. A woman body as that of her husband, who river in September, 1827. The was unabated for years and feel- intense that a national conven-

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 is now strong in this locality.

The seventh census of the village was taken in December, 1826, and the population was 7669. 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



REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ABOUT 1835.

without trial, and were sentenced to prison for periods appear that the truth about Morgan's fate was ever to be good reason to believe that he was taken by mouth of the Niagara river, bound with a rope to drowned. The original abductors ers. Morgan had lived in Roch- transpired residents of this town effort to develop the truth about vey Ely, Frederick F. Backus, others, formed a committee and made way with Morgan, and to In the autumn of 1827 the body of Lake Ontario, near Oak Or- by the wife of William Morgan as named Munroe also claimed the had been drowned in the Niagara popular ferment over the tragedy ing on the subject became so tion (the first political national

one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and sixty-nine barrels of flour. The relations that existed between employers and employes 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."

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



CENTRAL PART OF BUFFALO STREET, 1840.

1834. On the first Monday of June following, an election for supervisors and aldermen was held. Three supervisors were elected on a general ticket.

The year 1835 deserves to be remembered in the annals of the city if for nothing else than the fact that the chief magistrate, Johnathan 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.

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.

Rochester became a city by an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature April 28,

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*. It was in 1847 that the Fox sisters, then residing in Hydeville, Wayne county, pronounced noises which soon came to be disembodied spirits. The family their house soon became the center-people who thought that a new communicate between the earth were heard and the phenomenon Rappings." The subject awoke the doctrine of Spiritualism had

During the decade between apace. Commercial prosperity cept during the year 1857, and long duration. Agitation for the the Union was carried on with the states, and nowhere was there a advocates of the slave mart than chosen home of Frederick Doug- ever held in bondage in America. at his residence on South avenue the latter was planning his Har- Emperor, a Negro formerly residing in this city, took part. Frederick Douglas, who was from 1847 until 1870 one of the most distinguished residents of Rochester, was born of a slave mother at 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



CAMPING ON THE GENESEE.

fessed to hear the mysterious regarded as communications from moved to this city in 1848, and ter of interest for a multitude of oracle was there established to and heaven. Inexplicable sounds came to be known as "Rochester interest all over the world, and its origin here and then.

1850 and 1860 Rochester grew was enjoyed by the country, ex- the panic of that year was not of overthrow of slavery throughout utmost zeal all over the Northern firmer determination to resist the in Rochester, which was long the las, the most illustrious chattel He came here to live in 1847, and entertained John Brown when per's Ferry raid, in which Shield

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. He died at his home in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1895, and his remains now repose in Mt. Hope cemetery in this city, where they were interred with demonstrations of great public sorrow and respect.

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. 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 \$2500 of the receipts to the mayor to be distributed in charity. William H. Seward, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1858, delivered in Corinthian hall his “irrepressible conflict” speech.



CHAPTER III

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 first 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 canvas 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 somber 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

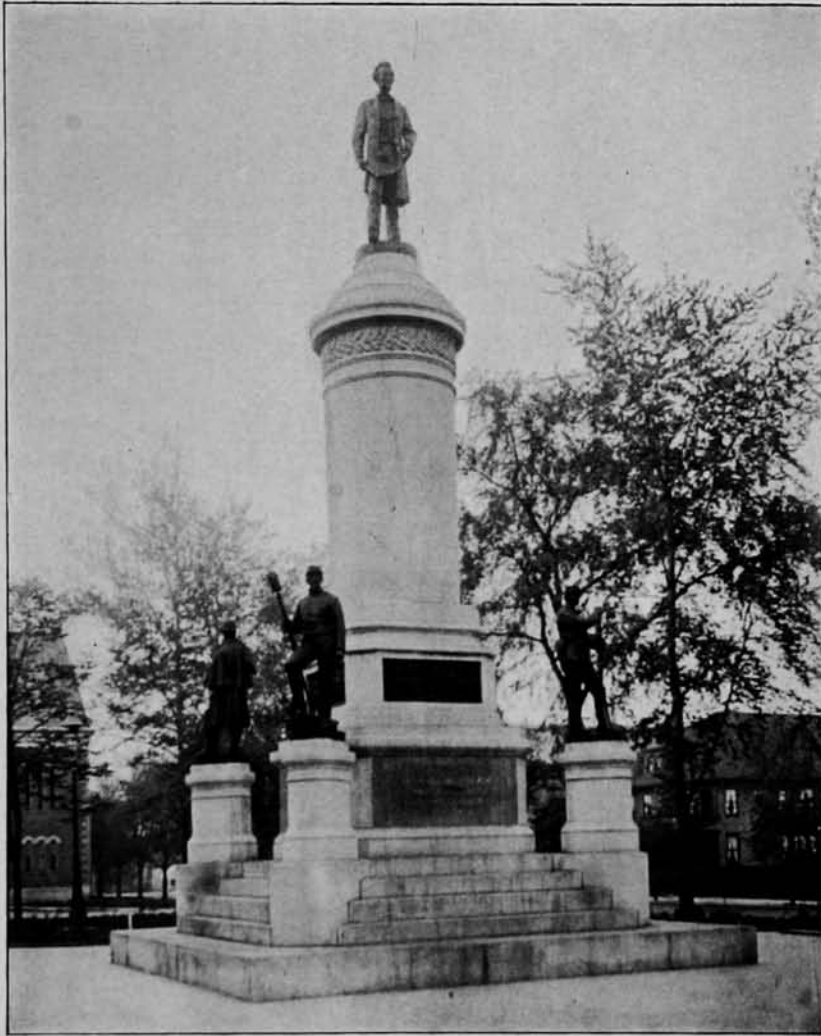


LOOKING DOWN THE GENESEE RIVER.

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.

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 rose 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 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.

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-



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

streams were thrown on Main street, simultaneously ; a four-inch stream was thrown to a height of two 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 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.

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.



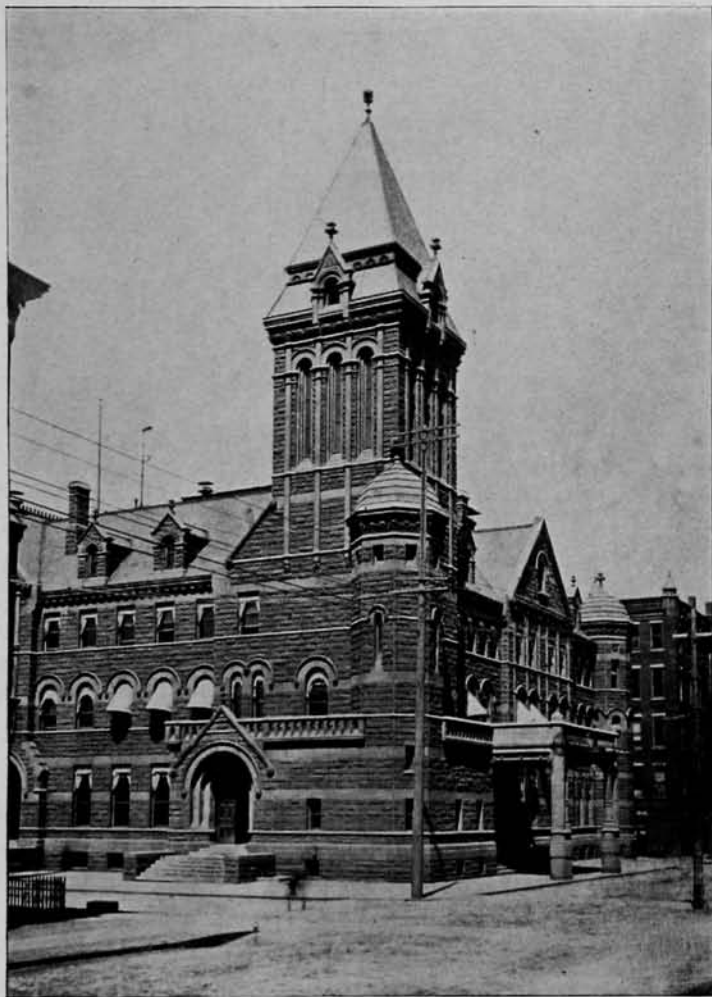


MAIN STREET: ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY.

ROCHESTER OF TO-DAY

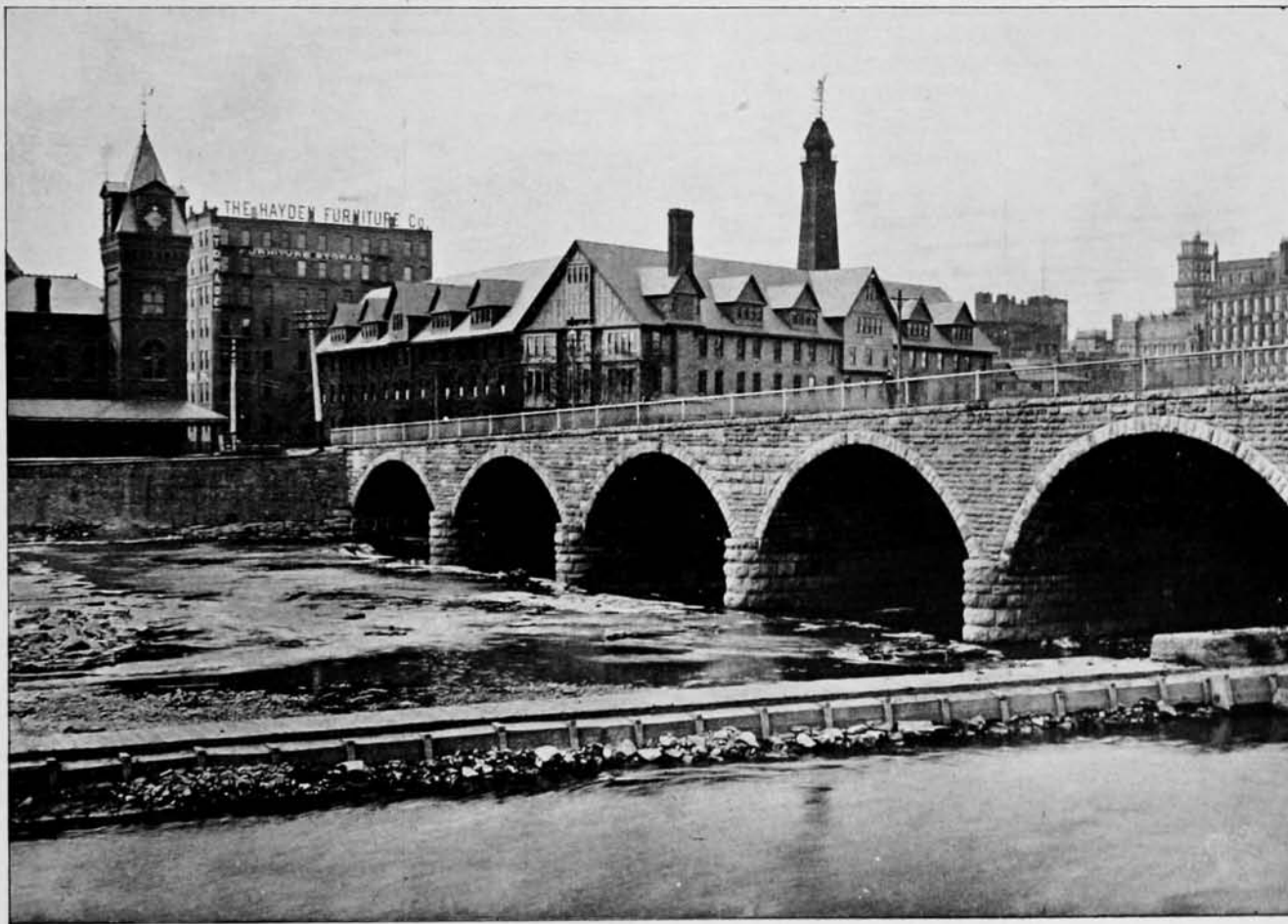
WHEN the State of New York took the last census of Rochester, in 1892, the population was found to be 144,834. As the annual increase for several years has been about five thousand, the total number of inhabitants must now be over 170,000. Its rank by the United States census of 1890, was twenty-second. It is the fourth in population in 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 \$100,253,800, and the personal property at \$5,689,304. The city debt in 1896 was \$8,503,000, and the tax levy was \$2,135,000. 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 of water per day, and at a low stage it has fallen to thirty-eight million cubic feet. The descent of the river within the city is at least two hundred and fifty feet, and in its course it forms four falls: one of eighteen feet in height, one of ninety-two feet, one of twenty-six feet, and one of ninety-six 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

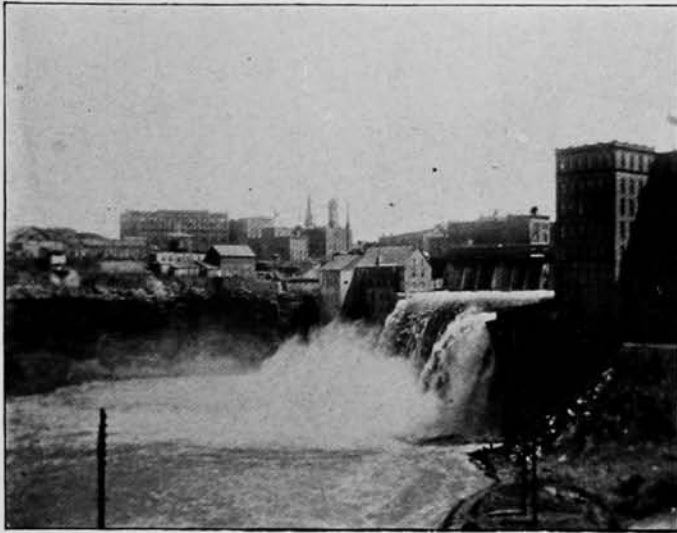


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

the center, runs out on the southeast. 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 and 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 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. 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



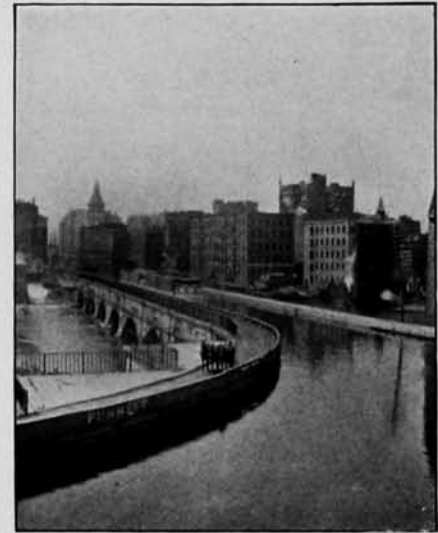
THE COURT STREET BRIDGE.



UPPER FALLS, GENESEE RIVER.

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 exclusively 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

for the Port of Genesee, which district extends on Lake Ontario from Pultneyville to Oak Orchard. 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 year ending March 31, 1896, were \$375,616; the net receipts \$237,129.94. The total number of pieces of mail distributed during the year ending May 31, 1896, was 43,850,640. Of this 29,951,240 was first-class matter. Eighty 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 aqueduct also serves as a foot bridge, and the Erie; New York Central; and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroads each has a bridge.



THE AQUEDUCT.

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 seashore. 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

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The beauty of the landscape that is in view on of the city may not have a market price, but no reasonable doubt that it is of untold value sessor of a well-balanced mind in the com-

There are in the city six large libraries, are free. The Reynolds library, the late pala-Mortimer F. Reynolds, deceased, who founded it free public library, and gave it an endowment of about \$500,000, contains thirty thousand volumes, and is open week days from ten A. M. to ten P. M., and on Sundays from two to six P. M. The Central library is free to all inhabitants of

mits lake steamships, and consequently commu-
way of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, with
It cannot, however, be said of the people of Roch-
their river as the Father of History said of the
"They never defile a river with the secretions of
nor even wash their hands in one; nor will they
to do so, as they have a great reverence for rivers."

