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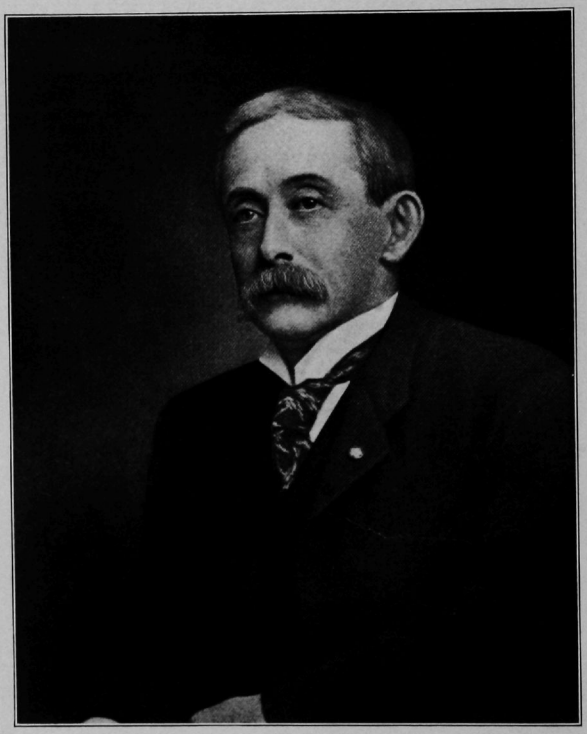

WILLIAM F. PECK.

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History

OF

Rochester and Monroe County

New York

From the Earliest Historic Times to the Beginning of 1907

By WILLIAM F. PECK
Author of the Semi-Centennial History of Rochester

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, PORTRAITS AND VIEWS

Also Biographical Sketches
of Some of the More Prominent Citizens of Rochester
and Monroe County

New York and Chicago
THE PIONEER PUBLISHING COMPANY
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Mrs. Howard T. Hosley
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History

OF

Rochester and Monroe County

INTRODUCTORY

To the gentle reader who may peruse these pages it will be evident that history repeats itself in more ways than one.

From one point of view the record of the growth of Rochester may seem to be little different from that of other cities in the western world, the same thing over again with a change in the names, and therefore of no interest except purely local or antiquarian. Why, then, cumber the shelves of libraries with a long account of what has no peculiar characteristics of its own, nothing but its title to differentiate it from other works of a similar nature? The answer is that the objection is not well grounded. While the settlers of other places may have had their own obstacles to encounter, their own trials to be met and overcome, the founders of Rochester certainly had a weary task to struggle through the first few years in the plantation of this little hamlet in the wilderness and had to resist more detrimental influences, especially in the form of a climate that was rendered pestilential by malaria until the swamp lands could be cleared and drained, than were met with elsewhere. Montaigne's dictum, "Happy the nation that has no annals," is but an attractive generality and may be met by the far truer assertion, "Happy the nation whose annals show the contest of its citizens against adversity and the peaceful victory won by patient industry and rectitude of conduct." Regarded in this light it will be seen that it was well worth while to prepare a record of the achievements of our forefathers and of their accomplishment in laying firmly the foundation of a city that is the source of pride and pleasure to its inhabitants.

But the criticism may be made that it was a useless repetition to gather up all these details and to offer this new history to the public, when there were already others on the same subject, one of them, at least, by the same author. To this is

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the reply that since the publication of the former works many changes have taken place, not so much in the occurrence of important events as in the surprising growth of Rochester within the past few years, less in the increase of population, although that has been satisfactory, than in the augmentation of all that goes to make up the life of a great community, of educational facilities, of rapid and ubiquitous transportation and of productive industries. In many of these last-named features Rochester leads the world, and in still more is it at the head of the cities of this country. All these are set forth in the following pages, perhaps not in the fullest or the best manner possible but in the form that seemed most adapted to the requirements of a comfortable volume and at the same time most fitted for permanent preservation. In compiling this work the writer has availed himself of all known sources of information and has spared no labor in the consultation of all manuscript narratives and books of reference bearing on the general subject, in public and in private libraries, and of the local newspapers, weekly and daily, from their earliest publication to the beginning of this present year. That no omissions may be noticed, no trifling errors detected, is too much to hope for in any human production, but such defects as may be found will not have been due to lack of industry and care. The author has, as will be seen, been greatly aided by many kind friends in the preparation of sketches of most of our prominent institutions, thereby not only lightening his labors but, what is far more important, giving to the work the sanction of authoritative utterance in all those cases. Wherever such assistance has taken the form of written articles, however brief, full credit has been given in the running pages, but in many instances information has been imparted of the source of which no specific mention could be made. With this introduction the book is offered by the writer to the impartial consideration of his fellow-citizens.

ROCHESTER, JUNE 1, 1907.

W. F. P.

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CHAPTER I

THE ABORIGINES OF THE COUNTY.

Forerunners Everywhere—The Mound-Builders—The Great Mound—Serpent-Worship—The Iroquois Indians—Where They Came from—The Different Nations—The Great Confederacy—Hiawatha and the Constitution of the League—Ferocity of the Iroquois—Their Career of Devastation—Smallness of Their Number—Their System of Consanguinity—Lewis H. Morgan's Discoveries—Inheritance in the Female Line—The Status of Women—Iroquois Names of Places—Their Religion—Reformation under Handsome Lake.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Of no country, of no locality in the world, can it be said with any degree of confidence who were the first human inhabitants. As the Israelites wandered from place to place they always found that some one had been there before them, in some cases with an advanced civilization that could have been the result only of ages of slow development; when the Aryan races pushed out from the ancestral fields of Central Asia and spread over the plains of India they forced their pre-historic predecessors out of the way; when another section passed over into Greece the Pelasgians were already the ancient inhabitants; when others of the same family penetrated into Italy there were the Etruscans and many other well-settled nationalities, and when, in more recent times, the Romans undertook the subjugation of the western world they encountered populous communities with divergent languages that have been found, almost in our own day, to be cognate with their own. Nowhere was there solitude; that came after the conquest, not before. In every case the earliest known occupants of a region had some traditions, more or less vague, of a race that had been there previously in some remote period.

Of these legends of prior occupation this continent, this country and this state form as good an example as any other portion of the world. For a long time after the discovery of Columbus and the belated settlement, more than a century later, of the northern part of the mainland, it was generally supposed that the American Indians were the only as well as the immediate predecessors of the Caucasians. But of late years the belief has become general, so much so as to have become practically a conviction, that the red men were not the real aborigines but that long before them, perhaps so long before that they did not come into physical contact with them, was a race that we call by the general name of the mound-builders, from the peculiar elevations, in many cases quite symmetrical, that are found in different parts of the country and that bear no resemblance to what we know of any habitations or any other structures designed by the Indians. No intimation whatever has come down to us regarding the habits, the language, the social organization of these people, and the only suggestion regarding their religion lies in the shape of many, though not all, of these mounds, which extend irregularly and at wide intervals through the Ohio valley, along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, reaching out to the Pacific ocean

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and dotting the shore of the gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida.

By far the most noteworthy of these, both from its size and from the excellent preservation of its outlines, is in Adams county, Ohio, upon an elevated plateau formed by the confluence of three small streams. Upon this ridge, conspicuous from a great distance, is distinctly traced the figure of a huge serpent, not in a straight line but with many graceful coils, and in front of its distended jaws is an oval which may be taken to represent an egg, possibly as showing the supposed manner of reproduction and perpetuation of the species The entire length of the monster, following its sinuosities, is about a quarter of a mile, and more than a third as much in an air line from end to end; its greatest width is twenty feet; its utmost height six feet. It was only sixty years ago that this remarkable creation was discovered and, as scientific interest and idle curiosity in the matter steadily increased, the danger of its gradual destruction became evident, to guard against which catastrophe the whole bluff and many acres surrounding it were purchased for the Peabody museum of Cambridge, Massachusetts, transferred by that body to Harvard university and finally turned over to the Ohio State Archeological and Historical society, the last conveyance providing for the perpetual care and maintenance of the property. This great relic of the past and lesser structures of a similar character also were undoubtedly connected with the prevailing religion of the people who constructed them, and they go to show in a most interesting manner the kinship of the world, for serpent worship, if not the first form of religion, was at least the second, coming immediately after tree worship, which it seems to have soon supplanted everywhere. Traces of it are found in all lands, and even after it had disappeared as a formal cult it continued to affect the later creeds, so that it appears in the sacred books of the Hindoos, all mythology is affected by it and the most ancient sculpture preserves its memory.

The eastern states do not contain any sure evidences of the mound-builders, although here and there in New York state are to be seen mounds which may be the work of nature or which may have been formed by the hand of man. There are a few of these in Monroe county, most of them in the neighborhood of Irondequoit creek, but even if they are artificial there is nothing so distinctive about them as to preclude the possibility of their having been raised by our Indians within historic times for some unknown purpose. The only thing that would seem to point to a more remote origin is the occasional disclosure in these mounds, even at the present day, of tobacco-pipes (one of which is now in the possession of the Rochester Historical society) that are more elaborately formed, more highly polished than those dispensers of comfort with which we are familiar as the known productions of our immediate predecessors. But this does not count for much, and may easily be offset by the supposition that artistic skill had become less prized than the development of warlike industry. So that, as far as we know, and probably ever can know, the Seneca nation of the Iroquois confederacy were the first people who inhabited this region.

THE IROQUOIS.

The absence of anything like written records renders it impossible to even guess as to the time of the Indian settlement, and their earliest traditions gave no clue to that. They were not interested in statistics, and their legends related only to spectacular events. One of these stories was to the effect that those who were here before them—for, of course, like all other nations, they had tales to tell of the real or imaginary people who preceded them—were all devoured by a great serpent that dwelt near Canandaigua lake. This introduction of the serpent is very interesting, for that reptile plays no part in the religion of the Iroquois, so that it would seem that the myth could not have originated among them. At any rate, when those people, whoever they were, had all disappeared down the throat of their revengeful deity, the Senecas entered and took possession of the desolate land, not springing up out of the ground, as might be supposed, but issuing in a body from the side of some unknown mountain, which obligingly opened for that purpose.

Their real advent was probably not very long ago. When Jacques Cartier made his voyage of discovery up the St. Lawrence river, in 1535, he found at Hochelaga, which is now Montreal, a populous and thriving village, the inhabitants of which spoke the Iroquois language. When, in

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THE LAND OF THE IROQUOIS.

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the early part of the next century, Champlain penetrated that region, the Iroquois' village and its people had disappeared, and in its place were a few scattered dwellings of much ruder construction, filled with red men much lower in savagery, who spoke an Algonquian language known as the Adirondack. These people had pushed the former settlers out of their abodes and occupied their places until they were in turn displaced by the Hurons, who spread over Canada and formed a close alliance with the Adirondacks and other Algonquin tribes in fighting their common enemy, which had become, from their point of view, a world power, certainly the great conquering power of the western world. These Iroquois, in their forced migration in the middle of the sixteenth century, probably went up the St. Lawrence and crossed Lake Ontario to the mouth of the Oswego river. They found there many of their own kindred, who like themselves were of the populous Dakota stock from the western plains and who had gone through a similar experience in Canada long before, for the white men, in their first intercourse with them, found a well settled tradition among them that their ancestors had once lived on the St. Lawrence in the neighborhood of Montreal, and that could hardly have applied to so recent an occurrence as the exodus after Jacques. Cartier visited them.

Even before this new influx a great expansion of the community had taken place; they had broken up into three distinct nations or tribes, the Onondagas, the Mohawks and the Senecas. The first-named, who might be considered the parent stock, remained in the central portion of what is now New York state, the Mohawks went to the east and the Senecas spread over the western part, as far as the Niagara river. A little later the Onondagas threw off another section of the community, which became the Cayugas, who settled near the lake whose name they adopted as their own, while from the Mohawks the Oneidas became detached and occupied the region between them and the Onondagas. The name Iroquois has been used in speaking of these people, but it must not be supposed that is the name by which they called themselves. It is simply the name by which the French designated them and it has been the one generally employed of late years on account of its euphony. It is supposed to be derived from the Indian word *"hiro,"* equivalent to *"dixi,"* "I have spoken," a term with which they were wont to close their long discourses in council. The English settlers always spoke of them as the Five Nations, until after the Tuscaroras had come up from North Carolina in 1715 and, having proven their kinship by the similarity of language, had been admitted into the national society and had been wedged in between the Mohawks and the Oneidas, having lands assigned to them from the territory of the latter tribe, so that from that time they were known as the Six Nations and were always called so in any treaties between them and the English. Their own name for themselves was Ho-de-no-saunee, meaning "children of the long house."

THE GREAT CONFEDERACY.

This appellation brings us to the consideration of the formation of this great confederacy, together with the constitution, oral of course but just as definite, just as binding, as though it had been written and printed, which bound together the component parts and welded them into one nationality. This instrument or compact is one of the most remarkable ever produced by the human race, and it is the more wonderful that it was the work, not, like the constitution of the United States, of the assembled wisdom of a number of men who had the advantage of previous legislation, but of one man, who thought it all out and gave it to his people. Some time, perhaps less than half a century, before Columbus came to this part of the world, there arose among the Iroquois —probably among the Onondagas, though that is uncertain—a consummate statesman named Ha-yo-went-ha, or Hiawatha, as Longfellow has fixed it and immortalized it, though the poet has for some reason placed his hero among the Ojibways, an entirely different stock, with which the Iroquois had no kinship whatever. Perceiving that the weakness of his people lay in their being broken up into tribes or nations, often indifferent if not unfriendly toward each other, Hiawatha conceived the idea of binding them together in a permanent league, which should make them as far as possible one nation, as they were originally. It was both a civil and a military union, preserving the integrity of each tribe, limiting the local territory of each and specifying the number of sachems that

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each should have at the great council held in the "long house," whence the national name was derived. This council or congress, as we should call it, was held, naturally, about the center of the line, at a spot near the present city of Syracuse, and occasionally, even at the present day, it comes together, the fire is lighted, and the delegates sit around it, the mere ghosts of their predecessors, shorn of all power, with no ability to do anything but talk and even that with less effectiveness than might be possessed by the members of a city caucus or a town meeting. There were to be fifty sachems, of whom fourteen were allotted to the Onondagas, as being the most populous tribe, ten to the Cayugas, nine each to the Mohawks and the Oneidas, eight to the Senecas. When the Tuscaroras joined the confederacy no place was given to them in the council, because the constitution was unchangeable and the veneration for its inspired author would not permit the alteration of a single clause.

HIAWATHA AT THE COUNCIL.

At the head of this gathering sat Hiawatha, with his chief counsellor—or secretary of state, as we might call him—at his right hand. When Hiawatha's time for departure from this earth had come he went out on the bosom of the lake in a canoe, whereupon a large white bird, descending from the sky, carried him and his boat into the upper regions of the air, so that he was seen no more. His adviser died soon afterward, but the vacancies thus left in the council were never filled. There have always been, since that day, fifty places about the fire, but only forty-eight of them have ever been occupied by living men; in the other two are the invisible spirits, present though unseen. When it was desired to hold a council to determine some important question, which was almost always that of war or peace, runners were despatched from one end of the line to the other, who ran with almost incredible swiftness until they sank exhausted, when the message was taken up and carried on by others, like the fiery cross in the Scottish highlands. Any one of the fifty could veto any proposition; but there was little danger or hope of that right being exerted pertinaciously, for each tribe voted as a unit and anyone who attempted to stand out against the opinion of his colleagues would be sure to get into very serious trouble, either then or after he returned to his wigwam. The sachems were different from the war chiefs; one who held either office could not possibly hold the other Thus, to instance some persons of distinction, Joseph Brant, the Mohawk, and Red Jacket, the Seneca, were war chiefs but not sachems, while Ely S. Parker, who resided in Rochester for some time, was a sachem but not a chief. The chiefs had control only over the members of their own respective tribes, but in addition to them there were two principal war chiefs whose command embraced the whole confederacy, and these were always chosen from among the Senecas, the "keepers of the western door of the long house," as that was the side on which was thought to be the only danger of attack.

CONQUESTS OF THE IROQUOIS.

This was the famous League of the Iroquois, without which, or something of a similar nature, that confederation of tribes would never have become the irresistible force that terrorized the greater portion of what are now the United States and Canada. Other Indians were just as ferocious, perhaps just as courageous, but no others had that peculiar combination of bravery, of endurance, of duplicity and of cruelty that enabled them to subdue and to overawe all with whom they came in contact. The defense of their own territory against invasion occupied but little of their thought and time in more recent years, for long before that they had so completely intimidated their neighbors that they had small dread of attack. Their ancient enemies, the Algonquins, by whom they were surrounded on the south and the east—for that family embraced the Powhatan tribes of Virginia, as well as the Pequots, the Narragansetts and other tribes of New England—had yielded complete submission to them, so that the Mohawk heralds had only to cross the Hudson river to receive the tribute that was always cheerfully paid. Their hatred against the Hurons, though of their own lineage, seems to have been more intense than that toward any other tribe, and by frequent incursions into Canada, generally crossing the lake where it narrowed into the St. Lawrence, they practically destroyed the nationality of that unfortunate people.

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Oftentimes their very appearance would fill their foes with such consternation that a sanguinary conflict was not necessary, as was the case with the Delawares, who were so easily reduced to subjection that petticoats were placed upon them to show that they were nothing but women. The wars in which the Iroquois were so incessantly engaged were not wars of conquest any more than of defense, for they wisely abstained from any extension of their territory except as they made a few settlements in Canada on the shore of Lake Ontario and in Ohio on that of Lake Erie, but these were intended as outlying posts, to guard the frontier, rather than as any addition to their domain. They were inspired by a thirst for blood, a love of slaughter for its own sake, and when they had been seized with this insensate fury they would start out upon their devastating course, to which all obstacles would be opposed in vain. It was nothing to them to rush westward to the Mississippi, with such speed that there could be no possible precursor of their approach, to attack the Iowas and the Illinois with such force that those tribes were almost annihilated and to return homeward before any combination could be formed against them that should overwhelm them. South as well as west they would go; they struck the Cherokees upon the Tennessee, the Catawbas in South Carolina, and in every case the result would be the same; back they would come with long lines of reeking scalps about their necks and with trains of prisoners to be devoted to adoption, to slavery or to lingering death. This last was that in which they most delighted, for a fiendish cruelty was their predominant characteristic and their vast torture chamber extended through the length of the state. But not all of their captives went to the fire; many of them were adopted into the different tribes, where they became at once full citizens, and it is remarkable that in very few instances, practically none, did they waver in their fidelity to their new government, and in all subsequent forays they could be relied upon to be just as merciless in the assaults upon their real kindred as though they had never known them before.

THE NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE.

This system of adoption, constantly practised and often on a large scale, was necessary to keep up the numbers of the Iroquois, for the natural increase of population would not have gone far to repair the losses caused by their incessant fighting and by the epidemics of disease that sometimes raged among them, so that without this artificial growth the nation would have become extinct long ago. Even with that the number of the Iroquois was always surprisingly, almost incredibly small, when one considers the widespread ruin that they wrought. The exact number is, of course, unknowable, but it is extremely improbable that it ever amounted to as much as 20,000, and it often fell far below that.* This would give a force of not more than 3,000 capable of fighting, and of these it would not do to send more than half far away from home at any one time, for a considerable number must be retained to guard the long line of wigwams with their female and juvenile occupants; otherwise some wily foe, knowing of their unprotected condition, would pounce down upon them and all would be lost. What they sent into the field was generally no more than what we should consider an advanced guard, and it is known that in that expedition in which they broke the power of the Illinois there were only six hundred warriors, as opposed to many times that number of the western Indians. Their matchless duplicity forestalled all preparations against them, the celerity of their movements anticipated suspicion, and the impetuosity of their onset, usually at night, bore down all resistance.

GENTILE RELATIONSHIP.

Their unbroken succession of victories was rendered possible only by the cordial co-operation of

*This estimate of their numbers is made upon careful comparison of different authors. With the exception of that of La Hontan, the Frenchman, who lived among them at an early day and whose estimate of 70,000 is nothing but a wild guess, the highest number given is that by Morgan, who thinks that there were at one time 25,000, in which reckoning he is followed by Fiske, but without any consideration of the evidence. Morgan probably relied upon the information of his Indian friends, who would not hesitate to exaggerate and who certainly were not exact. Greenhalgh, an Englishman, who traveled alone through this region in the seventeenth century, thought there were about 25,000, basing his calculation upon the number of tepees and fires that he saw at Totiakton (now Honeoye Falls, in this county), but he destroys the value of this supposition by the explicit statement that there were only 2,150 warriors in the confederacy, of whom one thousand were Senecas. Bancroft thinks that there were 17,000 after the Tuscaroras joined the league. The lowest estimate is that of Sir William Johnson, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the British government, who calculated that there were 10,000 of them in 1763, which was probably rather low, though they had greatly declined in population at that time. Parkman, who is the best authority of all, makes the number between 10,000 and 12,000, which computation he arrives at from the statements in the New York Colonial Documents, edited by Dr. O'Callaghan, and the frequent assertions on the subject in the "Jesuit Relations."

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all the tribes, without regard to which one would be most benefited or which had received some provocation, real or imaginary. But that impregnable solidarity could not have existed were it not for the singular custom of gentile relationship which existed among them. Our distinguished townsman, the late Lewis H. Morgan, who became one of the most eminent ethnologists of his time, was interested at an early age in Indian matters and spent a great deal of his time among them, so that at last he became thoroughly versed in their history, their language and their mode of life. He noticed that there was a well recognized relationship among them that was not apparent from ordinary observation, that those were considered brothers of each other, or brothers and sisters, where there was no kinship whatever from our point of view. Patient and persistent inquiry revealed the fact that this idea was not a whim and was not confined to any one tribe but that it was a sociological system extending through the whole confederacy, so that these lines of imaginary relationship stretched transversely across the tribal lines. For instance, there was the clan (or, as Morgan preferred to call it, the *gens*) of the Wolf, that of the Bear and that of the Turtle, which were found in every tribe; that of the Beaver and that of the Snipe, which were in four tribes; that of the Deer and that of the Eel, which were in three tribes; of the Hawk, in two tribes, of the Heron and of the Ball, in one tribe each. No person could by any possibility marry or mate with one of the same *gens;* if it were attempted death was meted out at once to the offending couple. Thus, while those not thus related could freely intermarry in the same tribe as well as in different tribes, a Seneca Bear, for instance, could not marry a Mohawk Bear from the other end of the line, hundreds of miles away, even though the ancestors, near and remote, of the one had never seen those of the other. They were brother and sister because they were Bears; that was enough. This law of consanguinity welded the confederation together as nothing else could have done, for it made it impossible for one tribe to war against another, since in that case brother would have had to fight against brother. It might be supposed that this gentile subdivision was made after the division into tribes; on the contrary, it long antedated that. The theory was that all the members of any one *gens* were descended from a common ancestor, who lived in the distant past, but whether it was really believed that that progenitor was the beast or bird whose name was thus perpetuated, or whether the appellation was recognized as only symbolic, was never clearly made out, for the Indians were always reticent on that point. This remarkable system, so foreign to all our ideas, was thoroughly elaborated and brought out by Morgan in his celebrated work entitled "The League of the Iroquois," which at once excited the greatest interest among the educated people of the world.

FEMALE INHERITANCE.

Another point that Morgan brought out in that book was that inheritance was in the female line. The Iroquois were not the first people to adopt that rule; semi-civilized nations, like the Turks, have always recognized the fact that paternity was a matter of belief, while maternity was a matter of certainty, and it remained for civilized races to assume that parentage on one side was as well settled as that on the other. But the Iroquois carried the principle to its very furthest conceivable limit. A man was not only the son of his mother and not of his father, but on that very account he belonged to the *gens* of his mother, not to that of his father. This led to the strangest conclusions. For instance, all the sachemships in the council were hereditary, but that very rule, so far from causing a son to succeed his father, made it impossible for him to do so. Inheritance was understood to be gentile, not personal, in its nature, and it was only necessary that the new sachem should belong to the same *gens* with the deceased. While he could never succeed his father he might easily follow his grandfather, for the son (as we should consider him), belonging, as he did, to the *gens* of his mother, say that of the Heron, might marry into the *gens* of the Bear, to which his father belonged, so that the person of the third generation would be a Bear and might without difficulty step into the office of his grandfather on the mother's side. That frequently happened.

A more amusing illustration of the workings of the system was in the matter of adoption into the tribe. In the case of captives it would usually be the females who would adopt the male prisoners, but in some instances it might be that a man,

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perhaps childish himself, wished to become a putative father, but it would not be into his *gens* that the new citizen would enter. After Morgan had won the confidence and esteem of the Senecas, Jimmy Johnson, a chief, the grandson of Red Jacket, wished to adopt him, and so, at a grand council of the confederacy, held in the "long house" in 1847, the white man was with much ceremony received into the tribe and became a Hawk, because that was the *gens* of Johnson's squaw, while Johnson himself was a Wolf. To the new-comer was given an appropriate Indian name signifying "one lying across," indicating that he would be the means of communication between the two races, an expectation which he well fulfilled in later years.

CONDITION OF WOMEN.

The status of women among the Iroquois was peculiar. In some ways they had more power than the men. Being considered the sole parents of the family, so that all their property passed at death to the children, while the belongings of the father all went to his gentile kindred, the mothers were the ones who naturally had to do with what little training of the young there was and they exerted through life a preponderating influence over their offspring. They possessed the elective franchise and voted on equal terms with the men for sachems and war chiefs. But their supreme power lay in the disposition of prisoners. There their will was absolute, and they meted out death or slavery or adoption according to their arbitrary caprice. In neighboring tribes the same rule prevailed, and one instance will serve to show the extent to which that power could be carried. The Eries, who dwelt near the lake of their name, had in some way taken prisoner a young chief of the Onondagas, and it was determined that he should be held at the disposal of a girl of his own age who had recently lost a brother. No one doubted that she would adopt him, which was usual in such cases, but when she returned from a temporary absence she insisted that he should be put to death; the Iroquois had killed her brother, now let one of that nation pay for it with his life. In vain did the old chiefs, who foresaw the doom that was impending, entreat her to forego her purpose; nothing but blood and torture could appease her thirst for revenge. Relentless custom held its course, the victim was slowly burned to death, and a few weeks later the blow fell, when the infuriated Iroquois hurled themselves upon the Eries and exterminated the whole nation, men, women and children. As an offset to all that authority the women were constantly subjected to the most brutal treatment on the part of their husbands, who were their masters, the lords of life and death. All the hard work except the fighting was done by them, they were liable to be abandoned without warning, to be beaten unmercifully at any moment, even to be killed in a fit of passion, after which suitable gifts could be made to the relations of the murdered woman and that would end the matter.

IROQUOIS NOMENCLATURE.

The Indian names of places so thickly scattered over this county and elsewhere in the state have excited much interest and one naturally asks as to the meaning to each term, it being assumed, correctly enough, that each name has a distinct signification and is not arbitrary, as with us. But the trouble is that the name, while usually descriptive, is only vaguely so and might apply to a great number of localities or features of the landscape with equal propriety. It was unquestionably often used in that indiscriminate way, but the confusion that might result from the frequent repetition of names has been avoided by the fact that the same word would be differently pronounced by different tribes, and the Dutch, in the eastern part, would reproduce those various sounds in their own way, while the French would understand them in a different way and the English in still another, and again, if, as frequently happened, the English received them through the medium of one of the other European languages, they would be perverted from that form and a further variety would be created, and all out of one original word. The name of our river, which means, in a general way, "a beautiful open valley," has been spelled in many different styles, from *Chin-u-shio,* which is its proper form, to Genesee. This applied only to the upper part of the stream, above the rapids; from there down to its mouth it was called *Casconchiagon,* to which several different meanings have been attached, of which Morgan's* "under

*My friend Howard L. Osgood, who is well versed in Indian antiquities, contributes the following note, indicating that the

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the falls" is as good as any. No one name has had so many conformations as that of the bay near the mouth of the river. The late George H. Harris found thirty-one varieties, all of which he gave several years ago. The most cacophonous of these is *Gerundegut,* which was quite commonly used even within the lifetime of the present writer, but which has happily given way entirely to Irondequoit, the best though by no means the oldest of the shapes.

The name used by themselves for the tribe that occupied this region was never employed by the whites. The earliest appearance of our word is on a Dutch map of 1614, where it is printed *Sennecas.* For some reason the English generally altered that to *Sinnekees,* but for the last hundred years it has had its present form of Senecas. The ancient word *Tsonnontouans* was commonly applied to them by the French, and by no others. Our great lake was mentioned by the pioneer Father Hennepin more than two centuries ago as Ontario, though he says that it was also "called in the Iroquois language *Skanadario* (evidently the same word), meaning 'a very pretty lake.'" The English frequently in official documents, like treaties, called it *Cadaracqui,* but after the Revolution the name went back to the beautiful form of the missionary.

THEIR HOUSES AND THEIR ROADS.

Although the Senecas became the most populous of all the tribes there were never more than a few thousand of them, so that they had not many villages. There was only one in what is now Monroe county, and that, which was the second in size, was called Totiakton, being on the site of the present Honeoye Falls. Like other villages, it consisted of a number of houses one story in height, made of upright poles with others fastened to them transversely by means of withes, the whole structure, sides and roof, being covered with bark, fastened by strings or splints. These dwellings, the forerunners of our modern apartment houses, contained several families, each of which occupied only one room, no matter how many members there might be. Between the two rows of these rooms or bunking-places ran a passage-way in which fires for warmth and for cooking by were kept burning, usually one fire for four families, the smoke escaping through holes in the roof. The nearest approach to a census would be by counting the number of fires and computing accordingly; in that way Greenhalgh, the traveler, estimated, in 1677, that the population of Totiakton was a little over a thousand.

Among the Romans a public road was always in a straight line, among the Iroquois always in a crooked line. The trail was never more than fifteen inches wide, often only a foot. Any natural obstacle, like a tree, a rock or a stream, would cause it to diverge, while any large open space would completely divert the course, the tangles of the forest being better than exposure. The main trail of the confederacy was from Black Rock, on the Niagara river, to a point on the Hudson a little below Albany, crossing the Genesee near Avon, so that it did not enter Monroe county at all. This path, which was the principal line of communication for the successors of the Iroquois till it was paralleled by canal and railroad, is still traveled and is known as the "old state road." There were many subordinate trails in this immediate vicinity, most of them leading to the river. One line came from the east over what is now the Pittsford road, one branch reaching the river at the foot of the Ridge road and another being perpetuated by East avenue and Franklin street. Another trail went from the ford of the river near Elmwood avenue, over Mt. Hope, where its memory, is preserved by the name of Indian Trail avenue.* On the west side a much-traveled path came to the river by the way of Scottsville and Chili, reaching the stream in the Genesee Valley park, and another came down through Plymouth avenue to arrive at the spring back of where the First Presbyterian church now stands, the natural fountain giving its name to the street till the present day.

name was applied also to the land in the vicinity of the falls: "La Salle and two companions were the first white men to navigate the south shore of Lake Ontario. In 1669 they found the lower Genesee designated *Gaskounchiakons.* As with nearly all Indian names, this word specified a peculiarity of the place whereby a traveler could recognize it. Pouchot, one hundred years later, calls the locality *'Casconchacon, Les Trois Chautes.'* The Senecas still give the same name to Rochester. John Maude relates in 1800 that he went behind the sheet of falling water of the highest Genesee fall. Early residents said that the river could nearly be crossed behind the lower fall. *Gaskonsagon* (with French pronunciation) means 'where one can go behind the waterfall.'"

*Some authorities maintain that this is only a myth, invented to account for the name of that path, holding that the portage must have been by way of Highland avenue, after leaving Elmwood, and so down to Irondequoit creek, the reason given for that theory being that the Indians never went over a hill if they could find level ground to take them to their destination, no matter how circuitous might be the route.

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THE LOWER FALLS OF THE GENESEE.

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THEIR RELIGION.

The religion of the Iroquois was primitive and yet more elaborate than might be expected. It was based on a fundamental belief in the immortality of the soul, with future rewards and punishments. It was extremely polytheistic, for they had deities for all the forces of nature and for the various products of the earth, a spirit of tobacco, a spirit of the maize and a spirit of the squash. Over all these was the mighty Manitou, to whom they looked up in awe and fear and hope for all the blessings that might come upon them. These they endeavored to obtain by ceremonial observances, by prolonged feasts and sometimes by solemn sacrifices, more notably that of a white dog, the last of which rituals among the Senecas took place in Rochester in 1813 on the elevation of ground at the corner of Caledonia avenue and Troup street. On all these occasions the dance formed a prominent feature in the ceremony. It was never rapid, usually very slow and always rhythmic in its movement. It had nothing joyous about it, for it was purely a religious ceremony and never in the nature of recreation, their pastimes consisting of ball games, the game of javelins, the game of deer buttons and the peach stone game, to all of which they were much addicted. They had a certain code of morality, but they had many vices and after they had acquired the love of drinking their degradation was very deep.

This habit threatened their utter ruin, from which they were saved by a remarkable reformation or revival that spread among them, at least among the Senecas, about 1800. In that year there arose among them a prophet, named *Ga-ne-o-di-yo,* or Handsome Lake, a sachem of great influence and of wonderful oratorical power. He preached of righteousness and of judgment to come, denouncing their wickedness, urging upon them the practice of what we call the golden rule and exhorting them above all things to abstain entirely from the use of liquor. This teaching was productive of the highest good, then and for long afterward, so that, while the hopes of the great reformer were never fully realized, his people are better to-day for his having lived among them.

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CHAPTER II

THE WHITE MEN COME IN.

The Early Explorers—Jacques Cartier, Champlain and LaSalle—The Jesuit Missionaries—Invasion by Denonville—The English Get Control—Sullivan's Campaign—Burial of Patriotic Remains—Phelps and Gorham's Purchase from Massachusetts—And from the Indians—Sale to the Holland Land Company—Claim of the Ogden Land Company—Present Condition of the Senecas.

THE EXPLORERS.

We have seen, in the preceding pages, that the first contact of the Iroquois with the white men may have been when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1535 and met them at what is now called Montreal, then Hochelaga. That is however, only a matter of probability; what is a matter of certainty is that if that was the first meeting of the races the next contact was far less friendly. Seventy-four years later, Samuel de Champlain, who had come over to be the founder of Canada, fearing, rightly enough, that his little colony at Quebec would be menaced by his warlike neighbors on this side of the lake, gathered together a considerable body of Hurons and Algonquins and crossed into New York. The Mohawks met the invaders with determined courage, on the shore of the lake which still bears the name of the Canadian governor. The conflict was not long in doubt and our Indians had to retreat, not vanquished by their savage foes of their own color, but terrified by the explosive weapons of the white men, the destructive effect of which they then experienced for the first time. Although the victory was with the French they had reason to regret it in later years, for it engendered a feeling of vindictive animosity in the hearts of the Mohawks through succeeding generations. Champlain's interpreter was Etienne Brulé, who seems to have been a natural explorer, for after this battle he made his way alone down the Susquehanna river from its source to its mouth. On his return he was held as a prisoner by the Iroquois for two years but finally got away from them and made his way into Canada. It is extremely probable that he passed through this region, as that lay directly in his way, and, if so, he was the first white man who ever set foot within the limits of Monroe county.

A more agreeable visit was that of another Frenchman, in 1669, when Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, landed at Irondequoit bay. He, too, was bound on a peaceful and fascinating mission of exploration, for he was determined to find a way to China by journeying in the direction of the setting sun. He was detained in this neighborhood for a month by the lack of guides and it would have been as well if he had not had them at all, for his expedition ended disastrously. Nine years later he tried it again, and though he never found the Celestial empire he opened up to the world the great West before he laid down his life in the distant South. On that second visit here he was accompained by Father Hennepin, that acute observer who gave us the first description of Niagara falls ever written.

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THE MISSIONARIES.

Between these two explorers, Brulé and La Salle, the soldiers of the cross had penetrated to this portion of the state. The Franciscan and Recollet friars had been a little west of here in the early part of the century, but they were peripatetic and made no settled location. It was in 1656 that the Jesuits established a mission among the Onondagas, and a few months later they planted a sub-station among the Senecas in Ontario county. At the head of this was Father Chaumonot, a devoted priest of great oratorical powers, who traversed this section, coming undoubtedly into this immediate region, for he met with much success wherever he went. While many of the Indians felt the utmost good will toward the strangers, others were so bitter against them that a conspiracy was formed for the simultaneous massacre of all of them, in consequence of which they were suddenly recalled to Canada and were fortunate in escaping with their lives.

For the next ten years, as there was incessant warfare during that time, there were no more of the evangelists, but in 1668 Father Frémin, the superior of the Jesuits, came here and established a mission at what he called Tsonnontouan, though whether he meant that appellation to apply to some particular village, like Totiakton, or to the whole country of the Senecas, as the name was often used by the French, is uncertain. He was much beloved and of great influence, for, during his year's stay, he baptized one hundred and twenty converts, mostly adults, besides strengthening the faith of the numerous Huron captives, who had been previously converted in Canada. Before he left he summoned to his assistance Father Garnier who after the departure of his superior was left in charge of the four Seneca villages, including, besides Totiakton, one where Lima and one where East Bloomfield are now located. Father Raffeix and Father Pierron also came, the former remaining for ten years, after which Father Garnier remained alone till 1684, when he was recalled and the sheep were again left without a shepherd. The last one may be called emphatically the missionary to the Senecas, while Father Raffeix belongs more peculiarly to Monroe county, as he was stationed at Totiakton, now Honeoye Falls. Soon after that the colonial legislature at Albany passed a law excluding Catholic priests from the state, and in 1708 the last of the missionaries of that faith departed. For our knowledge of their labors, of their patient endurance and of the heroic death of many of them, as well as for a thousand valuable details of the life and customs of the Indians, both in this state and in Canada, we are indebted to the "Jesuit Relations," a series of voluminous reports, written and sent over, during a period of sixty years, to the general of the society in Europe and fully translated into English only a few years ago.

DENONVILLE'S EXPEDITION.

We have noted the deep resentment inspired among the Iroquois by Champlain's victory over them in 1609, and this was reinforced by the growing conviction that in the struggle for supremacy over the northern part of this continent, which was constantly going on between France and England, the latter would eventually succeed. Self-interest prompted their inclinations, with the result that there was always hostility, with mutual invasions of territory, between the powers on different sides of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. De le Barre, one of the governors of Canada, had made a somewhat humiliating peace with the Iroquois, and with a view to retrieve that disgrace, as well as to provide security for the future, his successor, the Marquis de Denonville,* invaded the Seneca country in 1687. For that purpose he collected a force of nearly three thousand men, most of them being Canadian militia, with more than eight hundred French regulars, together with a large number of redskins—Huron, Algonquin, Ottawa, Sioux and Illinois—and some two hundred *coureurs des bois* ("runners of the woods"), French by birth, but Indian in their habits, their dress, their independence of all authority, and really the most effective fighters in a campaign of this sort.

Landing at Irondequoit bay on the 10th of July, Denonville erected some palisades to protect a small rear guard with the boats and army supplies.

*This name has been so often given incorrectly by American authors, who have persisted in calling it De Nonville, that the present writer feels justified in directing attention to its true form, which is as given above and as used by Parkman, one of the few who have had it right. In the archives still preserved in Paris the governor always signs his name in that manner, and Louis XIV. invariably addresses him as Monsieur de Denonville or Marquis de Denonville.

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Pushing on into the interior, he found only solitude, which ought to have warned him though it did not, and when he had got to what is now Boughton's Hill, near the village of Victor, Ontario county, the army fell into an ambush of three hundred Senecas. The blood-curdling yells of the savages threw the European veterans into a panic, and it was mainly the courage of the Hurons in resisting the attack that prevented a disastrous rout. The Senecas were finally driven back, carrying their wounded and many of their dead, after which Denonville spent ten days in killing the animals and destroying the growing crops of the Indians; then he read aloud at Totiakton a proclamation by which he took possession of the whole country in the name of France, and after that performance he went back to Canada the way he came. The losses of the two sides, by death, were about equal, but to avenge the insult the Iroquois crossed the lake a year later, slaughtered a thousand of the French and brought the whole colony to the very brink of ruin.

THE BRITISH SUPREMACY.

For some time the English colonial governors were content with assuming, though not exercising, jurisdiction as far west as Irondequoit bay. On the west side of that inlet the French had erected a structure which they called *Fort des Sables* (Fort of the Sands), a name still borne in part by the sand-bar of the present day. It was little more than a trading-post, for the reception of goods on the one side and furs on the other, for it was occupied, in the winter season at least, by only two soldiers and a trader. It was the name, rather than the thing itself, that excited resentment among the English authorities, by whom a message was sent to the French fort at Niagara, protesting against encroachments on the lands of the Senecas, who were then considered as being under British protection. Little attention was paid to this, and things went on as before. As an offset to this building a fort was erected on the east side of Irondequoit creek, which was occupied for a time by Captain Peter Schuyler and a company of volunteers. Various inter-racial councils were held at Albany, with treaties drawn up and signed by many Indians of the three westernmost tribes, but they were so vague in their terms as to be of little value. The only one worth anything was the latest, in 1741, signed by three Seneca sachems, by which, in consideration of the payment of one hundred pounds, a grant of land was conveyed to King George the Second, beginning six miles east of "Tierondequat," running thirty miles along the lake shore and then extending thirty miles inland, so that it included the greater part of what is now Monroe county.

Shortly after this began the Seven Years' war—the Old French war, as we denominate that part of it which was fought in this country—and in July, 1759, an army passed this way, comprising British troops, New York militia and Iroquois, nearly four thousand in all, under the command of General Prideaux. Having encamped one night at Irondequoit and another at Braddock's bay* they proceeded on their way to Fort Niagara. They soon reduced that little stronghold of the French and on their return march, this time under the command of Sir William Johnson, in place of their former leader, who had fallen in the siege, they brought with them six hundred prisoners, among whom was Captain Pouchot, the commander of the fort, who, after he got back to his native land, wrote out his reminiscences of the war, together with quite a full account of this immediate region, in which the topographical features are described very accurately. His narrative is illustrated with several maps, and the translation of it, made in 1866, is further embellished with two engravings of the Genesee falls, executed after drawings made on the spot by Captain Davies, of the English regiment of artillery, who was on that march. Those are the earliest representations that we have of our cataracts, and they show that considerable change must have taken place in the natural features of the landscape since the drawings were made. Pouchot follows quite closely the nomenclature of Father Charlevoix, who came along here in 1721, not as a missionary, not exactly as an explorer, but as a traveler, and who in a series of most interesting letters describing his journeyings in North America gives us quite a full account of the Genesee river (the Cascon-

*The difference between this name and that of the general is so great that they might not be supposed to be the same, which they are. The name of the commander was probably pronounced in some barbarous manner, and after it had been given to the body of water where his camp lay it was gradually transformed into its present shape, perhaps through some supposed connection with the unfortunate General Braddock.

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chiagon, as he calls it) with its four falls, the last being at Portage. Charlevoix's is the earliest account that we have of our watercourse, and it is by no means the least valuable. Two months after Prideaux's expedition Quebec fell before the conquering arms of Wolfe, by the treaty which followed the French abandoned all claims to sovereignty on this continent and the English supremacy was complete.

SULLIVAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Monroe county saw none of the warfare of the American Revolution, but it has close relations with one of the episodes in that great struggle. Strenuous efforts were made by the English to induce the Iroquois to enter the war upon their side, and the arguments in favor of that course were strengthened by the ferocious disposition of the Mohawks, who saw an alluring opportunity to wash their hands in the blood of their white neighbors. The Senecas, at this end of the line, were but little less vindictive than the Mohawks, while the Oneidas, for some reason, were more inclined to the colonists, and the other tribes were opposed to committing themselves to either party. The result was that, at a great council held in the "long house," it was decided that the confederacy, as such, should not enter the war, but that any of the tribes, and even individuals, might do as they pleased. Consequently the whole Mohawk nation took up the hatchet for the British, while the Senecas, though not so unanimous, put a much larger force into the field. The colonists suffered frightfully at the hands of the Mohawks, but it seemed impossible to make reprisals directly against them, so it was determined by General Washington to chastise the western tribe. Being fully authorized by Congress to undertake this he dispatched General John Sullivan in the summer of 1779 with the following instructions: "The immediate objects are the total destruction and devastation of the settlements and the capture of as many prisoners, of every age and sex, as possible. It will be essential to ruin their crops now in the ground and prevent them planting more. Parties should be detached to lay waste all the settlements, with instructions to do it in the most effectual manner, that the country be not merely overrun but destroyed."

To carry out these wholesome directions Sullivan advanced up the Chemung river with an army of about four thousand men. At Newton, near the present city of Elmira, he encountered a small force composed of Indians, British regulars and loyalists, but they were easily dispersed with small loss on either side. After this engagement, which was the only encounter aproaching to a battle during the campaign, Sullivan kept on and carried out his instructions by destroying hundreds of acres of corn, beans and potatoes, and a prodigious number of fruit trees, besides obliterating forty-one villages, which doubtless consisted of but a few houses each. Reaching the Genesee river and fording it at Little Beard's Town, now Cuylerville, in Livingston county, Sullivan came to a halt and dispatched Captain Thomas Boyd with a detachment of twenty-six men, besides an Oneida named Hanyerry, who acted as guide, to serve as a scouting party and discover whether or not there was any force of Indians in the vicinity. Boyd fell into an ambush and was taken prisoner, together with a sergeant named Michael Parker, the rest being killed at once, except four who escaped. After a vain attempt to extort information from the captives Parker was beheaded, while Boyd was subjected to the most inhuman tortures till death relieved him. After this tragedy Sullivan took his homeward way, his work accomplished, but with little permanent good resulting from it, for but very few of the Senecas had been killed and the tribe was practically as strong as ever, in spite of all the misery inflicted upon it.

The bodies of Boyd and his men, having been buried where they fell, remained there till 1841 when they were disinterred,, the bones of Boyd and Parker being placed in a white urn, while those of the others were deposited in a large box. The next day, August 21st, the remains were brought to Rochester with much pomp and ceremony and the two receptacles were placed on an eminence in Mt. Hope cemetery, which was called Patriot hill, or Revolutionary hill, for it was intended to devote it in perpetuity to those who had fallen for their country. The addresses at Cuylerville were made by Judge Samuel Treat and Major Moses Van Campen; the oration at Mt. Hope was delivered by William H. Seward, then governor of the state, who came on here for the purpose. A few years later the urn was over-

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turned in a violent storm and the bones were scattered, after which they were buried in the earth, together with the other remains.

Unfortunately no one had the foresight to provide a legal conveyance of this ground, and so it was that in 1864, when the Civil war was raging, and lots were scarce and the city felt too poor to buy any more land for the cemetery, the common council, to its lasting disgrace, ordered the hill to be leveled, sold the lots to purchasers and removed the remains to the public burying-place. There they remained, unhonored, unmarked, forgotten till a few years ago, when the Irondequoit chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution took up the matter. The bones were found, were fully identified and were conveyed to a lot in another part of the cemetery, which had been deeded by the commissioners for the purpose. There, for what is undoubtedly the last time, they were laid in the ground on the 1st of November, 1903, in the midst of a large concourse, with an address by Rev. Murray Bartlett, of St. Paul's church, followed by the beautiful committal service of the Grand Army of the Republic, closing with three volleys from the Eighth Separate company and the sounding of "taps" by the buglers. A granite boulder has recently been placed upon the spot, with a suitable inscription.

THE PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE.

The Stuart family had many unpleasant characteristics, and among them was their utter indifference to their own promises or to the engagements of their predecessors. King James the First granted in 1606 to the London company and the Virginia company, two English corporations, about all the land on this continent between Canada and the Spanish possessions in the far south. To be sure, one grant overlapped the other by three degrees, but that did not seem to worry anybody. In 1620 James gave to the council in Plymouth, England, a grant of land "extending from sea to sea," taken directly out of the property belonging to the London company. The Plymouth council then gave a subgrant to the Mayflower people and another to the Boston colony. The Stuart kings ignored entirely the Mayflower colony, which for seventy years was practically independent, but Charles the First gave a charter to the Boston colony, calling it "the governor and company of the Massachusetts bay in New England." These charters were eventually superseded by that of William and Mary, in 1691, which united all the colonies of New England and New York under one government.

Before that time Charles the Second had taken a hand in the business. The Dutch had come over and settled New Amsterdam in 1614 without opposition on the part of the English government and, although there was a good deal of friction between them and their Yankee neighbors after the colonies of Rhode Island and Connecticut had been established, the right of Holland over this domain was never seriously questioned. The only uncertainty was as to how far west their claim reached, and that the Dutch never cared much about, as they were in this country mainly for trading purposes and did not intend to settle far away from the line of the Hudson river. Their influence, however, extended among all the Iroquois nation and was recognized by the Indians. In 1664 Charles the Second gave to his brother, then duke of York, in England, and of Albany, in Scotland, all the land held by the Dutch on this continent. This presentation would have been simply ridiculous if it had not been reinforced by the capture, a year later, of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, the names of which were promptly changed to New York and Albany. Some time afterward Holland reconquered the province, but held it for only one year, when it was finally turned over to England and the deed to the royal duke, who subsequently became King James the Second, was re-issued and delivered to him.

It then became a question, even if only an academic one, as to which colony could claim this western part, which then meant not only what is now this portion of the state but a vast territory still further west; if it had really been a part of the Dutch possessions it was a part of New York, which had succeeded to the title of Holland; if it had never been Dutch at all it belonged to Massachusetts by reason of the grant of 1620. The matter did not become of importance till the close of the Revolutionary war, but then it became one of momentous consequence. In the last year of that conflict the scope of the disputed tract was greatly lessened by the magnanimous action of New York in ceding to the general government

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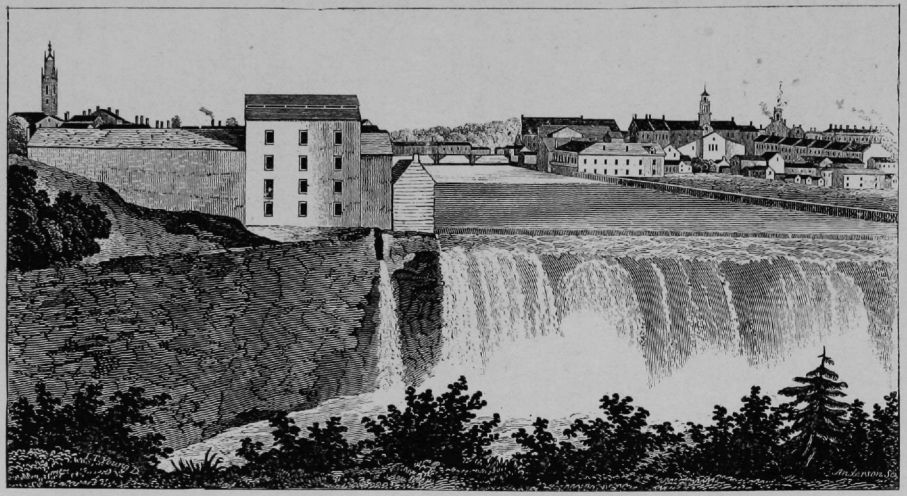

THE MAIN FALLS OF THE GENESEE.

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all its claims to lands west of Lake Ontario, which patriotic example was somewhat reluctantly followed by Massachusetts four years later. That left what is now called Western New York as the bone of contention. After much wrangling over it, which at one time threatened to take the form of an armed conflict, the two states appointed commissioners, who met at Hartford, Conn., in 1786, and agreed upon a compromise, as might have been expected. It was determined that New York should have the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the lands claimed by it, but that Massachusetts should have the right of preemption (which really meant the title and ownership) of all the land between a north and south line running from the Pennsylvania boundary and passing by the western edge of Seneca lake and a north and south line one mile east of the Niagara river. In the following year this immense tract of six and a quarter million acres was sold by Massachusetts to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham with the condition that they should extinguish the Indian title by compensating the savages for the loss of their rights in the premises. The price to be paid was £300,000 in consolidated securities of the commonwealth, which at the current value of those bonds made it a little more than three cents an acre, of which one-third was to be paid at once, the remainder in two annual installments.

THE PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS.

Oliver Phelps was a man of boundless activity, consummately adroit, not overburdened with conscience and more than a match for the Iroquois, with all the cunning which they had used so effectively in former times against those of their own color. Putting his surveyors at once into the field and brushing aside all obstacles that were interposed by rival companies he proceeded to obtain verbal agreements from the Indians and found little difficulty in inducing them to consent to the alienation of their ancestral territory, until the Genesee river was reached as a line of consideration. Beyond that they refused to go, for all west of it must be kept by them as a hunting-ground or "the great spirit" would be displeased. Then Phelps's peculiar abilities came into play. He would not give up his idea of getting possession of the land on both sides of the Genesee falls, and by some means which need not be inquired into too closely he induced them to agree that he might have a strip on the west side twelve miles wide by twenty miles long, beginning near Avon and extending to Lake Ontario. In consideration for this particular gift he was to build for their benefit a saw-mill and a grist-mill near the falls, though how those adjuncts of civilization would be of any particular advantage to them no one but Phelps could explain.

As the land was not held in severalty by the Indians, so there was no individual ownership, and even the tribal distinctions were rather vague, it was necessary to call a council of the confederacy for the purpose of making a formal conveyance of the whole territory. This document, surrendering the aboriginal right to all the land between Seneca lake and the western line just mentioned, was signed on July 8th, 1788, by Red Jacket, Little Beard, Farmer's Brother and twenty other Senecas, twenty-two Cayugas, eight Onondagas, three Mohawks and seven squaws, who were styled "governesses." It might be supposed that the price to be paid for a tract of land larger than many European states would be explicitly stated, but, on the contrary, it seems to have been omitted, with the result that might have been expected. When the first payment came to be made, at Canandaigua, the Indians insisted that they were being cheated, that they were to receive in all $10,000, while Phelps claimed that he had agreed to pay $5,000 in two installments, besides a continuous annuity of $500, half in cash, half in cattle. And that was all that he ever did pay to them, though they complained in vain to the superintendent of Indian affairs and even to President Washington himself.

Before he had got rid of the Indians Phelps began to sell off his property, but he could not find individual purchasers rapidly enough to suit him, so he sold to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, all that he had not previously disposed of, besides reserving for himself and Gorham two townships—one including the site of Canandaigua, the other that of Geneseo—receiving therefor, as far as can be ascertained, $150,000. That transfer embraced about one half of the territory to which he had acquired the title. He then turned his attention to settling up with

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Massachusetts. For some reason payment of the first installment had never been made, and now the securities of the commonwealth had increased fourfold in value by reason of the United States government having assumed the debts of all the states. Phelps used that as an argument in pleading for a lowering of his obligations, and after prolonged negotiations he induced Massachusetts to confirm his title to what he had obtained from the Indians, to take back the remainder, which amounted to about two-thirds of the whole, and to accept $100,000 in full payment, so that he made a good profit out of it. Massachusetts soon afterward sold to Robert Morris the tract that had been relinquished by Phelps, for $333,000, and that speculator succeeded in extinguishing the Indian title. As to the land that he bought from Phelps, which included Monroe county, he sold it within a year for $350,000 to an English syndicate, at the head of which was Sir William Pulteney. As foreigners could not at time hold the title to land in the United States, Charles Williamson, a Scotchman, came over as manager of the "Pulteney estate," as it has always been called, which had been deeded to him in trust for the real owners. He established the office at Bath and it has been located there ever since, Robert Troup succeeding Williamson in the agency, then Joseph Fellows, then Benjamin F. Young, then H. J. Wynkoop, who recently closed up the estate, there remaining then unsold only two thousand acres, the owner of which at the time was Sir Frederick Johnstone. The tract embraced originally seven million acres, from the successive sales of which, many of them in small pieces, some six million dollars in all had been received.

SALE TO THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANY.

Though not directly connected with Monroe county, the transactions covering the ownership of the western end of the state, to which Oliver Phelps abandoned all claim, are of sufficient importance to warrant some description here, the more especially as they involve the subsequent career of our old friends, the Senecas. Almost immediately on its reversion to Massachusetts that state sold the land to Robert Morris—nearly four million acres—for $333,000, the conveyance being made May 11th, 1791, and within two years the owner had sold it all—with the exception of a strip on the east, mainly twelve miles wide, known as the "Morris Reserve"—to a syndicate of Dutchmen in Amsterdam, generally called the Holland Land company. Morris agreed, in passing the title to the American agents of these new owners, to extinguish the Indian claim, and a part of the purchase price was to be withheld till that was done. That part of the contract was not carried out till four years later, the delay being caused by Morris's unwillingness to take any steps while Fort Niagara was occupied by British troops, the officers of which would be likely to interfere with his operations, and, although that obstacle was withdrawn by the Jay treaty of 1795, it was August, 1797, when the various parties in interest were assembled at Big Tree, near the present site of Geneseo.

THE TREATY OF BIG TREE.

On one side were the principal chiefs and sachems of the Seneca nation—Red Jacket, Handsome Lake, Farmer's Brother, Blacksnake, Little Beard, Cornplanter and the others—who realized that the ground was slipping away from beneath their feet and that this was the last chance of obtaining any compensation for it. Opposing them were the whites, Thomas Morris (afterward member of Congress from this district while it was still a part of Ontario county), who appeared with full authority as the representative of his father; Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth and General Shepherd, representing the United States and Massachusetts, respectively; Israel Chapin, superintendent of Indian affairs; representatives of the Holland company, surveyors and interpreters. After the council fire had been lighted, the pipe smoked and the credentials examined, Thomas Morris delivered to the Indians a carefully prepared speech, setting forth the great benefits that they would derive from the sale of the land. Then followed the customary negotiations, each side trying to force a proposal from the other, until finally Morris, after several days of evasion, offered $100,000, to be invested in stock of the United States bank, so that they would receive six thousand dollars annually for all time; if that offer were refused his father would have nothing more to do with them. Instantly Red Jacket seized the opportunity for a display of his oratorical powers; springing to his

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feet he poured forth an eloquent harangue filled with a recital of the wrongs of the red men and ending with the declaration that they would never sell their land; then, with impressive gestures, he scattered the burning brands, stamped out the glowing embers and raked together the ashes; the council was closed. But there was a way to reopen it; the next day presents were showered upon the Seneca squaws, who insisted upon a resumption of the negotiations, and it was decided that Cornplanter, who had lighted the fire, had the right to rekindle it as he had not himself extinguished it. This was done and the deed of sale was signed September 17th, 1797, the consideration being the same that Morris had previously offered. While this was all that appeared upon the record there is written evidence which shows conclusively that two hundred and fifty dollars a year was paid to Cornplanter for the rest of his life, one hundred to Red Jacket and smaller annuities to other chiefs and sachems, who were thus bribed to sell their country—a shameful transaction, in which the blame falls equally on both sides.

Out of all the land eleven reservations were excepted, three hundred and eighty-seven square miles in all, some of which had been already given or sold, but the most of which was to serve as the future home of the Senecas and such others of the Iroquois as might choose to live among them. Since that time the Indian title has been extinguished in all but four reservations—the Tuscarora, the Tonawanda, the Allegany and the Cattaraugus—on the last two of which, comprising 52,000 acres, the surviving Senecas still reside to the number of twenty-seven hundred, according to the census of 1901. They are the wards of the state and of the nation; New York distributes annuities among them of a few hundred dollars, besides supporting their fifteen schools at an expense of several thousand dollars, and the state board of charities disburses on their behalf almost as much as is paid for their education; the United States has hitherto distributed among them every year nearly twelve thousand dollars in cash, besides a quarter of that amount in goods. Besides these reservations in this state a large tract of land in what is now Kansas was set apart by the federal government for the New York Indians, but only a few of them were willing to go so far from their ancestral homes. That land was sold some years ago and the proceeds, amounting to nearly two million dollars, are still in the United States treasury, awaiting distribution, which will give about three hundred dollars to each of the Senecas.

THE OGDEN LAND COMPANY.

One cloud still hangs heavy over these unfortunate people. It is the Ogden Land company. That association, which is practically the successor of the Holland Land company, has the same right of pre-emption to those reservations that was obtained by Robert Morris over the whole tract. A few years ago the Indians on the Allegany reservation parted with the occupancy of a portion of their land to settlers on ninety-nine year leases, the result being that the city of Salamanca and several thriving villages have sprung up on land really owned by the Senecas. A few years ago the Vreeland bill, so-called, was introduced in Congress, which proposed to compel the Indians to pay to the Ogden Land company $200,000 for the extinguishment of its claim. That provision was so iniquitous that the bill was finally defeated, partly through the efforts of the Rochester Historical society and the arguments of the late John Van Voorhis, then the representative from this district. Another provision, which was not so bad as it had for its object the welfare of Salamanca by preventing it from falling into the hands of speculators, was that the land should be divided in severalty among the Indians and that all who held leases of them should acquire a perfect title by the payment of a small amount of money. This claim seems to be in danger of being enforced without any bill on the subject, for Justice Kenefick, of the Supreme court of this state, has recently given a decision, in a suit brought to decide this question, to the effect that a right of pre-emption is equivalent to a title in fee simple, subject to the right of occupancy as long as the Indians maintained their tribal relations. An appeal will doubtless be taken from this decision, with what result is purely conjectural.

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CHAPTER III

THE BEGINNING OF ROCHESTER.

The First Buildings.—The Mills at the Falls——The Mill Stones—Indian Allan—His Career of Blood and Crime—The Maryland Proprietors—Purchase of the Hundred-Acre Tract—Settlers at Other Spots—The First Dwelling in Rochester—The Mail and the Postmasters—The First and Other Bridges—Increasing Activity—The First Newspaper—War with the British at Charlotte.

THE MILLS AND THE STONES.

It has been seen that Oliver Phelps got his millyard on the west side of the falls, in spite of the original opposition of the Indians, and he kept his promise to them by causing to be erected, in 1789, a saw-mill and a grist-mill close to the river, on the south side of the present Race street, between Aqueduct and Graves street, near to where there was a perpendicular fall fourteen feet high, which then descended about where the aqueduct now stands. It was then called the "upper fall," but since its disappearance that name has been applied to the more lofty cataract, which in those early days was known as the "middle fall" and is thus given upon some old maps. As these were the first buildings erected in Monroe county, it is worth while to note their history. They were put up by Indian Allan, who will be alluded to more particularly hereafter, who invited all the residents of the Genesee valley to come to the raising. Allan's farm was in Scottsville, and the mill irons were floated down the river in canoes from there, having been brought to that place from Conhocton. The timber for both mills was hewed on the spot. The compensation for this work has generally been supposed to be one hundred acres of land located just here, but, as that would really have been of incommensurate value, it is probable that Allan also received the farm on the creek that bears his name, some five or six hundred acres in extent, the deed to which shows evident incorrectness of date.

Allan and his family lived in the grist-mill for a year or two, so that they were the first residents of what is now Rochester. The mills were then left in charge of Christopher Dugan and his wife, who was a sister of Allan. A man named Sprague was the next occupant, and then came Col. Josiah Fish, who lived there for some time, being engaged by Col. Williamson, the agent of the Pulteney estate, to become the manager of the mills in 1796. Three sides of a log house were put up against the native rock, which formed the back wall, so that they were quite comfortable, and several children were born there, who were the first of the white race to come into the world in what is now Rochester, though that name was not then thought of. The accommodations were, however, not sufficient to entertain visitors, for when John Maude, an observant English traveler, came through this part of the country in 1800 he could not stable his horse there, so he went down to Mr. King's, at Hanford's Landing, where, as he writes in his account of his journey, he "made a good breakfast of wild pigeons." Col. Fish moved back to his farm on Black creek in 1802, after which there was no regular resident there, and, although some outlying settler would occasionally come and grind

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his corn there free of cost, the mills soon fell into a state of dilapidation. The saw-mill was swept away by a freshet in 1803, and the grist-mill was destroyed by fire in 1807.