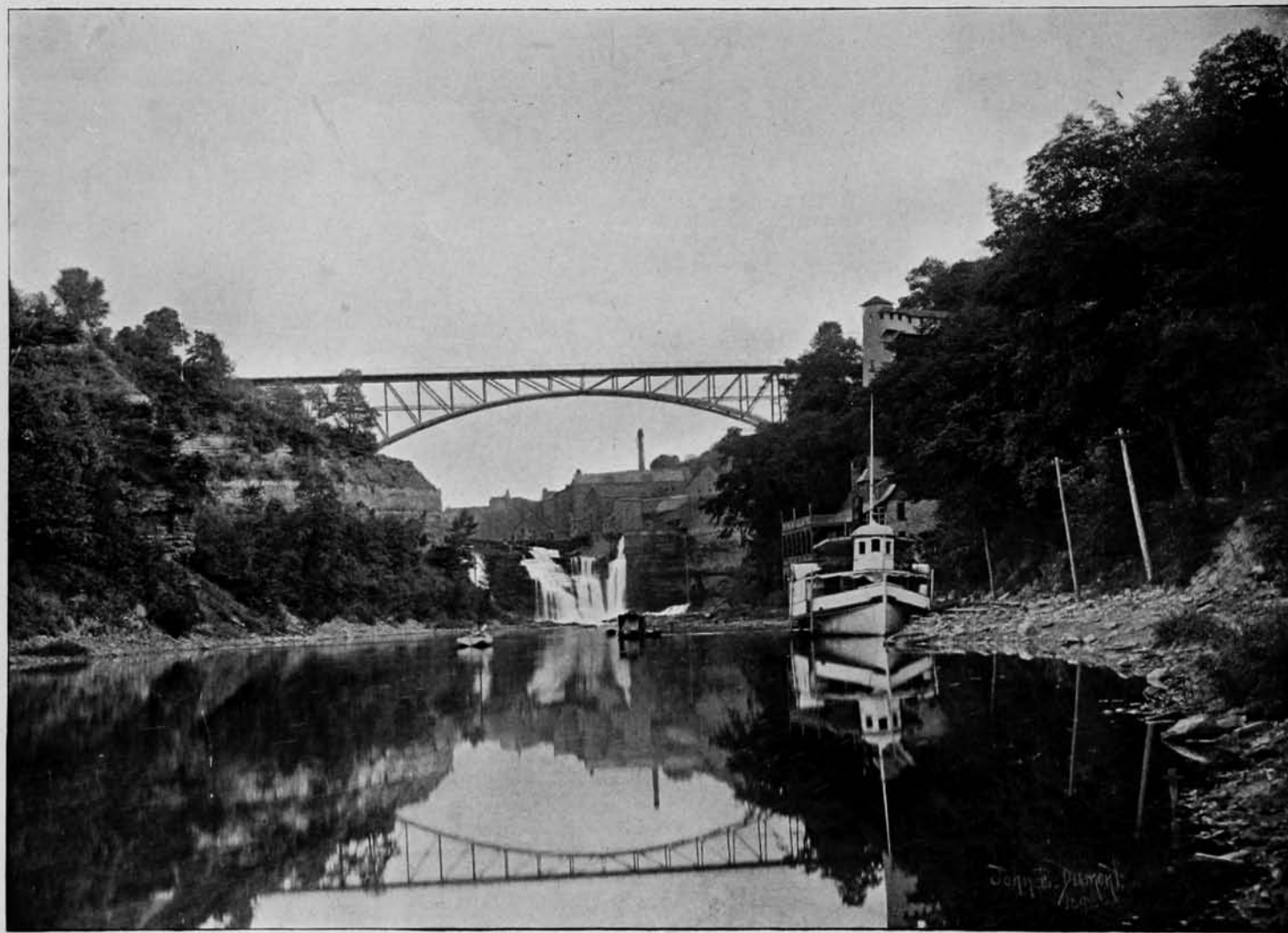
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ON THE HIGH BANKS

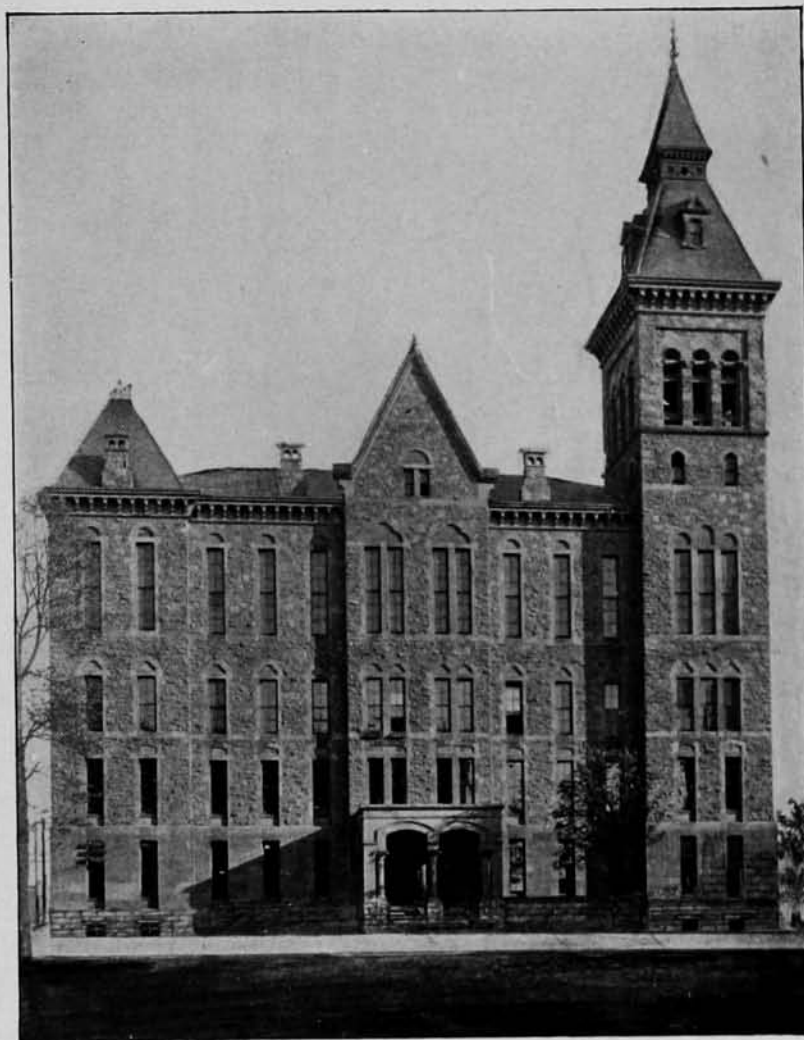


OF THE GENESEE RIVER, SENECA PARK.



DRIVING PARK AVENUE BRIDGE AND LOWER FALLS.

Rochester over ten years of age who obtain a permit from a school commissioner. It receives \$3000 from the city and \$1200 from the State, annually. The number of books in the library 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, and is open to the public for consultation from nine-thirty A. M. to five P. M., daily except Sunday. The Rochester Theological Seminary library has about thirty thousand volumes, and is open to the public for consultation during term time. 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, one of which, the Lyceum, 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; the Erie; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg; Lehigh Valley; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg; and the



THE CITY HALL.

Western New York and Pennsylvania. 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 formidable rivals into competition with the Genesee valley.

As raiment is, next to food, the chief requisite of civilized man, it is natural that the manufacture 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 of capital and thousands of employes. Nurseries and tobacco manufactories have flourished here from an early date, and are still among the more important industrial interests of the city. 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 largest factory in the world for the manufacture of these instruments is located here. 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*



NEW MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Chronicle, republican, morning; *The Post Express*, republican, afternoon; the *Rochester Herald*, democratic, morning; the *Times*, independent, afternoon; 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. All, except the last named, are provided with superior and efficient ambulance service, which, it is safe to say, is not excelled in any city of twice the size. 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.

PUBLIC WORKS.

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 1894 the total length of completed sewers in the city was one hundred and eighty-two miles.

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 Irondequoit 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 Greece.

Up to the year 1837 there had been four miles of McAdam pavement laid in the streets of Rochester, and eleven miles of brick sidewalks. 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.

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. 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. 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.

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 elections for city officers are held coincident with the fall elections.

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 \$1000 a year each. Under the commissioners and appointed to office by them are a clerk, salary \$1900; superintendent, salary \$2300; chief of detectives and assistant superintendent, salary \$1900; day captain, salary \$1800; night captain, salary \$1800; 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 \$1200; electrician, salary \$70 a month; three telegraph operators, salary \$60 a



THE POWERS HOTEL.



THE BANKS OF THE FEEDER.

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.

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 schoolhouse 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 public and private 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 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 publick library of general literature nor publick seminary of education," and says: "The private and district schools in the village are about twenty in number, in which 1150 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 1050, while in the thirty-three private schools the number of pupils was 1226. 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 twenty-three hundred pupils and the expense of the schools for the year was thirteen thousand dollars. 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, 4246; 1853, 8326; 1863, 8552; 1873, 10,028; 1883, 14,093; 1893, 20,240; 1896, 22,735. 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 1896.

The number of teachers employed by the city in 1896 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 \$1200 per annum and male principals from \$1200 to \$1650. 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.

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

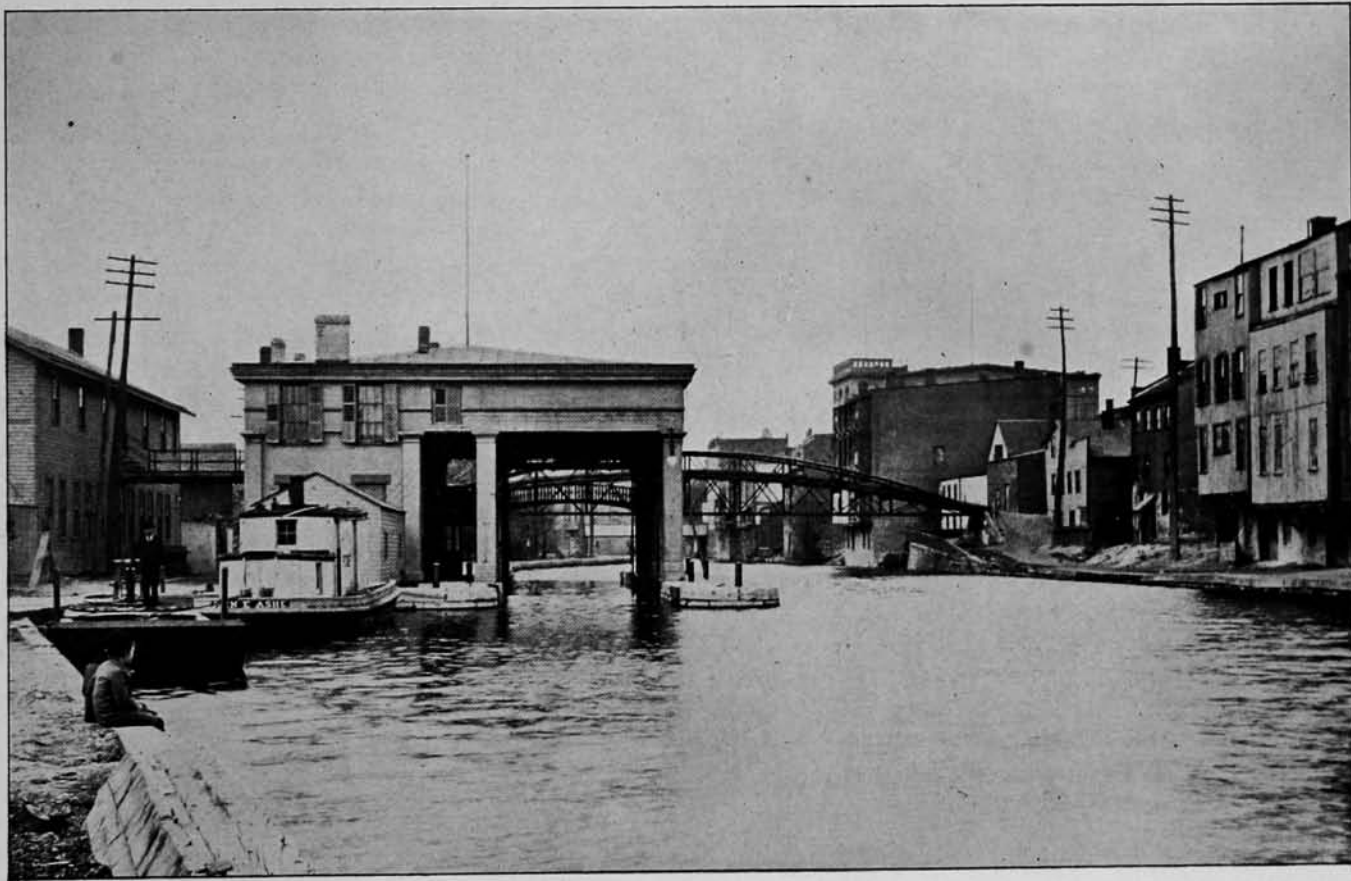


ANDERSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

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. 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. Dedicatory exercises were held in the new building, March 20, 1874, and three days later the Acanemy was opened with three hundred pupils in attendance. In 1896 the average number of pupils was seven hundred and fifty-one. 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.

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 one hundred thousand dollars be raised within two years, for a permanent fund, and thirty thousand dollars 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 twenty-eight thousand books, is maintained by a fund of fifty thousand dollars, 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 fifty thousand dollars and the annual expenditure fifty-two thousand dollars.

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



OLD WEIGH LOCK, ERIE CANAL.

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 1896 there have been 1150 students at the Seminary.

Allan J. Fox of Detroit, Michigan, 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 Rochester, corresponding secretary. Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., is president of the faculty. The library contains over twenty-eight thousand books.

The Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes was incorporated in 1876, and in 1896 had one hundred and sixty-seven pupils. Z. F. Westervelt is principal. The directors are: George G. Clarkson, president; S. A. Lattimore, first vice-president; Charles F. Pond, second vice-president; Gilman H. Perkins, treasurer; C. F. Pond, secretary; Charles E. Rider, 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; Rev. J. J. Heischmann, vice-president; J. H. Rohr, secretary; A. J. Rodenbeck, treasurer. Rev. J. Nicum is director. The number of students in 1896 was fifty-five. The college property is valued at forty thousand dollars and the annual expenses are eight thousand five hundred dollars.

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 new societies



SOUTH FITZHUGH STREET.

having been affected in 1891. During its ten years of existence more than ten thousand pupils have received instruction in its various departments.

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 two thousand and seventy-five members; the railroad department, two hundred and sixty; the German department, fifty-five; and the college department, seventy-five. The number in the Women's Auxiliary is four hundred and eighty, which, with the men's departments, makes a total membership of two thousand nine hundred and fifty—the second largest in the world. The officers are: president, Joseph T. Alling; vice-presidents, Edward Prizer and W. H. Caldwell; recording secretary, Edward Wheeler; treasurer, Robert S. Paviour; general secretary, Alfred H. Whitford.

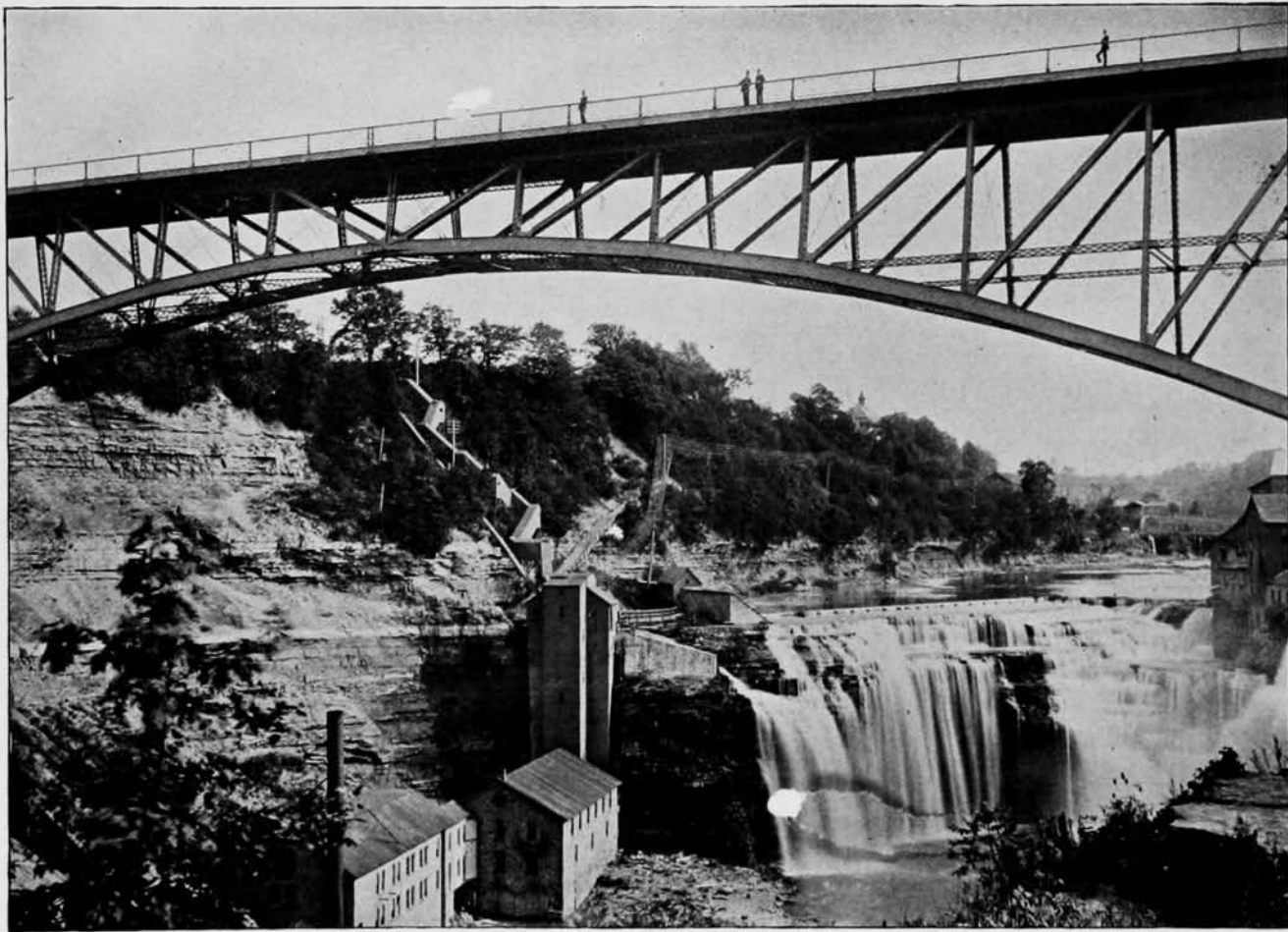
The Rochester Historical Society was organized in 1888 and is doing work of great value. Its officers are: president, George M. Elwood; vice-president, Howard L. Osgood; treasurer, Charles H. Wiltsie; recording secretary, William F. Peck; corresponding secretary, Adelbert Cronise; custodian, Miss Jane E. Rochester.