The millstones underwent several removals after that, being used in a mill on Irondequoit creek, then in one in Henrietta, then in a mill near East avenue, after which they served the ignoble purpose of door steps at the residence of Isaac Barnes, who was public-spirited enough to present them, on being appealed to, to the Junior Pioneer society in 1860. That association moved them to the rear of the court-house where they remained until 1874, when they were placed as the foundations for lamp-posts in front of the city hall, which had been completed in the previous year. When the present court-house was erected, in 1896, the Rochester Historical society caused the stones to be imbedded conspicuously in the wall of one of the corridors and placed beneath them a mural tablet indicating their significance.

A WHITE RUFFIAN.

This Indian Allan, who has been mentioned, was one of the most remarkable figures in this part of the country. He had the distinction, and probably enjoyed it, of being, on the whole, the wickedest man who ever lived in this region. From sheer depravity he took up arms while he was quite young against his patriot neighbors in the early part of the Revolution, but instead of connecting himself with the British army, as so many did, he allied himself with the Indians. With them he remained, except for a short time when he was with Butler's Rangers, which corps he left on account of his unwillingness to submit to restraint, till after the struggle for independence was over. But it was not only on account of his association with them that he was generally known by the name that he bears, but because he became one of them in every way possible and not only equaled the savages, but surpassed them in ferocity and cruelty. He began his career by scouting with a party of them on the Susquehanna, where he entered a house where the owner, with wife and child, was asleep in the early morning. The man sprang up to defend his family, but Allan killed him with a single blow, cut off his head, threw it into the bed where the wife lay, then seized the baby from her arms and swung it by the legs against the door until its brains were dashed out.

HIS MANY WIVES.

After the war he lived for twenty years upon the banks of our river, the name of which, in the form of Genushio, was usually applied to him by the Indians. He had married a squaw named Sally, by whom he had two children, Mary and Chloe, but in spite of that he had no difficulty in inducing a white girl named Lucy Chapman to marry him, with the full consent of her father, who probably was ignorant of the existence of Allan's family. There was a good deal of friction between the two wives, and perhaps it was to procure a counter-irritant that Allan then took to himself a third helpmate, whose previous husband he disposed of by pushing him into the water while the three were taking a walk together. This third consort having left him he filled her place with a colored woman, whom he subsequently discarded after having swindled her father out of all his money.

Finally he moved to Mt. Morris and having settled down there he married once more, this time Millie McGregor, a daughter of one of Butler's Rangers, but Sally and Lucy objected to this latest intrusion into the family circle, so that her husband had to install her in a separate domicile near by. Allan seems to have had less affection for Millie than for any other one of his wives, for he hired two men to put her out of the way by drowning, who took her in a boat and ran it over what was then the upper falls, but the intended victim swam ashore and rejoined her spouse, who made no further attempts to get rid of her. Perhaps as an offset to this unkindness he left at his death to her and her six children all his property, which was quite considerable, while his other descendants received nothing. His son by Lucy he sent to school at Philadelphia, while his Indian daughters by Sally he caused to be educated at Trenton, N. J., but his evil disposition found vent by robbing those girls of all their property. The sachems of the Senecas had given to them four acres of land near Mt. Morris, stating in the deed that they did so out of their love for the children and because they considered them

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members of the tribe, but their unnatural father got hold of the document and in some way swindled his own daughters out of the land, so that they and their mother were left penniless.

Having committed a number of cold-blooded murders, for which he was never punished, though they are perfectly well authenticated, Allan concluded to move to Canada, where he settled at Delawaretown, with his two white wives, Lucy and Millie, Sally having been turned adrift. Strange as it may seem, the Canadian authorities gave no sign of disapproval of his polygamous arrangements, and Governor Simcoe gave him three thousand acres of the public land on condition that he should build a church, a saw-mill and a grist-mill. This powerful criminal, all his life beyond the reach of the law, died in 1814, leaving his memory, like that of Byron's hero, "linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes." The only good thing that he ever did was just after the close of the Revolutionary war. The Senecas, who after Sullivan's campaign were living near Fort Niagara, then occupied by the British troops, were so full of resentment against the Americans that they planned a murderous raid, with wholesale massacre, upon the white settlements in this part of the state. Allan became aware of it and forestalled the plot by sending, surreptitiously, a belt of wampum to the commandant of the nearest American post. The officer sent back word to Niagara that the wampum was accepted and that peace should prevail. The Indians were furious when they learned of the trick that had been played, but the sacredness of the pledge prevented its retraction and the outbreak did not take place. For this isolated act of benevolence, which may have saved a thousand lives, Allan was hunted down and imprisoned and narrowly escaped with his life.

THE HUNDRED-ACRE TRACT.

In September, 1800, three landed proprietors from Hagerstown, Maryland, came riding up into this region of combined fertility and wilderness, followed by a mounted negro slave and a pack horse to carry their luggage. The foremost of these was Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, a distinguished citizen, who was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 21st of February, 1752. Having removed to North Carolina in early life he became prominent as a member of different state conventions, justice of the peace, lieutenant-colonel of militia and, in 1776, deputy commissary general of military stores for the Continental army in North Carolina, with the rank of colonel; after the Revolutionary war he moved to Hagerstown, where he became postmaster, sheriff, county judge, president of the bank, member of the Maryland legislature and presidential elector; in 1810 he moved to Dansville, N. Y., in 1815 to East Bloomfield and in 1818 to Rochester, having in the meantime been a presidential elector from this state; he was the first clerk of Monroe county, a member of the legislature and president of the Bank of Rochester, the first in the village; he died May 17th, 1831, universally respected. The other members of the party were Colonel William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll. They were men of great influence in the different places where they lived, but as they never resided in Rochester, or even in this county, it will not be necessary to give here any sketch of their lives.

All three of these persons made quite extensive purchases of lands on the Genesee flats, and three years later, having come up here for the purpose of making payments, they were induced by the land agent to visit this locality. A more dismal and dreary spot could not have been found. The mills were in ruins, which added to the scene of desolation, and the only living things among the tangle of briars and underbrush were rattlesnakes and porcupines. But the prospectors, undeterred by these revolting features of the landscape, were attracted by what they readily perceived to be the advantages of the upper falls and purchased one hundred acres that had been given to Indian Allan for his work mentioned above. The contract was signed by all the parties in interest November 8th, 1803 (not 1802, as has been incorrectly stated by some writers) and the Hundred-Acre tract became the nucleus of what was to be the city of Rochester. The price agreed upon was $1,750, to be paid in five annual installments. The original source of title, and therefore the foundation of all titles to land within that space, was not a deed itself, for no such document was ever recorded and it is evident that Phelps made only a verbal agreement with the mill-builder, which would be in accordance with his usual

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practice in leaving a loophole for himself. The instrument is simply an assignment by Allan, in 1792, of his interest to Benjamin Barton, with power given to the assignee to demand the execution of a regular deed from Phelps and Gorham. The document, which is now in the possession of the Reynolds Library, bears the signature, "E. Allan," as though the writer was ashamed to employ his full Christian name of Ebenezer, by which nobody ever knew him. Barton seems to have found no difficulty in obtaining his deed, and he promptly sold the land to Samuel B. Ogden, by whom it was soon transferred to Charles Williamson, as agent for Sir William Pulteney, so that it became absorbed in that great estate and was a part of it till the purchase of Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll. The river was the eastern boundary, its southern line began at a point about four hundred feet south of Court street (or near the foot of the Erie railroad train shed) and ran due west to a point near the corner of Spring street and Caledonia avenue, its west line ran thence to a point near the corner of Center and Frank streets, and its north line ran due east to the river, which it reached a little north of where the foot of Market street would be if extended.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Before any lots were sold in the Hundred-Acre tract a few settlers had located within the limits of what is now the city. About 1797 a man named Farewell built a cabin on Lake avenue, near the present State Industrial school, which he sold two years later to Jeremiah Olmstead, who moved in and raised crops there, so that he may be considered, in one sense, the first permanent settler in Rochester. In 1807 Charles Harford, an Englishman, erected a block-house on State street, near Lyell avenue, and built a mill in the next year on the same side of the river, just south of the high falls, so that for a few years he did all the grinding for this neighborhood. On the west side of the river Enos Stone, junior, of Lenox, Mass., had built, in 1810, a log cabin, and later in the same year a larger house on what became South St. Paul street and is now South avenue, near Court, in what was then the township of Boyle, afterward Brighton, though not a part of Rochester till many years afterward. That house, which was probably the first frame dwelling erected within the present city limits, was subsequently removed to Elm street, where it remained till five years ago, when it was torn down. In the same year Isaac W. Stone purchased of Enos Stone (no relation) a lot on the corner of South avenue and Main street and built a frame house, in which he lived with his family for several years.

THE PLANTING OF ROCHESTER.

Colonel Rochester, after moving to Dansville, rode down here very frequently, surveying and laying out the lots himself, one-quarter of an acre in each. The title having finally passed from Sir William Pulteney, the first lot was sold November 20th, 1811, to Enos Stone, for fifty dollars, though the ruling price for other pieces was a little less, and all with the condition that the purchaser should erect a house on his land within a year. The highest price obtained was two hundred dollars, which exceptional amount, paid by Henry Skinner of Geneseo, was due to the fact that the lot was on the line of the "new state road," being on the side of the present Powers block, at the corner of Main and State streets. On this lot Mr. Skinner built a house—only a log cabin, it might be called, but it was well constructed, roofed with slabs from Enos Stone's sawmill on the east side of the river and sufficiently commodious for a large and growing family—for Hamlet Scrantom of Durham, Conn., who moved into it in May, 1812. That was the first house erected in what was then Rochester, for by that time the proprietors of the tract had agreed to name the place after the real pioneer. One of the sons of this first family was Edwin Scrantom, who throughout his adult life was a frequent writer for the local press, so that much of the information relating to those early times is still derived from those communications; another son was Hamlet D., who became mayor of the city, and the descendants of other children still reside here.

THE POST-OFFICE.

Another family came near to getting ahead of the Scrantoms. Abelard Reynolds came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in April, 1812, bought two lots

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where the Arcade now stands, contracted with carpenters to put him up a two-story frame house, went back home, came here again in the autumn, put up a smaller house on his other lot, and finally moved here in February, 1813, bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife, young son, William A., and his sister-in-law, Huldah M. Strong. In their new home another son was added, Mortimer F., on December 2d, 1814, and he was the first white child to be born in what was then Rochester. For several years the head of the family carried on the business of a saddler, together with that of a tavern-keeper, all in the same house, while one room of it was used as the post-office. Before his final migration hither he had been appointed postmaster through the influence of Colonel Rochester, who foresaw that, though there was only one family here then, there would be plenty of others in time. For a short period after that the mail came regularly once a week, being brought from Canandaigua on horseback, a part of the time by a woman. The post-office has not seen many changes of location. The Arcade was erected in 1833 and the post-office was in the front part; about ten years later it was removed to the northwest end of the hall and in 1859 to the northeast corner, where it remained till the erection of the government building in 1886. Mr. Reynolds held the position of postmaster for seventeen years, and was succeeded by the following-named officials: John B. Elwood, 1829; Henry O'Reilly, 1838; Samuel G. Andrews, 1842; Henry Campbell, 1845; Darius Perrin, 1849; Hubbard S. Allis, 1853; Nicholas E. Paine, 1858; Scott W. Updike, 1861; John W. Stebbins, 1867; Edward M. Smith, 1871; Daniel T. Hunt, 1875; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1887; Henry S. Hebard, 1890; John A. Reynolds, 1890; George H. Perkins, 1894; James S. Graham, 1898; W. Seward Whittlesey, the present incumbent, 1907.

A SLOW GROWTH.

The little hamlet did not grow much in its first year. The Scraptom family had a Fourth of July celebration all by themselves in front of their log cabin, while on the other side of the river the nation's birthday was observed in a more luxurious manner, under the auspices of Enos Stone, the pioneer settler of Brighton. To the open-air festivities, free to all comers, on the corner of East Main and St. Paul streets, one person brought bread, another a roasted pig, another a lamb, another vegetables, another pies, another a supply of whisky, but even all that magnificence did not attract more than twenty persons, including some travelers who were passing by. On the Rochester side the stagnation was far more complete, the reason for which is not hard to find. The whole region was malarial to the last degree, so that fever and ague abounded, everybody having one or the other most of the time, the mosquitoes and the rattlesnakes made life miserable, and the roads when they were not dusty were lanes of mud. In spite of those obstacles, which deterred people from settling here, several village lots were bought and laid out by Francis Brown, Matthew Brown, junior, and Samuel J. Andrews, to which was given, in honor of the first of the three, the name of Frankfort, by which the northern part of the city was generally called up to within a few years. But the thing that did more than anything else to insure the future and speedy growth of the place was the construction, in this year of 1812, of the bridge across the river at Main street. Before that time the only way to get from one side of the Genesee to the other was to go up to Avon or to ford the river at this point if the person chose to run the imminent risk of drowning. The "new state road," which was always more popularly known as "the Buffalo road," had, however, recently been opened, and after much importunity the legislature was made to perceive that a bridge at this point was a necessary link in the chain of communication over that highway It was built at a cost of $12,000, divided equally between the counties of Ontario and Genesee, but it could not have been well constructed, for it was taken down in 1824 and replaced by another, built by Elisha Johnson, at a cost of $6,000, paid by the county. That stood, with buildings erected upon it, till 1857, when it made way for the present structure.

THE CARTHAGE BRIDGE.

One famous bridge was built in 1819, which, though then outside the limits of Rochester, has long been within those bounds, and which, from its great notoriety, deserves more than a passing mention. The settlement that went by the name

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ROCHESTER IN 1812.

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of Carthage was on the east side of the river, near the lower falls, and that advantage, together with the proximity of the Ridge road, which was then much traveled by westward bound emigrants, was supposed, or hoped, to insure the establishment of the future city at that point instead of at the higher cataract above. To promote that laudable object the bridge was built by a stock company, begun in May, 1818, and finished nine months later. No better description of it can be given than the following, taken from the *Rochester Telegraph* of February 16th, 1819:

"It is with pleasure that we announce to the public that the Carthage bridge is completed and that its strength has been successfully tested. It consists of an entire arch thrown across the Genesee river, the chord of which is 352 and 7-12 feet and the versed sine fifty-four feet. The summit of the arch is 196 feet above the surface of the water. It is 718 feet in length and thirty feet in width, besides four large elbow braces placed at the extremities of the arch and projecting fifteen feet on each side of it, thereby presenting a resistance to any lateral pressure or casualty equal to a width of sixty feet. The travel passes upon the crown of the arch, which consists of nine ribs, two feet and four inches thick, connected by braced levelers above and below and secured by nearly 800 strong bolts. The feet of the arch rest upon solid rock about sixty feet below the surface of the upper bank, and the whole structure is braced and bound together in a manner so compact as to disarm cavil of its doubts. The arch contains more than 200 tons and can sustain any weight that ordinary travel may bring upon it. Loaded teams of more than thirteen tons passed over it a few days ago and produced very little perceptible tremor. Great credit is due to the contractors, Messrs. Brainerd and Chapman, for their efforts in accomplishing this stupendous work. It was erected upon a frame called the supporter or false bridge. The Genesee flows under the bridge in an impetuous current and is compressed to the width of about 120 feet. This width was crossed by commencing a frame on each side near the margin and causing the weight behind to sustain the bents progressively bending over the water, which meeting at the top formed a Gothic arch over the stream, the vertex of which was about twenty feet below he present floor of the bridge. Though now purposely disconnected from the bridge, the Gothic arch still stands underneath the Roman and is esteemed by architects, in point of mechanical ingenuity, as great a curiosity as the bridge itself. The bridge contains 69,513 feet of timber, running measure, in addition to 20,806 feet of timber contained in the false bridge. All this has been effected by the labor of somewhat less (on an average) than twenty-two workmen, within the short space of nine months. Were this fact told in Europe it would only excite a smile of incredulity. The bridge at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which for almost half a century was regarded as the pride of the eastern hemisphere, was built in a little less than three years and was the longest arch in Europe. It was but twelve feet longer than the bridge at Carthage (admitting that it derived no support from a pier in the center), was only eighteen feet wide and of ordinary height. It was destroyed during the French revolution and no entire arch is known at present in the old world to exceed 240 feet in span. The most lofty single arch in Europe is in England, over the river Wear, at Sunderland, which falls short of the bridge at Carthage 116 feet in the span and ninety-six feet in the height of the arch. The bridge at Carthage may therefore be pronounced unrivaled in its combined dimensions, strength and beauty, by any structure of the kind in Europe or America. The scenery around it is picturesque and sublime; within view from it are three waterfalls of the Genesee, one of which has 105 feet perpendicular descent. The stupendous banks, the mills and machinery, the forest yielding to the industry of a rising village, and the navigable waters not 100 yards below it are calculated to fill the mind of a beholder with surprise and satisfaction. Particularly is this the case when the utility of the bridge is regarded. It presents the nearest route from Canandaigua to Lewiston; it connects the points at the great Ridge road; it opens to the counties of Genesee and Niagara a direct communication with the water privileges of the lower falls and the head of navigation on the river and renders the village of Carthage accessible and convenient as a thoroughfare from the east, the west and the north."

The pleasing anticipations of the previous sentence were not fulfilled. The contractors had guaranteed the bridge to stand for a year and a day. It lasted just three months longer than that, giving way on the 22d of May, 1820, not because there was any weight upon it but by reason of the springing upward of the arch, which was not sufficiently braced to prevent it. The disappointment was great, but the disaster did not produce apathy. Another bridge was at once built upon piers, on a lower level and a little south of the former one. A few years later still another was put up, which lasted till 1835. By that time Carthage had lost its identity by absorption and took no further interest in the matter, so that for more than a score of years the river, with its gorge, was a barrier at that point. The city erected in

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1856 another suspension bridge on the site of the first at a cost of $25,000, which in April, 1857, was carried down by the great weight of snow upon it. The present bridge is mentioned elsewhere, as well as others in the city that are now standing.

OTHER BRIDGES.

Of those besides the ones already alluded to that had their day and have passed away there was one put up by Andrews, Atwater and Mumford, a toll bridge, a little south of the present Central avenue, at what was then called Bridge street, but the street was closed up on both sides about ten years later and of course the bridge, which never amounted to much, went with it. The first aqueduct for the Erie canal was completed in 1823, two years before the water was turned in throughout its whole length, at a cost of $83,000; its eastern end was a few rods north of where the present viaduct turns southward, the western termination was on the site of this one; it was constructed of red sandstone, with coping and pilasters of gray limestone; the blocks at the bases of the piers were trenailed to the solid rock, in which they were sunk, and each column was so cramped and cemented as to present the strength of a single piece; it was 804 feet long, built on eleven arches. Private enterprise put up a bridge at Court street, cutting the street through to the Pittsford road at the same time and also erecting the Rochester House on the southwest corner of Exchange street and the canal, so as to draw travel in that direction; another bridge was built there in 1858, at a cost of $12,000, which was partly torn away by the flood of 1865, but was repaired and remained till the present one took its place. In 1838 the first Andrews street bridge was put there by private capital; it was succeeded by one of iron in 1857, which cost $12,000 and stood for thirty-six years. The first Clarissa street bridge was built in 1840 to serve as an avenue to Mt. Hope cemetery, which had been dedicated two years before; it was built of wood, with high walls on the outside and partition walls between the roadway and the footpaths; a much better bridge, costing $15,000, was laid down in 1862.

LIFE SPRINGS UP.

After the first year, which was mainly one of expectation, the new settlement began to grow and it expanded rapidly. The year 1813 saw the opening of the first store, built by Silas O. Smith and conducted by Ira West; of the first school in the neighborhood, taught by Huldah M. Strong, who afterward married Dr. Jonah Brown, and of the Fitzhugh and Carroll mill-race, back of the present Erie railway station, which, with Brown's race, at the head of the high falls, three years later, and the Johnson and Seymour race on the east side, with the dam across the river—both being constructed in 1817 at a cost of $12,000—insured the prosperity of Rochester with its unequaled water privileges. These improvements were fitly succeeded by the building of the "old red mill" by the Elys and Josiah Bissell and the cotton factory in Frankfort, both in 1815, and the "yellow mill" on the east side by William Atkinson two years later. In 1815 the mailing facilities were greatly increased by the substitution of a stage from this place to Canandaigua, driven by Samuel Hildreth of Pittsford, for the old horseback conveyance, and that twice a week instead of only once. On October 8th of that year the first wedding occurred, that of Delia, daughter of Hamlet Scrantom, to Jehiel Barnard, who had previously opened the first tailor shop. The first census was taken in December, showing a population of 331. In 1816 Rev. Comfort Williams was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the society having been organized the year before that and the building for worship erected in 1817 on the west side of Carroll (now State) street, on the present site of the small gray stone building that was used by several successive banking corporations and is now occupied by an express company. In 1816 also the first newspaper was established here, a weekly named the *Rochester Gazette* published by Dauby and Sheldon and afterward by Edwin Scrantom, who called it the *Monroe Republican;* it was subsequently merged in another journal.

THE AFFAIR AT CHARLOTTE.

Before this time an incident occurred, not in Rochester but very near it and always considered

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as connected with the place, so that it excited the greatest interest and formed the absorbing topic of conversation, besides being frequently reproduced in narration, poetical, historical and dramatic. The war of 1812 did not cause much alarm in the first year, but in June, 1813, Sir James Yeo, the British admiral, came to the mouth of the river with his fleet, landed at Charlotte and seized some provisions without resistance. This caused a fear that worse might happen in the future, and so, by direction of General Peter B. Porter, the commander of the forces in Western New York, a company of dragoons was raised in this locality under the command of Major Isaac W. Stone of Brighton, with Francis Brown and Elisha Ely of Rochester as captains, rather a disproportionate number of officers, since the total enlistment numbered only fifty men. At Charlotte they found awaiting them a part of a regiment from somewhere under Colonel Atkinson and also a company from the towns of Gates and Greece under Captain Rowe. These others seem to have gone away or to have retired into the background, for when the British landed under a flag of truce two days later it was our little squad by which they were confronted and with the chiefs of which the parley was held.

A demand was made for a surrender of all the provisions and military stores at Charlotte, with the promise that if this were done there would be no attack upon any of the settlements. As to the reply that was made, authorities differ, the more prosaic saying that Major Stone answered that the public property was in the hands of those who would defend it, while other writers, of a more lurid temperament, have it that it was the bold Captain Brown who made the laconic response: "Blood knee deep first." It is, of course, the latter version that has always been imbedded in popular tradition, which does not prevent it from being the true one. If so, the English officer must have had a fine sense of humor, for he retired without more words. The next day General Porter, having arrived, took command and had an opportunity to make a similar refusal to a second demand. Then the fleet sailed away, after firing a few harmless cannon balls into the village as a parting salute. Why a landing in force was not made by Admiral Yeo is a matter of conjecture, for he could easily have overpowered and captured that little handful of volunteers. Probably he thought that they were but the mask for some larger body.

It is now time to turn to the growth of the surrounding region, which had been rapidly filling up.

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CHAPTER IV

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

The First Deed Recorded—The Twenty-Thousand-Acre Tract—The First Settlers—Visits of Travelers—The Tory Walker—King's Landing and Hanford's Landing—Charlotte and Pittsford—Unsuccessful Experiments—Development of the County.

RECORDING OF EARLY DEEDS.

The primacy of Rochester and its predominance as a commercial center did not begin and were not even anticipated till long after several settlements had been made at different points in what is now Monroe county, and even those did not take place till after Canandaigua had become quite populous and other villages in adjoining counties were thrifty and prosperous. A land office having been opened by Oliver Phelps at Cananadaigua in 1789 (which is said to have been the very earliest office opened in America for the sale of her forest lands to settlers), the first deed of our land was recorded there, as the seat of Ontario county (as all other deeds were till Monroe was established), on September 16th, 1790. It did not run from either Phelps or Gorham, but it stated that the title of the grantor rested on a conveyance from the first-named, which, for some reason, was never put on record. This deed, from Joseph Smith to James Latta, conveyed, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, practically what is now the village of Charlotte, though the terms of the instrument are not so precise as they ought to have been. The second deed recorded, a month later, was from Phelps and Gorham to Ebenezer Hunt, Robert Breck, Quartus Pomeroy, Samuel Henshaw, Samuel Hinckley, Moses Kingsley and Justin Ely. It conveyed, for the sum of six hundred pounds, 20,100 acres, less the hundred acres previously given to Indian Allan, which were expressly reserved in this document. This was the "Twenty-Thousand-Acre tract," as it has always been called, and it embraces most of the west half of Rochester and of Gates as well as a small part of Greece. Beginning from a point on the river bank between the Holy Sepulcher and Riverside cemeteries, the northern boundary runs due west about seven miles, thence south about five miles along the western edge of the towns named, thence east to the river, which it strikes a little north of Clarissa street bridge, the stream being the eastern boundary of the tract. The deed to Robert Morris, mentioned in a preceding chapter, was recorded on the following day.

THE LUSKS AND THE SHEFFERS.

In that same year of 1789 the permanent settlement of Monroe county was begun. Caleb Hyde and others, of Lenox, Massachusetts, made the fifth purchase from Phelps and Gorham, and of their new possession fifteen hundred acres near the head of Irondequoit bay, were set off for John Lusk, though just how he obtained his title is not ascertainable. At any rate he came here in the summer of that year, accompanied by his son Stephen, fifteen years old, and a hired man, all of them crossing Cayuga lake on a raft, while their cattle got across by swimming. Having reached

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their domain they settled down in the southern part of it, which is now Pittsford, built a log cabin and sowed twenty acres with wheat. They got the seed from Ebenezer Allan, having, for its transportation, to cut a road through the woods to Red creek, to which point it was carried in a canoe. Their only visitors were a few friendly Indians, but after the natives came the inevitable fever and ague, which disabled them for several weeks so that the whole party returned to Massachusetts before the winter set in, though they came back here in the next spring, bringing the entire Lusk household with them for good.

Having deposited the Lusk family on the east side, we will turn to the west. Toward the close of 1789 Peter Sheffer, then eighty years old, came up here from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, together with his two sons, Peter and Jacob. He bought Indian Allan's well-cleared farm, of nearly five hundred acres, at what is now Scottsville, for two dollars and a half an acre, and settled down at once, so that he may be considered the pioneer of the west side, for Allan was too nomadic to count as a real resident. Peter Sheffer, junior, married, in 1790, Elizabeth Schoonhover, whose family had settled at Dugan's creek in the spring of that year; on the 20th of January, 1793, their first child was born, Nancy, who became the wife of Philip Garbutt; in 1795 Jacob Sheffer died; in 1797 Peter put up the first frame dwelling-house in all that region, getting the nails and other iron from Geneva, while the lumber was procured from Allan's saw-mill. In that house and in that year the first town meeting on the west side of the river was held, Josiah Fish being elected supervisor. Soon after the sale of the Twenty-Thousand-Acre tract, in 1790, the whole of the state of New York between the Genesee and the Niagara had been made into the town of Northampton, so called because six of the seven grantees of that land lived in Northampton, Mass. In 1802 the whole territory, which had previously been a part of Ontario county, was made into Genesee county and Northampton was divided into four towns, but it was not till 1808 that it had shrunk, by further subdivisions, inside of what is now Monroe county.

FOREIGN SIGHT-SEERS.

It is pleasing to note that about this time several distinguished travelers, most of them French, passed through this region, attracted mainly by the fame of the tremendous cataract at Niagara, and two of them at least gave to the world in their published works their impressions of the new country. Chateaubriand, poet and philosopher, came along in 1790, and Talleyrand three years later, when he was self-exiled for his own safety during the Reign of Terror, but there is no reason to suppose that he came any nearer than Mt. Morris, where he stayed for some time. In 1795 the Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt journeyed up here from Bath on horseback, and his mind, acute and observing, was filled with admiration at the progress that had been made in the development of the Pulteney estate. In his "Travels through the United States of North America, the Country of the Iroquois and Canada" he describes minutely the manners, customs and mode of life of the inhabitants, and the following extract from that book, though previously given by the present writer some years ago, may well be repeated in this place:

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

For the sole purpose of seeing the Genesee falls the duke of Orleans (afterward King Louis Philippe), with his brothers the duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, came here in 1797, escorted from Canandaigua by Thomas Morris, the son of Robert. The whole party was entertained at the house of Orange Stone, who, as well as his brother Enos, had come out here from Lenox in 1790, located and built a tavern near the "big rock and tree" on East avenue in the town of Brighton. That ancient landmark, the site of Indian councils

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in former days, continued in a state of preservation till three or four years ago, when the tree, already weakened by age, was blown down in a gale of wind and the rock was in imminent danger of being broken up for macadam, which desecration was averted by the patriotic efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Hencher was the next settler on the west side after the Sheffers (with the possible exception of the Schoonhovers), though there was an interval of four years between them. Having participated in Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts he fled from that state, coming here in August, 1791. Stopping for a few days in the hut of the tory Walker* at the month of the Genesee, he crossed the river, kept on to Long pond and there built some kind of a habitation, the first dwelling on the shore of the lake between the Genesee and the Niagara. There he resided with his family, but for three years he lived in fear of the Senecas, who had gone west to fight on the side of their fellow-savages, and who, if their crushing defeat by General Wayne had not broken their spirit, might have returned and massacred many of our people. It was not till then that Hencher made up his mind to pay the second time for his six hundred acres, the mortgage on which, made by the previous owner, had been foreclosed by Oliver Phelps

KING'S AND HANFORD'S LANDING.

The shadow of Phelps continued to be projected over this region, and therefore it continues to darken these pages. In some way not clearly explained he managed to get back one half of the Twenty-Thousand-Acre tract and then he induced several of his old townspeople in Suffield, Connecticut, to come on here and look about. Two of them, Gideon King and Zadock Granger, purchased of him three thousand acres each on the west side, about half way between Rochester and Charlotte, on a spot that seemed an ideal place for a settlement, with a large plateau slightly above the river and with depth of water sufficient for large lake vessels to come up and land there. Early in 1797 Gideon King put up a large house there for himself and his family, near the top of the high bank, and graded the roadway down to the lower level, where he began the construction of a dock. He died in the following year, a grandchild of his was born there in 1799 and a year later one to Zadock Granger. The place was known as King's Landing for some time, but in 1809 all the members of the original families who had survived the incessant attacks of fever and ague—the Genesee fever, as it was commonly called—moved away.

Seven Hanford brothers from Rome, N. Y., then came to the place, bought a large part of the land, built several warehouses near the dock and erected, on the bank above, the Steamboat Hotel, a well-known stopping-place for many years for travelers by the Ridge road. These improvements gave to the place the name of Hanford's Landing, an appellation that remained long after the second set of settlers had passed away and every evidence of human occupation had been obliterated.

CHARLOTTE.

No villages were incorporated in the county till a long time after this, but the settlement at the mouth of the river on the west side was the one that from the beginning gave evidence of permanence and importance that was not disappointed. Samuel Latta, the son of James, mentioned above, located there soon after his father's purchase, one of his first acts being the erection of a warehouse, and he was soon joined by others who contributed to the prosperity of the community. It was early perceived that the lake traffic with Canada must be eventually of considerable magnitude and that stimulated the building of many vessels there, of which the first was the schooner Experiment, in 1809, after which there were many others, both sailing vessels and river steamers. When Robert Troup became the agent for the Pulteney estate, in 1801, this settlement was named after his daughter, Charlotte, and that name, after some temporary changes, it still bears. In 1805 the harbor was made, by act of Congress, a port of entry, under the title of the port of Genesee, Mr. Latta being properly appointed collector, and the light-house was built a few years later, though authorities differ as to the date.