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 forty-two hundred dollars for forty-two acres of land on which to build. Residents of the city contributed twelve hundred dollars of the purchase money. 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 school during the first twenty-five years of its existence, but in 1876 a department for the incarceration of girls was added.

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 tree 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, 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,



UNDER DRIVING PARK AVENUE BRIDGE.

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-nine 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, 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 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 congregation rented for two hundred dollars per annum the church building in which it was organized, but on February 2 of that year bought for two thousand dollars a lot sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet on the corner of Fitzhugh and Ann streets, where the Brick church now stands.

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.

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. 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. In 1860 Mr. Ward transferred the church property to the trustees for \$20,000, making a gift of \$12,500 to the society.

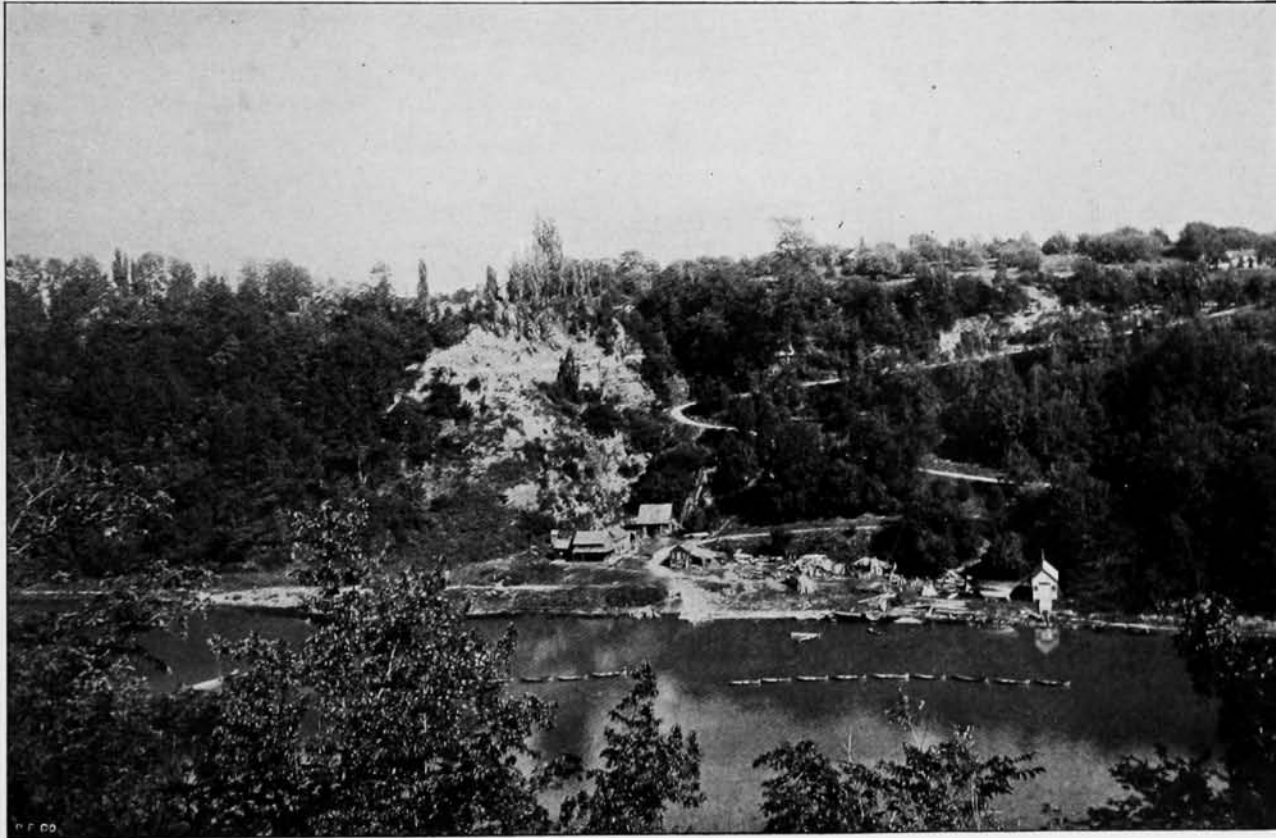
Westminster Presbyterian church. Westminster church congregation was organized April 5, 1868, by former members of the Central Presbyterian church.

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 schoolhouse No. 18. Land on the corner of Hudson and Wilson streets was bought soon after. In 1870 seventy-five hundred dollars 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.

Emmanuel 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.

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.

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



BREWER'S DOCK, LOWER GENESEE RIVER.

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. 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.

St. Paul's (Grace) Episcopal church society was founded in 1827, and two years later the church edifice was erected. The architecture was on a scale of grandeur unparalleled in that day, and hundreds of people from the surrounding country visited the, to them, magnificent structure. The society had a precarious career up to 1835, when a mortgage of ten thousand dollars was foreclosed. The guild was reorganized under the name of Grace church, and it is a matter of history that the proscription of dancing in 1839 resulted so disastrously that it was some years before the society regained its pristine strength and usefulness. In 1896 the congregation of this and St. John's church were merged.

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. In 1875 the old edifice was sold and in 1880 the present one was built.

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. The parish maintains a Sunday-school, free kindergarten, and primary school. It has also a sewing school and eight organizations for parish work.

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 schoolhouse 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. 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. Rev. J. W. A. Stewart is the present pastor. The church has sent nine missionaries to foreign lands.

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. 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. 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.

Lake Avenue Baptist church was organized in 1871 and was a result of the ardent missionary spirit obtaining among the Baptist Church societies in Rochester. The church edifice, corner of Lake avenue and Ambrose street, a beautiful modern structure, was erected in 1890. Rev. Clarence A. Barbour is pastor.

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.

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 Peebles has been pastor since 1884.

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,



EAST AVENUE, NEAR PRINCE STREET.

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. 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.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1820 and its first house of worship stood on the corner of Main and South St. Paul streets, on a lot donated by Elisha Johnson and Enos Stone. The accommodations being inadequate for the rapidly-growing congregation, a new edifice was erected on the corner of North Fitzhugh and Buffalo (or Main) streets in 1830. This was destroyed by fire five years later. The building was replaced by a more pretentious one, which was occupied until 1855, when the property was sold and the present edifice, on the corner of Fitzhugh and Church streets, was erected. This latter will give place in a few months to a large, substantial stone structure, to be erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. Rev. M. R. Webster is pastor.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1836 upon a division of the First church, whose membership had outgrown its quarters. A plain but substantial edifice was erected on the corner of Main and Clinton streets and was dedicated in 1843. Its present name was taken in 1860. The building was abandoned in 1884 for the roomy, modern structure at the corner of East avenue and Anson park. Rev. Addison W. Hayes is pastor.

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.

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.

Monroe Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. In 1852 Aristarchus Champion gave to the Methodist denomination ten thousand dollars "to be used in building four churches in the suburbs of Rochester." Of this sum two thousand dollars was devoted to the erection of the Alexander Street, or Mount Hor, edifice, corner of Alexander and Cobb

streets, which was dedicated in 1853. Sheltered beneath this roof the congregation continued to thrive, and with the growth of the city its numbers were so augmented that at the end of forty years new quarters were necessary, and the present commodious and massive structure was erected on the corner of Monroe avenue and Averill park, and was dedicated in 1893. The cost was about thirty thousand dollars. The pastor is Rev. Ward D. Platt.

Cornhill Methodist Episcopal church. This church was founded June 8, 1852. The church edifice was dedicated in June, 1854, at which time the congregation consisted of thirty members.

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.

The North Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1849. 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.

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. In 1869 the parish built a rectory and started a mission, which is now St. Andrew's church. Rev. William D'Orville Doty became rector December 1, 1877, and is still the rector.

The North German Evangelical Lutheran Concordia church congregation, corner Helena and Putnam streets, was organized on September 20, 1877, in Goer's hall, Hudson avenue, by the Rev. Ernest Heydler, deceased; on February 13, 1878, the church society was incorporated. Over eight hundred and fifty families constitute this charge.

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. Guistiniani 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. In 1867 the building on Cherry street was sold and a new one was built on Hamilton place.

Evangelical Lutheran Christ church. This congregation was organized in 1892 with Rev. W. E. Rummel 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.

Grace English Evangelical 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. On December 2, 1889, a congregation was organized and Rev. J. A. Whittaker and Rev. J. Steinhauser acted as supply preachers. Rev. William L. Hunton, the incumbent, became pastor October 1, 1891.

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 cornerstone 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 hierarchical 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 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 that purpose.

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 schoolhouse that stood on the site of the present Plymouth Avenue church. Myron Holly 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. 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 west side of Fitzhugh street was dedicated. 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.

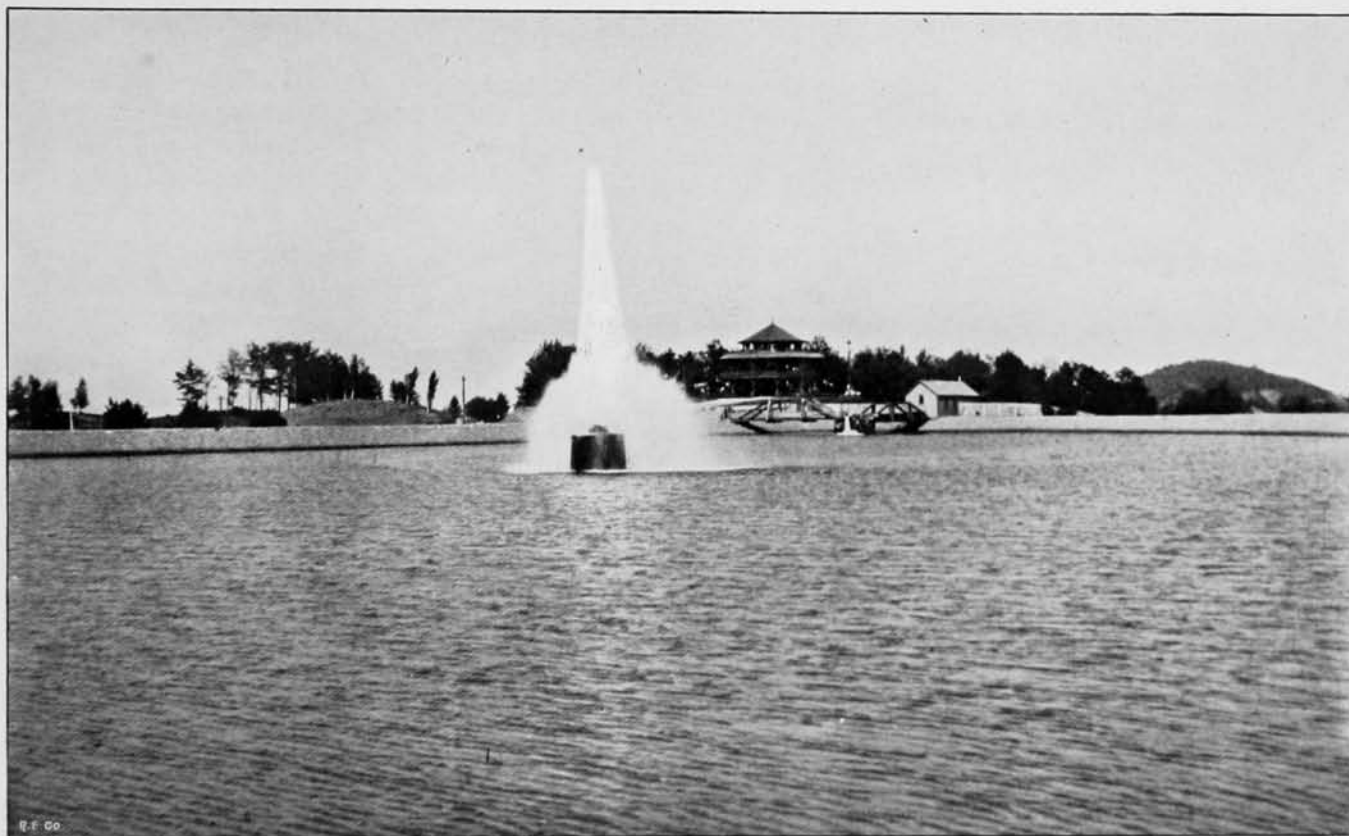
The First Universalist church society was organized in 1846 under the ministry of Dr. G. W. Montgomery, who began his work in December, 1845, and closed his pastorate in the spring of 1853. A small edifice, erected and dedicated in 1847, was enlarged and practically reconstructed in 1870. Rev. L. H. Squires is the present incumbent.

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 five thousand dollars to the building fund. Rev. L. B. Fisher, who took charge in 1884, was the first permanent pastor. The incumbent, Rev. David M. Kirkpatrick, was called to the church in 1892.

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 worshiped 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 charge.

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



FOUNTAIN IN MT. HOPE RESERVOIR, HIGHLAND PARK.

was afterwards enlarged to take care of elderly women. On September 21, 1869, the society was incorporated, and on October 25 of that year the Church Home was formally opened.

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 Indian's 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 Chambly 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. 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.

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. The first church built by the congregation was a commodious brick structure designed to serve ultimately as a schoolhouse. 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 sand-stone 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



DRIVEWAY IN SENECA PARK.

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.

The congregation of St. Joseph's church was organized by 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.

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 that 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.

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 eleven thousand dollars, and will seat eight hundred and fifty persons.

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.

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 eight thousand dollars, 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. Pharcellus 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 C. Brewster, and Henry B. Hathaway.

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



ENTRANCE TO MT. HOPE CEMETERY.

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 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.

HOSPITALS OF ROCHESTER.

The Rochester City hospital was projected in 1845 by the Rochester Female Charitable society, and was incorporated May 7, 1847. 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 seven thousand dollars for the construction of the hospital, on condition that the directors would raise five thousand dollars 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. 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, Rufus A. Sibley; vice-president, Erickson Perkins; secretary and treasurer, Henry S. Hanford, and twenty-five directors.

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 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 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. From



PORTSMOUTH TERRACE.

the time of its 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 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. 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. 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.

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.

BENCH AND BAR.

It 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, Vincent Mathews, Samuel L. Selden, Henry R. Selden, Frederick Whittlesey, D. K. Carter, Orlando Hastings, Selah Mathews, E. Darwin Smith, Sanford E. Church, and others. 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 make Rochester their home and were or are prominent would meet response from George F. Danforth, Lewis H. Morgan, William F. Cogswell, John H. Martindale, Theodore Bacon and others. 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 successs 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. Clark, 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.

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 reëlected 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.

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. 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 from 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.



HOTEL ONTARIO AND THE AUDITORIUM, ONTARIO BEACH.

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 batallions, 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 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.

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 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.

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; Monroe County Homœopathic Medical society, organized in 1866; Rochester Pathological society, organized 1871; Rochester Hahnemannian society, organized 1886; the Practitioners' society, incorporated 1893.

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



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

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 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.

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 neglecting 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 determine 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.

WRITERS OF ROCHESTER.

While 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 is Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, who is known to the whole English-speaking world as a writer of stories. Eva M. O'Connor has written delightful verse and strong prose. 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 confined his writing mainly to subjects of a religious character. Professor A. H. Mixer is recognized as a critic and original writer. 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. Other writers of the Flower City who have contributed to the pleasure and profit of this age of literature are: Rossiter Johnson, George H. Ellwanger, J. Breck Perkins, Theodore Bacon, Joseph O'Connor, William F. Peck, Professor William C. Morey, and Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker. William Purcell, Charles E. Fitch, and William H. McElroy are conspicuous in the journalistic field.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

At 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



THE POWERS FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

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. 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. 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.

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 1895, 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 Tenniers. 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, Zamacois, 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 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.

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. Mr. Powers was married in 1855 to Miss Helen M. Craig, daughter of the late John Craig of Niagara county and has five children.

THE KIMBALL ART GALLERY.

Although the art gallery owned by the William S. Kimball estate 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, the collection of which covered a long period of 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 wainscoting 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 a 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 owners.

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. There are at present two hundred and twenty resident members, and thirty-seven non-resident members. The officers for 1896

are: President, H. Franklin Atwood; vice-president, Hiram H. Edgerton; 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 officers for 1896 are: President, Gilman H. Perkins; vice-president, James S. Watson; secretary, Warham Whitney; 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 Gibbs street.

The Rochester Whist club, one of the largest and most popular social organizations in the city, was organized in October, 1882. It now occupies the old Dr. Dean house on North Fitzhugh street, half-way between the Government building and the Powers hotel.

The Eureka club was organized on December 28, 1881. 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." The club-house on North Clinton street 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 rooms, reception rooms, etc. The present officers of the club are: President, Joseph Michaels; vice-president, Marcus Straus; secretary, Maurice D. Strauss; treasurer, Herman C. Cohn.



CLUB-HOUSE OF THE GENESEE VALLEY CLUB.

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, Alvin T. Brown; mate, C. F. Wolters; 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, C. Avery; 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 H. Clune; vice-president, Julius M. Wile; treasurer, John H. Gregory.

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, F. S. Todd; vice-commodore, J. E. Burroughs; captain, J. W. Robbins; secretary, T. B. Pritchard; corresponding secretary, Herbert Leary; treasurer, G. H. Clark.

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, H. W. Stewart; 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.

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



CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ROCHESTER CLUB.

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



CLUB-HOUSE OF THE EUREKA CLUB.

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

in length and constructed with funds secured through a movement inaugurated by the *The Post Express*. The cost was about two thousand dollars. Bicycle organizations have combined in the construction of other sidepaths on roads divergent from the city, expending approximately ten thousand dollars for this purpose first and last.

HIRAM SIBLEY

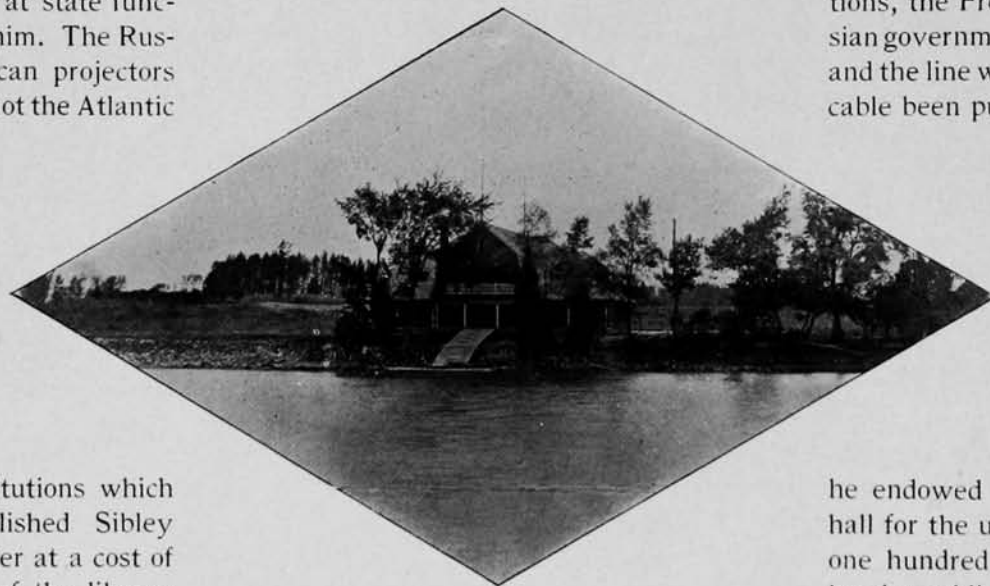
Hiram Sibley, whose name will be forever associated with the commencement and progress of some of the great enterprises that have distinguished this age, was born at North Adams, Massachusetts, February 6, 1807, and was the second son of Benjamin and Zilpha Davis Sibley, of old New England stock. He 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



CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ROCHESTER WHIST CLUB.

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 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 and the Russian government entered into cooperation and the line would undoubtedly have been put in operation. In addition to his labors of the telegraph, largely interested enterprises of morailroads and the and lumber. While, merical enterprises and magnitude that uate his memory, more lasting claim posterity in the institutions which learning. He established Sibley University of Rochester at a cost of provided for free use of the library Sibley College of Mechanics' Arts 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.

for the introduction Mr. Sibley was in promoting other ment, including manufacture of salt however, his comwere of a character would alone perpetMr. Sibley has a to the gratitude of he endowed for the promotion of hall for the use of the library of the one hundred thousand dollars, and by the public. He also endowed the at Cornell university at a cost of



CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ROCHESTER ATHLETIC CLUB.

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 Princes, 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.

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 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 was 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.

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 passed 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 that 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 all others are 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-two as energetic in forwarding his ideas, and as sanguine of success as he was in middle life.



RESIDENCE OF MR. E. R. ANDREWS.

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 Fuillevert, 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 at 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.

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 coëditors, 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 in 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.

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.

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 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.

CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., LL. 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 schoolhouse 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 Mr. 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 Herbacious Plants of Massachusetts*, which was published by the State. In 1810 Mr. 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.

EMIL KUICHLING.

Emil 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, completed last year. 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 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.



LEGEND OF THE FLOWER CITY

Ceres, clad in sun and rain,
Wandering over hill and dale,
One day brought her golden grain
To our fair and fertile vale.

“Loveliest valley in the land!”
Cried the goddess, “here my wheat
I will sow with bounteous hand,
By this river flowing fleet!”

This she did, then sought repose
Where the stream with lulling sound
Down the rocky ledges goes,
Whirling mill-wheels 'round and 'round.

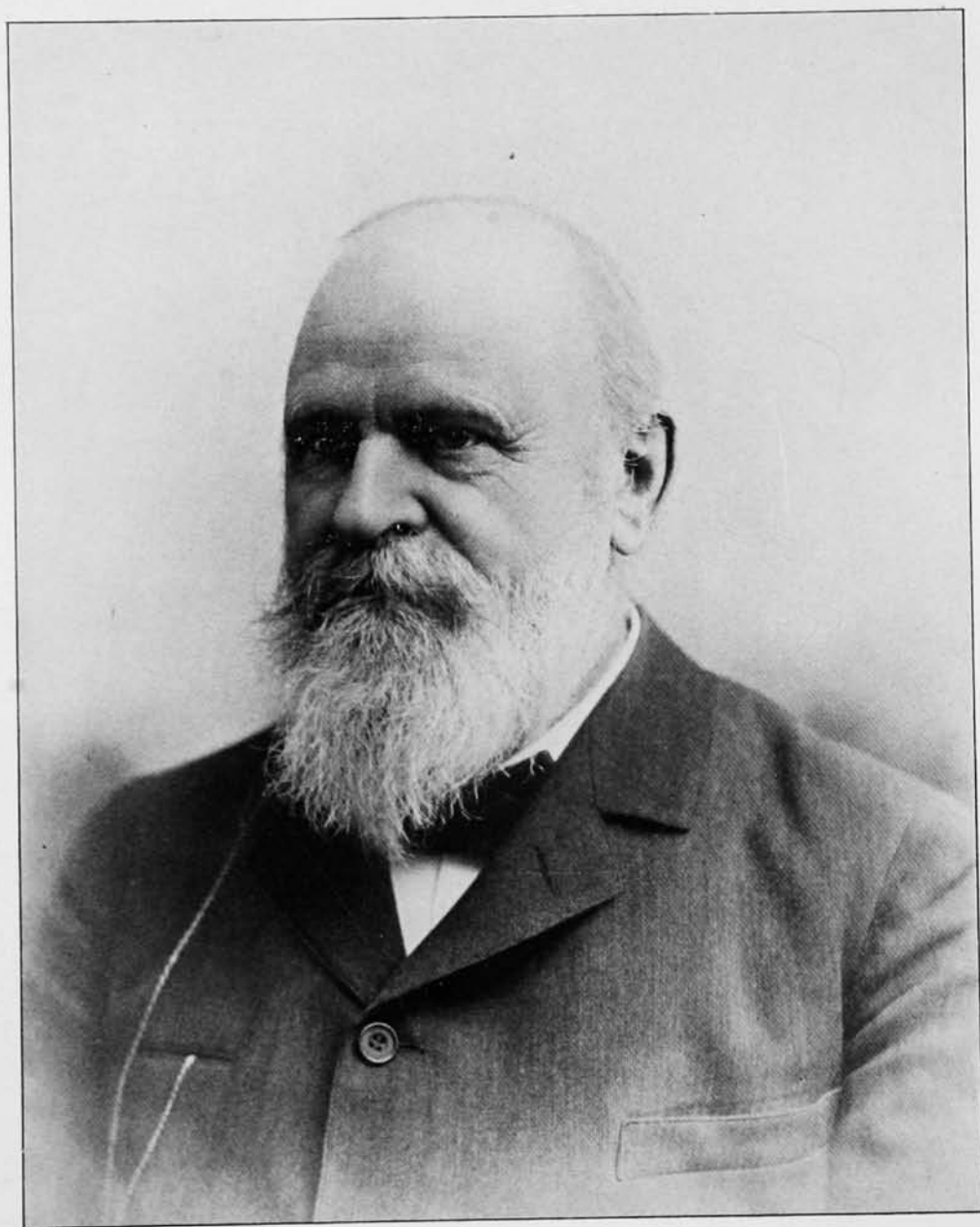
Flora, passing by this way,
Spied the goddess fast asleep,
Dreaming of the harvest day,
And the sheaves that time would reap.

Urged by beauty, quick she sped
To undo her sister's toil,
Seeds of fragrant hues instead
Planting in the willing soil.

Laughing at the joke, the skies
Sent the sunshine and the showers,
And, when Ceres ope'd her eyes,
All the fields were filled with flowers.

—T. T. Swinburne.

UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA

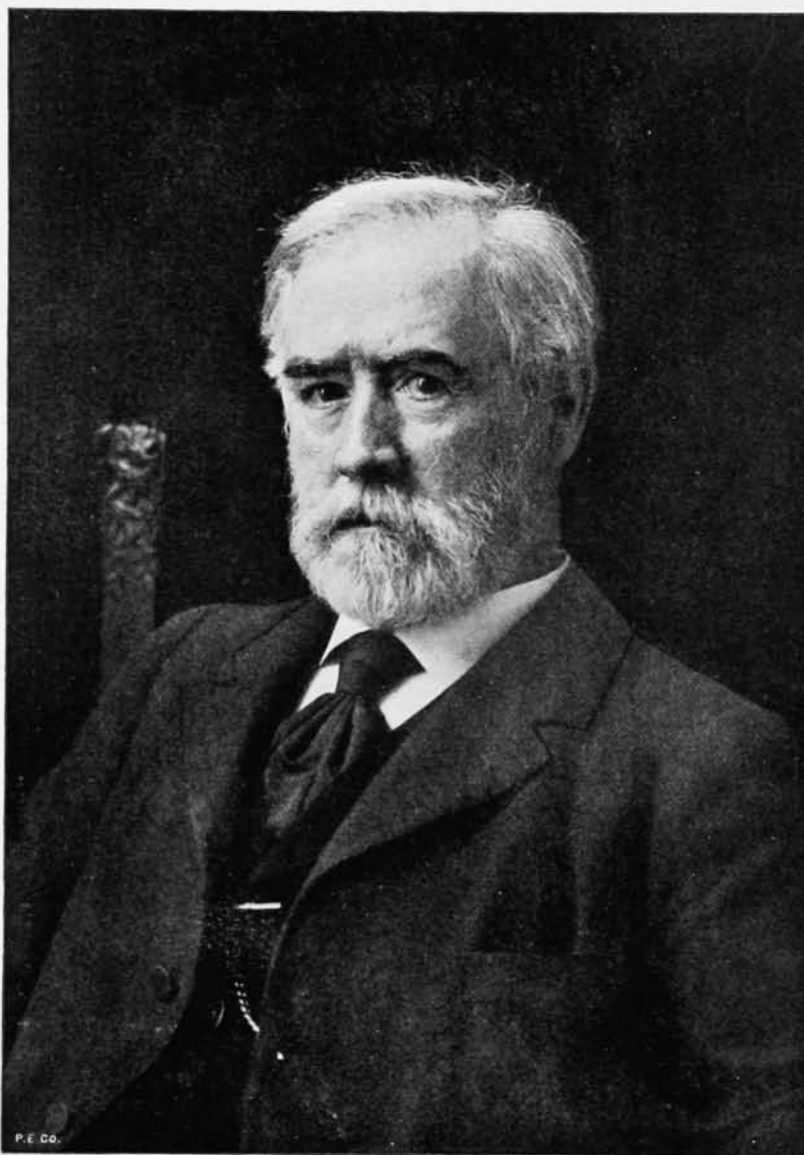


E. R. Andrews

NINTH PRESIDENT.

EZRA R. ANDREWS

EZRA R. ANDREWS, who was elected president of the United Typothetæ of America at the Annual Convention held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in August, 1895, was born at Gates, New York, on March 16, 1828. He was the third son of Randall Andrews, who came to Bristol, Ontario county, New York, from Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1815, his ancestors having come to this country from England in 1636. Mr. Andrews was given a good common-school education, and in April, 1846, he became an apprentice in the office of the *Rochester Democrat*. 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 & Co. In 1857 he became one of the firm of Benton & Andrews, and since 1870 he has conducted the business alone. In Rochester, where Mr. Andrews has so long resided, he is greatly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and he has held many offices of public trust. 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 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 is also a trustee of the Western New York Institute 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.



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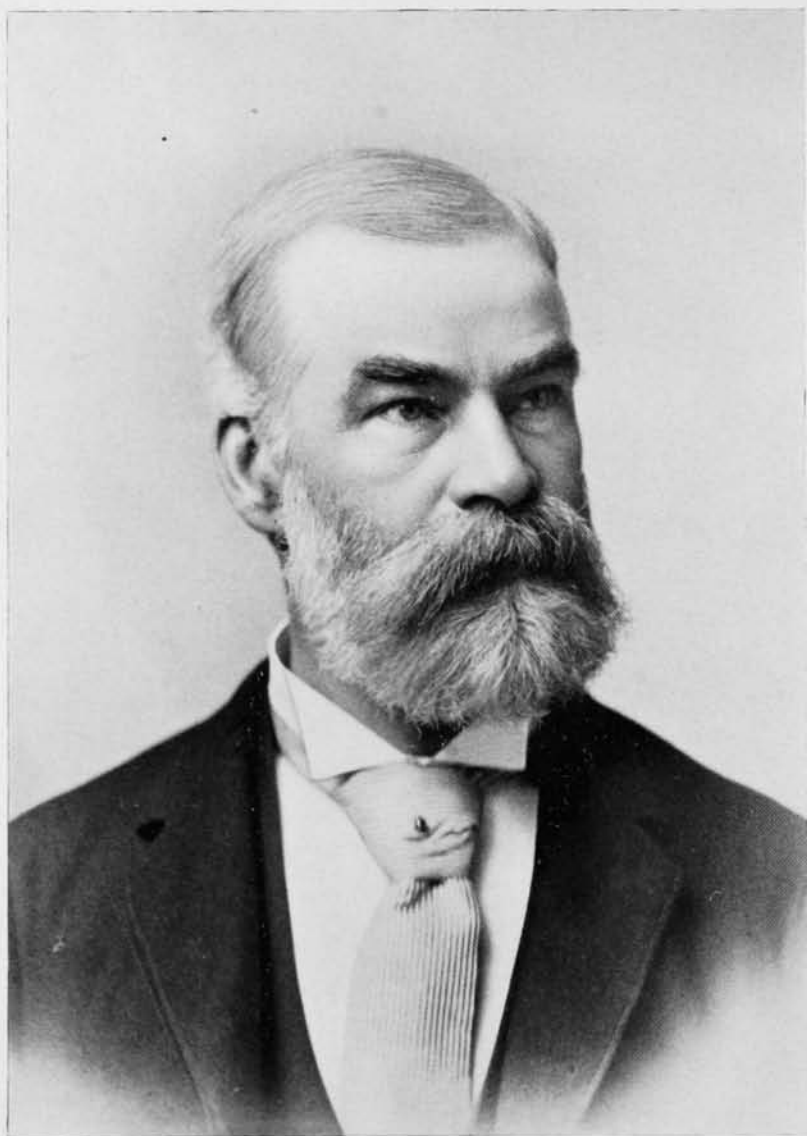
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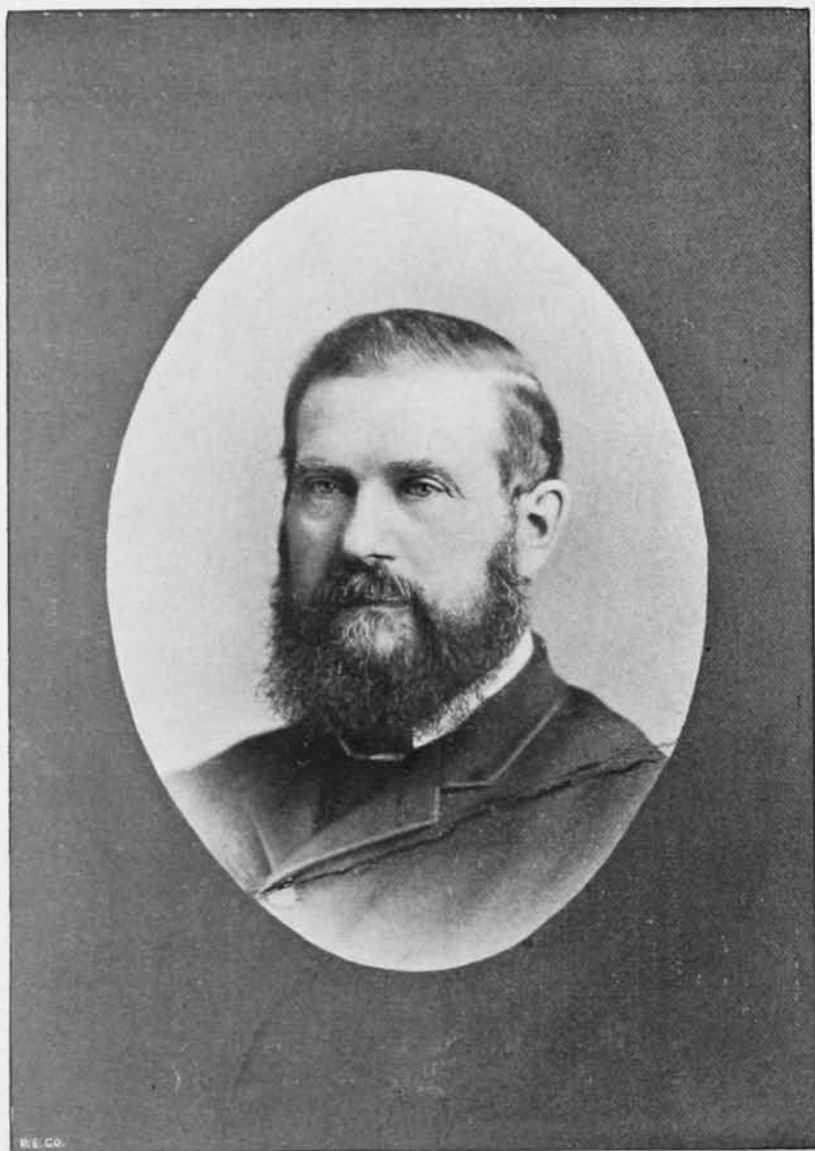
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ROCHESTER TYPOTHETÆ

PRIOR to 1884 there was no organization among the employing printers of Rochester. In that year the owners of the larger offices received a circular from a section of the Knights of Labor, composed of journeymen printers, containing a request for a consultation between a committee of the Knights of Labor and the employing printers. The employers acceded to the request, and several joint meetings were held, with the result that an agreement as to rates and rules was entered into, to continue in force for one year from the then approaching first of November.