*This William Walker had served on the British side during the Revolutionary war, not as a regular soldier, but as a spy. He was with the Senecas during Sullivan's campaign, but nothing is known of him after that till the close of the war, when he wandered into this locality and for some years lived alone on the Irondequoit side of the river, supporting himself by fishing and hunting, until, having got into some difficulty, he moved away to Canada. Too insignificant to be molested, he was generally despised and no one had any intercourse with him. He was in no true sense either a pioneer or a settler of Monroe county.

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CLIFFS OF THE GENESEE—SENECA PARK.

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SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Pittsford was in every way the leading town on the east side. Most of what is now the eastern part of Monroe county was organized into the district of Northfield in 1789; five years later it was made a town without change of name, the first town meeting being held in what is now Pittsford in 1796, when Silas Nye was chosen supervisor. Two years before that the first school in the county had been established there, taught by Mr. Burrows; in 1802 a school-house was built at Irondequoit landing, and in 1804 Miss Willey taught some classes in Ogden, that being probably the first pedagogical instruction on the west side of the river. As to the first church in the county, that is a matter of uncertainty but the likelihood is that this honor, also, should be given to Pittsford, where a log house was built in 1799, that was used as a town hall and a place of worship, Rev. J. H. Hotchkin preaching there for some time. A Congregational church was organized there in 1809, with Rev. Samuel Allen as pastor. The west side of the river had to depend for a long time upon the circuit-riders of the Methodist church, who generally used the log house of George W. Willey in Ogden for that purpose, and one of those preachers, Rev. Ebenezer Everett, became the first settled minister of that region. Scottsville, on the west side, had as steady a growth as Pittsford on the east. Oliver Allen built there at a very early day a woolen mill, which was run successfully by his descendants till a few years ago.

TRYONTOWN AND CASTLETON.

More than one spot had been thought of, before Rochester came into being, as the center of gravity for the metropolis of the Genesee valley that was sure to arise in the future. Many looked with favor upon a location on Irondequoit creek, about three miles from the bay, and there Judge Tryon, of Lebanon Springs, built in 1799 a store, which was stocked with goods brought from Schenectady and which is said to have been the first emporium of that kind opened within the present limits of the county, though it is rather hard to see how the many settlers could have got along before that without something of the sort. Shortly after that a public house was erected, kept by Asa Dayton, a tannery was put up and a local court was established which seems to have acknowledged no superior jurisdiction. But the decline was almost as rapid as the rise, the lake traffic went to the river instead of the bay, stagnation ensued, the storehouse was torn down in 1818 and that was the end of "Tryontown." A little later another abortive venture was made, this time on the west side, where the rapids are still rippling and where Colonel Isaac Castle had built a tavern, whence the prospective city was called Castleton, or "Castle Town." It was at the foot of navigation on the upper Genesee and at the head of the long portage from the lower falls, but those advantages could not overcome the inclination of people to go somewhere else and the end of the matter came soon.

CARTHAGE.

A more ambitious experiment, one that lasted much longer and that seemed much more likely of success was that at Carthage, the site of the famous bridge described in the foregoing pages. Its origin was much later than that of the places just mentioned, but as it is the only other one, with the exception of Hanford's Landing, that ever bade fair to be the rival of Rochester, it may as well be mentioned in this connection. Elisha B. Strong may be considered as the real pioneer, though Caleb Lyon and indeed several others had been there before that, but their residence was only temporary. Mr. Strong, who came there from Windsor, Connecticut, in 1816 and in company with Elisha Beach purchased a thousand acres, made every effort to establish a real village. To this end not only were houses erected, but a tavern was built, kept by Ebenezer Spear; several stores were started; a school was opened, kept by Jedu-thun Dimick, in 1818; one lawyer, Levi H. Clark, had his office there; Strong and Albright put up a flour mill with four run of stones at the upper step of the lower falls, and Franklin street was laid out at that peculiar angle simply for the purpose of diverting traffic from the Pittsford road and preventing its going to the Four Corners. One thing more was necessary to complete success, which was to join together the broken ends of the Ridge road and span the gorge of the river, so Strong, Beach and Albright, with Heman Norton, built the great bridge and the others which fol-

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lowed it. It was only the Erie canal, which was put through a few years later, that determined the question in favor of Rochester, but even then a horse railroad, operated by gravity from the top of the high bank at Carthage to the level below, connected the two places and supplied the extensive warehouses of Judge Hooker and others. Finally the New York Central railroad, taking just the line that it did, showed that there was no room for Carthage, even as an appendix of Rochester, and that ended it.

The county at large had before this manifested signs of progress. Roads originally Indian trails were gradually widened, straightened and leveled in every direction. In 1813 the legislature granted $5,000 for bridging the streams and clearing the path on the Ridge road from here to Lewiston. Dr. Levi Ward had the contract for carrying the mail from Caledonia to Charlotte, before there was a house in Rochester. After an office was established here the service was, as we have seen, weekly at first, after that twice as often. In 1816 it became tri-weekly, the contract being given by the department to an enterprising company consisting of John G. Bond and Captain Elisha Ely to transport the mail from Canandaigua to Lewiston by way of this village. At first one four-horse coach was used for the purpose, but the travel soon began to increase so greatly that several other similar vehicles had to be added, then the tavern-keepers along the road became interested in the matter and after 1817 for several years the coaches were so numerous that some one of them was always in sight at every mile on the Ridge. The subject of the formation of Monroe county might well be treated at this point, but a chapter on that topic has been kindly contributed by another writer and will be found further on in the volume.

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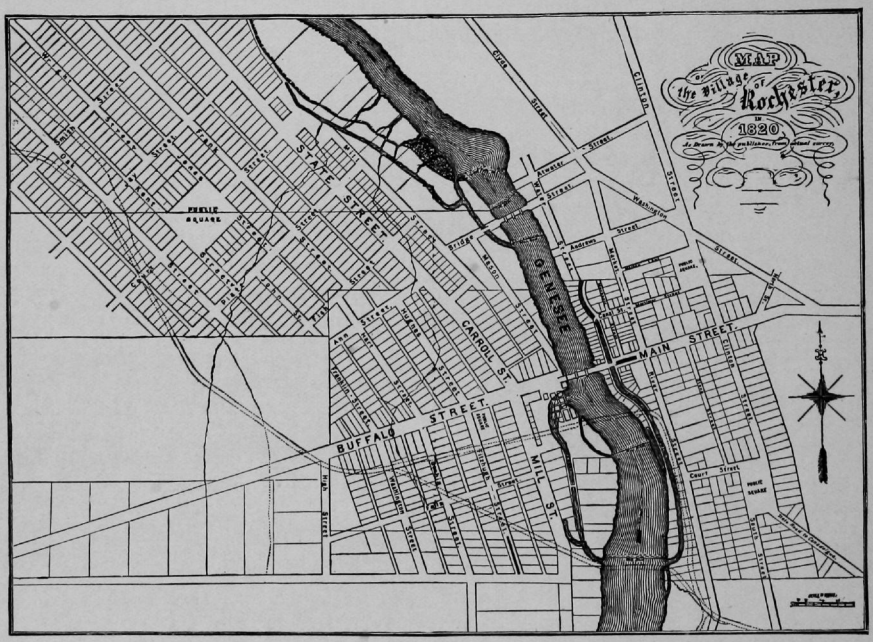

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CHAPTER V

ROCHESTER BECOMES A VILLAGE.

Its Names and Its Charter—Its First Officers—Ordinances Adopted—The Population—The Second Newspaper—Early Publications—The Three Court Houses—The First Directory—Movements in Real Estate—The Erie Canal—And the Genesee Valley—The Morgan Affair—Lafayette and Basil Hall—Sam Patch and Joseph Smith—A Spasm of Morality—The Cholera Years.

THE VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

The act of incorporation was passed by the legislature on the 21st of March, 1817. The name was Rochesterville, though that appellation was never used by the inhabitants and no one has ever been able to find out who suggested so cumbersome a term. For five years that form stood, wholly disregarded, and it was not till April 12th, 1822, that it was changed by legislative enactment to Rochester, which it had always been by custom. Although the interests of both sides of the river were almost identical, the new village was entirely on the west side and lay wholly within the town of Gates until 1823, when it was expanded on the east side by annexation, and that portion of the village remained within the town of Brighton till the incorporation of the city in 1834. The act seems to have been rather paternal in its character, for it begins by saying that it "shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a public act and shall be construed in all courts of justice within this state benignly and liberally to effect the beneficial purpose therein mentioned and contained." Great care was taken to preserve to the people themselves, rather than to the officials whom they might elect, the right of local self-government, for it was "the freeholders and inhabitants" who had the power at their annual meetings to levy taxes—which should never exceed one thousand dollars in one year; to make all the appropriations, however small, even for the most necessary expenses, and to elect all the village officers—the trustees, the assessors, the treasurer, the collector, the pound keeper, the fire wardens and the constable. At the same time the trustees were not wholly powerless, or merely ornamental, for they were authorized to make laws, to regulate public markets, streets and highways, to pass ordinances relative to "taverns, gin shops and huckster shops" and to the lighting of the streets, to impose reasonable fines and penalties, which should not, however, exceed twenty-five dollars for any one offense, and to do many other things.

Five trustees were provided for in the charter, and at the first meeting of freeholders and inhabitants, held at the school-house on the 5th of May in that year, the following named were chosen: Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck, Francis Brown (afterward elected as president of the board) and Jehiel Barnard. The other officers, elected at the same time, were Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender and Daniel D. Hatch, assessors; Ralph Lester, collector and constable; Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee and Francis Brown, fire wardens. The trustees were authorized a month later to raise by taxation the sum of $350, for the purpose of

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defraying the expenses of the corporation for stationery, of procuring fire hooks and ladders and of cutting two ditches to drain the swamp lands near private residences, the last named provision indicating that malaria was still prevalent. The next year the tax levy was $1,000, out of which a good fire engine was to be purchased, and from that time it steadily increased, of course. In 1826 the powers of the trustees were greatly enlarged, as they ought to have been before that, so that they had full control of village affairs and could do whatever they thought necessary for the preservation of good order. By the ordinances then adopted no person was to keep above twelve pounds of gunpowder in any house within the village, nor even that quantity except in close canisters, under a penalty of twenty dollars; a fine of ten dollars was imposed for constructing insecure chimneys to any house or manufactory, or for failing to obey the directions of fire wardens in things relating to security against fire or for failing to keep fireplaces in good repair so as to be safe, the same amount being levied on each of the firemen for each neglect of duty at a conflagration, while five dollars had to be paid for every violation of the rules that each house should have a scuttle in the roof and stairs to the same, that fire buckets should be kept in each house, that fireplaces should be cleaned every three months that no candle or fire should be kept or carried in an exposed manner in any livery stable, that no person should burn shavings, chips or straw within fifty feet of any building, that all bell-ringers were bound to ring on an alarm of fire, that the inhabitants must obey the orders of the chief engineer and fire wardens at fires and that no one but those officials must give any orders at such times.

When the village was incorporated it contained probably about eight hundred people, for the census of 1815 gave 331, while that of 1818 showed 1,049. Subsequent enumerations have been as follows: 1820, 1,502; 1822, 2,700; 1825, 4,274 in February, 5,273 in August; 1826, 7,669; 1830, 10,863; 1834, 12,252; 1835, 14,404; 1840, 20,191; 1845, 26,965; 1850, 36,403; 1855, 43,877; 1860, 48,204; 1865, 59,940; 1870, 62,386; 1875, 81,722; 1880, 89,363; 1890, 133,896; 1900, 162,608; 1905, 181,666. The census of the decimal years was that of the United States, and it shows that during the last half century the greatest increase in any decade was between 1880 and 1890, about fifty per cent. The population is now, undoubtedly, nearly, if not quite, 200,000.

RENEWED PROSPERITY.

Within the first year of its corporate existence, the little village entered upon a new era of prosperity. Much of this was owing to traffic that was not entirely local. The whole valley of the Genesee was known as the greatest wheat producing section of the United States, but all the grain that was brought here by a constant succession of teams from every direction was readily bought by our millers, the price for it reaching $2.25 a bushel, and ground up at once. Even then the supply was not sufficient, for Rochester flour had acquired such a reputation that there was a growing demand for it, and great quantities of wheat were imported from Canada, some of it being sent back almost immediately in the shape of the finished product. In 1818 the exports down the Genesee river across the lake to that market during the season of navigation amounted to 26,000 barrels of flour, 3,653 barrels of pot and pearl ashes, 1,173 barrels of pork, 190 barrels of whisky and 214,000 butt staves, making a total valuation of $380,000, which was raised the next year to $400,000. All kinds of activity increased correspondingly. Flouring mills and manufactories multiplied rapidly and churches were erected which are described elsewhere. The Mansion House, the first three-story building erected here, was built in 1818 by D. K. Cartter and Abner Hollister; in 1819 the Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons was installed, and the corner lot on West Main street, between Exchange and Aqueduct streets, running back to the canal, was sold for $1,175; the first court of record was held in 1820, when Hon. Roger Skinner presided at a session of the United States district court.

NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS.

On July 7th, 1818, the second weekly newspaper was issued, by Everard Peck & Co., the *Rochester Telegraph*, the material for which and for its predecessor, the *Gazette*, was manufactured by Gilman & Sibley in the paper mill which they built

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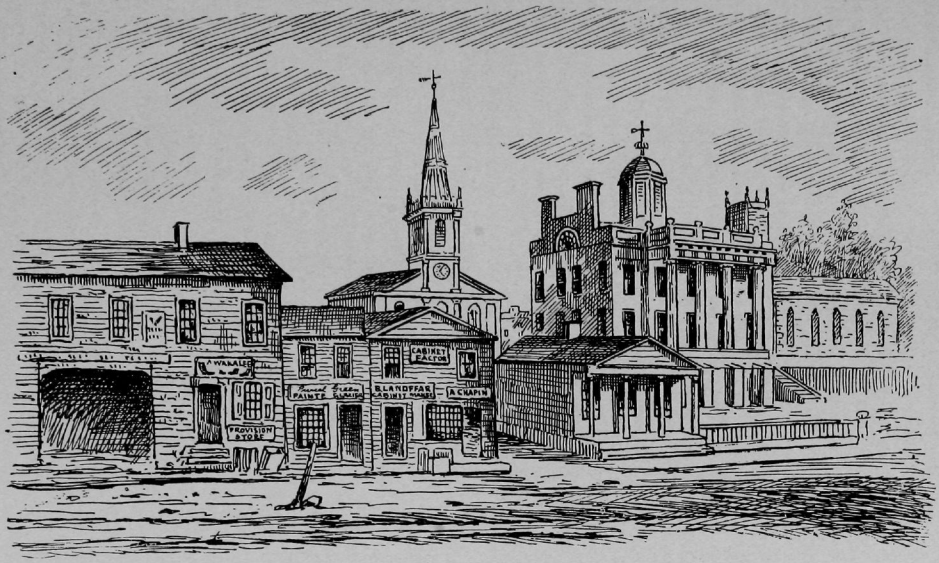

ROCHESTER IN 1827, SHOWING FIRST COURT HOUSE.

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for the purpose on the east side. The first daily, the *Daily Advertiser*, published by Luther Tucker & Co., appeared in October, 1826. An account of the career of that as well as of the two other journals will be found in another chapter. From the press room of the *Telegraph* issued a number of volumes at different times, the earliest being one printed in 1820, which, from its being the first book published here, deserves that its title-page should be reproduced in full, as follows: "The Life and Adventures of James R. Durand. During a Period of Fifteen years, from 1801 to 1816; in which time he was imprisoned on board the British fleet and held in detestable bondage for more than seven years. Including an account of a voyage to the Mediterranean. Written by himself. Rochester, N. Y. Printed for the author by E. Peck & Co., 1820." The next book as far as is known was Vought's "Medical Treatise," put forth in 1823. It is remarkable that a portion of the first translation of the New Testament into the Hawaiian language should have been printed here, in 1828. The gospel according to Matthew had been translated by Rev. Dr. Bingham, that of Mark by Rev. Mr. Richards, and that of John by Rev. Mr. Thurston (three early missionaries to the Sandwich islands), and the manuscript was sent here to be printed, after which a Rochester man named Loomis carried a printing press to Honolulu to complete the work.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The county having been created in 1821, the first thing to be done, of course, was to make for it a building, the court-house, as it was invariably called, and so was its immediate successor, though in each case the court room occupied only an upper story; in this edifice the basement was occupied by the clerk's office, and afterward the police office also, the first floor being taken up by the jury room and the supervisors' room, the latter being also used by the common council after the city was incorporated. Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll gave the land (one hundred and sixty-six feet on Main street by two hundred and sixty-four feet on Fitzhugh), which is still used for the same purpose, and the corner-stone was laid on the 4th of September, 1821, the building being completed a year later at a cost of $6,715.66 It takes a pretty old inhabitant to remember that first court-house, but there are still a few who can do it, and they will be pleased, while the younger generation will be informed, by the following description, even though that has been already given by the present writer before this, from the little directory of 1827:

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

Some years later two one-story structures were erected on the front corners of the plaza, in the form of Grecian temples of the Doric order of architecture, with porch and pillars and pediment. Doctors Elwood and Coleman built the one on the Fitzhugh street corner and occupied it as their office for some time until it come into use for the county clerk till the second court-house was built, in 1850, and then it was torn down. The other temple, on the corner of Irving place, was raised by Vincent and Selah Matthews, who had their law offices there for many years, after which it was the surrogate's office for several years, then again became a private law office and was at last obliterated during the Civil war because it was in the way of the recruiting tents that covered the square.

THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

Although out of place chronologically it seems as well to describe here the successors of this court and county building. That was expected at the time of its erection to last for a century, but it stood for less than thirty years, as the corner-stone for the second was laid on the 20th of June, 1850. This was done with much ceremony. At half past ten in the morning the city and county

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officials, together with the pioneers of Rochester then living, were escorted from the city clerk's office to the rendezvous on Clinton street, where they were joined by the Grays, the Light Guards, the German Grenadiers, the German Union Guards and Hibernia fire company number 1. Thence, headed by General Lansing B. Swan, the marshal of the day, the procession moved to the ancient corner, where a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. A. G. Hall of the Third Presbyterian church, a short address was made by Lyman B. Langworthy, the stone was laid, an eloquent oration was delivered by Judge Moses Chapin and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Smith. The erection of the building took a year and a half, for it was opened by a session of the Supreme court on December 2d, 1851, and when it was finished it had cost seventy-two thousand dollars. It was quite a creditable affair; the foundation, the steps and the pavement of the portico were of Onondaga limestone, the superstructure was of brick,, three stories above the basement; four massive stone columns upheld the roof of the portico and gave an air of dignity to the whole; the west half of the first floor, containing the clerk's records, was made fire-proof twenty years later; the edifice was surmounted by a wooden dome and that by another, the two being so proportioned that the effect was quite pleasing and was rendered still more so by the imposition of a figure of Justice upon the upper dome. When the building was taken down, nearly forty-four years afterward, the corner-stone was opened and it was found that those of its contents the material of which was paper, whether books or manuscript, were badly injured, even reduced to pulp, both paper and binding, by the moisture that must have penetrated the solid stone, the ink on many documents being wholly effaced and the likeness of the faces on the daguerreotypes obliterated, while many of the articles which had been placed in the foundation of the first court-house and afterward transferred to this one, including a parchment containing statistics of the village, were admirably preserved. This ancient document, an old map of Monroe county, a few city directories and several articles relating to the then present time, were put into an aluminum box and that into a copper receptacle, which was deposited in a cavity hewn in the corner-stone of

THE THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

This, too, was laid amid impressive surroundings, on the Fourth of July, 1894. That patriotic occasion gave opportunity for a revival of the old-fashioned celebration of the anniversary in the morning, with fire companies, military and all that; in the afternoon, an address having been made by Mayor Aldridge, an invocation pronounced by the chaplain, Rev. W. C. Hubbard, an oration delivered by George Raines and appropriate pieces sung by the public school children, the stone was carefully placed, with the full Masonic ritual used on such occasions, under the direction of John Hodge, the grand master of the grand lodge. The contract called for the completion of the building by April 1st, 1896, but there was the customary delay and it was June 27th of that year when the surrogate, George A Benton, formally opened it for occupancy by moving into his office. The cost of construction was $719,945.02, the fixtures and furniture came to $110,212.48, making $830,157.50, to which should be added $40,533.33 that was paid for rent for the various public offices while the building was going on and enough incidental expenses to run the bill up to $881,560.86 to be paid by the county. The structure, which is fire-proof throughout, is much larger than either of its precedessors, though lack of room is beginning to be felt already; it has a frontage of one hundred and forty feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, coming almost flush with the sidewalk on West Main street and leaving but little open space in the rear, between it and the city hall; with a high basement and four stories on the Main street front, eighty-seven feet of altitude in all; built of New Hampshire granite, all smooth dressed, and with a heavy cornice of the same stone. In general design it is Romanesque, with four polished columns on the north front, guarding a vestibule that opens into a central court covered by a skylight ninety-two feet above the level of the ground floor; it is finished inside with marble throughout; the first floor is used by the county clerk, the county treasurer and the surrogate; the trial courts occupy the second floor; the third is taken up with the general and special term and the law library, and the fourth is devoted to the supervisors, the district attorney, the grand jury and the jury commissioner.

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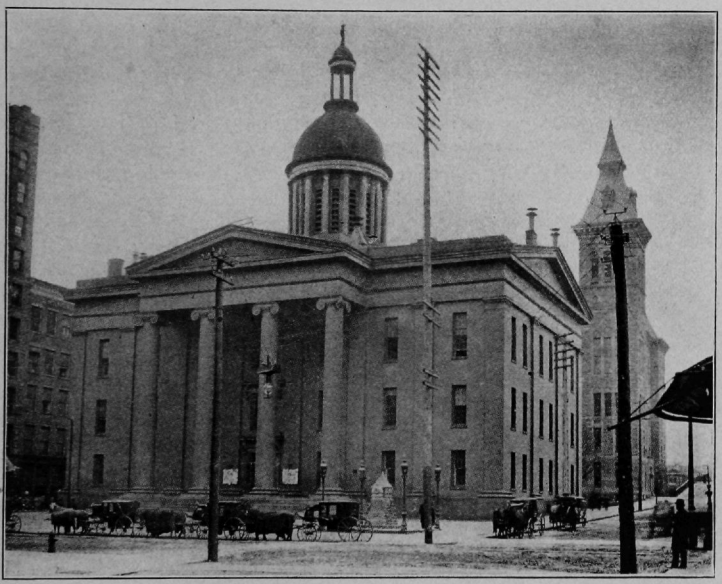

SECOND MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

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THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

The year 1827 was rendered memorable, at least for old book lovers, by the publication of the first village directory. It is, however, much more than its name implies, for although it is a very small volume, easily carried in the pocket, and contains only one hundred and forty-one pages, it is a gazetteer and a local history as well. The title page does not indicate the author, but says that the book is published by Elisha Ely and printed by Everard Peck. Prefaced by a well-executed map drawn by Elisha Johnson, the directory proper follows, in which the names of the householders, of whom there are 1,123, are given alphabetically, but divided into the five wards under each initial letter of the surname, followed by a list of the boarders, who are almost equally numerous, with the names of those whom they favored with their company. In all cases the occupation of the person is given, from which it appears that there were three hundred and four carpenters, one hundred and twenty-four shoe-makers, twenty-five physicians, twenty-eight lawyers, thirty-one printers, seven clergymen, and so on. After this comes a description of the county of Monroe and of Rochester, followed by a yearly record of events from the beginning of the settlement. It is this last which gives to the work its real value, for the facts therein presented could not be obtained from any other source, and the book therefore forms the foundation for every history of the city that ever has been or ever will be written. The work became out of print immediately, and for the last fifty years the few copies in existence have been in the hands of those who prize them so highly that the book is practically unobtainable.

The first deed recorded here, which was immediately after the formation of the county, was dated March 21st, 1821, and put on record April 6th. It conveyed, from Elisha Johnson and Betsey, his wife, to Andrew V. T. Leavitt, for the consideration of one hundred dollars, thirty-seven feet and four inches of land on St. Paul (then Canal) street at the corner of Mortimer (then Mechanic street. The purchaser sold the lot in 1850 to George G. Clarkson, afterward mayor, who had his residence there for many years, till the house gave way to a business block. Charles J. Hill built the first brick house in the village in 1821, on the west side of Fitzhugh street, between Spring and Troup, and from that time there was a steady increase in the construction of all kinds of buildings. The second church, St. Luke's (Episcopal), was erected in 1820, the society having been organized three years previously; the first court-house was begun in 1821, the first bank was established in 1824, the last of which is more fully treated of in another chapter. When Brighton was annexed, in 1823, the act made the provision that the street improvements on each side of the river should be paid for by the taxes imposed only on that side. Perhaps that worked inharmoniously; at any rate, for some reason a new act was passed in 1826, incorporating the village of Rochester, just as though there had never been any such thing before, extending its boundaries on the west and much more on the east and dividing it into five wards, the first three being on the west side, as now, the other two on the east, divided by the river.

THE ERIE CANAL.

To no other one thing was Rochester so much indebted for its prosperity as to the Erie canal. The paternity of this enterprise cannot be distinctly established, but the floating ideas on the subject of a connecting waterway were crystallized in a series of articles by Jesse Hawley, published in a Pittsburg and a Canandaigua paper in 1807-08. They aroused sufficient interest to cause the appropriation by the legislature in the latter year of $600 to pay for an accurate survey to be made for a canal that should connect Lake Erie with the tide-waters of the Hudson river. James Geddes, who was appointed to do the work, did it in the most foolish manner possible. In a long report he discussed every conceivable plan but the right one, and ended by recommending the very worst of all, in which Mud creek, Black creek, Tonawanda swamp and other sluggish waters, as well as a portion of Lake Ontario, were to constitute a great part of the channel. This was too ridiculous to be seriously discussed, and so the matter slumbered for two or three years, till De Witt Clinton made in the state Senate a powerful speech in favor of the original project, which earned for him the enduring title of "the father

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of the Erie Canal." The matter was agitated frequently after that, but the war with Great Britain delayed all internal improvements, and it was not till 1817 that the next decisive step was taken. On the 8th of January of that year a meeting of the citizens of Ontario county was held at Canandaigua, at which Robert Troup presided, Colonel Rochester was secretary and the opening address was made by Gideon Granger, lately postmaster-general. John Greig then offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, written by Myron Holley, in which the arguments in favor of a canal were presented in a most clear and convincing manner. It was these resolutions, with their cogent reasoning, that prepared the way for final success, so that Myron Holley may share with De Witt Clinton the honor of promoting the great work and particularly of bringing about, by subsequent efforts, the line of route that was adopted.

An act was passed by the legislature in April of that year, authorizing the construction of a canal from the Mohawk to the Seneca river, and on the 4th of July, 1817, the work was begun, running west from Utica. By succeeding legislatures the limits were extended as the work progressed, and in October, 1819, the commissioners—who were Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Joseph Ellicott, Samuel Young and Myron Holley—gave out the contracts from Rochester to Palmyra. As each section was finished the water was let into it from streams that it traversed, and Rochester was one of the first places to use the channel for transportation, so that from April 26th to May 6th, 1823, 10,000 barrels of flour were shipped from here to Albany. The hardest part of the labor was in cutting through the mountain ridge at Lockport and constructing the splendid locks at that place, which used up all of 1824 and much of the next year; finally, on October 24th, 1825, the guardgates there were raised, the last section was filled with water and the canal was finished in all its length, the greatest work on the continent up to that time. The celebration lasted more than a week, for it involved the passage of the official party—headed by De Witt Clinton, who before that time had been elected governor of the state—from Buffalo to New York, the latter place being reached on the 4th of November, after stops of several hours had been made at different places for speeches and banquets. As the telegraph was still unknown, the news of the actual departure of the flotilla of boats was conveyed from the western terminus to the metropolis in a novel manner. Cannons were stationed at frequent intervals along the route, as fast as one gun was fired the next gave the signal, so that New York heard the last report in one hour and twenty minutes after the first explosion.

Contrary to expectations the canal was soon found to be inadequate to the demands upon it, and its original dimensions of forty feet in width by four feet in depth were quite insufficient. In 1838 the legislature appropriated $4,000,000 annually for its enlargement, whereby its width was increased to seventy feet, its depth to seven, several locks were added, making seventy-two in all; by straightening the line twelve and a half miles were taken off from the original three hundred and sixty-three, while the cost was increased from $7,143,789 to $51,609,203. Of the nine engineers engaged in building it three lived here, then or afterward; of the tolls taken about one-eighth were received here; the income derived from it by the state increased steadily for twenty-five years, declining as steadily afterward, so that tolls were abolished in 1883, to the great satisfaction of all. This work, which has been of incalculable benefit to our community, has, in its present form at least, outlived its usefulness and is to be superseded by a barge canal, of greater dimensions and of far greater cost; whether the new will accomplish more than the old, time will show.

While we are on this subject, mention may as well be made of the Genesee Valley canal, designed to furnish transportation through this fertile portion of the state from north to south. Though begun in 1837 it was not finished, from Rochester to Olean, till 1856, and even then its volume of business did not come up to expectations, so it was abandoned in 1878 and three years later was sold to a company which laid through its bed what was at first the Genesee Valley Canal railroad, afterward the Western New York and Pennsylvania, and is now a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western also runs its trains in on those tracks. In 1837 a short canal was constructed from Scottsville to the Genesee, and for several years it was of great service in getting grain and

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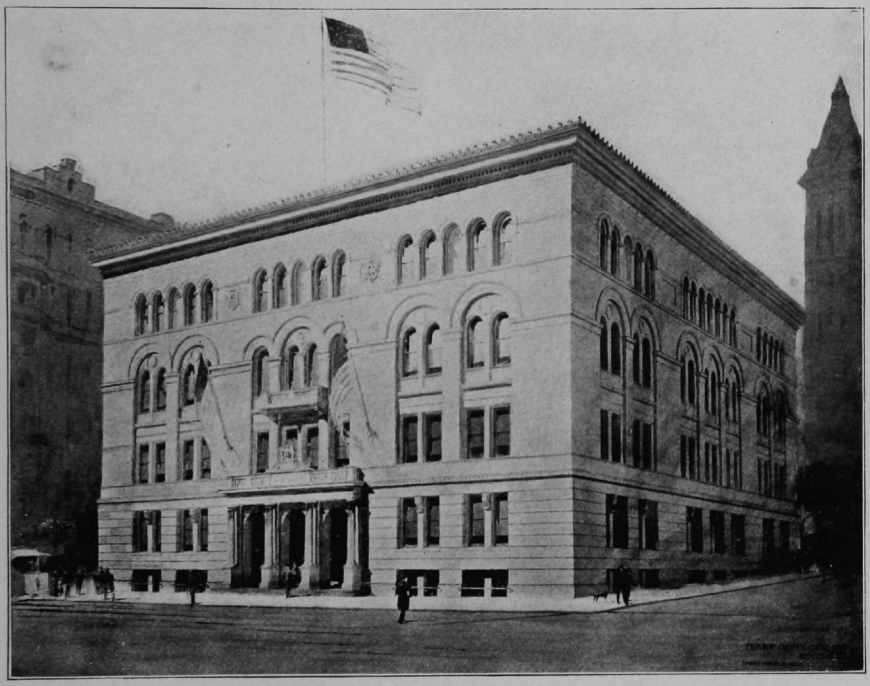

PRESENT MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

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flour to market from the southwestern part of the county.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR.