The next year another conference was requested by the same parties, which was also acceded to, and increased demands were made by the journeymen. After several consultations another agreement was made for the then ensuing year. The same thing occurred in 1886. In 1887 the same request was made, including a demand for a nine-hour day. At this time the employers refused to consider any further concessions, but offered to continue upon the same terms as in the last agreement, listening to all that the men wished to say, but refusing to enter into any discussion of the subject.

A similar condition of affairs was existing in the principal cities of the country, and in September, 1887, a meeting of the employing printers of the United States was held at Chicago to consult in reference to the condition of affairs in the printing business. The printers of Rochester were represented by one delegate. At that meeting the United Typothetæ of America was formed. Upon the return of the delegate from Chicago, the employing printers of Rochester effected an organization under the name of the Typothetæ of Rochester. Its first officers were: E. R. Andrews, president; W. H. Mathews, vice-president; Ernest Hart, secretary; W. F. Balkam, treasurer; John E. Morey, Jr., D. T. Hunt, John P. Smith, R. M. Swinburne, and D. S. Barber, executive committee. The present officers are: Milton H. Smith, president; E. C. Tanger, vice-president; Ernest Hart, secretary; W. F. Balkam, treasurer; A. J. Wegman, W. F. Balkam, R. M. Swinburne, E. C. Tanger, and John P. Smith, executive committee.

The Rochester Typothetæ has been represented at each annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America since the organization of that society. While the meetings of the local society have not been as frequent as they should have been, yet it has been productive of much good, and entire harmony exists among its members.

The present president of the Rochester Typothetæ, Milton H. Smith, is a native of Oneida county, New York, and has been identified with the business of printer and publisher for over twenty-five years. His especial line, in which he is deservedly prominent, is society address cards, and he has a large establishment devoted exclusively to this class of work. He served three and a half years in the War for the Union, as a member of the Third New York Cavalry, rising from the ranks to become lieutenant of his company. He is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; the K. of P., A. O. U. W., K. of H., and all the various Masonic bodies, and is widely esteemed.





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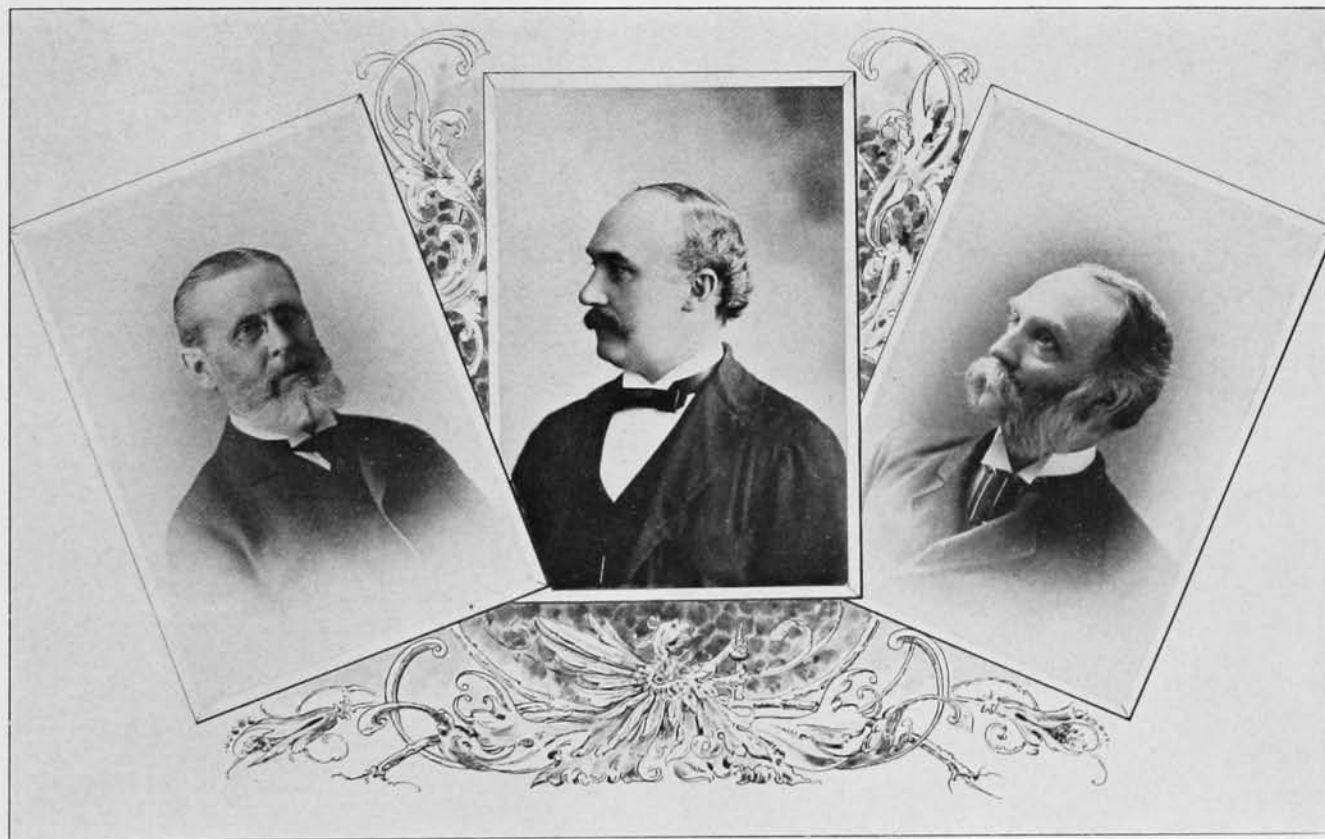
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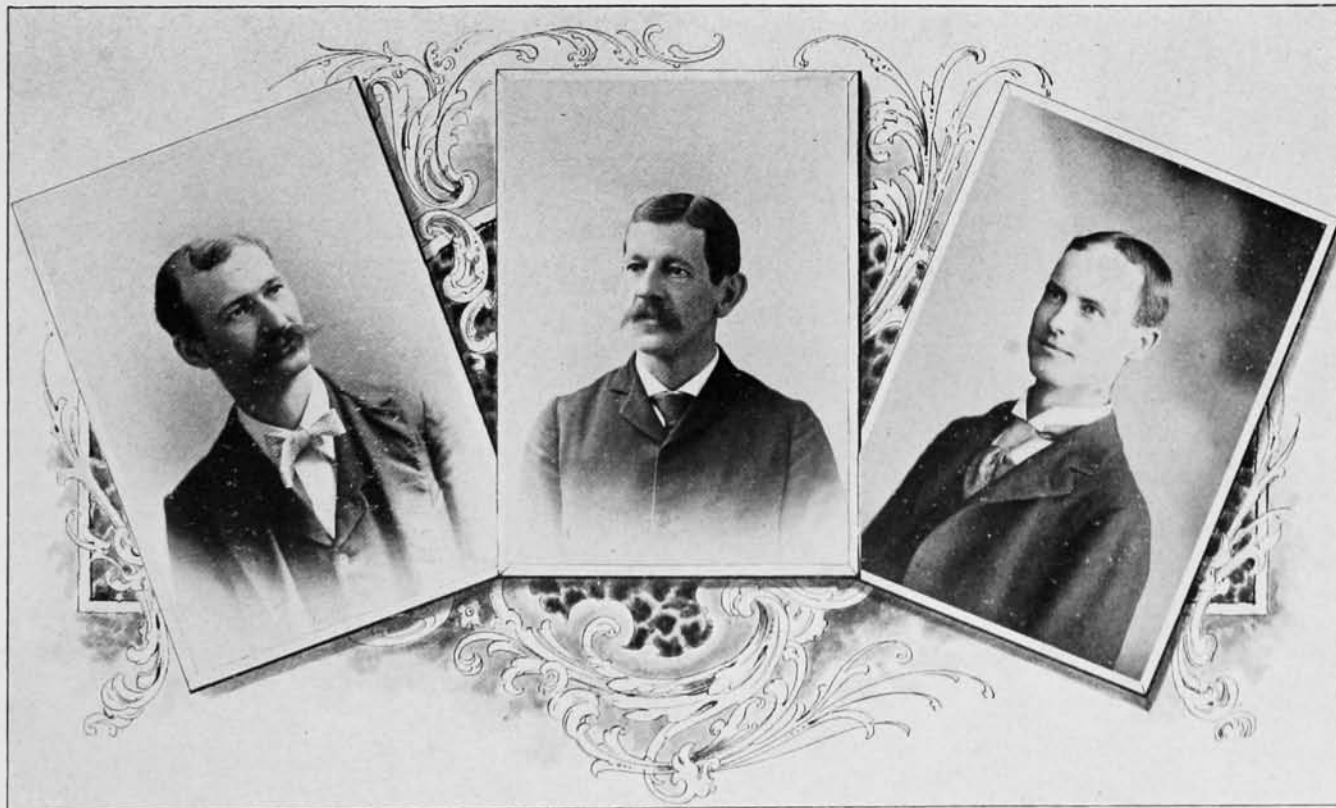
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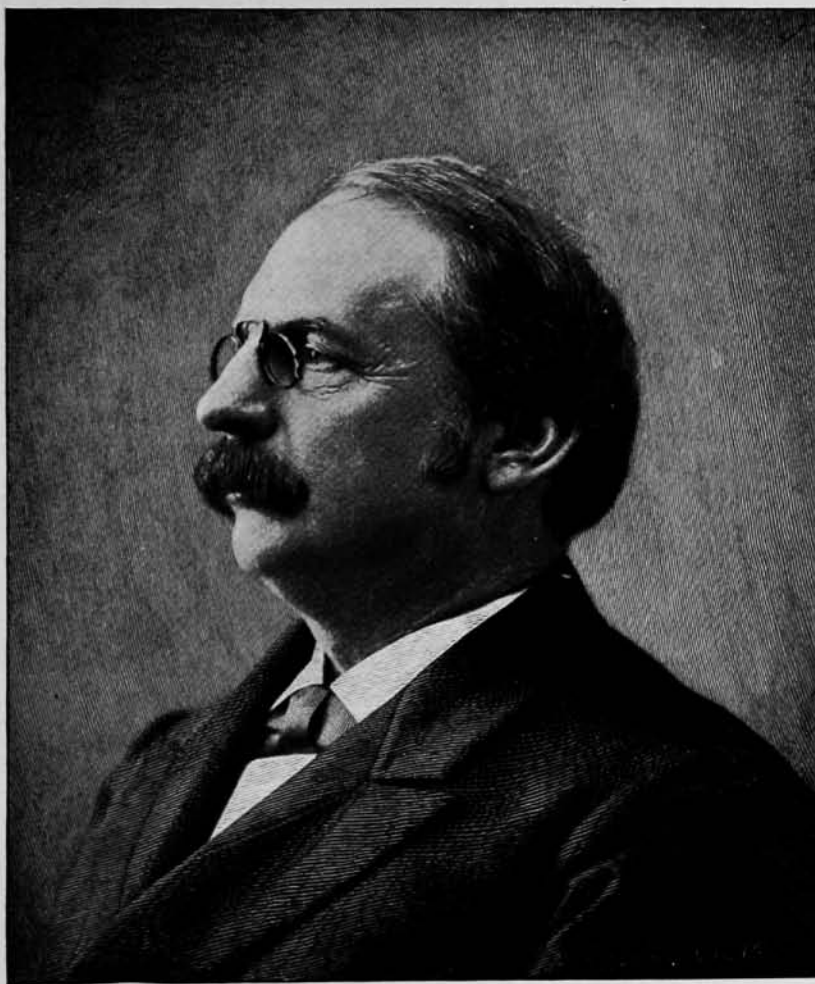
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C. B. COTTRELL.

C. B. COTTRELL

A FAMOUS PATRONYMIC IN THE
ANNALS OF PRINTING

THERE are few names more indelibly impressed upon the printing history of America in the last quarter-century than the name of Cottrell. It may be seen to-day on the side-frames of a multitude of presses. It recurs continually in the records of the Patent Office at Washington, on the pages devoted to printing machinery.

To the senior of this name, the Trade owes more, perhaps, than to any other one man. It was Calvert B. Cottrell who laid the foundations of the great plan; it was he who recognized the possibilities of the many inventions and improvements which, starting as Cottrell features solely, have since become integral parts of every modern press in a multitude of copies and shapes.

Let it not be forgotten that these changes were nearly all born upon the Cottrell press. In the march of printing progress for over a score of years, it was Calvert B. Cottrell who led the way.

Himself an inventor of uncommon ability, he was quick to recognize the same capacity in others, and he stimulated every man who came in contact with him to his utmost exertions. In the years of which we now write there came from the Cottrell workshops that long line of inventions which made his name famous.

The Air Spring was his first and one of his greatest triumphs. He quickly surrounded it with a number of minor patents, contributory to it. The Yielding Plunger, the Vacuum Valve, the Governor Attachment, and the Control of Cylinder Momentum came quickly from his shops, and, with the Air Spring, they virtually solved the problem of high speed in cylinder presses.

Other inventions followed rapidly. He was the first builder to introduce a Positive Slider Motion. He was the first man who applied the Tapeless Delivery. He was the inventor of the Hinged Roller Frame, an appliance so valuable that it was instantly imitated by every builder.

Then, for a while, he turned his attention to other fields. The range of his ingenuity was very great. As his thought penetrated to every smallest detail, so his operations now extended to all classes of printing presses. Within a very short time after this, he perfected wonderful improvements in multi-color printing, and to this day the Cottrell Rotary Chromatic press stands without a rival, the acknowledged farthest outpost of inventive genius in its special field.

A brief period of minor inventions followed this, and then came the introduction (always for the first time upon a Cottrell press) of the "Front Sheet Delivery." He had already dispensed with the delivery tapes, now he dispensed entirely with the fly.

But the crowning achievement of the long line was yet to come. With a record of over one hundred patents upon printing machinery granted to this Nestor of mechanical achievement, it almost seemed as if the human ingenuity of one man must be exhausted. But when, a few years ago, the Cottrell Shifting Tympan was introduced to the world, the wisest and most far-sighted printers recognized in it an invention which would not merely improve existing conditions, but ultimately revolutionize the conditions themselves, and make two blades of grass to grow where only one had grown before.

Already this invention has been but a comparatively short time before the public, yet in this brief interval it has revolutionized the best offices in many of the large cities. A single glance at the illustrated magazines of the day will show how far it has made itself a power in the printing world. Munsey's, Scribner's, McClure's, The Cosmopolitan, The Ladies' Home Journal, The Youth's Companion, Godey's, The Mayflower, and many more are printed on Cottrell Web Perfecting presses by the aid of the self-shifting tympan.