A mysterious affair, with which Rochester was only incidentally connected, but which stirred the whole community to its lowest depths for a long time afterward, took place at this period. The Masonic order had acquired great popularity here, Wells lodge having been instituted in 1817, Hamilton Royal Arch Chapter in 1819 and Monroe encampment of Knights Templars in 1826. One of the members of the order, in which he never rose to any eminence, was William Morgan, who followed the trade of a printer. He seems to have been a most undesirable person, somewhat intemperate, with the persistent habit of not paying his debts and of forgetting to return anything that he had borrowed, which last defect contributed to his undoing. After he had removed from here to Batavia it became known that he was writing a book to reveal the secrets of Freemasonry, probably to avenge some fancied slight at the hands of the fraternity. There was intense excitement over this and every effort was made to defeat his intention, even an unsuccessful effort to burn down the printing office in which the book was being put in type. Every other expedient failing, Morgan was finally arrested, in September, 1826, and taken to Canandaigua on a charge of petty larceny committed there; the accusation was soon shown to be ill-grounded and he was discharged but was immediately re-arrested and imprisoned for a debt of two dollars, which he acknowledged; four men came to the jail the next night, paid the debt, with the costs, and, as Morgan was about to leave the building, seized him and threw him into a carriage which drove off rapidly; he was never seen again as a free man.

The grand jury of Ontario county found indictments for abduction against four persons, and, although they appeared in court with a formidable array of eminent counsel, three of them pleaded guilty and all four were sentenced to terms of confinement. It was not difficult to trace the carriage to Rochester, where it was driven down to the old Steamboat Hotel at Hanford's Landing, whence it took the Ridge road for Lewiston. According to the evidence brought out at subsequent judicial trials, Morgan was carried from Lewiston into Canada, but all the efforts of Governor Clinton, himself a Mason of the highest degree, to get on the track of him through the earl of Dalhousie, the governor of Lower Canada, were unavailing. What eventfully became of Morgan was never known, except to those who disposed of him, but the most prevalent, and probably the best-founded, belief always was that he was brought back from Canada, concealed for some time in an old fort, then taken out and drowned in the Niagara river. No one now has the slightest doubt that the Masonic body, as a whole, was innocent of the crime, and even ignorant of the existence of the plot, but at that time the responsibility of the fraternity was generally credited, the anti-Masonic fury raged around Rochester as its center and Timothy Childs was twice elected to Congress from this district as an anti-Mason; finally, to allay the excitement, all the lodges in Western New York took the commendable step of surrendering their charters to the grand lodge; not till 1845 was the order revived here, after which it became stronger than ever.

MORE FOREIGN VISITORS.

Rochester was still so small that it delighted to receive distinguished visitors, particularly if they were foreigners. Lafayette came here in June, 1825, arriving on a canal boat from Lockport, though the waterway was not completed till four months later. Of course, there were receptions and speeches and a grand banquet at the Mansion House, then kept by John G. Christopher, after which the guest departed for Canandaigua. Captain Basil Hall, an eminent officer in the British navy, came here in 1827, and the following extract from his charming book descriptive of his travels in North America will show how he was impressed with the village:*

"Everything in this bustling place appeared to be in motion. The very streets seemed to be starting up of their own accord, ready made and looking as fresh and new as if they had been turned out of the workmen's hands but an hour before, or that a great boxful of new houses had been

*After Captain Hall had returned to England he published, in a volume separate from his narrative, as many as forty etchings from views which he had taken in this country by means of an ingenious mechanism called the *camera lucida*, the ancestor of the photographic camera. As the edition was very limited, the work is extremely rare. The picture representing our village, with the first court-house and the Presbyterian church in the rear, is reproduced in this volume.

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sent by steam from New York and tumbled out on the half-cleared land. The canal banks were at some places still unturfed; the lime seemed hardly dry in the masonry of the aqueduct, in the bridges and in the numberless great saw-mills and manufactories. In many of these buildings the people were at work below stairs, while at the top the carpenters were busy nailing on the planks of the roof. Some dwellings were half painted, while the foundations of others, within five yards' distance, were only beginning. I cannot say how many churches, court-houses, jails and hotels I counted, creeping upward. Several streets were nearly finished, but had not as yet received their names, and many others were in the reverse predicament, being named but not commenced, their local habitation being merely signified by lines of stakes. Here and there we saw great warehouses without window sashes but half filled with goods, and furnished with hoisting cranes, ready to fish up the huge pyramids of flour barrels, bales and boxes lying in the streets. In the center of the town the spire of a Presbyterian church rose to a great height, and on each side of the supporting tower was to be seen the dial-plate of a clock, of which the machinery, in the hurry-scurry, had been left in New York. I need not say that these half-finished whole-finished and embryo streets were crowded with people, carts, stages, cattle, pigs, far beyond the reach of numbers, and as all these were lifting up their voices together, in keeping with the clatter of hammers, the ringing of axes and the creaking of machinery, there was a fine concert."

TWO SENSATIONS.

In 1829 two events occurred that were much talked of, one exciting temporary interest, the other having far-reaching consequences. A wandering fellow named Sam Patch, who had acquired some celebrity by jumping from lofty places, notably into the Niagara river from a rock projecting from the bank more than half the height of the cataract, leaped the precipice here and then announced that he would do it again on the 13th of November. Handbills liberally distributed attracted an immense crowd on that day and Sam, true to his promise, sprang from a scaffolding which had been built twenty feet above the brink of the falls. If he had been sober he might have been successful; as it was, his limbs were broken by the awful plunge when he struck the water; his mangled body was found in the following spring at the mouth of the river and was buried in the cemetery at Charlotte.

The other incident was not immediately fatal, but it produced greater misery in the end. A young man named Joseph Smith professed to have found in the woods in Wayne county a number of golden tablets, the miraculous writing on which he had copied. Offering the manuscript for publication to Thurlow Weed, who was then issuing the *Telegraph*, and meeting with a positive refusal by him, he carried it to Palmyra, where it was printed by E. B. Grandin as the Book of Mormon, in 1830. It is interesting to note that the old press on which this Mormon Bible was struck off was sold in June, 1906, for five hundred dollars, to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake City. A copy of the first edition of the work is in the possession of the Historical society of this city.

SABBATARIANISM.

The fundamental American principle of the separation of church and state was not so well understood in those days as it is now, and the board of trustees, while it would probably not have undertaken to interfere with the theological views of anyone, considered that it had charge of the morals of the people. So the blowing of the bugle on canal boats as they passed through the village on Sundays was absolutely prohibited, and this official action seemed to stir a certain class of the inhabitants almost to frenzy over the wickedness of traveling on that day, whether by boat or by stage coach. Large and excited meetings were held, in which that form of vice was denounced in unmeasured terms, a kind of religious boycott was established and three strict constructionists, Aristarchus Champion, Josiah Bissell and Ashbel W. Riley, put their convictions into practice by setting up the Pioneer line of stages, to run on secular days only, an experiment which was abandoned after the projectors had lost sixty thousand dollars in it. The feeling was not all on one side, for the "friends of liberal principles and equal rights" held a large meeting on January 14th, 1831, to protest vigorously against some Sabbatarian laws that had been proposed and against the religious test then used in courts of justice.

THE CHOLERA.

Asiatic cholera, to give it the full title universally bestowed upon it until recently, appeared here for the first time in 1832; long in advance its ap-

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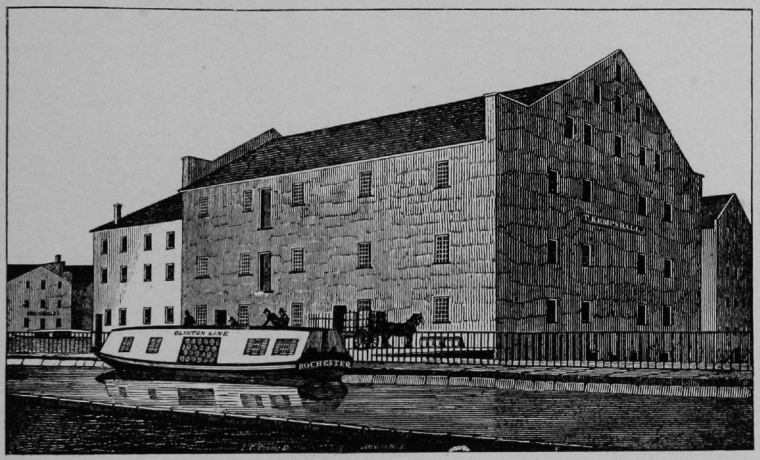

THE KEMPSHALL MILL IN 1838.

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proach was known and a board of health was appointed, consisting of Dr. Coleman, Dr. Ward, Dr. Reid, Everard Peck and Ashbel W. Riley, the first named being sent to Montreal, where the disease was then raging, to study its symptoms and find out the most efficacious mode of treatment. All possible precautions were taken to prevent its appearance, but in vain, and after it had come all the efforts to arrest its progress were equally futile, in spite of the efforts of the local physicians, including Dr. McPherson, who came in from Scottsville to give himself wholly to the work. Nothing did any good; those who were smitten died, one hundred and eighteen were carried off by the scourge during the summer, and General Riley, who had devoted himself to the cause, put eighty of them into their coffins with his own hands; the contagion did not touch him and he lived for more than fifty years after that. The destroyer came again in 1834, and had fifty-four victims; once more in 1849, with one hundred and sixty deaths, and for the last time in 1852, which was worse than all the other years combined, for, though the exact number cannot be ascertained, it is known that more than four hundred were swept away by the pestilence.

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CHAPTER VI

IT BECOMES A CITY.

The Boundaries—The Municipal Government—High-Minded Mayors—Mt. Hope and Other Cemeteries—Center Market—Old Military Companies—The New York Central and Other Railroads—The Old Carthage Road—Street Railways—The Telegraph—Disastrous Speculations—The Rochester Knockings—Anti-Slavery Sentiment—The Underground Railroad—The War Time.

THE CHARTER.

On the 28th of April, 1834, the legislature passed the act incorporating the city of Rochester, and containing its charter. It was full time, for the place then contained over twelve thousand inhabitants; there were thirteen hundred houses, fourteen churches or meeting-houses, nine hotels—the Eagle, the Rochester, the Clinton, the Mansion, the Monroe, the Arcade, the City, the Franklin and the Rensselaer—ten newspapers (counting all grades) and two banks; the amount of business done was then very great, and in the previous year one-sixth of all the canal tolls in the state had been taken here. The city limits embraced about four thousand acres but they were slightly enlarged two years later, partly for the purpose of straightening to some extent the eastern boundary, which at first was very crooked. The section of the act making that addition gives, singularly enough, no metes and bounds or distances from one point to another, but simply says: "The boundaries of the city of Rochester are hereby extended so as to include within the limits thereof the farm of William Pitkin, situate in the town of Brighton, and also all the land lying between said Pitkin's farm and the eastern boundary of said city." So distant was the prospect that that farm would be built up that Mr. Pitkin exchanged its hundred acres for an ordinary lot on South Washington street. About a quarter of it is now comprised in the university grounds. In 1874 the city limits were so extended as to more than double its size; the lines were somewhat irregular but that furthest west was the Thurston road, that furthest east was the Culver road, these large additions of area constituting the fifteenth and sixteenth wards, respectively. In 1894 the western line was run out to Lincoln avenue. The latest extension was made in 1904, when the whole village of Brighton (with a small strip from Irondequoit) was annexed, becoming the twenty-first ward.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government, as created by the first election, consisted of Jonathan Child, mayor; Vincent Mathews, attorney and counsel; Samuel Works, superintendent; E. F. Marshall, treasurer; John C. Nash, clerk; William H. Ward, chief engineer; aldermen—first ward, Lewis Brooks and John Jones; second ward, Thomas Kempshall and Elijah F. Smith; third ward, Frederick F. Backus and Jacob Thorn; fourth ward, Ashbel W. Riley and Lansing B. Swan; fifth ward, Jacob Graves and Henry Kennedy. The names of the successors of all these officials will appear in another part of the volume. The number of wards was increased to nine in 1845, to ten in 1853, to eleven in 1858,

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to twelve in 1859, to thirteen in 1864, to fourteen in 1866, to sixteen in 1874, to twenty in 1892 (so as to overcome the preponderance of the nineteen towns in the board of supervisors), to twenty-one in 1904 and to twenty-two in 1906, the last being without any addition of territory. There were two aldermen from each ward till 1877, when the number was reduced to one, which has been found to be quite sufficient.

MAGNANIMITY IN OFFICE.

Mayor Child did not hold his office for the full term of a year and a half, which had been made a provision of the charter in order that the executive and the common council should not enter upon office at the same time. Even throughout the first year there had been much difference of opinion on the subject of licenses between the council and the mayor, who was a consistent temperance man of strong convictions, but the board was on the whole discriminating and Mr. Child waived his objections. In June of the following year a new council was elected, and soon after their taking office it became evident that there was to be a good deal more laxity than before. The mayor was not long in making up his mind, and he soon sent in a message saying that the former board, although opposed to licensing in general, had given four licenses to grocers to sell ardent spirits because they supposed that a gradual reform on their part would meet the general sentiment better than a plenary refusal; that on that occasion he had sacrificed his judgment to the desires of the majority, but that as an individual, both then and since, he had constantly objected to that measure and to every approach to it in the issuing of grocers' licenses. Mentioning the fact that the new board had issued numerous licenses he concluded by saying: "It becomes incumbent on me in my official character to sanction and sign these papers. Under these circumstances it seems to me equally the claim of moral duty and self-respect, of a consistent regard for my former associates, of just deference to the present board and of submission to the supposed will of the people, that I should no longer retain the responsible situation with which I have been honored. I therefore now most respectfully resign into your hands the office of mayor of the city of Rochester." The resignation was accepted at once and General Jacob Gould, who was elected mayor a week later, was more complaisant than Jonathan Child.

A corresponding instance of magnanimity was shown in 1845, when Mayor John Allen was the candidate for re-election on the Whig ticket and Rufus Keeler was his opponent on the Locofoco platform. They came within two votes of each other, and the common council, acting as a board of canvassers, was tied on the question of allowing three imperfect votes to John Allen, which would have elected him; Mr. Allen, having as mayor the casting vote in the council, decided against himself; Mr. Keeler was then declared elected, but he declined to serve; Mr. Allen would then have held over, but he immediately sent in his resignation and William Pitkin was appointed mayor by the council.

THE CEMETERIES.

One of the first duties of the new common council was to provide a suitable resting-place for the dead. The early settlers had used for that purpose a half-acre lot on the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring streets, by permission of its owners, Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll, who finally deeded it, as a free gift, to the village corporation in 1821. Three months later it was exchanged for a lot of three and a half acres on West Main street, where the City hospital now stands, and all the bodies were removed thither. This was always known as the Buffalo street burying-ground, while a smaller one on the east side of the river was called the Monroe street burying-ground. But both together were too circumscribed and too near to a growing population, so in 1836 the common council, approving a selection unofficially made by a committee of citizens, purchased of Silas Andrus a piece of ground comprising the first fifty-three acres of what is now Mt. Hope. Fortunately for posterity Silas Cornell was the surveyor of the city at that time, to whose rare skill as a landscape architect, and equally perhaps to his wise forbearance in altering as little as possible the undulations of the ground, it was owing that Mt. Hope has always been one of the most beautiful resting-places for the departed in all the land. The spirit of the original design has been adhered to by successive superintendents,

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notably by George D. Stillson, who held the position for sixteen years. Additions were made to the necropolis from time to time, the largest being in 1865, when seventy-eight acres were purchased, so that it now contains about one hundred and eighty-eight acres. The first interment, that of William Carter, was made on August 18th, 1838; on the 1st of June, 1894, the fifty thousandth burial took place and up to this time some sixty thousand have been laid away there, a veritable city of the dead, a silent city.

While there were some few Catholics interred at Mt. Hope in early days, the great majority of that communion, practically all of them, preferred to bury their dead in ground consecrated by their church, and so the trustees of St. Patrick's bought an extensive tract on the Pinnacle hills, southeast of the city, in 1838, and for the next thirty-three years the interment of English-speaking Catholics was made in the Pinnacle burying-ground, as it was always called, since which time much of the light, sandy soil of that eminence has been removed for building purposes. The German Catholics have had three cemeteries—that of St. Joseph, on Lyell avenue; of Sts. Peter and Paul, on Maple street, and of St. Boniface, on South Clinton street—but almost all the bodies have been removed from these and deposited in the Holy Sepulcher cemetery. This comprises about one hundred and forty acres, situated on Lake avenue, north of the city line, in the town of Greece, and extending to the bank of the river. The location is a most desirable one, and since it was opened, in 1871, it has been increasingly beautified, so that it has become very attractive to all visitors.

Perceiving the advantage that the Holy Sepulcher had over Mt. Hope in being located so far from the dwellings of the living, several persons formed themselves into a corporation in 1892 and bought one hundred acres of land just north of the former, where the grounds were at once laid out in a suitable manner and were tastefully decorated, the result being that lots were speedily purchased and interments are very frequent in the lovely Riverside cemetery. One other place of the dead might have been mentioned before, on account of its antiquity. Although within the city limits, near the southern end of Genesee street, it was doubtless intended for the use of the dwellers in Scottsville and Chili, for it is said to have been established in 1812, when there were no residents here. It has always been known as the Rapids burying-ground.

CENTER MARKET.

One does not need to be a very old resident to remember the Center market, one of the landmarks of Rochester, which stood where a city building devoted to various municipal purposes is now. It must have been built in 1836 or 1837, for O'Reilly's "Sketches of Rochester," published in 1838, calls it "the new market," and says of it:

"This edifice is creditable to the city. There is but one market-house in the Union, and that is in Boston, which can be compared with this market in its general arrangements. It is about two hundred feet long, extending along the west bank of the Genesee river, the water washing its basement and affording facilities for cleansing the building. The wings extend about eighty feet from either end on the west side, thus forming three sides of a square facing on Front street and having a new street called Market street opened in front of it up to State street. The edifice is substantially as well as tastefully constructed, the basement story being of cut stone and the superstructure of brick. The parts of the main building fronting on the square are supported by stone columns, with large doors and windows with green blinds, presenting an appearance unsurpassed by the lower part of any range of stores in the city. The stalls are arranged on the east side of the main building and on the north and south sides of the wings, which are all connected."

The edifice was rendered conspicuous from a distance by the well-carved wooden image of an ox, on the central point of the roof, and the interior of the market justified all the praise bestowed upon it, for the stalls were kept in the best of order, the marble counters were always spotlessly clean, and for the twenty years of its use for that purpose no householders except those living in a remote quarter of the city ever thought of purchasing their meat elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

This brings us to a mention of the military companies of that period, before the organization of the Fifty-fourth regiment of New York state militia, most of which occupied the different rooms of the basement of the city market for their respective armories, the two brass bands of that day, Adams's and Holloway's, having their quarters there also. The earliest organization in this region was a company of riflemen that was formed in Penfield as far back as 1818, which attracted enlistments from Rochester as our little community increased in number. Ashbel W. Riley, mentioned elsewhere in this volume for his heroic exertions at the time of the cholera, was early connected with this com-

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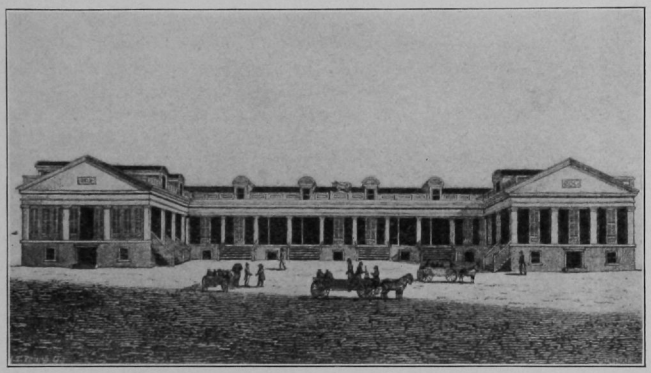

OLD CENTER MARKET.

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pany, which under his command as captain, at the time of Lafayette's visit here in 1825, escorted the distinguished Frenchman from Rochester to Canandaigua; other formations of a similar character afterward associated themselves with this one and all were united together as the Twenty-second regiment of riflemen; Colonel Riley, who had then risen to the command of it, offered its services, with the consent of the whole body, to President Jackson in 1832 to quell the nullification disturbance in South Carolina, but the tender was not accepted, as the assistance of state militia was not required; the next year Colonel Riley became brigadier-general of riflemen, and then major-general, a position which he held till the dissolution of the brigade a few years later. The Irish Volunteers came into existence in November, 1828, a very creditable organization whose commandant for some time was Captain P. J. McNamara; it was attached to the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, with headquarters at Buffalo. Then came Van Rensselaer's cavalry, in 1834, named after the landlord of the Eagle Hotel and commanded by him, and the next year the Rochester Pioneer Rifles, under George Dawson, the "fighting editor," which was a part of General Riley's regiment.

In 1838 two crack companies were formed—Williams's Light Infantry, under Major John Williams, afterward mayor, and the Rochester Union Grays, whose first captain was Lansing B Swan, afterward general, who, with General Burroughs, codified the military laws of the state; it was originally infantry but later became an artillery company. Eight of the members were still surviving at the beginning of this year, with the average age of eighty-six. The next year the Rochester City Cadets came into existence, with James Elwood as captain; a few years later, some time before 1849, it was reorganized as the Rochester Light Guards, with H. S. Fairchild as captain; it was this company that furnished sixty-five men to company A of the Old Thirteenth on the very day after President Lincoln's first call for troops, and many of its remaining members afterward joined others of our fighting regiments. The German Grenadiers, the first of our Teutonic companies, and the Rochester Artillery were organized in 1840, the Rochester City Guards in 1844, the German Union Guards in 1847 and the Rochester City Dragoons in 1850. The Fifty-fourth regiment of New York state militia, organized in 1849, was at first confined to the western half of the county, but in 1855 it embraced the whole of it at which time H. S. Fairchild became its colonel; although it did not go to the front during the Civil war it performed excellent service by doing guard duty over the Confederate prisoners at Elmira in 1864; it was disbanded in December, 1880, in accordance with a sweeping change in the militia system of the state, only one company, known as the Eighth Separate, being retained. The First Separate company and its military services are described elsewhere. While not connected with the period of time over which we have been going, it is as well to mention in this place the Rochester Union Blues, a fine volunteer company of patriotic citizens, formed in 1863, with Charles B. Hill as captain, for the express purpose of doing duty as a home guard during the war, though it continued its organization for some years after the conflict was over.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The first steam railroad operated in the United States was the Baltimore & Ohio, in 1831, and the first one that had Rochester for a station was the Tonawanda railroad, which started at the western corner of Main and Elizabeth streets, where a business block now stands. The company was chartered in 1832 for fifty years, with a capital of $500,000; the president was Daniel Evans, the vice-president Jonathan Child, the secretary A. M. Schermerhorn and the treasurer Frederick Whittlesey. Being quite experimental the road was built by slow degrees, Elisha Johnson surveying the route and doing the construction, for it was completed only to South Byron in 1834, to Batavia two years later, and to Attica, forty-three miles in all, in 1842. The first train was run out a little way, with L. B. Van Dyke as conductor, on April 4th, 1837, but it was not till May 3d of that year that the first regular passenger train left for Batavia, the event being celebrated here on May 11th. Ground was broken for the Auburn & Rochester railroad in 1838, and in 1840 the work was sufficiently advanced to allow the first eastward bound train to run from here to Canandaigua on September 10th; the road was completed to Auburn a

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year later, and, as the eastern connections had been laid long before that, the first train from here to Albany ran through in October, 1841. On all these connecting roads the construction was very crude; a "strap rail" was used, merely a strip of iron two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, which was spiked to a six-by-six scantling, and the ends of the rails frequently turned up, producing the dangerous "snake-heads;" it was not till 1848 that decent iron rails were substituted.

In 1850 work was begun on the direct line from here to Syracuse; in the same year a small road from Lockport to Niagara Falls was purchased and extended to this city, and in the same year the Tonawanda railroad was consolidated with the Attica & Buffalo, though it was not till 1852 that the first through train was run from here to the last-named place, the line being then straightened from there to Batavia. The Rochester & Charlotte railroad was built in 1852, and on May 17th, 1853, all the roads that have been mentioned, together with others in the eastern part of the state, were consolidated under the title of the New York Central Railroad company, with a capital stock of $23,085,600. For thirty years the station was located on Mill street, where Central avenue now crosses it, but in 1883 the present building, extending from St. Paul to North Clinton street, was erected. That completed, at a total cost of $925,301.25, one of the most important works ever done in this city, when the tracks were elevated and there was an end to the useless sacrifice of life, besides innumerable minor casualties and the infliction of almost intolerable inconvenience at the street crossings.

OTHER RAILROADS.

The successful and profitable operation of these roads running east and west stimulated the desire to push one down into the southern part of the state, and in September, 1852, a line was begun from here to Avon, which was finished in 1854. It was originally called the Genesee Valley railroad and that name clung to it for a long time subsequent to its practical absorption by the Erie, shortly after its completion, on a ninety-nine years' lease. The Rochester & State Line company was formed in 1869 and work was begun two years later, but it was 1878 before the road was finished to its original terminus at Salamanca. It was involved in financial difficulties from the beginning and in 1880, being unable to pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds, it was sold out to New York parties, by whom the name was changed to the Rochester & Pittsburg (the word Buffalo being for some unaccountable reason prefixed afterward) and the line was extended to Punxsutawny, in Pennsylvania. In recent years it has been pushed on to Pittsburg, and is now exceedingly prosperous as a coal-carrying road. The Genesee Valley Canal railroad, now a branch of the Pennsylvania, which was intended to do the same service for the villages on the west side of the river that the Erie was doing for those on the east—for the latter, though starting on the west, crosses the Genesee opposite Mt. Hope cemetery—has been mentioned in the preceding chapter. The West Shore railroad, which is practically a branch of the New York Central, sends its trains into and out of that station, as does the Northern Central, running to Elmira. The Rochester & Lake Ontario railway was opened in 1883, a little later it became a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and for some years past it has had its station on Lake avenue, its trains running up from Charlotte. The Lehigh Valley railroad got into the city in 1892, entering under the name of the Rochester & Honeoye Valley railroad. Within the past year it has built a fine station on the south side of Court street bridge.

THE CARTHAGE ROAD.

The street-car system is usually considered a modern institution, but it had its forerunner here three quarters of a century ago. In January, 1833, a horse railroad, which had been constructed in the previous year by a small company consisting of Elisha Johnson, Josiah Bissell, Everard Peck and a few others, with a capital of $30,000, went into operation. Its object, as stated in its charter, was to connect the Erie canal with the head of ship navigation on the Genesee river, so the line started from the aqueduct, which it touched at the south end of Water street, then crossed Main street and continued north along the edge of the river bank, with a total descent of two hundred and fifty-four feet, till it reached Carthage, where it made direct connection with the gravity railroad men-

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tioned in a preceding chapter. The coaches used for those excursions were open at the sides and were drawn by two horses, driven tandem, the driver being seated on the top of the car. The road was very popular at first, but the novelty soon wore off, after which it was operated for traffic more than for passengers, but even that became unremunerative, and the line was abandoned after ten years of service.

STREET RAILROADS.

Just twenty years after that was given up the first line of the Rochester street railway system was opened, in July, 1863, on the Mt. Hope avenue route, from State street to the cemetery, and, singularly enough, a part of that original line, the piece between the end of South avenue and Clarissa street, was taken up shortly afterward and has never since been relaid. The West Main street branch, the Lake avenue line and the East Main, Alexander and Monroe streets routes were completed in the same year, but after that there was a lull in the business, so that it was not till 1873 that the St. Paul street and Clinton street lines were opened, from which time additions and extensions were continually made. The cars to Charlotte, an independent concern, were first run by electricity on the 30th of July, 1889, and perhaps it was that which stimulated a syndicate of capitalists to buy out the old horse car company for $2,175,000 in November of that year and change the motive power from equine to electric, though the substitution was not completed till 1893.

TWO SMALL WARS.

A slight war scare—for it was nothing more, as far as we were concerned—disturbed the peace of the community in 1837. A feeling of discontent on the Canadian side of the lake, against what some considered the encroachments of the British government, had been fanned into flame by the efforts, principally in the shape of editorial articles, of William Lyon Mackenzie, a restless demagogue who owned a small newspaper at the time. Something like a miniature rebellion broke out, and, for some inexplicable reason, our people, who had nothing whatever in common with the insurgents, chose to work themselves into a sympathetic excitement. Large sums of money were raised here, and a mob of persons from this vicinity rushed to the frontier and seized possession of Navy island, in the Niagara river, with the avowed purpose of using it as a base for the invasion of Canada. This insensate act would soon have produced a war between the two countries had not General Scott been ordered to the island, who with a few troops cleared out the intruders at once. Mackenzie, the cause of the whole disturbance, escaped to New York and two years later worked his way up to Rochester, where he started a weekly paper called the *Gazette*, for the purpose of renewing the foolish struggle; being tried at Canandaigua for violation of the neutrality laws he was sentenced to imprisonment in our jail for eighteen months, but was pardoned within a year and disappeared. That was the final scene in what was sometimes styled the "Patriot war" but generally and more correctly called the "Navy island raid."

About ten years later a real war occurred, though we had not much to do with it. The troubles with Mexico having culminated in the invasion of that country in 1846, a full company was raised and enlisted here the next year, with Caleb Wilder as captain and Edward McGarry as first lieutenant. There was no occasion for them to do much fighting, but they remained in Mexico for eighteen months as part of the army of occupation.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Rochester has the distinction of being, on the whole, the foremost city of the Union in the matter of the telegraph. The Morse system of telegraphy came into operation in 1844, but no one then dreamed that the wire would ever be carried across the Alleghany mountains, if indeed it ever reached as far as that. It was one of our citizens, the late Henry O'Reilly, who by his tireless energy projected, organized and constructed the longest range of connected lines in the world. These extended from the eastern seacoast to the distant South and were commonly known as the "O'Reilly lines," though their more formal title was the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi range." Most of them were constructed in 1846 and 1847, and, while they were connected, they were independent of each other, so that the business was unprofitable to many of them. Consolidation was the only way out of the

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difficulty, and that was effected by the perseverance of another Rochester man, the late Hiram Sibley, who after years of strenuous effort succeeded in buying up, with the assistance of others, all those small lines and forming them into one whole, which later became that gigantic monopoly, the Western Union. The consolidation was practically perfected in 1860, and from that time for sixteen years he was the president of the company, the office and headquarters of which were in this city; under his management the line was built across the continent to the Pacific, while the number of telegraphic offices was increased from one hundred and thirty-two to over four thousand and the value of the property from $220,000 to $48,000,000.

The first telegraphic office here was not connected with one of the O'Reilly lines, but with that of the New York, Albany & Buffalo company, which was merged in the Western Union in 1860. It was opened for messages in the winter of 1844-45, but the first press dispatch did not come here till June 1st, 1846, which appeared in the *Democrat* of the next day and was the report of the constitutional convention then in session at Albany. The office was originally in the basement of Congress Hall but was soon removed to the Reynolds arcade, where it is still located; the first operator was George E. Allen, and the one who was in charge for the longest time was A. Cole Cheney, from 1852 to 1881, though his term of service has been almost equaled by the present incumbent, George D. Butler, who has held the position since 1883. As the Western Union lines extended, the stock, which was largely held in this city, increased in value and the local interest felt in the matter caused the price to advance far beyond its real worth; the speculative excitement was felt by all classes, until the stock, after having been doubled and then watered to the extent of one third more, reached two hundred and thirty in April, 1864; that broke the market and the stock fell almost out of sight, to the ruin of many. Some of those who had a little money left were foolish enough to put it into the oil wells of Pennsylvania, where the petroleum fields were opened about that time. A few fortunes were made there, but the losses far exceeded the gains, and Rochester felt the effects for a long time. One might have supposed that those calamities would teach a profitable lesson but the present generation seems just as eager for speculative investments as its predecessors, and the disasters of forty years ago have been repeated within very recent times.