With his gift of so much to the advancement of the art of printing, Calvert B. Cottrell created and trained the life-trustees who should administer the work when he died. A second generation has now stepped into the traces, and at

the head of the present large organization are three sons of the founder of the house. The traditions have all been handed down, and the Cottrell press of 1896 is as notable for its multitude of conveniences and improvements as was its predecessor of the most palmy days of the last generation. It is ever the press of progress. Now as always, it, more than any other make of machinery, emphasizes the workman's convenience. Conservative in its claims, it meets every anticipation and satisfies every demand. High on the page of Printing Achievement in this nineteenth century the future Muse of History will surely write the name of Cottrell.



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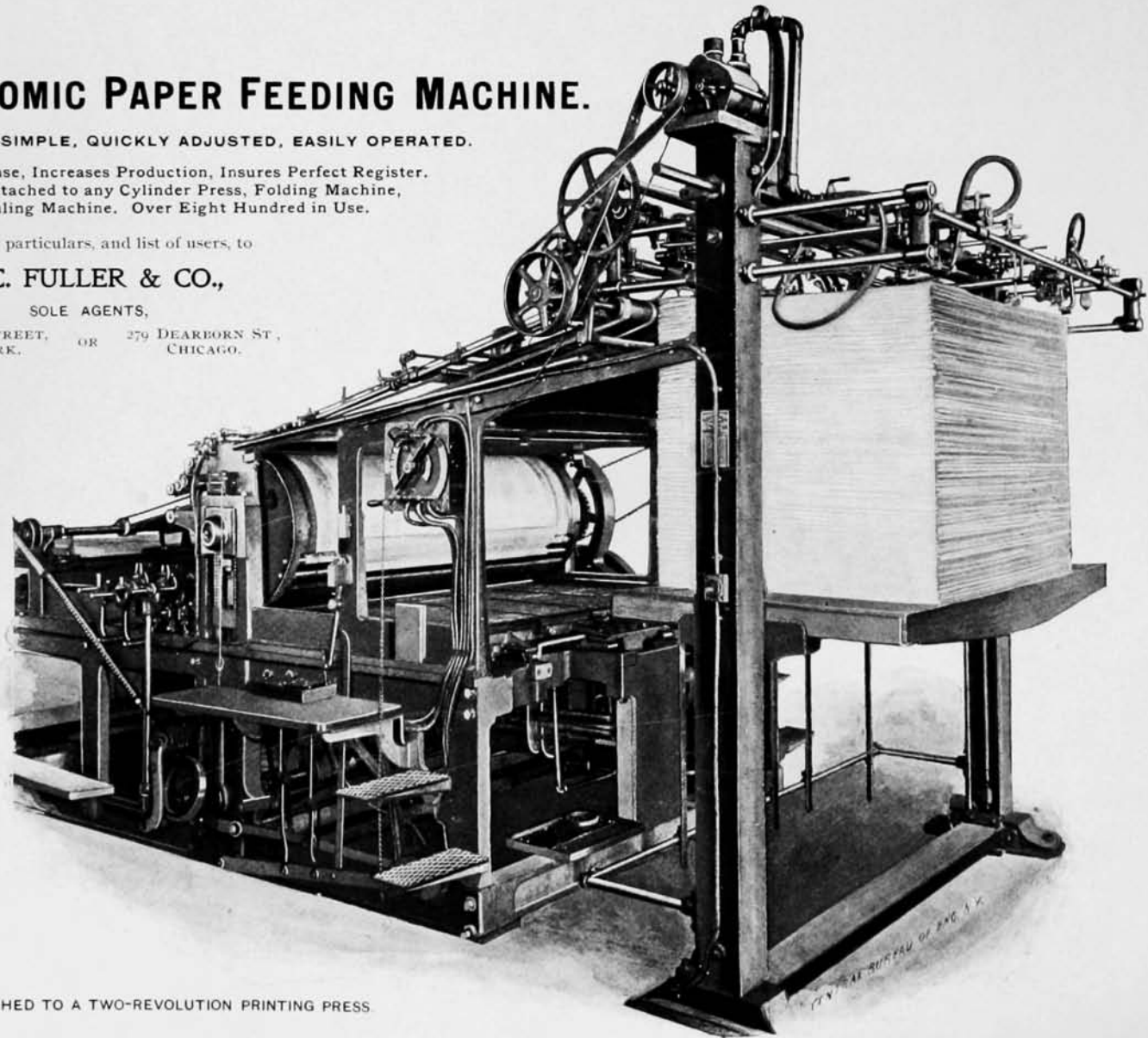
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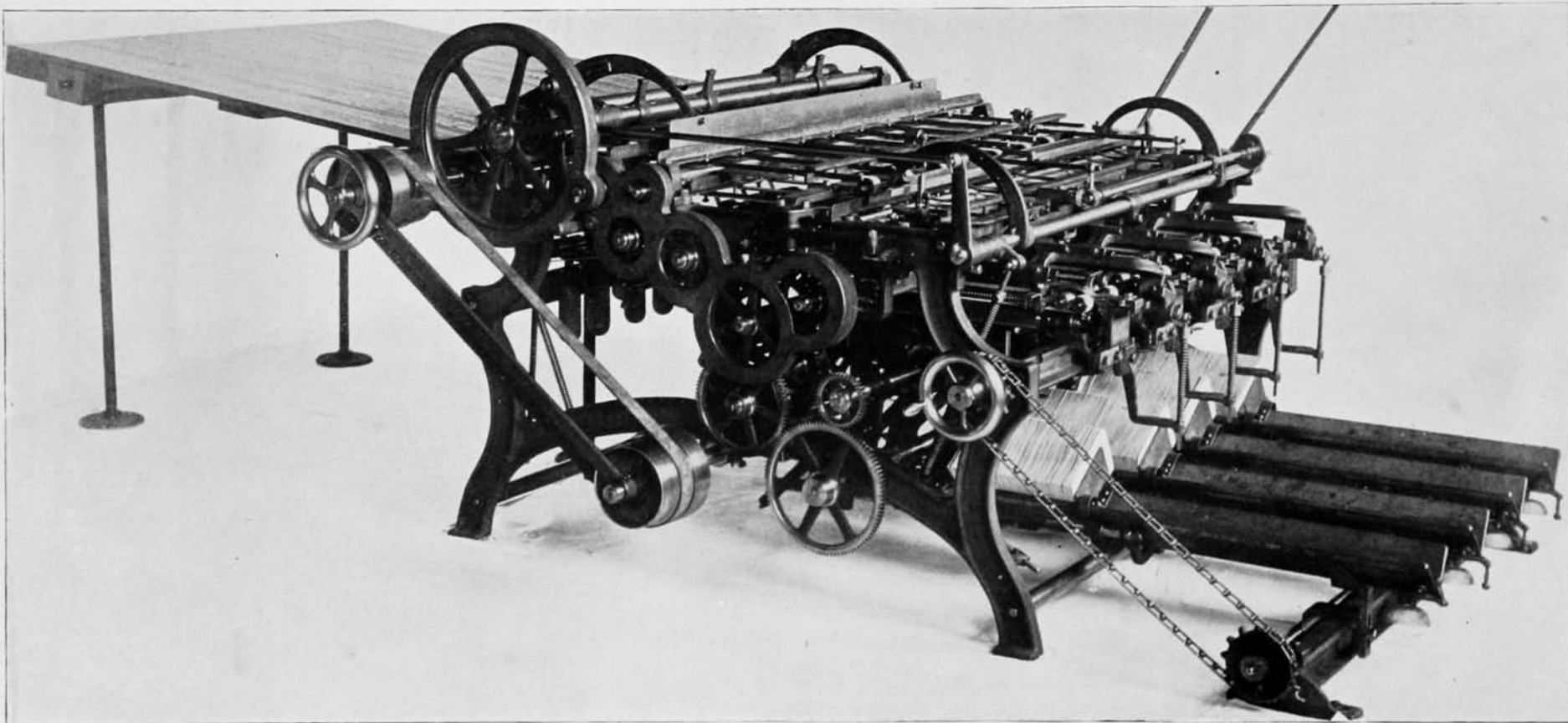
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VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

A COPARTNERSHIP composed of Mr. George W. Van Allen, Mr. William H. Van Allen, and Mr. C. Frank Boughton, who succeeded G. W. & W. H. Van Allen, who in turn succeeded Van Allen, Gunn & Company. The latter firm was organized in 1863 and conducted a general printing-press and millwrighting business until the withdrawal of Mr. J. L. Gunn in 1878. The Messrs. Van Allen continued the same general line of business until April 1, 1886, when Mr. C. Frank Boughton entered the firm as an equal partner. Each individual member of the firm is a practical mechanic, having commenced at the lathe and vise, and all have earned their positions as heads of a prosperous establishment through their own ability and energy. The active practical mind was quick to see the mechanical perfection and worth of the Huber crank-movement press and immediately secured control of the entire output, thereby adding a new feature to their business. Later they extended the line by securing control of the celebrated Brown & Carver cutting-machine for New York and the New England states. They also manufacture a very superior quality of stereotype blocks, for which there is an active demand in England as well as in this country.

Their principal offices, together with extensive repair-shops, are located in New York at 59 Ann street and 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose street, with storerooms at 18 and 20 Oak street, while they are represented in Chicago by Mr. H. W. Thornton, 256 Dearborn street, and in San Francisco by The Hadwen Swain Manufacturing Company at 58 First street. The Huber presses are all manufactured at Taunton, Massachusetts, the factory covering an area of over four acres, with a floor space of one hundred and twenty thousand square feet, and with a capacity of turning out from twenty to thirty two-revolution presses per month. The works at Oswego have a floor space of between fifteen and sixteen thousand square feet, with an output of about twenty-five Brown & Carver cutting-machines monthly. The block factory, with

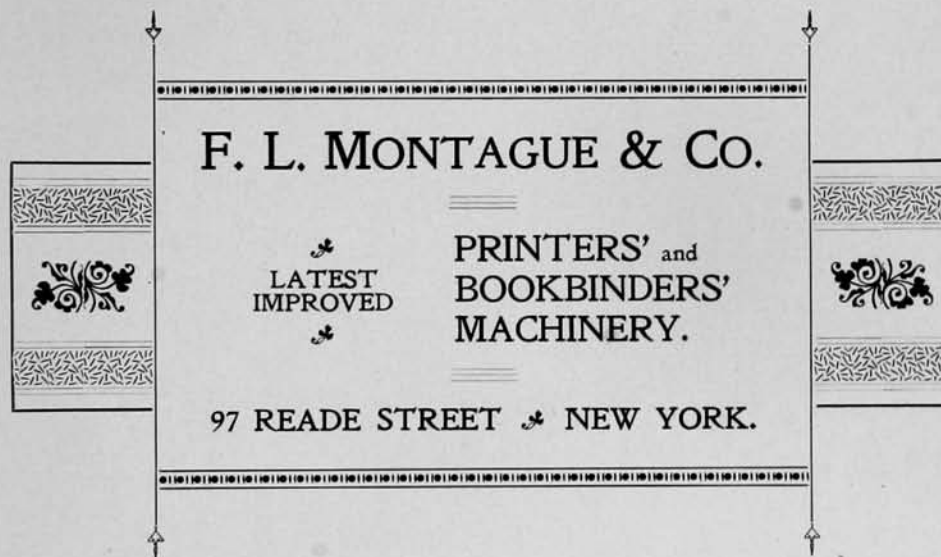
repair-shops at Ann and Rose streets, together with the store-house in Oak street, present a floor space of about twenty-five thousand square feet, giving ample room and facilities, with every improvement in mechanical devices and tools for the thorough repairing and rebuilding of a large quantity of second-hand machinery. In case of a sweeping conflagration, or any disaster carrying away a large number of presses, this company could arrange to supply at once from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five machines of a reasonable variety as to size, style, capability, etc.

In relation to the special features of the Huber press, the company owns many valuable patents, covering the general line of straight-shaft and crank-movement two-revolution presses, particularly the latter, which resolves the bed-driving and reversing mechanism to a rotary or crank movement, which is beyond all question the most valuable acquisition that has been applied to flat-bed cylinder presses within the last decade. This invention does away with the objectionable feature of all bed-springs and plungers, enabling the press to be run at the very highest rates of speed ever attained by two-revolution presses, without jar at any part of the movement, thus adding to the accuracy and superior quality of work, together with the largely increased production and the absolute minimum of wear and tear on the machine. This movement is so smooth that these presses are never bolted to the floor, thereby relieving the buildings in which they are placed from the vibration and swaying motion which gradually disintegrates and finally renders them unsafe for manufacturing purposes. Many valuable acquisitions have recently been made to flat-bed perfecting-presses, interest centering in the Huber patents as being the pioneer in this class of machinery as a practical working success. Such machinery, to be of practical value to the printer, must have a producing capacity commensurate with its increased purchase price and cost of running. The additional weight of the double bed and form has been a severe handicap to the traditional straight-line presses of this class, but the many admirable features of the Huber, including its crank-movement, has placed in the hands of the printer a tool that alone enables him to produce as many perfected sheets of fine book-work as he could get in single impressions in the ordinary way, thereby excelling by a handsome percentage all other presses of its class.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the two-color presses that this firm have placed upon the market, and which are in use by every prominent railway printing house and label company in the country, besides being used for handsome illuminated periodicals, toy-books and games, maps, bicycle catalogues, and many kindred classes of work. Many experiments have been made and large amounts of money expended in the endeavor to produce machines that would print in three, four, and five colors, but the results have never been successful, either from the commercial or artistic standpoint, the production being work of very indifferent quality, generally produced with liquid inks that are wholly lacking in brightness and character, with only an attempt at register unworthy of the name. These presses have invariably been costly, both as to original price and the expense of running, and have generally proved to be too complicated for practical use.

The Huber two-color is no experiment, but a money-making, practical, and brilliant success, attempting only that which is rationally attainable in the art, and producing its work with an accuracy of register and a delicacy of finish that rivals lithography, at three times the amount of production. The company have spared neither pains nor expense in bringing this press to its present state of perfection, and have thoroughly guarded their inventions with most carefully drawn patents that will be a positive safeguard both to their patrons and themselves. We most earnestly recommend all of our fellows of the craft who are interested in color printing, which is so constantly increasing in popular favor, to give some earnest thought and careful investigation to this creation of a master mind.





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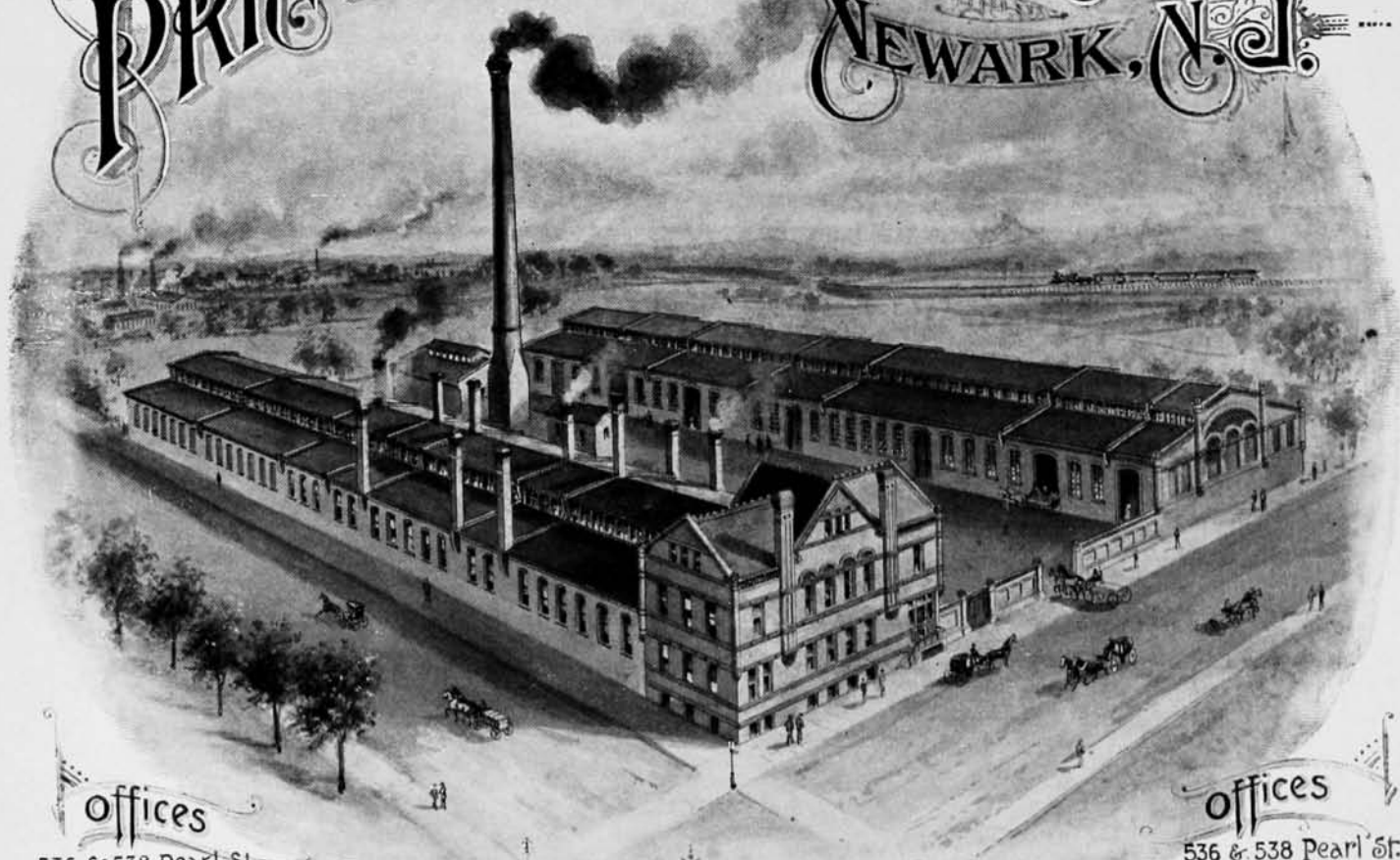
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THE cut on the opposite page depicts the printing ink works of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company at Newark, New Jersey. The firm consists of Jaenecke Brothers and Fred. Schneemann, Christian Jaenecke, Hanover, and Sigmund Ullman and Eugene H. Wimpfheimer of New York. The experience of over fifty years which the first-named firm had gathered at their Hanover printing-ink works, (which are the largest in Europe), enjoying a world-wide reputation for its products, enabled the Jaenecke-Ullman Company to build the most complete and best equipped plant of its kind extant. The buildings cover a space of 300 x 200 feet, leaving 400 x 200 feet for future enlargement. Each separate building is so arranged as to best meet the requirements for the special manufactures there conducted. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances of all kinds.