THE ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS.

A singular phenomenon appeared here in 1847, which carried into foreign countries the name of our city by association in the title. In the year before that John D. Fox lived with his family in Hydeville, Wayne county. The house which they occupied became the scene of mysterious noises, not loud at first but eventually so violent as to disturb the neighbors, and these manifestations were finally traced to the instrumentality of the two little girls—Margaretta, aged twelve, and Kate, aged nine. Neither the parents nor any of the visitors were able to solve the mystery as to how these sounds, which had now taken the form of knockings or rappings on the walls, floors and ceilings of the dwelling, were produced. To prevent the possible collusion of the two children, they were separated, first one and then the other coming to Rochester to live with their elder sister, Mrs. Leah Fish. As long as either remained at home the noises continued there; when the last one had departed they ceased entirely. Mrs. Fish, originally skeptical, soon became as expert a medium as either of her little sisters, and the sounds soon came to be announced as messages from the departed spirits in another world. Seances were given at the residence of the Fox family, who had by this time removed to Rochester, and in the houses of persons whose intelligent interest or morbid curiosity impelled them to witness the manifestations, and in almost every instance the presence of any one of the three sisters was sufficient to obtain responses more or less satisfactory. The usual method was for some one in the group to call out slowly the letters of the alphabet and when the right one was reached there would be a rap or knock of approval, by which laborious process the entire sentence would have to be spelled out.

The whole city became greatly excited, and while most people were incredulous many became profound believers in the truth of the alleged revelations. At last a public demonstration was given in Corinthian hall on November 9th, 1849, after which a committee of five citizens was agreed upon by those present to make a thorough investigation

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and report at a subsequent meeting. A few days later they reported that they had been unable to discover the means by which the noises were produced. This did not satisfy the general expectation; the people wanted exposure, and they must have it; so another committee was appointed, with the same result, and finally a third. All the fifteen members of these different committees were men of the very highest standing in the community, of unblemished character and all of them, without exception, absolute disbelievers in the new system. This last committee, determined to succeed where the others had failed, made a more thorough investigation than their predecessors, subjecting the mediums to the most rigorous tests and having their clothing examined by trustworthy women, selected for the purpose, to see if any artificial appliances were concealed. On the appointed evening Corinthian hall was crowded, but unfortunately the audience comprised a large number of lawless rowdies who went there for the purpose of creating a disturbance, and equally unfortunately the mediums were present on the stage to hear what they felt confident would be their vindication. The committee reported that all their tests had been futile and that the rappings had been plainly audible when the girls were standing on feather pillows or on glass, without shoes, and when placed in other positions. A moment of stillness and then a mad rush for the platform. Blood would have been shed despite all the efforts of the police and the lives of the girls might have been sacrificed had it not been that S. W. D. Moore, then police justice and afterward mayor of the city, a man of unusual size and strength, sprang forward and with his powerful arm beat back the foremost of the mob until their intended victims had been taken out by a back door and conveyed to a place of safety. After that outbreak the Fox sisters were allowed to pursue their activities without molestation and all the various phases of modern spiritualism were eventually evolved from the "Rochester knockings."

SLAVERY AND FREEDOM.

To many of the readers of this book African slavery in America is only historical, but to many others, although that system never existed in our midst, the recollections of its blighting influence still remain. Perhaps in no other community of the North was there a more intense feeling of hostility to slavery and of indignation over the wrongs inflicted upon the negro. Colonel Rochester, the founder of the city, was the first emancipationist here, for, though he brought up ten slaves with him from Maryland in 1810, he freed them all after reaching Dansville, as he would do nothing to perpetuate the institution even in its mildest form. At a later day Myron Holley, co-parent with De Witt Clinton of the Erie canal, was most active in that field of philanthropy. In 1839 he started the *Rochester Freeman,* in which he urged the policy of independent political action on the part of those opposed to slavery; in September of that year the Monroe county convention, which was the first to be held for that purpose in the country, adopted an address and a series of resolutions prepared by Mr. Holley, who thereby became, more than any other one person, the founder of the Liberty party, for from this convention sprang that of the state, held in the succeeding January at Arcade, Wyoming county, and from that the national convention held in the following April at Albany, which nominated James G. Birney for the presidency; after Mr. Holley's death, in 1841, the party acknowledged his services by putting up to his memory an imposing monument in Mt. Hope cemetery. From that time on, anti-slavery conventions frequently met here, and in the early fifties many popular fairs were held in Corinthian hall, from the platform of which, on the 25th of October, 1858, William H. Seward uttered his memorable prediction about "the irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces."

Still more was Rochester distinguished as one of the principal stations of the "underground railroad," that mysterious route of travel from the bondage of the South to freedom beyond the border. For a great many years between one hundred and two hundred fugitives passed through here annually, and, while there were half a dozen houses, not many more, if any, ready to shelter them temporarily, they most frequently found their way to the residence of Mrs. Amy Post, on Sophia street, guided thither by the same recondite system of information that had directed them as far as this city. There they would lie hidden, sometimes one at a time, once as many as fifteen in

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the party, sometimes for a few hours, sometimes for several days, until the watchfulness of government spies was relaxed and a peculiarly dark night had fallen, when they would be driven in a closed vehicle down to the foot of Buell avenue, from which point the regular steamer, sailing under the British flag, would carry them across the lake to Canada. It is remarkable that although these facts of concealment were known to many people, black and white, there was never any betrayal of the secret, and the warrants, of which there were many in the pockets of the officers, were never served. Scarcely less remarkable is it that the only rendition that ever took place here was in 1823, long before there was any agitation on the subject or anything like a general migration had set in. A young woman who had escaped was living here in fancied security with her husband, but the human bloodhounds got after her, she was arrested, taken to Buffalo and put on a boat for Cleveland, whence she was to be carried to Wheeling, Virginia; knowing the fate that awaited her she gained her freedom at a stroke by cutting her throat. No other arrest was ever attempted in this city. The infamous fugitive slave law was passed in 1851, but that instead of helping the South only served to increase the ill feeling at the North, until before a decade had passed the great war broke out.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When Abraham Lincoln passed through here on the way to his first inauguration in 1861 the thousands who poured down to the old Central station in the gray dawn of the morning to catch a glimpse of him on the rear platform of his train were not actuated by mere curiosity, but felt that it was the prelude to a coming struggle, and when his proclamation was issued on the 15th of April, calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the southern rebellion, there was no surprise, but rather a feeling of relief that the great issue was to be decided at last. Rochester responded nobly; the common council immediately appropriated $10,000 to defray urgent expenses, a public meeting was held in the city hall to pledge support to the Union, and over $40,000 was raised by subscription for the support of the families of volunteers. Nearly a thousand men were enlisted within a week under the direction of Professor Isaac P. Quinby, of the university; early in May they left for Elmira, where, with the addition of one company from Livingston county, they were organized into what has always been here called affectionately the "Old Thirteenth," being our first regiment; on the 30th they were sent to the front under command of Colonel Quinby, being the first volunteer regiment (in conjunction with the Twelfth New York) to pass through Baltimore after the attack on the Massachusetts Sixth on the 19th of April. On Thanksgiving day of that year the Eighth cavalry, which had been recruited during the summer, marched away. They, with the Thirteenth, the One Hundred and Eighth and the One Hundred and Fortieth, were pre-eminently fighting regiments, the pride of Rochester, although no discrimination is thereby intended against the many others in which there were companies from this city and which distinguished themselves on many sanguinary fields.

The feverish enthusiasm of the first summer gave place to a grim determination in 1862, when another call for troops was made and Rochester settled down to the business. The plaza in front of the court-house was dotted with recruiting tents, while others were pegged down at the Four Corners and in other places, even in the outlying wards, the people bearing with equanimity the inconvenience that was caused to travel and to traffic and the runaway accidents that were occasioned by horses getting entangled in the tent-ropes. For the temporary quarters of the regiments that were being raised Camp Hillhouse was established on the east side of the river, in Brighton, and when that had to be abandoned Camp Fitzjohn Porter was installed on the west side, near the Rapids. In spite of all, the number of enlistments was not sufficient and in August, 1863, the dreaded conscription took place, when 1,096 names were drawn from the wheel by Robert H. Fenn, a respected citizen who was totally blind. It then seemed as though the limit had been reached, that nothing further could be borne, but another call for troops was made, for three hundred thousand at first, the number demanded being increased to half a million before that new army was raised. Efforts unparalleled before were put forth to avert the calamity of another conscription, and they were successful; to each recruit the county gave three hundred dollars, the city something addi-

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tional to that and each ward still another bonus, besides which many persons secured their exemption by paying large sums to substitutes. Prominent among the warlike episodes of this period were the frequent military funerals, of which the most impressive was that of Colonel Patrick H. O'Rorke, of the One Hundred and Fortieth, who fell at Gettysburg on the 2d of July, 1863, and was buried here on the 15th of that month. Some relief from these mournful spectacles, though with similar associations, was afforded by the grand bazaar for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, held at Corinthian hall during the third week in December of that year, which will never be forgotten by those who visited it and which raised for the cause more than $15,000. As the quotas for troops were apportioned among the different counties, not among the cities, that subject falls more properly under the former political division and will be treated in the next chapter.

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CHAPTER VII

THE COUNTY IN THE GREAT WAR.

The Call to Arms—Monroe's Response—Ten Thousand Men Enlisted—Our Regiments, Battalions and Companies of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Sharpshooters and Engineers—Engagements in which they Participated—Their Losses and Their Achievements—General Officers—Grand Army of the Republic.

Monroe county was one of the first in the state to respond to the call for troops in April, 1861. In some sections the militia were called at once into requisition and a whole regiment of the old citizen soldiery would be mustered into the service, with its organization intact, but, with few exceptions, such as that of the Seventh, of New York city, that policy did not work well and was speedily abandoned. In the first place, it led to confusion, as, for instance, in the case of the Thirteenth. A militia regiment of that number was sent into the field from the eastern part of the state, and at the same time the Thirteenth New York Volunteers was raised in this county and mustered in under that designation, the consequence being that when the Thirteenth New York was spoken of no one knew, except locally, which regiment was referred to. But a worse evil arose when the great majority of the members of some regiment with a local reputation that they wished to preserve by the retention of their title in which they took so much pride, desired to enlist in a body; that caused a strong moral pressure to be brought upon the other members, who if they stayed at home were subjected to much embarrassment and mortification, while if they went to the war it might be at a sacrifice known only to themselves and their families. So the method of individual enlistments was found to be the best way, both in the Civil war and in the Cuban war a few years ago.

How many soldiers did Monroe county send to the front? The question is not easy to answer with any exactitude. Some companies that were raised here were credited to regiments that were raised elsewhere, while, on the other hand, whole companies enlisted in other places were transferred to Monroe county regiments. When a certain quota had been apportioned to each county a deficiency in one county would be made up by the actual purchase of surplus enlistments in another, and sometimes the very county thus paying for outside recruits would find that it had an unnecessary number and would dispose of them as best it could. Many actual residents of Monroe county enlisted elsewhere, while many joined the army here whose homes were in other places. This latter was true on a large scale in 1864, when the immense bounties were offered that have been alluded to in the previous chapter, which were so powerful an inducement that many foreigners temporarily resident here joined the ranks and great numbers came over from Canada for that express purpose. The entire absence of patriotism rendered these mercenary warriors of no great account in the field, to say nothing of the frequent desertions that occurred before they got there. The nearest approach, then, that can be made to arriving at any estimate is to say that in all about ten thousand enlisted in the county, which, as the

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number of inhabitants was then in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand, was one for every ten, or about half of the entire voting population. The following may be considered as a roster of our troops, together with a statement of the principal engagements in which they served:*

Thirteenth Infantry.—The nucleus of this was the old Rochester Light Guard, from among which Captain Robert F. Taylor raised a large part of Company A on the very day after President Lincoln's proclamation reached this city. Other companies were soon enlisted in the county, under Captains Lebbeus Brown, Adolph Nolte (a company wholly German), Francis A. Schœffel and Henry B. Williams. These five companies were mustered into the state service on the 25th of April, and a few days later five more were raised, under Captains Hiram Smith, George W. Lewis, William F. Tulley, Horace J. Thomas (a company raised wholly in Brockport) and Carl Stephan (recruited in Livingston county, mainly in Dansville). These ten companies were tranported to Elmira on the 4th of May and there organized as a regiment, which on the 14th of May was mustered into the United States service for three months—though it actually served two years—with 780 officers and men, the regimental officers being Isaac F. Quinby, of the faculty of the university and a graduate of West Point, colonel; Carl Stephan, lieutenant-colonel; Oliver L. Terry, major; Charles J. Powers, adjutant; Montgomery Rochester, quartermaster; David Little, surgeon; George W. Avery, assistant surgeon; J. D. Barnes of Binghamton, chaplain. On the 29th of May the regiment went through Baltimore, the company in advance marching in full company front, the width of the roadway, to guard against attack by the mob. The Thirteenth's first battle was that of Bull Run, where it lost sixty-five men in all. In August Colonel Quinby resigned and was succeeded by John Pickell, an old regular army officer, who left the service in the following spring when Elisha G. Marshall, also of the regulars, took the command. It participated in all the "seven days' battles" near Richmond, in one of which, that of Gaines Mills, where its strength was only 400, it lost 101 in killed, wounded and missing. Having been engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg, it came home in May, 1863, with a loss in all its fights of 465 men. Its officers on the return were E. G. Marshall, colonel; F. A. Schœffel, lieutenant-colonel; George Hyland, jr., major; Job C. Hedges, adjutant; Samuel S. Partridge, quartermaster; David Little, surgeon; Charles E. Hill and Isaac V. Mullen, assistant surgeons; E. M. Cooley, Mark J. Bunnell, Jerry A. Sullivan, John Weed, Charles C. Brown, A. Galley Cooper and Henry Lomb, captains; James Hutchinson, E. P. Becker, Homer Foote, J. Elliot Williams, J. M. Richardson, J. H. Wilson, John Marks, Edward Martin, W. R. McKinnon, first lieutenants; James Stevenson, James D. Bailey, Thomas Jordan, John Cawthra, Gustav Spoor, W. J. Hines, E. F. Hamilton, D. S. Barber and E. C. Austin, second lieutenants.

Twenty-Fifth Infantry.—This regiment, although it had no enlisted men from Monroe county, was largely officered from the Thirteenth, after the former had become demoralized and its colonel, James E. Kerrigan, a New York city politician, had been dismissed from the service. The officers thus transferred were Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Gilbert, Major Sheppard Gleason, Captains Benjamin F. Harris, Thomas E. Bishop, James S. Graham, W. W. Connor and Albert W. Preston; first lieutenants Thomas Coglan and W. W. Bates. It was brigaded with the Thirteenth and passed through the same battles after that.

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

Twenty-Seventh Infantry.—This was mainly a a Syracuse regiment with Henry W. Slocum as colonel, but one company was raised in Rochester, that of Captain George C. Wanzer, with Charles S. Baker and E. P. Gould as lieutenants. Henry L. Achilles, jr., who lived in this city after the war, was in command of Company K, which was raised in Albion, Orleans county. The regiment suffered severely at Bull Run and was in the Seven days' battles, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg.

*The present writer had occasion, some twelve years ago, to prepare an account of Monroe county's war record. The information desired was obtained, with a good deal of research, almost entirely from official sources, and, as it is unquestionably accurate, it is thought best to transfer it, with practically no alteration, from the pages of the book in which it first appeared, the "Landmarks of Monroe County."

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

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

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

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

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—This was the second regiment raised in the state under the call for 300,000 troops in 1862. Having been recruited in less than a month, it left Rochester on August 19th, under the folowing named officers: Colonel, Oliver H. Palmer; lieutenant-colonel, Charles J. Powers; major, George B. Force; adjutant, John T. Chumasero; quartermaster, Joseph S. Harris; surgeon, John F. Whitbeck; assistant surgeon, William S. Ely; chaplain, James Nichols; captains, H. B. Williams, H. S. Hogoboom, William H. Andrews, J. G. Cramer, A. K. Cutler, F. E. Pierce, T. B. Yale, E. P. Fuller, William Graebe, Joseph Deverell. Receiving an ovation in New York city as it passed through, the regiment was, a month later, in its first battle at Antietam, where it lost nearly 200 men, among the killed being Major Force and Lieutenants Tarbox and Holmes. The hardest fighting of the regiment was, perhaps, at Fredericksburg, where, after crossing the Rappahannock, it charged again and again, at the point of the bayonet, the line of the enemy ensconced behind a stone wall, but the constant fire of artillery and infantry that swept its ranks at last compelled it to retire and recross the river, where it remained in camp through the winter. In March, 1863, Charles J. Powers was made a colonel in place of Palmer, resigned, F. E. Pierce became lieutenant-colonel and Captain Hogoboom major. After distinguishing itself again by its firm stand at Chancellorsville, the regiment two months later made a forced march of thirty-eight miles to get to Gettysburg in time for the second day's fight there, in which it served the guns of a battery previously captured from the Confederates, of which the Federal artillerymen working it on that field had been swept away, just before the arrival of the One Hundred and Eighth. At Morton's Ford Colonel Pierce lost an eye, and at the first day's battle of the Wilderness Colonel Powers was shot through the lungs, though he eventually recovered. The regiment was badly cut up at Spottsylvania and again at Cold Harbor, so that when it was serving in the front line before Petersburg it had shrunk to less than a hundred men fit for duty. On the 1st of June, 1865, it reached home, with 169 men all told, the following named officers being mustered out with the regiment: C. J. Powers, colonel; F. E. Pierce, lieutenant-colonel; F. B. Hutchinson, quartermaster; Reuben H. Halstead, adjutant; F. M. Wafer, surgeon; Robert Stevenson, assistant surgeon; John B. Kennedy, W. H. Andrews, Samuel Porter, J. G. Cramer, S. P. Howard, A. J. Locke, A. J. Boyd, captains; W. H. Raymond, J. W. Smith, John O. Jewell, Chris. Traugott, James Westcott, Alfred Elwood, H. F. Richardson, Solomon Fatzer, first lieutenants; Alfred B. Hadley, John Galvin, second lieutenants.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—Even before its predecessor had left, recruiting began for this regiment, and it followed the other in just a month, with these officers: Lieutenant-colonel, Louis Ernst; major, Isaiah F. Force; adjutant, Ira C. Clark; quartermaster, William H. Crennell; surgeon, Theodore F. Hall; assistant

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surgeons, William C. Slayton and O. Sprague Paine; chaplain, Charles Machin; captains, Milo L. Starks, Christian Spies, W. J. Clark, Elwell S. Otis, Monroe M. Hollister, Benjamin F. Harmon, Perry B. Sibley, W. S. Grantsynn, William F. Campbell, Patrick J. Dowling; first lieutenants, Joseph M. Leeper, August Meyer, Bartholomew Crowley, Henry B. Hoyt, Patrick A. McMullen, James H. Knox, Henry E. Richmond, Joseph H. Suggett, Addison N. Whiting, Patrick H. Sullivan; second lieutenants, J. D. Decker, Charles P. Klein, John Buckley, Alex H. McLeod, Benjamin Ridley, Isaac Simmons, Porter Farley, Charles H. Burtis, Lewis Hamilton, Hugh McGraw. Within a year the ranks were reinforced by seventy-six men, under Captain Willard Abbott, who had belonged to the Old Thirteenth. On the 8th of October the regiment received its first colonel, Patrick O'Rorke, formerly a Rochester boy, a West Point graduate and an officer of brilliant promise, which he well fulfilled during his short life. Although present at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the first battle in which it suffered any severe loss was that of Gettysburg, where it assisted in the retention of Little Round Top against all the assaults of the enemy, and where, in repelling a furious charge, Colonel O'Rorke was shot in the neck and fell dead without a word, the most illustrious sacrifice that this community had to make during the war; in the same action Captains Starks, Spies and Sibley were seriously wounded, Lieutenants Klein and McGraw fatally. Lieutenant-Colonel Ernst and Major Force were then successively in command during the next month, until George Ryan, a captain in the Seventh regular infantry, was appointed colonel; he was a strict disciplinarian and at the same time very careful of his men, so the regiment was soon raised to the highest degree of efficiency. In the battle of the Wilderness it was almost cut to pieces, losing eleven officers and 257 enlisted men within the space of half an hour, and three days later, at Spottsylvania, where Colonel Ryan and Major Starks were killed, it lost five more officers and 60 men, so in three days after starting out on this campaign, 600 strong, it was depleted by 333, more than half its number. It was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis being then in command, and it reached home on the 6th of June, 1865, with 290 men. The following named were mustered out with the regiment: William S. Grantsynn, lieutenant-colonel; William J. Clark, major; Robert J. Lester, adjutant; Eugene H. Shedd, quartermaster; Henry C. Dean, surgeon; Matthias L. Lord and George L. Menzie, assistant surgeons. The names of the line officers cannot be given, as the muster-out rolls are not accessible.

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

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

Third Cavalry.—During the summer of 1861 this regiment was recruited. One company was from Rochester, that of Captain Charles Fitzsimmons, which, with a company raised in Syracuse, was the first volunteer cavalry mustered into the United States service. Four other companies, under Captains Alonzo Stearns, Judson Downs, John M. Wilson and Nathan P. Pond, were raised in the county, mainly outside of the city, and another company was added just before the regiment started, that of George W. Lewis, who had been transferred from the Thirteenth. The officers were: Colonel, James H. Van Allen; lieutenant-colonel, Simon H. Mix (appointed colonel on the resignation of Van Allen in 1863); major, John Mix (lieutenant-colonel in 1863); adjutant, Samuel C. Pierce (subsequently also lieutenant-colonel); surgeon, William H. Palmer; assistant surgeon, Frederick Douglas. Captain Lewis became ranking major; the junior majors were Charles Fitzsimmons, Jephthah Garrard and George W.

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Cole; Alonzo Stearns and Israel Henry Putnam afterward became majors; Captain Pond became lieutenant-colonel of the First United States colored cavalry, and among others who gained promotion were: Major Maurice Leyden, Adjutants George D. Williams and William L. Ogden; Captains Walter S. Joy and James R. Chamberlin; Lieutenants Milton H. Smith, Sherman Greig and John Gregory. The regiment was with Burnside in North Carolina and after that it performed good service in the army of the James.

Eighth Cavalry.—This was recruited in the autumn of 1861, very largely from the towns of Monroe, though some enlistments were made in other counties. Its original enlistment was for one year, but at the end of that time the whole regiment was mustered in again and served during the war. Its first officers were Samuel J. Crooks, colonel (who resigned the next February); Charles R. Babbitt, lieutenant-colonel; William L. Markell and W. H. Benjamin, majors; James Chapman, surgeon; Rev. Dr. John A. Van Ingen, chaplain. In 1862 Captain Benjamin F. Davis, of the regular army, became its colonel, but he was shot dead at Beverly Ford by an ambushed Confederate who, in turn, was instantly killed by Adjutant E. Bloss Parsons. Colonel Davis was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Markel, he by Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin, and he by Edward M. Pope as full colonel. Participating in nearly forty battles, the Eighth won its greatest distinction in charging General Early's entrenchments at Waynesboro, where, under command of Major Hartwell B. Compton, it captured ten battle-flags, six guns and 1,300 prisoners. It returned home under command of Colonel Pope and Lieutenant-Colonel James Bliss.

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

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

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

The Reynolds Battery.—By this name the company of artillerymen raised here in September, 1861, was always known, at least locally, though its real name was Battery L, First New York artillery, as it was incorporated with that regiment after leaving Rochester. It served with great credit during the whole war after its enlistment, its principal engagements being at Front Royal, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg (where it lost one gun, which at a later period of the war was recaptured and restored to the battery), Spottsylvania, the North Anna and Petersburg. Its first officers were Captain John A. Reynolds (who left the battery in May, 1863, having been promoted major and rising afterward to be chief of artillery, first of the twelfth corps, then of Hooker's command at Lookout Mountain, then of the army of Georgia during Sherman's march to the sea) and Lieutenants Edwin A. Loder and Gilbert H. Reynolds, the last-named becoming the captain after the promotion of his brother, as Loder had become incapacitated by a wound before that. The battery came home with the following named officers: George Breck, captain (brevet major); William H. Sheldon, D. M. Perrine and E. O. Kinne, lieutenants.

Mack's Battery.—This was always the home name of an organization recruited in the summer of 1862 and mustered in on the 13th of September. It was not attached to any regiment, and its official title was the Eighteenth Independent battery, New York light artillery. Its first officers were Albert G. Mack, captain; George H. Mumford and George S. Curtis, first lieutenants;

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George P. Davis, second lieutenant; subsequently Franklin Van Dake became first lieutenant, Statham L. Williams, A. B. McConnell and D. W. McConnell second lieutenants.

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

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

Fourteenth Artillery.—The hideous draft riots broke out in New York in July, 1863, and before the enlistment of this regiment was half completed a portion of it, 200 strong, were ordered off, on a moment's notice, to protect that city against the mob. On August 15th they returned and the regiment was mustered in by companies during the latter part of the year. Its first officers were Elisha G. Marshall, colonel; Clarence A. Corning, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Reynolds, major; Job C. Hedges, adjutant. The familiarity of two of those names will show that it consisted largely of veterans, many of the men recruited in Monroe county having been members of the Old Thirteenth. Having served during its first winter as heavy artillery in the forts of New York harbor, it went into the field as infantry in April, 1864. Its first engagement was at Spottsylvania and its most brilliant achievement was at Petersburg, where it stormed the breastworks and captured 300 prisoners, but during the fight Colonel Marshall was wounded and Major Hedges was killed, being succeeded by Joseph P. Cleary. Captain Eugene T. Curtis, afterward on General Carr's staff, and perhaps other Rochester men also were in the Sixteenth artillery.

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

In addition to the regiments named above there were many residents of the county, both officers and enlisted men, who entered other organizations, but it would be practically impossible to trace them all. Throughout the long conflict the honor of Monroe was well sustained by those of its sons who laid down their lives to preserve the nation and by those who survived to enjoy the blessings of a more perfect Union. Though none of our citizens rose to an independent command during the war, twelve of them acquired the rank of general officers—John H. Martindale, brigadier and brevetted major-general; Isaac F. Quinby, brigadier; Elisha G. Marshall and Charles J. Powers, both brevetted major-generals for desperate bravery, and the following brevetted brigadier-generals: Harrison S. Fairchild, Charles Fitzsimmons, W. H. Benjamin, John McMahon, Francis E. Pierce, Edmund M. Pope, Oliver H. Palmer and Elwell S. Otis. Of all these the only one known to be living is the last named, who after the civil war had closed accepted an appointment as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, in which he rose to the highest attainable grade; having acquired distinction by his long service in Indian campaigns in the far West, he became major-general and for some time occupied the position of military governor of the Philippine islands; on reaching the age limit a few years ago his active connection with the army came to an end and since then he has been living in well-earned retirement on his farm in the town of Gates.

THE GRAND ARMY.

There are a number of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Monroe county, those in the city being as follows, with their respective commanders in 1906: O'Rorke post, number 1, Robert Morgan; George H. Thomas post, John A. Reynolds; Peissner post, John Roppelt; Charles J. Powers post, Josias W. Jones; E. G. Marshall post, James S. Graham; I. F. Quinby post, L. H. Curtis; F. E. Pierce post, I. H. Chatfield; Myron Adams post, Henry S. Redman. Those outside of

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the city are the Lewis Gates post, in Honeoye Falls, Hinman Smith; the Cady post, in Brockport, P. Miller; the E. J. Tyler post, in Pittsford, John B. Bacon; the John H. Martindale post, in Spencerport, Oreb T. Hubbell; the Thomas Farr post, in Webster, Richard Morley, and the E. A. Slocum post, in Fairport, J. J. Fassett. Besides these the Old Thirteenth, the One Hundred and Fortieth and the Reynolds battery have preserved their independent organizations and are, as well as the W. T. Sherman command of the Union Veterans Union, considered as posts of the Grand Army. Then there are the L. Bordman Smith camp of Spanish War Veterans, J. W. Cook commander; four camps of Sons of Veterans, six organizations of Women's Relief Corps and a number of other bodies more or less directly connected with it.

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THE FLOOD OF 1865. MAIN STREET BRIDGE.

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CHAPTER VIII

ROCHESTER AFTER THE WAR.

The Great Flood of 1865—Three Illustrious Citizens—Morgan, Green and Douglass—The Water Works—Boards of Administration—Loan Associations—The Telephone and Other Strikes—Civil Service Reform—The Park System—The Semi-Centennial—The Grip and Other Diseases—Individual Communion Cups—The Soldiers' Monument—Miscellaneous Items.

The great war was over, but one reminder of it was yet to come, when the news flashed over the wires on the night of April 14th, 1865, that President Lincoln had been murdered that evening, shot by the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, while he was attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theater in Washington. Before the next day had closed our city was draped in mourning; on the 19th, the day of the ceremony at the capital, there was a mock funeral here, in which, after services had been held in all the churches, a procession of greater length than that of any known in Rochester up to that time followed a car bearing a cenotaph through the streets to the court-house square, where an oration was delivered by Roswell Hart; there was an informal turnout of large numbers when at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th the train passed through here, carrying the remains to Springfield, Ill.

THE FLOOD OF 1865.

The year of 1865 has always been known here since then as the "year of the flood." There had been very cold weather with a heavy fall of snow in the early part of March, when a thaw came on quite suddenly, causing a freshet up the valley. Such things had occurred here before, so no great alarm was felt until Friday, the 17th, when the bed of the Genesee Valley canal was filled up and the water overflowed its banks, soon after which the Erie canal became unable to contain what was poured into it from the feeder, and the river rose to a height above the tops of the aqueduct arches, so that it spread itself over Exchange street. Through that thoroughfare and State street the water rushed with the greatest violence, submerging all the lower floors in the central part of the city and inundating the gas works, so that the whole town was plunged in total obscurity just as the darkness fell and artificial light was most needed. During all of that night and through Saturday morning the water kept rising in the streets, where boats were used where the current was not too rapid to permit of it, to rescue people from apparent danger and to supply the hungry with necessary food; late in the day the flood began to abate, but it was not till Sunday afternoon that the streets were entirely clear, not clean, for the alluvial deposit of mud was ankle deep. Light was not restored for several days, as many of the gas mains had been broken; all railroad communication was suspended for two days, as the eastward track was torn up by freshets between here and Syracuse and no trains could get into the old station on the west side, while it was long after that before through travel was resumed, as both the New York Central bridge and the Erie railroad had been swept away at the early stage of the performance; the direct loss to property was

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over a million dollars, but that was offset by the feeling of satisfaction in the minds of all but the immediate sufferers that amid all the confusion not a single life had been lost.

The trouble being over, Daniel Marsh, the engineer, was employed by the city to examine into the causes of the disaster; he reported that it was due entirely to the encroachments upon the bed of the river between the upper falls and the aqueduct, making the channel too narrow in that space to drain a territory of twelve hundred square miles. To go deeper into the matter and to ascertain the means for preventing a repetition of the catastrophe the legislature appointed a commission of three citizens, with Levi A. Ward as chairman. General I. F. Quinby, the engineer of this commission, having examined the river quite thoroughly between the city and Geneseo, found that the openings in the Erie railroad embankment over the flats near Avon were inadequate to carry off the great volume of water that came down, so that a temporary lake had been formed, extending from the embankment as far south as Geneseo; that the water rose high enough to sweep away twelve hundred feet of that obstruction and so the vast reservoir, having broken loose, was suddenly precipitated upon the city. After that the openings in the embankment were greatly enlarged, thereby lessening the peril but not eliminating it, by any means. Indeed, it seemed on the point of recurrence only two years later, when the ice became gorged at the piers of the Erie railway bridge, throwing the water into the Genesee Valley canal, which overflowed into some of the streets in the third and eighth wards and filled the cellars and basements of the factories on Brown's race. Since then there have been frequent alarms from the rising water in the spring and the danger of another deluge will never be removed until some radical measures are taken to prevent it.

LEWIS H. MORGAN.

Three distinguished men lived in Rochester during this period, whose fame extended far beyond the confines of this locality, so that in foreign lands the name of the city became known by reason of what they had accomplished. Lewis H. Morgan was born at Aurora, Cayuga county, November 21st, 1818. Having graduated at Union college in 1840, he came to Rochester and settled down to the practice of the law, in which he soon acquired an enviable position, but he gradually withdrew from that to devote himself to the ethnological studies in which he took a constantly growing interest. Even in early life he had been attracted to the Indian race, associating much with them and becoming intimately acquainted with their habits, their customs and their language. This knowledge took shape in papers that he read before learned societies and these essays were finally given to the world in book form, in 1851, under the title "The League of the Iroquois," to which reference has been made in an earlier chapter. In that he described minutely the constitution by which that remarkable confederacy was held together and more particularly the peculiar relationship by which persons who had never seen or heard of each other were supposed to be descended from a common animal ancestor and therefore, being in that sense brothers and sisters, precluded from marrying or mating with each other. This discovery, which was absolutely original with him, only stirred him to further investigation in the same line, and the inquiries that he made in all parts of the world among the most primitive races that could be found, through the medium of missionaries, consular agents and travelers, tended to show that a similar system had entered into the life of all peoples as the earliest stage in sociological development. From this he formed the opinion that the original unit of society was not the family, as had been previously held by all writers on sociology, but the clan, or the *gens,* as he called it. This idea he elaborated more fully in his "Ancient Society," which is by far the greatest of all his works and which, while it did not possess the novelty of his first book, aroused in Europe a much greater degreee of comment, which was diverse in its character, for, while the Germans generally were disposed to accept his conclusions, the English writers mainly refused to do so and in some instances combated his views with the greatest violence. At the request of the Smithsonian institution he prepared for publication by that body his "Systems of Consanguinity of the Human Family," an immense quarto of many hundred pages, in which he traced out minutely the systems of kinship of more than

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THE FLOOD OF 1865. LOOKING UP STATE STREET.

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four-fifths of the world, a work of great research and of much value for reference, though not adapted to general reading. In the midst of these labors he found time to write a book on the American beaver, which was translated into various languages, gaining for him the warmest recognition by Darwin and the honorary membership of several foreign scientific societies. But he soon returned to his first love, and his last volume was on the "Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines," the result of his latest inquiries into the habits of the western Indians and the Aztecs. Having no fondness for political life, it was rather against his will that he was elected a member of the Assembly in 1861 and of the state Senate in 1875, honors which he prized far less than that of the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which he received in 1879. He was the most distinguished writer on anthropology and ethnology that this country ever produced and the foremost in the world at the time of his death, which occurred on the 18th of December, 1881.

SETH GREEN.

It is always pleasant to the residents of any city to remember that it was the birthplace of some beneficent agency. Seth Green, who was born March 17th, 1817, lived here from an early age till the time of his death on the 20th of August, 1888. He was not a scholar, like the one we have just been remembering, but he found his "books in the running brooks," and old Izaak Walton would have hailed him as a pupil who had improved upon his master in his skill with the rod and his knowledge of the finny tribe. While conducting a fish market on Front street he conceived the idea of an artificial propagation and devoted his attention to the means of protecting the spawn of salmon from the males, who ate it as soon as it was cast. That led him to the discovery in 1864 of artificially impregnating dry spawn and he began the propagation of fish as a business in his trout ponds at Caledonia. In 1867, on the invitation of the fish commissioners of four of the New England states, he went to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and although he was viciously opposed by the professional anglers, who, foreseeing that he might diminish their profits, repeatedly broke his nets and threw other obstacles in his way, he succeeded by his improvements in hatching fifteen million shad in a fortnight, thereby quadrupling the natural product of the Connecticut river. His work was shortly afterward extended to other important streams, such as the Hudson, the Potomac and the Susquehanna, where he propagated fifteen of the more common species with vastly increased production. In 1868 he was appointed, with ex-Governor Seymour and Robert B. Roosevelt, one of the fish commissioners of New York and superintendent of fisheries of the state, which purchased his hatchery at Caledonia for the purpose of facilitating his labors. In 1871 he transported by mechanical contrivances perfected by himself and his brother, the late Monroe Green, the first shad ever taken to California, a feat remarkable in itself but mainly noteworthy from the fact that within a few years afterward millions of that fish were sold on the Pacific coast, where the commodity had been unknown before. He suceeded by repeated experiments in hatching the spawn of about twenty kinds of fish and also in hybridizing several different varieties that had little resemblance with each other. His achievements were recognized in other countries as of the highest utility and he received several gold and silver medals from societies in Paris and Berlin, but these he valued far less than the consciousness, in which he often expressed the keenest satisfaction, of having cheapened a necessary article of consumption for millions of his fellow men.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The third illustrious citizen was of another race, another color. Frederick Douglass, born a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland in February, 1815, escaped from bondage when twenty-one years old. Finding his way up to New Bedford, Massachusetts, he lived there for several years and came to Rochester in 1847, establishing here a weekly journal, which he called at first the *North Star*, but afterward *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, of which he was always the editor and the principal owner. The common prejudice against anything like social intimacy with the negro gave way in his case before the uniform urbanity of his deportment and the dignity of his manner, while the mental ability

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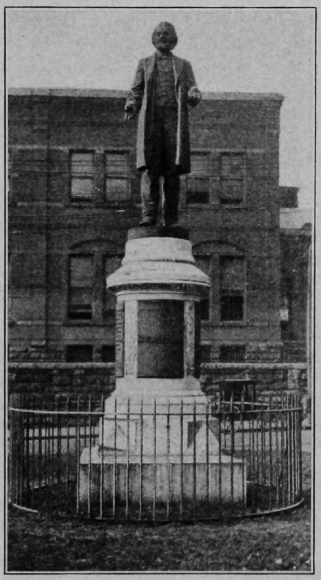
that he possessed caused him to be treated with unvarying respect and he never experienced here the animosity that sometimes assailed him in other places. In addition to his editorial labors he was frequently called away not only to attend anti-slavery conventions, where he was always a prominent figure, but to deliver lectures on various subjects usually connected more or less directly with the wrongs of his race. In this he was at his best, and he never failed to receive, at least in Rochester, the fullest admiration of attentive audi-



THE DOUGLASS MONUMENT.

ences, even where many of his hearers failed to agree with him, for he was an orator of the highest grade, excelled, perhaps, by no American of his time except Henry Ward Beecher in the persuasive force of his delivery. In 1859 a requisition from Governor Wise of Virginia was sent to Albany demanding the surrender of Douglass on the charge of complicity in the raid of John Brown, of which he was undoubtedly innocent and which was probably made the excuse for obtaining possession of him quietly and then holding him as a runaway slave. He was strongly inclined to remain, resist arrest and make a fight for his permanent liberty, which would undoubtedly have brought on a bloody riot, but he yielded to the advice of friends who urged that he owed too much to the hospitality of the city to bring it into trouble and disrepute, so he got across the Canadian border at night and went to England, where he stayed for months; while there his freedom was purchased by the duchess of Sutherland and other women, to which he consented with great reluctance, unwilling to acknowledge that he or anyone else could be the property of another man. In the early part of the Civil war, while a strong friend of the Union, he took no active part in the matter, but after the emancipation proclamation came out he threw himself into the cause and promoted enlistment by his appeals of passionate eloquence. In 1870 he removed to Washington and became the editor of the *New National Era;* in 1872 he was chosen presidential elector at large for the state of New York; in 1876 President Hayes appointed him United States marshal for the district of Columbia, which office he held till President Garfield five years later made him recorder of deeds in the district; in 1889 President Harrison appointed him minister to Hayti and after he had resigned that position the black republic named him as one of its commissioners to the Columbian exposition at Chicago. He died at Washington on the 20th of February, 1895; the remains were brought back here for interment and after the body had lain in state in the city hall the funeral was held in the Central church, which was crowded long before the services began; Rev. Dr. Taylor made the prayer, Rev. William C. Gannett delivered the address over the casket, Miss Susan B. Anthony pronounced a eulogy, and the benediction was spoken by Rev. Dr. Stebbins. His life-size figure, molded in bronze, stands in the open triangle in front of the New York Central station, recalling to those who knew him his admirable characteristics and furnishing to the down trodden an incentive to rise to independent manhood.

THE WATER WORKS.

Early in the life of the city the need of some regular water supply for the extinguishment of fires was appreciated, and as far back as 1835 the

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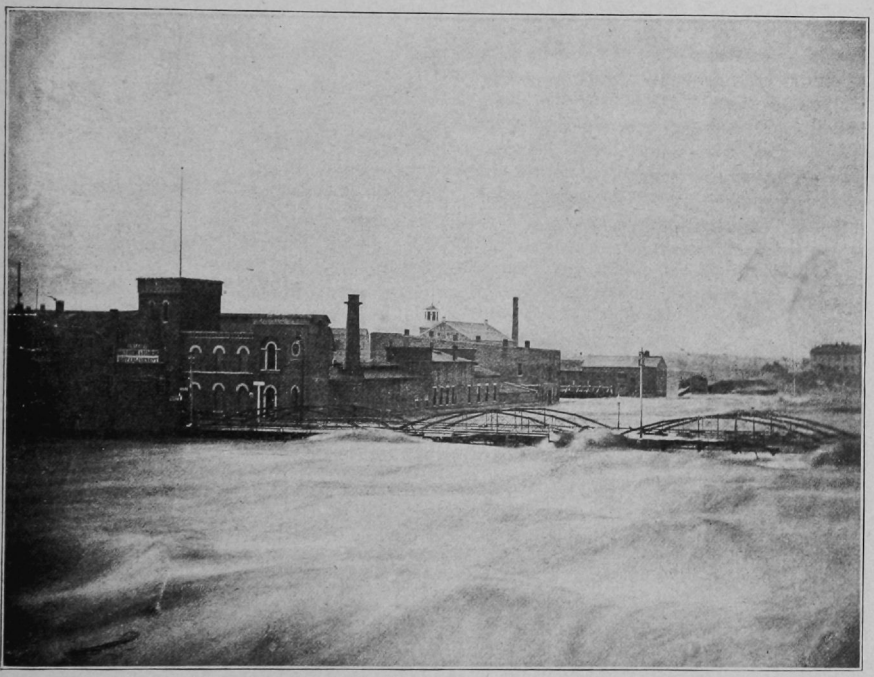

THE FLOOD OF 1865. ANDREWS STREET BRIDGE.

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legislature incorporated the Rochester Water Works company, with a capital of $10,000, James Seymour, Isaac Hills, Isaac R. Elwood, George W. Pratt and Charles J. Hill being designated to receive subscriptions. But nothing came of this and for nearly forty years the city and the insurance companies had to take their chances, relieved only by the free use of the Erie canal during the season of navigation, at the close of which some of the water would be retained during the winter by the construction of dams across the channel. A little later the river was drawn upon at intervals, its contents being distributed in iron pipes to reservoirs in different parts of the city, the principal one of which, as our older readers will remember, was sunk under the pavement in front of the court-house, where the present building now stands.

As the community increased in size it became evident that an unfailing supply of water must be obtained in some way, not merely for purposes of protection but almost equally necessary for domestic use, as the wells of private residences were becoming more contaminated every year by the increasing pollution of the soil, and the cisterns which supplanted them gave us only the products of the sky, good enough for washing but not sanitary as a potation. The result of this was that in 1852 another company was chartered with authority to expend the avails of $800,000 in bonds and the same amount of stock. This corporation performed a good deal of labor during the next twenty years, laying several miles of pipes to connect Rochester with three small lakes in Livingston county, but the work was badly done, the materials used were of poor construction, repeated contracts with the city were violated with impunity and when the money had all been spent an expert engineer was called in, who, after a careful estimate, reported that the total value of the assets was $222,738, and that it would require $410,067 to complete the undertaking. The bondholders, feeling that they had been swindled, began proceedings to foreclose the mortgage by which the bonds were secured, but that only led to the formation of other companies, nominally, with different schemes, which need not be described, to defraud the city and delude the public. The people became disgusted, all hope was abandoned of the work being done by a private company, and so, with general approval, the legislature in 1872 passed an act authorizing the appointment of five commissioners who should do the construction at the expense of the city.

The mayor appointed Roswell Hart, Edward M. Smith, William H. Bowman, Charles C. Morse and Gilman H. Perkins as commissioners; John Williams, the city treasurer, became the treasurer of the commission, Christopher T. Amsden the secretary and J. Nelson Tubbs the chief engineer, with Emil Kuichling as principal assistant and Isaac F. Quinby as consulting engineer. All kinds of obstacles in the shape of litigation were thrown in the way of the commissioners, but they kept on, formulated a plan at once exhaustive and comprehensive for supplying the city with pure water by the gravity system from Hemlock lake, twenty-eight miles to the south, and also to furnish water from the Genesee river by direct pressure, or what is called the Holly system, pumping it up into a power house, from whence it should by powerful engines be sent through the pipes with a force sufficient for the extinguishment of ordinary fires. The plan was accepted by the mayor and work was begun at once, the pipes for both systems being laid in the same trench where they were to go through the same streets, the Hemlock mains being placed on a shelf or bench above the Holly to allow the branches from either to pass over or under those of the other. Beginning the work in the early summer of 1873, it was pushed so rapidly that on the 18th of February, 1874, an official test was made of the Holly system, with surprisingly satisfactory results. From the hydrants on Main street, between the Erie canal and North avenue, fourteen fire streams were sent up at once by the machinery at the power house to a height of about a hundred and fifty feet, afterward a vertical four-inch jet was made to reach an elevation of very nearly three hundred feet, and a horizontal stream from the same hose was thrown almost five hundred feet.

The fire water having been thus well provided for, the labor on the Hemlock system proceeded, larger mains being used than were at first contemplated and two reservoirs being built, one in the town of Rush, a few miles from the lake, and one near Highland park, just outside the city limits; in the center of the latter a fountain was constructed in the shape of the frustum of a cone,

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the purpose being to provide thus for the constant aeration of the water, the twenty-one jets sometimes rising together to a height of fifty feet; at other times only one stream shoots up, reaching an elevation of more than a hundred feet, thus presenting throughout the summer months a most beautiful spectacle visible for fifteen miles. The work was completed in January, 1876, on the 23d of which month the water was flowing through twenty-eight and a half miles of conduit and fifty-eight miles of distribution pipes in the streets, into the houses of the citizens; when the life of the commission ceased on the 1st of October of that year the total cost had been a little less than three million dollars, which naturally has been much increased since then by reason of additions and improvements. No better drinking fluid than the Hemlock can be found in the world; the lake is guarded against pollution by the strictest provisions, and although in the spring time a light scum sometimes appears upon the surface of the water as it is drawn through the taps, that has been found to be due to vegetable growth and is not at all deleterious. The water thus distributed now amounts to more than twenty million gallons daily; with an increasing demand the supply may become exhausted, to guard against which catastrophe a company has been formed to pump water into the city from the inexhaustible reservoir of Lake Ontario.

DIFFERENT BOARDS.

At the same time with the formation of the board of water works commissioners in 1872 the legislature passed an act creating the board of commissioners of public works, with power of supervision over all the streets, lanes and parks of the city and with authority to pass ordinances for public improvements, to let contracts for such improvements, to supervise their construction and to confirm the assessment rolls therefor. Martin Briggs, William Purcell, George H. Thompson, Herman Mutschler and Daniel Warner were appointed commissioners. The common council resented the deprivation of the greater part of its authority, and in 1876 an act was passed creating the executive board, which superseded the board of commissioners of public works, but without the authority to pass ordinances and confirm assessment rolls. As the board of water commissioners ceased to exist in October of that year the entire management of the water works department was conferred upon this new board, as well as the control of the fire department. Thomas J. Neville, Philip J. Meyer and Valentine Fleckenstein were elected, and Henry L. Fish, Ambrose Cram and C. C. Woodworth were appointed by the mayor as members of this board. In 1879 the board was divided, one section taking charge of the street department and the other section being known as the "water works and fire board." This plan did not work very well, and so the next year all of these functions were lodged in the hands of an executive board of three members, which ran that part of the city government until the White charter went into effect in 1900.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Next to Philadelphia, where there were at one time more than a hundred thousand houses that had been built with money borrowed from loan associations, Rochester was for a long period emphatically the home of those beneficent institutions. The forerunner was the Monroe Building and Mutual Loan association, in 1852, and after that had failed because the time was not ripe for it, the Concordia Saving Aid and Loan association came into being in 1871 and that was speedily followed by many similar concerns, some of which lingered along for a while, but they were not prosperous, being founded upon wrong principles. In the first place they were formed upon the "terminating" plan, with the idea that they would accumulate enough in about six years to pay off all their stock and go out of business. Many of them also were building lot associations, in which the corporation would build a number of houses on a large tract of land which it bought and for which it had given a blanket mortgage, trusting that it could sell the houses, always on the installment plan, at a sufficient advance above their cost to be profitable to all parties, but the sales would be slow, the mortgage would come due and be foreclosed, ending in the collapse of the whole affair. It finally became evident to all discerning persons that a loan association ought not to be a building association, that it had no right to go into the real estate business and that a union of the two vocations would generally be disastrous.

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Profiting by these experiments and these failures, the Homestead Loan association, in 1882, settled down upon the right basis, by which the money received for stock was sold to the highest bidder, whereupon the purchaser of the money would give a mortgage on the lot that he owned and the house that he intended to build for the amount of his purchase less the premium that he had bid, and would thereafter make a stated weekly payment, of which one-half should go for interest, the other half going for stock, so that it would in its turn be sold, and when it had with its accumulated earnings amounted to as much as the mortgage that document would be canceled, thereby taking up the stock. The plan was soon found to be profitable, not only to the investor who was simply a stockholder or depositor, but to the borrower as well, unless he had paid a higher premium than anyone who came after him, for his money would be making as much as the same amount of any other person. The result was that these associations increased in number with great rapidity, and at the time of their greatest popularity, when there were nearly one hundred of them, about one-fifth of the whole population had invested in them. Their loans (or "sales," as they were technically called) rose steadily in amount, soon surpassing those of the four savings banks of the city, so that during the four years just previous to 1890 the banks loaned $5,291,293.67, while the associations sold in the same time $6,989,834.50, an excess in favor of the latter of $1,698,540.83. All of that money was used for the erection of small and comfortable homes, the borrower being generally the occupant, thus going far toward making Rochester a city of householders. In this way the usefulness of the system was clearly shown, and beyond that it had the inestimable advantage of inducing habits of industry, of thrift and, above all, of temperance Loan associations have of late years lost the favor with which they were once regarded and are no longer the fashion, but there is no reason why they should not again be taken up and repeat the good that they once accomplished.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE.

The Bell Telephone company of Buffalo, which a short time before that had laid its wires through the intermediate counties between the two cities, opened an office in Rochester in January, 1879. It was understood at the outset that this was merely a branch of the American Bell Telephone company, for it was evidently guided by orders from that concern, which admittedly held a large portion of its stock and had representatives on its board of directors. Subscribers were readily found and the service was operated by means of wires carried for the most part over the lands of private individuals, but in 1883 the company felt strong enough to begin the appropriation of the streets of the city. Having obtained from the common council the right to string wires and erect poles—provided the latter should be "straight and sightly," it immediately proceeded to disfigure Main and State streets by the elevation of immense pine sticks, in some cases ninety feet high, "like the mast of some tall admiral," none of which had been prepared to resist the action of the moist earth, most of which were far from straight and all of which were placed without the slightest regard to the convenience of property owners. At the same time, it being assumed that the use of the invention had then become a necessity, the rentals were suddenly raised and all expostulations were met by the statement that the total revenue received under the original terms was not sufficient but that if the patronage were increased the old rate should be restored. Deceived by this promise, which the company probably never intended to keep, new subscribers came in, till the number reached nearly one thousand, which was considered quite large for those days.

The service was extremely poor and the instruments were inferior in construction, the receivers giving forth a loud metallic click that was calculated to produce deafness in all persons using them. But not for that did the company care, or pretend to care; on the contrary, it increased its extortions and announced that the flat rate of rentals was to be abandoned and the execrable toll system substituted for it, in which the lowest possible price was to be fifty dollars for five hundred messages within the half-mile radius and six cents for each message above that number, the fifty dollars being increased to seventy for all subscribers outside the half-mile limit, making fourteen cents for each message. This was the final culmination of inordinate greed; the patience of the people at

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last gave way and on November 20th, 1886, a telephone strike was inaugurated, practically all of the subscribers hung up their receivers and at the same time the common council revoked the license to use the streets and the public buildings for the wires. Much inconvenience was caused, but the community soon accustomed itself to the loss of the service and went without it for a year and a half; on the 12th of May, 1888, the company yielded and a settlement was effected by which the people gained most of the points in dispute. A few years later a home telephone company was organized, which will be mentioned in another chapter.

OTHER STRIKES.

While upon the subject of strikes it might be as well to note the long strike at the stove foundries, which kept several hundred men out of work from the end of April, 1885, till the 9th of August, when it was settled by arbitration; while the difficulty was at its height the strikers were so violent in their murderous assaults upon those who chose to labor that police protection had to be afforded to the workmen at the Co-Operative foundry and the Sill stove works. Similar disturbances marked the following years. In 1886 the masons, demanding the limitation of nine hours for a day's work, caused a general suspension of building operations for a month; early in the summer of 1887 the troubles extended to the street laborers, the worst affair being on Gorham street, on the 27th of June, when the strikers attacked the peaceful diggers in an excavation and then stoned the police who came to the rescue, so that three officers were badly injured before they fired into the mob and quelled the riot. A litle later was a prolonged strike of the shoe-cutters, in which there was no public disturbance, but there was much suffering, as some twenty thousand people were dependent for their support upon those who went out. In 1889 there was a strike of the street car drivers, which began on the 3d of April and was not declared off till the 1st of June, though many of the old hands went back to work before that. During the first week there was almost a complete tie-up of all the lines, then some other drivers were brought in and the cars began to run on the principal thoroughfares, though they had to be preceded, at least on Main street, by a line of police extending from curb to curb. There was some rioting, the worst being on North Clinton street, on April 13th, when the police were ferociously assaulted by the mob, several of the former being badly hurt. This little difficulty was probably instrumental in hastening the transfer of the old horse car concern, in November of that year, to the present company, which changed the system to the electric as rapidly as possible, since which time there has been no disturbance.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An important move was made on October 26th, 1882, when the Civil Service Reform association was formed, in affiliation with the more general body in New York city, becoming afterward a member of the Natianol Cicil Service Reform league, of which Dr. E. M. Moore, as president of this society, became one of the vice presidents and member of the executive committee. Soon after this, through the influence of the last-named organization, Congress was induced to pass the "Pendleton bill," by which appointments in the civil service of the United States were thrown open to those who successfully passed a competitive examination, instead of being confined, as before that, to those who had political influence and who therefore could obtain places under the execrable spoils system, and not otherwise. At almost the same time the legislature of New York passed a similar bill, having regard not only to state employees but to those engaged in the service of the different cities. Two boards of local examiners were appointed here, one to decide upon applicants for positions in the police and fire departments, the other for all other subordinate officers, clerks and assistants. From the very start both boards encountered a quiet but determined opposition from the municipal authorities, the majority of whom hated the law and could not comprehend how there could be any such thing as appointment by reason of merit or fitness. The mayor, Cornelius R. Parsons, who was friendly to the law, endeavored to have the various departments appoint suitable examiners, and in the board of police commissioners, of which he was, *ex officio*, a member, he introduced a resolution on the 18th of January, 1884, for the creation of a "commis-

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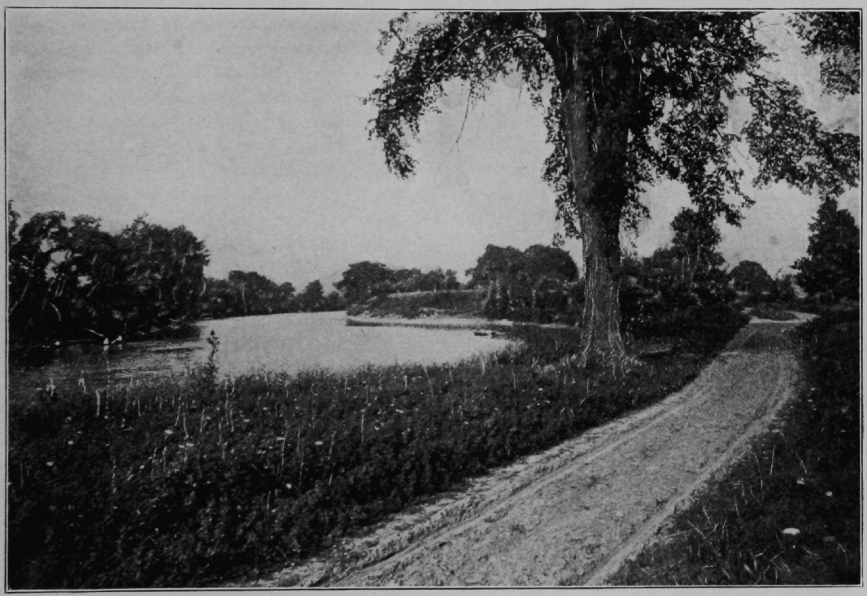

GENESEE VALLEY PARK, SOUTH END.

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lations of the ground permit of the most agreeable variety of walks and drives with a charming little lake toward the lower end; on the upper level are a number of cages with the smaller animals, while down below are many of the larger beasts, making altogether quite a menagerie; the gorge of the river prevents communication between the two banks, so that Maplewood park, on the west side (originally a part of Seneca), is comparatively little visited, but it has many features of interest. Perhaps Highland park, the smallest of the four, is the most attractive of all, with its botanical display, particularly of the lilacs in their season, and the enormous number of different kinds of trees, showing a greater variety than can be found in any other park in the United States; besides which the view from the highest point, comprehending a large section of the surrounding country, with the neighboring villages and towns, affords enjoyment to the beholder. The older citizens may possibly consider that, after all, the advantage of our park system, which has given Rochester so enviable a position among the cities of the Union and has done so much to benefit the health of the people by giving them these delightful breathing-places, lies very largely in the transformation that has been made in the small public places, which, formerly unsightly from neglect, have become beauty spots by the tasteful arrangement of well tended shrubbery.

One of these old inclosures, which always went by the name of Brown square, is, perhaps, productive of more direct and obvious benefit than any one of the more capacious parks. In 1902 the president of the board urged the devotion of that spot to purposes of recreation for the young, and, as his recommendation was warmly indorsed by many leading citizens it was, after some opposition, adopted by the board. This was carried out in the following year, the Children's Playground league being formed for the purpose of aiding the movement and supervising the conduct of the youngsters. A year later the enterprise was in full swing, the children were taught how to play systematically and, what was still more important, how to respect the rights and the feelings of each other. The park board had in the meantime erected a shelter for them, with every convenience for the boys and girls, and every afternoon during the summer and fall great troops of juveniles may be seen enjoying to the full the advantages of what was once the comparatively useless old Brown square. The park system has been lately reinforced by the magnificent gift of four hundred and eighty-four acres on the shore of the lake, along which its front extends for nearly a mile, while back of that are nearly a hundred acres of forest and woodland. It is as yet wholly undeveloped, but its possibilities are almost illimitable, and in the near future the people of Rochester will more fully appreciate the benefit bestowed upon them by the munificence of two of their fellow-citizens. It is only fair to add that the credit for all the work done in this entire system is mainly due to the knowledge, good taste, skill and industry of the one who has been the superintendent of the parks from the very beginning.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The most important celebration ever held in Rochester was that in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the city, in 1884. For many days beforehand the people had been perpetually reminded of the event by newspaper articles describing everything that ever happened here and giving full particulars of what was to be done on the festal days. The celebration really began on Sunday, the 8th of June, for on that day most of the discourses treated more or less fully of the subject and at the First Presbyterian church, whose society was the oldest, Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards preached in the morning, by request, the same sermon that he had delivered at his installation just fifty years before, and in the evening the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. F. De W. Ward, who, at that same remote period, had been there ordained as missionary to India. Throughout Monday morning the municipal committee was engaged in receiving invited guests, and at noon the official beginning of the celebration was announced by fifty discharges of cannon and by the ringing of St. Peter's chimes and other church bells for an hour, with the appropriate shrieking of steam whistles and other distracting noises at irregular intervals. The afternoon was taken up with the literary exercises at the city hall, on the platform of which were seated all the ex-mayors then living; Mayor Parsons gave a short address and Rev. Dr. Shaw, the venerable pastor of the Brick church,

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VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, HIGHLAND PARK.

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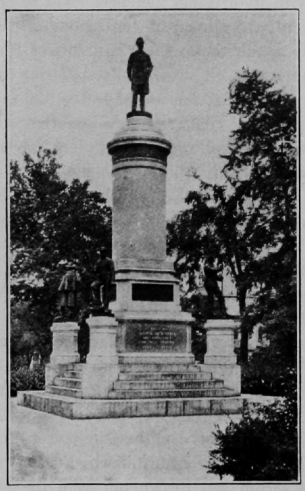
it. On the day named, after a parade of ten thousand people, headed by the war veterans and including a large proportion of the public school boys, appropriate addresses were made at the unveiling of the statue, by President Harrison, Governor Flower and Frederick Douglas, who were present as the guests of the city; John A. Reynolds, the president of the university, Senator Parsons and Mayor Curran. On the northern side of the pedestal, which is twenty-one feet square, set in a base approached by five steps and having at its corners four bronze military statues typifying the infantry, the cavalry, the marines and the artillery, are these words: "To those who, faithful unto death, gave their lives for their country. 1861-1865"; on the southern face is this inscription: "We were in peril; they breasted the danger. The republic called; they answered with their blood"; on the east and west sides are displayed the great



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
WASHINGTON PARK.

seals of the United States and the state; from the pedestal rises a granite shaft surmounted by a figure of Abraham Lincoln. Forty-two feet is the total height of the monument, the weight of stone is nearly half a million pounds, and the cost of the whole, defrayed by popular subscriptions and the proceeds of several entertainments, was $26,000.

MINOR ITEMS.