This firm is peculiarly able to supply both black and colored inks in any quantity, and in all the various grades required by the trade of the present day. The rapidly increasing business of the past few years has shown the estimation in which the products of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company are held by printers and lithographers, and will probably soon make necessary a draft on the space reserved for the future enlargement of the factory buildings.

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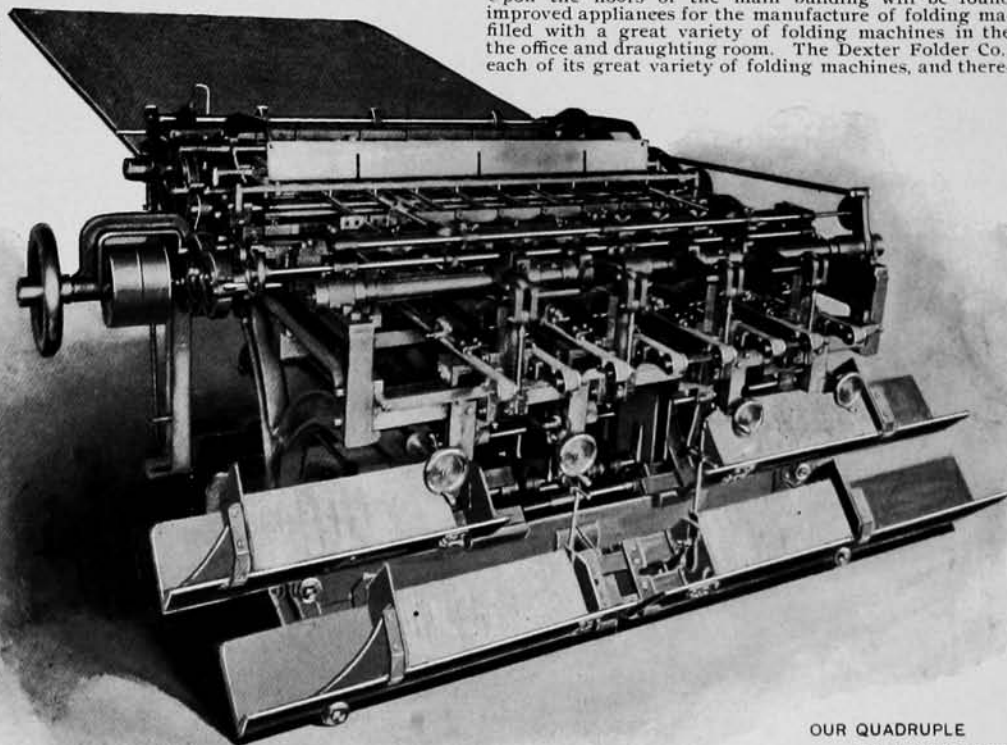
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247,178 Sept. 20, 1881	523,331 July 24, 1894
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287,421 Oct. 30, 1883	528,657 Nov. 6, 1894
287,422 Oct. 30, 1883	533,789 Feb. 5, 1895
324,926 Aug. 25, 1885	534,096 Feb. 12, 1895
332,331 Dec. 15, 1885	534,819 Feb. 26, 1895
332,332 Dec. 15, 1885	538,609 Apr. 30, 1895
347,333 Aug. 17, 1886	539,981 May 28, 1895
358,174 Feb. 22, 1887	540,240 June 4, 1895
369,780 Sept. 13, 1887	540,352 June 4, 1895
401,737 Apr. 23, 1889	550,950 Dec. 10, 1895
461,422 Oct. 20, 1891	551,922 Dec. 24, 1895
470,290 Mar. 8, 1892	551,923 Dec. 24, 1895
470,637 Mar. 8, 1892	554,913 Feb. 18, 1896
488,271 Dec. 20, 1892	561,771 June 9, 1896
504,825 Sept. 12, 1893	561,935 June 9, 1896
505,509 Sept. 26, 1893	561,936 June 9, 1896
506,392 Oct. 10, 1893	561,937 June 9, 1896
513,766 Jan. 30, 1894	Others pending.

Is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa. The main office and selling department is at 97-101 Reade street, New York, with branch offices at 315 Dearborn street, Chicago, and 149 Congress street, Boston. The factory is located at Pearl River, Rockland County, New York, on the New Jersey and New York branch of the Erie Railroad, twenty-two miles from Jersey City. We bought it and moved into it three years ago, since which time we have constantly added to our mechanical equipment, dividing the work into special departments. We now claim not only the largest but the best-equipped and the best-systematized manufactory of paper-folding machinery in the world. Pearl River is delightfully located among the beautiful hills of Rockland County, and is celebrated for its beauty of scenery, its pure air, and its abundant supply of pure water. Thus, it is the ideal and contented home of the operative. The most skillful mechanics are employed and there is no instance on record where an operative has been laid off or wages reduced for lack of work. The factory occupies a plot of three and one-half acres in the valley and in the center of the village, bounded in front by the railroad, in the rear by the river, and on the sides by Central avenue and Lake street. It is opposite the railroad station, therefore accessible to all people interested in the manufacture of folding machines, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to visit the works. Visitors will find a two-story substantial brick building, three hundred feet long on the railroad, with three large wings in the rear in the form of the capital letter E: the north wing being the foundry, the central wing containing the power plant, tool room, and stock room; the south wing, the wood-finishing department, the experimental department, the special machines department, and the electrical department, grouped a large assortment of the finest tools and most machinery, and an erecting floor, two hundred feet long, process of construction. Also on this floor will be found having no side issues, is enabled to make specialties of fore successfully covers the field, devoting as careful attention to its "Intermediate" for the rural trade as to its machines for bookbinders. The factory is light, clean, healthful, and attractive. It is supplied with power and warmed by a new and elaborate steam plant, is lighted by electricity, and has fire protection from a complete sprinkling and hydrant system.



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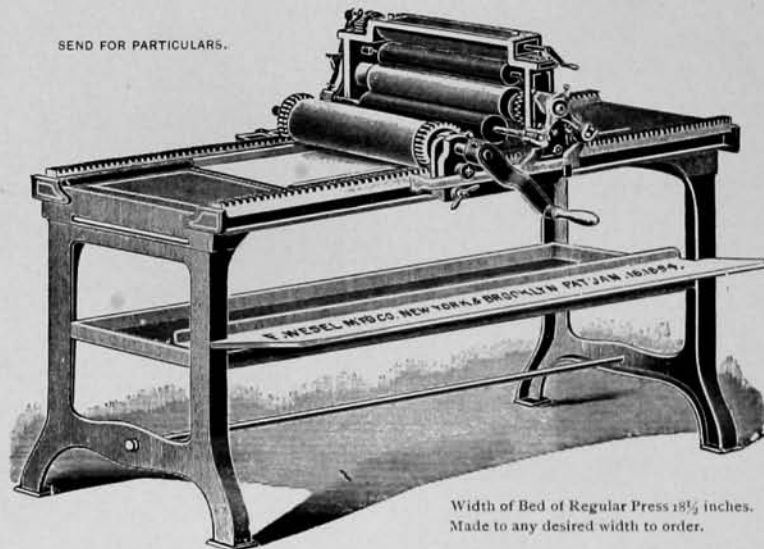
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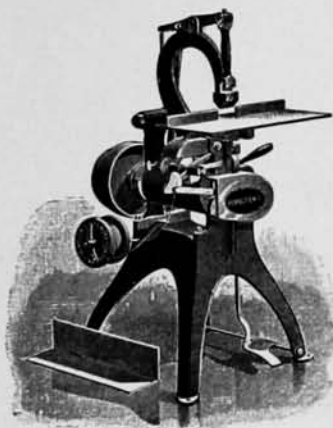
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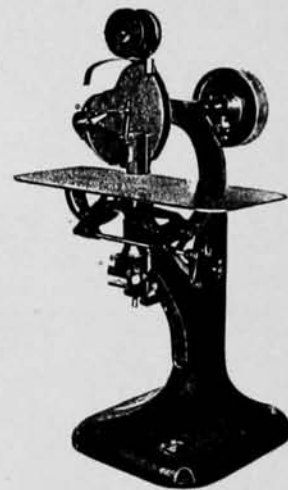
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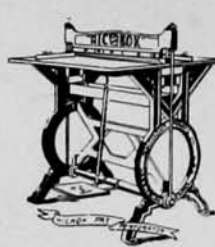
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1897
BICYCLE

ENTIRE
PAPER-RULERS'
OUTFITS



BOOK-BINDERS' EQUIPMENT

PAPER-RULERS' PENS



THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.



SINGLE
CYLINDER

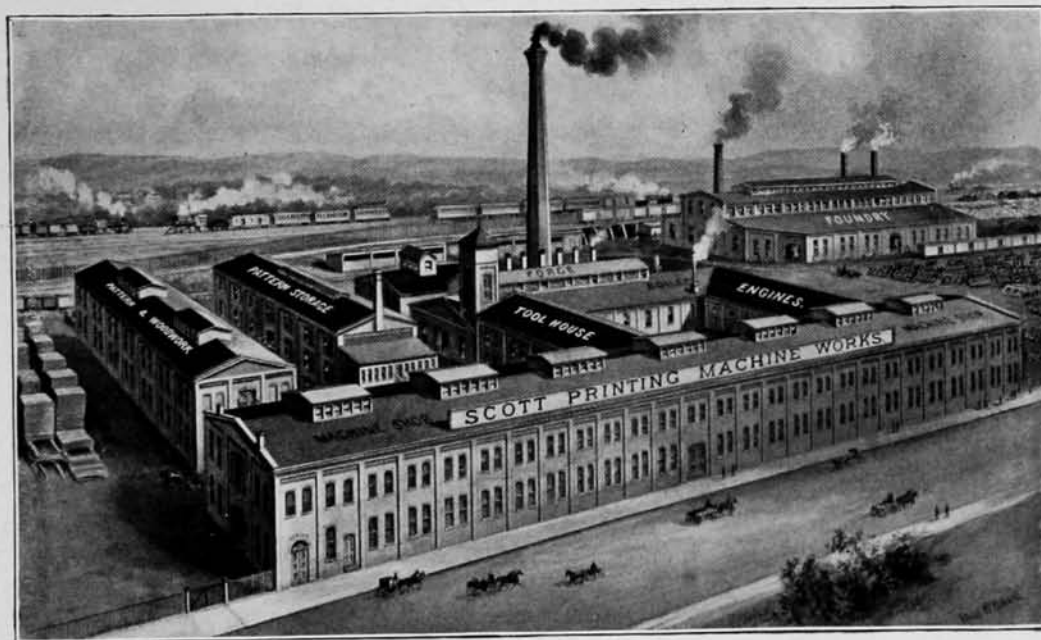
TWO-
REVOLUTION

STOP-
CYLINDER

LITHOGRAPHIC

ROTARY
MULTI-COLOR

WEB
PERFECTING:
INSETTING
AND
FOLDING



THE
**Scott
Printing
Presses**

IF NOT
SUPERIOR
TO
ALL OTHERS
ARE
CERTAINLY
INFERIOR
TO NONE.



WALTER SCOTT & Co.,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Manufacturers of

NEW YORK—Times Building.
BOSTON—Carter Building.
CHICAGO—Monadnock Block.
ST. LOUIS—Security Building.

Printing
Machinery

SEND FOR
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

American Type founders Co.

54 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$10.25

Material man
ufactured by
this concern is
in use all over

30 Point Satanick 6 A, 10 a, \$5.00


The World

72 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$17.00

PATENT APPLIED FOR

Ornaments Head Pieces Borders 65

36 Point Satanick 5 A, 8 a, \$5.50

Branches and Agencies 

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo,
Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis,
Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver,
Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Atlanta, Dallas, Tex.,
Toronto, Can., Montreal, Can., London, Eng., Melbourne
and Sydney, Aus., and Madras, India. \$5678904

12 Point Satanick 10 A, 35 a, \$3.25

Stands and Cabinets

42 Point Satanick 4 A, 6 a, \$7.25

We make the finest type. All the handsome papers and magazines use our type. The American Type foundry Co. has Branches in all large cities, and can save purchasers time and freight. We carry a very large stock and can ship a complete printing office in 24 hours

10 Point Satanick 12 A, 40 a, \$3.00

We want any information regarding new outfits likely to be purchased by Printers

24 Point Satanick 6 A, 15 a, \$4.50

Satanick Series

60 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$12.25

Used by Artists 46

48 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$7.75

To alert publishers a presidential campaign brings increased business, new subscribers and new advertisers. The campaign is on. Now is the time to secure and make permanent subscribers and advertisers. To do this, the publication must make a favorable impression. The old dress is worn and obsolete in style and will not please readers or advertisers. The price of type was never so low. Branches convenient to every printer.

8 Point Satanick 15 A, 50 a, \$2.75

FIVE Diplomas and Medals were awarded at the World's Columbian Exposition to the American Type foundry Co. for the best type-punch cutting machine, best space and quad casting machine, best type casting machine, best assortment of type faces and best copper alloy type metal. Why buy the second-best, when the best costs you no more? Every Printing Office in America uses our material. We are Selling Agents for the Gally Universal Press and the Chandler & Price Old Style Gordon Press.

6 Point Satanick
15 A, 50 a, \$2.50

The Satanick Series is Complete in 13 sizes, and is now in stock and for sale at all the Branches and Agencies of the American Type foundry Co. 18,264

18 Point Satanick 8 A, 25 a, \$4.00

6 A, 15 a

24 Point Jenson Italic

\$4.50

Simon de Colines cut an *Italic* letter bolder and larger than that of *Aldus* and introduced the character
INTO FRANCE ABOUT 1521

18 A, 40 a

12 Point Jenson Italic

\$3.25

They had evidently been cast from a matrix; and the idea of combining these pieces into a continuous border or headpiece was probably early conceived. *Mores* states that ornaments of this kind were common before wood-engraved borders were adopted; and *Moxon* speaks of them as being old fashioned.
FIRST USE OF TYPE ORNAMENTS AND FLOWERS

10 A, 25 a

18 Point Jenson Italic

\$4.00

The Italic Letter, which is an accessory of the Roman, claims an origin quite independent of that letter. It is said to be an imitation of *Petrarch's* handwriting and brought out
FOR PRINTING BULKY VOLUMES

20 A, 45 a

10 Point Jenson Italic

\$3.00

WE are informed by *Chevillier* that a further object was to prevent the great number of contractions then in use, a feature which rendered the typography of the day unintelligible, and unsightly. The execution of the *Aldine Italic* was entrusted to *Francesco de Bologna*, who, says *Renouard*, had already designed and cut other characters of *Aldus's* press. The font is lower case only, the capitals being Roman in form. It contained a number of tied letters, imitating handwriting
AND BECAME FAMOUS IN EUROPE

20 A, 50 a

8 Point Jenson Italic

\$2.75

THE *Italic* was first intended and used for the entire text of a classical work. Subsequently, as it became more general, it was used to distinguish those portions of a book not properly belonging to the work, such as introductions, prefaces, indexes, and notes; the text itself being in Roman. Later it was used in the text for quotations; and finally served the double part of emphasizing many words in some works, and in others, chiefly the translations of the Bible, of marking the words not properly forming a part of the text. In England it was first used by *De Worde* in 1524.

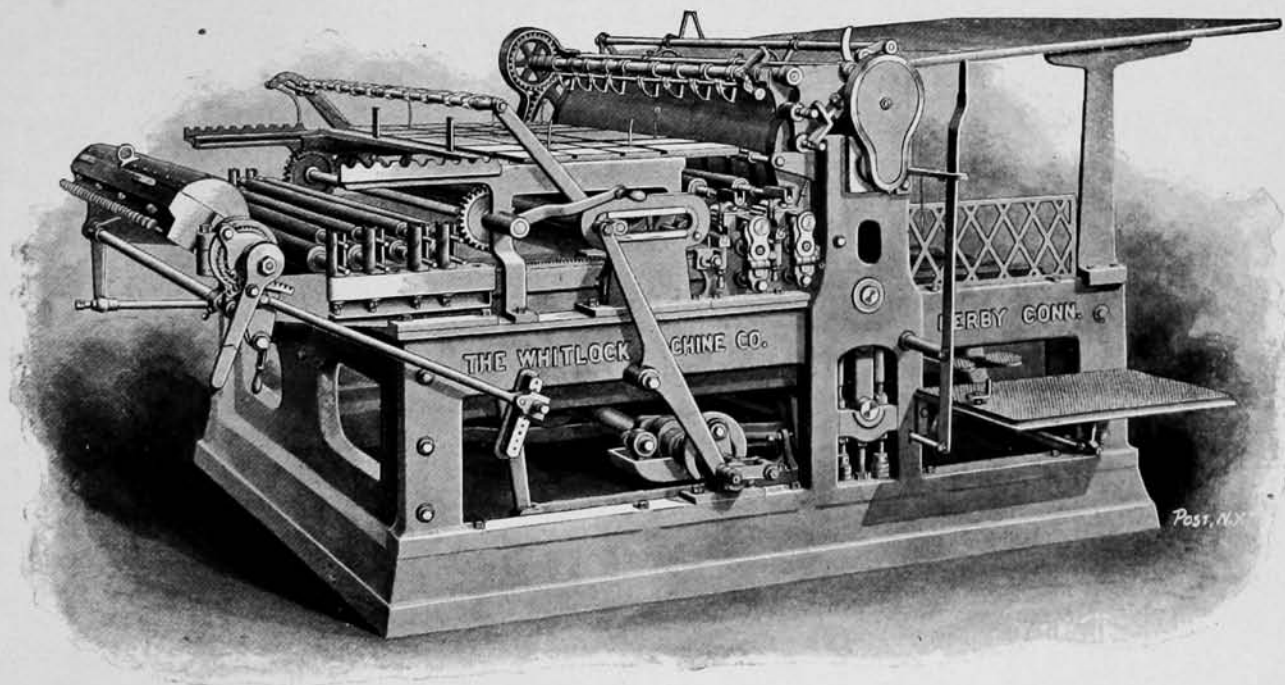
DUTCH MODELS WERE USED IN ENGLAND

Originated and manufactured exclusively by the American Type Founders Co.

PATENT APPLIED FOR

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY

OF DERBY, CONN.



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FOR BOOK, COLOR, AND HALF-TONE WORK ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

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NEW YORK:
132 TIMES BUILDING.

BOSTON:
10 MASON BUILDING.

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Newspaper Type
Job Type
Old Style Type
Scripts

Brass Rule
Ornamental Rules
Brass Borders
Circles and Ovals
Brass Spaces

Not in The American Type Trust

Established 1804.

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BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

Cabinets
Cases and Stands
Galley Racks
Imposition Tables
Furniture

Electrotyping
Cuts
Newspaper Heads
Sub-Heads
Initial Letters

Branches: Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco

THE OLD NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED 1804

THE great question of trust combinations which now agitates the trading communities of America brings to the favorable notice of the public, now and again, the name of some old established firm which becomes honorably conspicuous for the time by its refusal to merge its individuality in some trust or trade monopoly.

The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company became conspicuous in this way some few years ago by their refusal to join with the majority of the other type founders in the formation of a trust to corner and monopolize the printing trade of America.

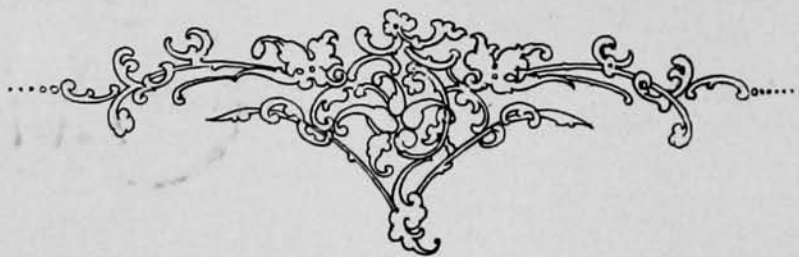
The Farmer Type Foundry was originally established in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1804, by Elihu White, but was removed in 1810 to New York, and in time came to be known as the Old New York Type Foundry. Charles T. White & Company became the next owners until 1857, when the firm of Farmer, Little & Company first became known to the trade. In May, 1892, the present firm became the owners. The late Mr. A. D. Farmer, the senior partner, was, at the time of his death, the oldest and best known practical type founder in the



United States and probably in the world; he was continuously connected with this foundry since 1830. His son, W. W. Farmer, the present owner, has been actively engaged in the business of the house for over thirty years.

Owing to the sterling and attractive character of its type faces, and the genuine and well-wearing qualities secured for them, this foundry has become one of the most successful and best known in the trade. The types named Card Gothic, Fashion, Fashion Antique, Horizontal Shade, Abbey, Abbey Text, the Augsburg Initials, and others well-known to printers, were originated by this foundry, and have been copied and imitated all over the world. The Script faces patented by this firm, such as Heading, Stationer, Belle, Model, etc., are unsurpassed; and of its Roman faces it may be said without exaggeration, that they are found in most of our high-class publications and newspapers over the entire American continent.

Spanish, French, and Portuguese orders are a specialty with this house, accents, extra letters, etc., being supplied in the proper proportions required. Direct communication by the many shipping lines sailing from New York to the various ports of Mexico, West Indies, and Southern America enables this house to execute orders without the vexatious delay, injury, and extra expense incurred through other foundries not so favorably situated.





OUR CATALOG IS SENT TO THE TRADE ONLY.
AS WE DEAL WITH THEM EXCLUSIVELY SO FAR
AS SOCIETY ADDRESS CARDS ARE CONCERNED.
MORE THAN 600 BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS FOR NEARLY
EVERY SOCIETY. LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



OUR DESIGNS IN "SILKTONE" HAVE
HAD THE MOST GRATIFYING SUCCESS. THEY
ARE ARTISTIC, NEAT AND NOVEL. OUR OWN
INVENTION, AND FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1895.



FOR FOLDERS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MENUS,
ETC., WE HAVE A FINE VARIETY OF EMBOSSED
DESIGNS. EMBOSsing FOR THE TRADE A SPECIALTY. IF
YOU WISH A HANDSOME COVER, CORRESPOND WITH US.



SILKTONE ART INKS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR FINE EMBOSsing
AND STAMPING, ESPECIALLY ON COATED SURFACES. SUPPLIED IN ANY TINT
OR QUANTITY DESIRED. WORKS AS READILY AS ORDINARY INK AND MUCH
CHEAPER THAN BRONZE. PRICE, \$5.00 PER POUND.

MILTON H. SMITH,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

106 MILL ST.

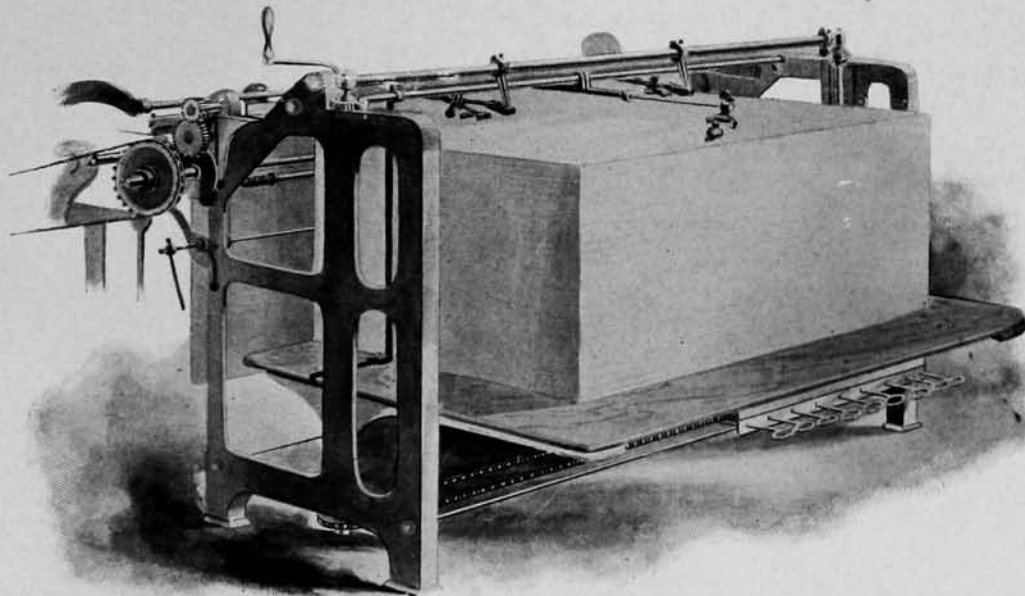
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The "Sheridan" Feeder

Patented by W. G. Trevette

The best and most perfect
machine for use on

Ruling Machines
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Manufacturers of

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STANDARD LINE TYPE

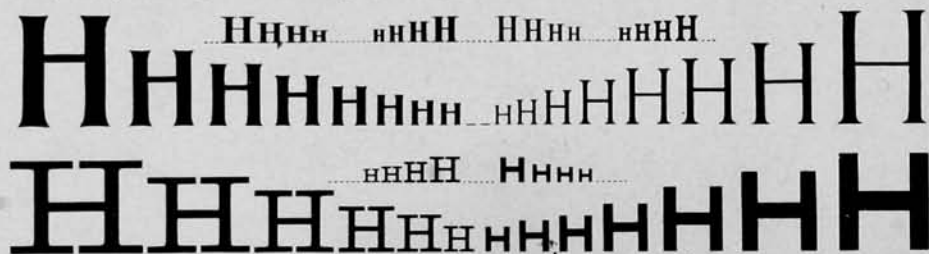
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FOR many years intelligent users of type have been asking the founders to introduce some **system** into their methods of casting type with respect to the **lining** of it, but until the **Inland Type Foundry** came into the field all such requests fell upon unwilling ears. Those of the old founders who understood anything at all about the art of printing, and the *compositors' worries* with the type they had to contend with, could not but admit that considerable **improvement** was desirable in its manufacture. But, as any attempt to better their product would entail more or less extra **expenditure of thought, labor and money** in their manufacturing departments, they preferred to tell the progressive printers that it was impossible to carry out the suggested improvements, that they "were idle dreams," etc.; even a committee of the United Typothetae, appointed by that body to see if the type founders could not do something to meet the **general demand for uniformity in the lining of all type faces**, were persuaded by the old founders that it was "not practicable." That the arguments against **uniform lining** were insincere, that it was not an idle fancy, and that it was **entirely practicable**, was quickly **proven** by the **Inland Type Foundry**,

body have no *Italics* for some of them. As the old Romans always differ in line, this requires a purchase of additional material. With *Standard Line* type this is unnecessary, as any of the *Italics* line with all of the Romans as well as with the job faces. The same may be said of **German** faces. The new lining system permits the use of **Roman** and **German** together, without the irregularity of lining so noticeable in the ordinary type as cast by the moss-back foundries.

A pleasing and profitable feature of the **Standard Line** system is the fact that **LEADERS** will line with every face cast on like bodies, with all job faces as well as all Romans. Hence, there is no need of buying the same body and style of Leader for more than one face, and getting them mixed, as has been quite usual. Besides, any body of Leaders (say 8-Point) can be used in connection with letter faces on larger bodies, and easily justified to line solely by means of Point-system leads and slugs. Four styles of Leaders are supplied on the **Standard Line** system: One-dot-to-em, two-dots-to-em, fine-dot and hyphen.

Many printers, instead of Leaders, prefer to use single _____ or dotted _____ **Brass Rule**, especially in legal and similar blank forms. The



The **most important** feature is our **System of Lining**.
All **Standard Line** faces of one body line perfectly.

whose efforts and enterprise in devising and introducing the **Standard Line** system should receive a large reward in patronage from the printing trade.

While the term *Standard Line* is most apt it is yet unique and peculiar, and there may be printers who, despite the advertising that has been given it, may not fully understand the grand system to which it is applied. Therefore a concise explanation, together with illustrative examples, is here in order.

Under the **Standard Line** system all faces cast on any one body—for instance, 6-Point, which is used for this description—will line accurately with one another at the bottom. It makes no difference if the faces be Roman, Old Style, *Italic*, Condensed, Antique, Gothic, Latin, Full-Face, Half-Title, German, Text, or any other style of letter or leader, they will all line uniformly, without special justification. Two lines of various 12-Point **Standard Line** faces are printed in the above example, showing their uniform lining. If space permitted it, similar exactly lining specimens could be given of every other body in the system.

The possibility of using any style of letter for **Side-Heads**, or for the extra **emphasis** of words in the **body** of a paragraph or a page, and not being confined to ordinary *Italics* or capitals, is a feature of the **Standard Line** system whose worth and desirability is at once recognized by every experienced printer.

With regard to *Italics*, it often happens that the larger offices having a number of Romans on the same

work of justifying these rules to line with the text has been most tedious and time-killing, as well as highly unsatisfactory by reason of the material (paper and cardboard) used for justification swelling, as well as sticking to the type, when water was used to wash the forms. Brass Leaders have been used to avoid this trouble, but they are costly, and have been made to match only individual faces, and hence their use is restricted. However, with the **Standard Line** system no such troubles are possible, as the line of each body and face is in such a position that 2-Point (six-to-pica) **Brass Rule** is readily justified to agree with it, by use of regular Point-system leads and slugs.

Another prominent feature of **Standard Line** type is that the various sizes of each series can be readily combined as **CAPS AND SMALL CAPS**, the justification of one size with the next being quickly and accurately effected by the simple use of leads and slugs—spaces and quads being likewise available in some cases. It is true, "lining" faces have been cast heretofore on the Point system, but their lining has been more or less imperfect, and none of them had in combination with them the other decided advantages that make the **Standard Line** system so desirable.

In addition to using this lining system, the **Inland Type Foundry** pays special attention to the **widths** of its type, casting all on a system of **Unit Sets**. The unit of width is 1/8-Point, but most of this foundry's faces are fitted to multiples of 1/4-Point, and a large number to multiples of 1/2-Point and 1-Point.

For Specimens and Prices write to **INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.**

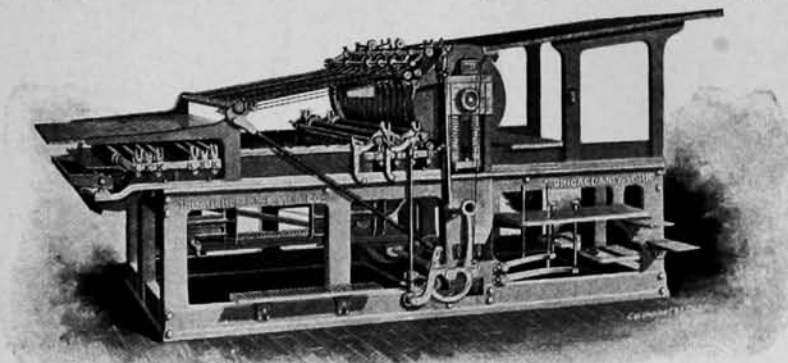
The Miehle

Patented High-Speed Printing Press

Acknowledged the Leading Two-Revolution Press on the market.
Producing the finest grades of printing in a superior manner, and
a daily product hitherto unattained by any other printing press.

Speed...

The Miehle Press, in the best offices in the world, has changed the calculations of all printers in quantity and quality of work which should be produced. No proprietor of a printing office can afford to buy a printing machine without first looking into the merits of the "Miehle."



For certain lines of work some printers wish the sheet delivered printed side up, but for a great many kinds of paper the fly is the best. The "Miehle" is to the front with both. In less than two minutes the pressman can change from printed side up to fly printed side down, and vice versa. Mr. Miehle is the first to accomplish this. We attach the sheet delivery when ordered.

The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.,

Main Office and Factory, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Streets,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Is cast from the celebrated Superior Copper-Mixed Metal. . .

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OPAQUE SERIES

8 Point,	20 A	40 a	\$2 50
10 Point,	18 A	36 a	2 80
12 Point,	15 A	30 a	2 90
18 Point,	9 A	18 a	3 60
24 Point,	8 A	12 a	4 00
30 Point,	6 A	10 a	5 25
36 Point,	5 A	8 a	5 75
42 Point,	4 A	6 a	6 05
48 Point,	4 A	5 a	7 00

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We carry in stock all kinds of Job Presses, Hand Presses, Paper Cutters, etc.

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is the lightest, most durable and highly finished Type in the market

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Printers' Machinery
. . . and Supplies

TYPE FOUNDERS

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER

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