On the 9th of March, 1867, a board of trade was established here, with George J. Whitney as president, but it expired in a few months. In May of that year the body of Louis Fox was found in the river at Charlotte; he was a celebrated billiard-player who, holding the championship cue of the United States, had lost it the year before that in a contest with Joseph Deery at Washington hall; chagrin over his defeat had caused him to commit suicide in aberration of mind. At midnight on November 12th Edward Payson Weston, the first of professional pedestrains, passed through here on his rapid walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago; he still, by the way, believes in that exercise, for in April, 1906, at the age of sixty-nine, he walked from Philadelphia to New York, more than a hundred miles, in less than twenty-four hours. The year of 1868 saw great activity in building, over five hundred structures being erected, at a cost of about a million and a half; in 1870 the state armory, facing Washington park, was put up and the Powers block was completed to the alley; in 1887 the Wilder building, the Ellwanger & Barry block, the German Insurance building and all those on the site of the old Clinton Hotel were put up; in 1890 the Young Men's Christian Association building, on South avenue, was erected, at a cost of $183,000. In May, 1870, there was quite an excitement among the Fenians here, those ardent patriots attempting to revive the performance of four years before when they had an inglorious battle with the "Queen's Own" on the other side of the lake; this time several carloads of warriors passed through and others were preparing to follow from here, when the United States marshal interfered and arrested the commander, Captain (or "General") O'Neil; that ended the last attempt at an invasion of Canada. In June of 1873 Susan B. Anthony was convicted of illegal voting in the previous year. In 1876 the officers of the coast survey used the figure of Justice, which then surmounted the upper dome of the court-house, as one of the points of triangulation to determine the exact meridian of Rochester, which was found to be 77° 36′ 50.97″ of west longitude, 43° 9′ 22.44″ of north latitude. What was probably the heaviest and most prolonged snow-fall ever known here was during the last week of 1878 and the first week of the next year; the

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snow drifts were thirty feet in the surrounding country, where many people were frozen to death; several fatal accidents from trains running off the track and a railroad blockade from the 5th to the 10th of January; the executive board paid thirteen hundred dollars for shoveling and carting away the snow during the week. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, had a warm reception here on January 26th, 1880, and made an address in the city hall, giving a temperate statement of the wrongs of Ireland. Rochester's first Chinese voter was naturalized here in 1883. On August 10th, 1884, the remains of Lieutenant F. F. Kislingbury, the second in command of the Greely relief expedition to the Arctic sea, lay in state at the city hall; four days later the body, which had been interred at Mt. Hope, was exhumed, to settle the question as to cannibalism on the part of the surviving members of the crew; the flesh was found to have been stripped from the bones, affording ghastly proof of the truth of the rumors. The first dog show ever given here was held March 14th, 1889; in that year the largest three breweries in the city were sold to an English syndicate for about four million dollars. The financial stricture of 1893 was felt here as elsewhere, but the banks pursued a conservative policy, refusing to make any loans but the very smallest, while the savings banks paid all demands without delay, so there was no panic; the distress was felt much more in the early part of the following year, when the lack of employment became so general that the Chamber of Commerce raised, by appeal to the citizens, a fund of nearly twelve thousand dollars, the common council appropriated ten thousand dollars for the winter work on buildings in the parks, and the mayor sent around wagons through the streets to collect discarded clothing; all this, joined to the charitable efforts of private individuals, kept the actual suffering within a small compass. In 1894 the East Side trunk sewer was completed, at a total cost of $949,220.63.

This brings the record, meager though it may be down to the beginning of 1895, since which time the more important events will be given in the next chapter.

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CHAPTER IX

THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

Resignations of Pastors—The Storage Dam Project—The Good Government Movement—Long Death List of 1895*—The High License Law—Ballot Machines—The Cuban War—Services of Our Military Companies—The Voting Machine Mother Hieronymo — Dissatisfaction with the School Board—The Rochester Telephone—The White Charter—Its General Character—Semi-Centennial of the University—Otis Day—Dr. E. M. Moore—The United States Independent Telephone Company—Building Operations in* 1905*—The Heresy Trial of Dr. Crapsey—The Evangelistic Campaign—Conference of Charities and Corrections—The Soft Coal Ordinance—Building in* 1906*—Susan B. Anthony—Dr. Louis Weigel—Henry A. Ward—George Ellwanger.*

In preparing the previous chapters constant use was made of former works by the present writer. In those last mentioned the chronological order of events was maintained, and the annual record closed with the mention of the death of prominent citizens during the year. In this book the narrative has been hitherto mainly subjective and the necrological list has been omitted, partly because it seemed to be a needless repetition and partly because it would have been so cumbersome as to be disproportionate in view of the extreme condensation that had been otherwise used. In this present chapter we shall return to the narration of incidents in the regular order of time, except as they may be left for insertion in succeeding chapters devoted to special subjects, and the obituary record will be confined to those who lived here in the early days or who were in some way connected with the life of the city.

In the early part of 1895 several prominent clergymen severed their connection with their congregations, Rev. Dr. Hutton, of St. Peter's Presbyterian, preaching his farewell sermon on January 28th; Rev. Louis C. Washburn, of St. Paul's Episcopal, doing so on February 25th, and Rev. Dr. Asa Saxe, of the First Universalist, on March 2d; the last named was at the time of his retirement the oldest minister in the city and had been the pastor of his church for the past forty-three years. During the first three weeks of April the Mechanics Institute held a pure food show, which was very successful; on the 29th of that month there was an unusual display of confectionery by the association of cooks and pastry-cooks of Rochester at their first ball and reception. The lack of a sufficient supply of water in the river during the summer season to provide for the needs of the mills and manufactories upon its banks had long been felt and had finally caused the adoption of a plan for the construction in the gorge of the river near Mt. Morris, about forty miles south of Rochester, of a storage dam fifty-eight feet in height; the legislature passed a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purpose, it being stated that the object was to provide a uniform supply for the owners of water rights on the river and also for the Erie canal, the latter reason being given to account for the expense being borne by the state; Governor Morton vetoed the bill, greatly to the disappointment of many citizens, though it was admitted that he had good grounds for his

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action. A Good Government movement took place in September, which was a revolt against the administration of municipal affairs and in direct opposition to the two political parties, which, as was alleged, had united in a corrupt league for the division of public plunder; it put a full city ticket in the field, including several aldermen, making its selections from both parties but being nonpartisan in the sense that its nominees were not known as machine politicians, and it held enthusiastic meetings in different parts of the city; the public conscience was aroused and the Good Government ticket was successful not only at the election two months later, but at the next two which followed it. Dr. David Jayne Hill resigned the presidency of the University of Rochester on the 25th of November, to accept the position of assistant secretary of state of the United States.

Death reaped a plenteous harvest in this year. Samuel C. Worden died January 14th, the best-known restaurateur of the city, who had been in business through the lifetime of more than one generation, having been one of the early landlords of the old National Hotel and after that the keeper of Oyster Bay and other eating saloons of irreproachable character. On February 13th died John H. Gordon, the inventor, in connection with his brother James, of the Gordon harvester, the predecessor of the famous McCormick reaper, which was an infringement upon it, so that the brothers recovered nearly half a million dollars in damages and acquired a large fortune from the invention. Frederick Douglass, a sketch of whose life has been already given, died February 20th, and George W. Fisher on the 24th; he came here in 1821 and was a clerk in the book store of Everard Peck, on the west side of Exchange street near the corner of Main, and on that spot he conducted the business, which he had purchased, until 1871, when he retired, being then understood to be the oldest bookseller, in length of storekeeping, in the state west of New York city; he was one of the early members of the Union Grays, in which he took a keen interest to the last. Peter Palmer died March 12th, aged ninety-five, one of the first pyrotechnists of the country; shortly after he began the manufacture of fireworks, nearly half a century before, he erected, for their occasional display and for a promenade and concert hall, Palmer's Garden, a fashionable resort in that day, on East Main street, nearly opposite North avenue. Miss Elizabeth P. Hall, one of the founders of the Humane Society and long identified with other works of benevolence, died March 16th; on the same day James O'Donoghue, one of the old residents, who was in the furniture business on East Main street fifty years before that. Dr. F. W. Holland, twice pastor at different times of the Unitarian church in this city, died at Concord, Mass., March 26th, and on the same day, at Virginia Beach, William S. Kimball; he was one of the most prominent men in the community and identified, perhaps, more than any other man, with a wide range of interests connected with the modern life of the city, giving freely of his wealth to all kinds of projects for the general good; in addition to many other organizations with which he was associated he was president at one time of the City hospital, the Union bank, the Chamber of Commerce, the Industrial school, the Genesee Valley club and the *Post Express* printing company. In April there died, on the 1st, Henry L. Fish, a member of the common council and of the board of supervisors for many years, elected mayor in 1867 and again in the following year and chosen member of Assembly in 1872; on the 5th, Henry Michaels, a highly respected Jewish merchant; on the 6th, Jeremiah Sullivan, aged ninety-five, one of the organizers of the congregation of the Immaculate Conception church; on the 20th, Henry W. Gregg, aged twenty-seven, chosen judge of the Municipal court a few months before that, the youngest man ever elected to judicial office in this city.

In May, on the 18th, William Keyes died, aged ninety-five, born a slave in Virginia; his freedom was promised to him when he should become twenty-five, but it was not given, so he escaped and with great difficulty reached Canada, crossing Lake Erie in an open boat, and came to Rochester in 1851, living here ever since; on the 27th, Owen Redmond, a mechanical genius, the inventor of several machines; on the 30th, George T. Parker, one of the older lawyers; on the 31st, Mrs. Eliza M. Reid, the widow of Dr. W. W. Reid, one of the most eminent of our physicians; at the time of her death, being within three months of ninety-six years old, she was, in point of residence, the oldest in the city; she came here in 1822, was married in 1830 and was through

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the early part of her life a leader in all social gatherings and at the same time prominent in benevolent work, being the last survivor of the original board of managers of the Rochester orphan asylum. John D. Fay, one of the canal commissioners of the state for two terms, died on the 6th of June; Alexander McVean in the same month, while holding the office of county treasurer, to which he had been first elected in 1879; Bryan O'Reilly on the 26th of July, the oldest undertaker in Rochester. On the 21st of October the city lost one of its ripest scholars, Asahel C. Kendrick; born in 1809, he graduated at Hamilton college, was for several years a member of the faculty of Madison university, which his cousin had founded, and was one of the original faculty of the University of Rochester in 1850, occupying the chair of the Greek language and literature, which position he filled, with the exception of two years spent at Athens and Rome for the purpose of studying antiquities, till 1882, when he retired from active participation in the work of the college, being made professor *emeritus,* though he occasionally gave instruction to honor classes after that; he was not only one of the foremost Greek scholars in the country, recognized as such by being placed on the American commission for the revision of the Bible, but was versed in many branches of literature and was the author of numerous works on different subjects. Plymouth church lost its beloved pastor, Myron Adams, on the 29th of December; he was born March 12th, 1841, and was graduated at Hamilton in the class of 1863; while still in his junior year he entered the army and served with distinction, first in the infantry, then in the signal corps and afterward as adjutant of a negro regiment, from which he was transferred to the navy, where he acted as chief signal officer of the department of the gulf; after the war he entered the ministry and accepted a call to Plymouth church in 1875; his theological views became more and more liberal and he preached a number of sermons in opposition to the belief in the eternal duration of punishment, which attracted widespread attention and much antagonism, ending in the severance of his relations with the main Congregational body, but the consistency of his Christian character caused the feeling against him to pass away before his death, so that his funeral services were conducted by clergymen of different denominations; he was the author of "A Continuous Creation" and "The Creation of the Bible."

In 1896 the west side sewer was begun and mainly built, a much needed improvement, though very costly, as it ran from Lincoln park, using Deep Hollow creek for a great part of the way, and emptied into the river just below the lower falls; finished the next year at a cost of over $600,000. On the 1st of May the Raines law went into effect, by which every saloon was compelled to pay a vastly higher sum for a license than ever before, so that it brought in quite a revenue to the city and state, between which it was divided; all licenses had to be conspicuously displayed, and free lunches to be abandoned; even purely social clubs, as was decided in a test case brought by the Rochester Whist club, had to take out a license to sell liquor to their own members; as to the lower class of resorts this law in its effect supplemented the municipal reform of the year by which all curtains and partitions in stall saloons had been removed. An interesting state convention of deaf mutes was held here July 31st, largely attended, all the proceedings carried on in the manual sign language. William J. Bryan, the national champion of free silver, spoke to a large crowd at Jones park on August 26th. The Myers ballot machine was used for the first time at the November election; it was far from satisfactory in its operation, breaking down until it could be repaired in several instances and failing entirely to record the vote in one district, so that many votes were lost thereby. The death roll this time will be as much below the average as the last one was above it. Bartholomew Keeler, who had been police justice for eight years, died on the 15th of January; Alexander McLean on March 2d, chief of police from 1874 to 1885; David Rosenberg, July 30th, an old-time jeweler, having been in that business for more than half a century; Maria G. Porter, December 14th, who had harbored probably more fugitive slaves than any other person in the city except Amy Post.

Local interest in the woes of Cuba became enthusiastic in the early spring of 1897, mass meetings being held, at which large amounts of money were raised. Dr. R. R. Converse became pastor of St. Luke's church in April. In that month a

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law was passed by the legislature creating the office of commissioner of juries for Monroe county, which has been found very beneficial in its workings, for it is not only a saving of expense but it also brings on to the jury list thousands of persons who always belonged there and who were kept off by nothing but their own disinclination to serve, while at the same time it excludes many who had their names kept on simply to get pay for their services; Martin W. Cooke, a prominent lawyer, was appointed jury commissioner on the 8th of May and held the office till his death on February 23d of the next year, when John M. Steele, the present incumbent, took his place. There was an interesting convention of the librarians of the state in May. On the 4th of July the thermometer registered a fraction above ninety-nine degrees, the highest recorded up to that time; there were many prostrations and it was almost as bad a week later, when a number died from the heat. The Eastman Kodak building on State street was erected in the spring, and a handsome building, some months later, for the Young Women's Christian association on North Clinton street, at a cost of $30,000.

The year as a whole was remarkably healthy, there being the fewest deaths for ten years, in spite of the increase in population, and in December the fewest on record for that month. Nevertheless, our necrological list is quite full, as will be seen from this record: April 27th, Washington Gibbons, in New York, one of the old-time lawyers of Rochester and city clerk in 1852, '53 and '54. May 7th, Henry East, who had conducted a meat market for forty years before his retirement from business in 1887. May 6th, Colonel E. Bloss Parsons, at Asheville, N. C., who had distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery in the Eighth cavalry. May 15th, Rev. Herbert W. Morris, D. D., an old Presbyterian clergyman. June 6th, DeLancey Crittenden, a prominent lawyer. July 16th, Rev. Dr. James Earl Bills; he raised a company of infantry in the Civil war and started for the front but had a sunstroke which compelled him to leave the army, after which he entered the ministry and became a noted preacher. July 21st, Captain Albert G. Mack, commander of Mack's battery during the war. August 12th, Rev. Dr. George Patton, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church from 1871 to 1894. August 16th, Johnson M. Mundy, a fine artist, notable as a painter and more so as a sculptor. September 3d, Rev. J. P. Stewart, pastor of St. Mary's (Catholic) church. September 7th, Henry Harrison, the oldest volunteer fireman in the city and collector of the port for several years. December 4th, Charles C. Morse, a member of the old waterworks board. December 11th, Daniel W. Powers, one of the millionaires of the city, and perhaps the first to pass that mark; he was born in 1818 and was first employed in the hardware store of Ebenezer Watts, on West Main street, with wages of eight dollars a month; in 1850 he opened, in the Eagle Hotel block, a brokerage and exchange office, which soon grew to be a bank, though it was not incorporated as such till 1890; on the outbreak of the Civil war his confidence in the stability of the government led him to invest all his available funds in United States bonds as fast as each issue was put forth; he held several public offices and for many years was president of the board of directors of the City hospital; the block that will always stand as his monument was built at the close of the war, the hotel, just west of it, being erected in 1882, as a part of the original design; in the block he had collected one of the largest and finest art galleries in the country; it was broken up and sold after his death, one of the greatest losses that the city ever sustained.

On the 18th of January, 1898, a local public health association was formed, the fruition of the persistent efforts previously made by a philanthropic citizen who has been the mainstay of the organization ever since, though Dr. Moore has held the office of president. The war of Cuban independence occupied the minds and hearts of people during this year. When the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, on the 15th of February, everyone felt that war must come, sooner or later, and the military companies here made ready for the conflict. They were the Eighth Separate, which had been Company E in the old Fifty-Fourth regiment and was still under command of Captain Henry B. Henderson; the First Separate, which had been formed in the winter of 1889-90 by Captain F. Judson Hess and was at this time commanded by Captain L. Bordman Smith, and a separate division of naval militia, commonly called the Naval Reserves, formed in September, 1891, by Lieutenant Edward N. Wal-

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bridge, who was still in command. Long before the war was declared the state authorities ordered these officers to report as to how many of their men would go to the front, and the Naval Reserves were ordered into service on the 17th of April, though they were never sent off as a body. Finally the tension was broken by Congress authorizing the president to intervene, the call for volunteers was issued April 23d, Spain declared war the next day and Congress followed suit on the 25th. In response to the call the governor made the stupid blunder of ordering out the state militia as such (or at least it was understood that way), though the Civil war had shown the folly of that; as it was, a few of the men were put to the mortification of declining to volunteer, though almost all of their comrades did so individually.

On Sunday, May 1st, the memory of the old war times was revived, when the two companies, with eighty-four men in each, marched away, escorted to the station by all the military organizations in the city and the Naval Reserves, who had to stay behind. Having reached camp at Hempstead, Long Island, they were disappointed to find that the old home titles were not to be retained, for they were put into the Third regiment of New York volunteer infantry, the Eighth as Company A, and the First as Company H. They were mustered into the federal service on the 17th of May, but they were not ordered to the front; on the contrary they stayed at Hempstead two weeks longer, the ranks becoming thinner by reason of the wretched sanitary arrangements; at last they were moved to Camp Alger, near Washington, only to find that that place was worse than the other, a fever-stricken hole; where the men, with sixty-five more recruits who were sent down in June, sickened and died, victims of the criminal incapacity of the secretary of war; the fall of Santiago, with the consequent treaty of peace, was all that saved them from annihilation. Those that were left of them came home on the 13th of September, receiving a royal welcome, for the city turned out as on their departure. But while these soldiers never saw fighting, and never even left the country, the sailors were more fortunate; although the Naval Reserves were not ordered off as a body, different squads of them were drafted at intervals, some of them being put on the monitor Jason, others on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, where they did good service. Mention should be made also of Captain Theodore S. Pulver's company, which left here on the 28th of July and was put into what was called, for some absurd reason, the Two Hundred and Second regiment; it did garrison duty in Cuba for some months, though not participating in any battles. After the death of Captain Smith—mentioned a little further on in this chapter—Murray W. Crosby was placed in command of the First Separate. On the return of the company to Rochester an order was issued permitting all men who, as members of the national guard, had volunteered to serve in the war, to leave the service, and the company was reorganized, with Frank G. Smith as captain. A little later he was stricken with consumption, and on his death C. Alonzo Simmons became the commanding officer, being transferred from the captaincy of the Eighth Separate (where he had succeeded Captain Henderson in 1891), on recommendation from superior headquarters, and he still holds that position. F. S. Couchman is in command of the Eighth Separate, to which he succeeded on the transfer of Captain Simmons.

At the November election of this year the people voted again by machine. The experience of 1896 had discredited that method of voting and so they went back the next year to the blanket ballot—somewhat similar to that employed in Australia—which had been used two years before, but it was a clumsy way, the sheet was very cumbersome on account of the multiplicity of names, mistakes were very common and, above all, it took so long to count the vote that the result in some instances, even in a single district, was not known till after midnight. So the ballot machine was used again, not the old Myers affair but the Standard, far better, which has held the field here ever since. It is fairly satisfactory but it is open to the serious objection that it is inimical to independent voting and always will be, until the party lever, which is an unnecessary part of the mechanism, is done away with; besides that, the objection is urged against it that the voter has no means of knowing that his ballot is recorded just as he cast it.

On the 4th of January Frederick Zimmer, a well-known German citizen, who had been police commissioner from 1873 to 1884, fell from the window of his office, on the corner of West Main

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and Exchange streets, to the sidewalk below, striking on his head and killing him instantly; on the 14th Thomas Peart, the oldest butcher in the city at the time of his death; on the 24th George C. Buell, a prominent merchant, one of the principal promoters of the elevation of the railroad tracks through the city; on the 30th Mother (generally known as Sister) Hieronymo, her worldly name being Veronica O'Brien; she was born in April, 1819, and entered a religious community at an early age; she came here in 1857 and shortly afterward opened a temporary hospital in an old stable on the present site of St. Mary's, which noble foundation was built gradually by her personal efforts, the citizens, without distinction of creed, responding freely to her appeals; in the time of the Civil war the hospital was frequently crowded with wounded soldiers and it was proposed to put a provost guard there to prevent their desertion, but she gave her word that none of them would escape and the guard was not stationed; such was the veneration of the soldiers toward her that they were faithful to her promise and every one returned to the army on his recovery; in 1870 she left the city but returned in a few years to become the mother superior of the Home of Industry, where she died, universally regretted. Mrs. Nancy Walker died May 9th, being within three months of one hundred and eight years old; Rev. Dr. Israel Foote, rector of St. Paul's church for some years, July 1st; Francis S. Rew, July 17th, a veteran journalist, managing editor of the *Democrat* at one time, then on the staff of the Albany *Evening Journal,* then, on his return to Rochester, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Evening Express;* on the 4th of August Rev. James O'Hare, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church and vicar-general of the Catholic diocese; on the 17th Simon L. Brewster, president of the Traders bank. On the same day died L. Bordman Smith, who was born in 1867 and graduated at Union college in 1888; he entered the Cuban war in command of the First Separate company, but was stricken with typhoid fever while in camp and came home to end his days in the Homeopathic hospital, dying in the service of his country as truly as though he had fallen on the battlefield; he was generally beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances. Gilman H. Perkins died November 16th; he was born in Geneseo March 4th, 1827, and came to this city in 1844; though always prominent in the community he was never aggressive, but rather retiring in his tastes and habits; of sterling integrity and unblemished honor, he held many offices of trust and discharged them all with credit. Dr. L. D. Walter, one of the oldest dentists in the state, died on the same day; Dr. Theodore C. White, a respected homeopathic physician, on the 18th; B. Frank Enos on the 4th of December, police clerk from 1871 to the time of his death.

For many years there had been a great deal of popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of the school commissioners, or board of education, and the supposed connection of the board with a book ring which put text books into the public schools with an object quite different from the welfare of the pupils; besides which the body was unwieldy in size, one member being elected from each ward, so that it was difficult to fix the responsibility; the feeling culminated in 1899, when the limit of patience was reached, and there was an emotion of great relief over the fact that in the future the board was to consist of five members, all chosen on the city ticket, according to the provisions of the charter for cities of the second class, commonly known as the White charter from the name of the state Senator who had pushed the matter through the legislature in the previous year. In January of 1899 the disease of the grip raged with great severity, so that the death rate for that month rose to more than sixteen in the thousand. On the 22d of May St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, on East avenue, was consecrated. On the 31st the Memorial day parade was one of unusual enthusiasm on account of the ending of the Cuban war, and also because there was in the line of march a Spanish cannon captured by Dewey in Manila bay, which was afterward set up in one of the parks. Nine days later there was another parade at the unveiling of the Douglass monument, when Governor Roosevelt delivered an address; and still another on the 4th of July, in which the most conspicuous figures were several companies of Canadian troops fully armed and equipped. In fact, it was a great summer for parades, as there was an immense one on August 7th, at the opening of the "street fair," as it was called, a nondescript performance, with midways and baby shows and wild animals, which

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lasted for a week and which was expected, from its display of Rochester productions, to advance the prosperity of the city—to "boom it," as the phrase went—which it didn't at all, for the merchants never got back the money that they put into it, according to the usual fate of that eccentric form of advertising, backed up by whole columns about it in all the newspapers for days beforehand; appropriately enough there was a fire in it on the last night, in which thirty-eight booths were burned up. As a sequel to the contest between the Bell Telephone company and the citizens, the Rochester Telephone company (or Home Telephone, as it has generally been called), came into existence during the summer, with a capital of $400,000. The stock was readily taken and a sufficient number of subscribers for the rental of telephones to insure against loss was obtained before operations were begun. That number steadily increased, until, at the beginning of 1907, it reached 10,000; after six years of unbroken prosperity, owing to the excellence of its equipment and the satisfactory nature of its service—during which it acquired, through the medium of the Independent Telephone Securities company, which was formed for the purpose, a controlling interest, through stock ownership, of independent (which means anti-Bell) companies in Syracuse, Utica and several other places in this state—it became merged in the United States Independent Telephone company. It may seem a small thing, but it was a matter of great importance to thousands of people, that free public baths were opened on July 27th, in the old Home of Industry, on South avenue, after many years of effort. As the November election approached, the Good Government club was for some time undecided as to what course to adopt; at two previous elections it had put into the field a full city ticket, which was accepted by the Democratic convention and elected; this time it was determined to do differently, so conferences were held with the managers of the Republican party in which a ticket was agreed upon that was satisfactory to both sides, the more particularly as the compact included the nomination, for the first time in the history of the city, of a woman on the school board, in this case a most admirable officer, who still fulfills the duties of that important position; the Republican convention nominated this ticket, the Good Government club indorsed it and it was triumphantly elected.

Jehiel Barnard died on the 13th of May; he could hardly be called a child, for he was seventy-five years old, but he was one of Rochester's babies, having been born on the 15th of January, 1824; his father, whose name was the same, kept the first tailor shop in the village and was married to Delia Scrantom in 1815, the first wedding in the settlement. On the 17th of the month Emanuel M. Moerel died at the age of ninety-four; was born in Holland; could well remember, even in his last days, Napoleon's retreat from Russia, as he saw the French army passing through Brussels on its return to France. On the 18th Charles W. Briggs died, mayor of the city in 1871; on the 24th Haywood Hawks, secretary of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit company; on the 29th his predecessor in that position, from its foundation in 1868 to 1884, William J. Ashley, born in 1842, graduated at Hobart college in 1863, president of the Merchants bank at the time of his death, a safe adviser in financial matters. On the 7th of June Frank W. Elwood, of one of the pioneer families, son of Isaac R. Elwood, one of the organizers of the Western Union Telegraph; he was graduated at Harvard in 1874 and was a member of a great number of clubs and fraternities. On August 5th Chester P. Dewey, an old journalist, connected for some time with the Rochester *Daily American* and its chief editor in 1856 and 1857, after which he went to New York and acquired distinction on the metropolitan press; on the 20th Frederick Goetzman; a prominent German-American citizen, interested in several Teutonic institutions. Elon Huntington, the last survivor of the original board of trustees of the University of Rochester, died September 20th, aged ninety-one; on the 25th George F. Danforth, a former judge of the Court of Appeals, died in the county court room after arguing a case in special term; a sketch of his services and his character, as well as of those of other distinguished lawyers, will be found in another chapter. Lucy Ellen Guernsey, the last of a remarkable family of literary talent, died November 3d; she was born in Pittsford in 1826, and when the Indians used to pass through that settlement they always put up in her father's barn, leaving their guns in the house, as a mark

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of courtesy; she was a prolific writer of magazine articles and of the lighter kind of literature; she started the first sewing school here for the poorest class of street children, and through life she was the helpful friend of the friendless.

The closing year of the old century opened with the administration of the city government under the White charter, which was the outcome of a long series of unsatisfactory methods, with proposed improvements from time to time—some of them carried out, others unheeded—and the repeated efforts for revision made by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, resulting in the appointment of a state committee which prepared a uniform charter for all cities of the second class, that is of those with a population between 50,000 and 250,000. This has been found to be very satisfactory in its operation, so that the various amendments adopted since its passage by the legislature in 1898 have been immaterial and have not affected its general character. Its basic principle is the concentration of power in the hands of the mayor, to whom is given vastly increased and almost absolute authority. His power of appointment, which is uncontrolled, includes the right to remove at pleasure any city officer previously appointed by him; he has what may be called a cabinet, executive heads of departments with original jurisdiction subject to his supervision—consisting of the commissioners of public works, of public safety and of charities and correction—he appoints the corporation counsel, the city engineer and the sealer of weights and measures, besides which he is a member, *ex officio,* of the boards of contract and supply and of estimate and apportionment, which are composed of different officers of the city government. The common council, the president of the council, the comptroller, the treasurer, the four assessors and the five members of the department of public instruction, or school board, are elected by the people. The common council is thus shorn of most of its former power, its executive functions are taken away from it and the legislative authority is all that remains to it. One great advantage is that this concentration of power makes it much easier to fix the responsibility for any wrongdoing or mismanagement of the public funds, and this more than offsets any imperfections that there may be in this present charter. It is, however—upon the supposition that an amendment to the state constitution, which was adopted by the last legislature, putting all cities with a population of more than 175,000 into the first class, which would bring Rochester into the category, shall be ratified by a vote of the people—intended to have an entirely new charter, though on the same general lines, to meet the changed conditions, and one has been prepared and approved by the governor having this end in view.

The early part of June saw the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the university, which was celebrated by the dedication of the new gymnasium on the 11th, Commencement and alumni day on the 12th, and on the 13th addresses at the Lyceum by distinguished speakers, including Governor Roosevelt and ex-President Hill. June 15th will long be remembered as Otis day, when the whole city turned out to welcome home General Elwell S. Otis on his return from Manila and the consequent ending of his long term of military service. Under a memorial arch that had been erected at the junction of Main street and East avenue passed a parade of great length, in which there were many civic elements but the warlike feature predominated, making it as a military display probably the finest ever seen here; this was owing to the presence in the line of march of the Marine band, which had been permitted, as a special favor, to come on from Washington, as well as of several companies from the regular Fifteenth infantry and the Fifth and Seventh artillery; those United States troops had a few days before established themselves at the temporary Camp Otis in Maplewood park, just on the edge of the river bank, with a full hospital corps, a surgical tent and a full garrison outfit; there they remained for a week, attracting daily crowds of visitors, particularly at the time of guard mount and more especially to witness the unusual spectacle of dress parade on the last day; of course there was a banquet on the evening of the parade, at which the veteran General Joe Wheeler, Dr. Hill and others spoke; the next day General Otis received his commission as major-general in the regular army and was put on the retired list in March, 1902. Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church on September 30th, and withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination some time later. It was a

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warm autumn, the mercury rising to a fraction above eighty-seven degrees on the 6th of October, the highest ever recorded here in that month; on the 11th, Dr. Rush Rhees was inaugurated as president of the university, with impressive addresses by three other presidents--Low of Columbia, Harper of Chicago university and Seelye of Smith college; on the 15th the corner-stone of the Eastman building of the Mechanics Institute was laid.

The deaths of the year were numerous—in January, on the 5th, Rev. Dr. W. D'Orville Doty, who had been rector of Christ church for the previous twenty-three years, one of the most beloved of the city pastors; on the same day General W. Henry Benjamin, whose war record has been given in an antecedent chapter, was clerk of the county court for some years and in 1870 clerk of the state commission of appeals; on the 22d Theodore Bacon, a distinguished lawyer, and on the 24th Edward A. Frost, county clerk from 1877 to 1883. On April 2d Joseph D. Husbands, born in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1809; came to the United States at an early age and graduated at Union in 1828, supposed to be the oldest living college graduate in the country at the time of his death; admitted to the bar in 1838 and came to Rochester two years later; appointed registrar in bankruptcy in 1867; interested in reforms and widely known as an anti-slavery and temperance orator. On April 22d W. Dean Shuart, who had been paymaster in the army with the rank of major; city attorney four years, surrogate twelve years. Only the passing generation will remember the Kremlin saloon, in the basement of the old Clinton Hotel; Roscoe Ashley, who with his father, Isaac Ashley, used to keep it, died May 30th. Henry F. Huntington, treasurer of the board of park commissioners, died June 25th; Ezra R. Andrews August 13th, president of the Mechanics Institute and the Mechanics Savings bank and a member of several boards; David Hays, October 17th, graduated here in 1877, at Berlin university two years later and Columbia law school in 1881, a promising young attorney, with every prospect of a brilliant career before him; on the 20th Rev. T. C. Murphy, rector of St. Mary's church.

At the beginning of 1901 Charles B. Gilbert became superintendent of the public schools and several radical changes were made in the methods of instruction, particularly in the lower grades, not all of which, such as vertical writing, were acceptable to the taxpayers and parents of the pupils. A grand reception and a merry dance signalized the opening of the Eastman building on the 15th of April. A continuous downpour of rain on the 30th of May caused the abandonment of the usual Memorial day parade, for the first time since that patriotic observance began. The First Methodist church was dedicated on June 23d, with a sermon by Bishop Goodsell and an address by Chancellor Day of the Syracuse university. On the 21st of October the Rochester Optical and Camera company was formed, with a capital of $35,000,000, to purchase foreign and home plants and manufacture plate cameras; a ruinous enterprise, unsuccessful from the start, largely owing to woeful mismanagement and inexcusable extravagance; two years later the remains of it were absorbed by the Eastman Kodak company, only four per cent. on the original investment being received by the stockholders, many of whom could ill afford the loss and who suffered greatly in consequence of the boundless credulity that seems to characterize the people of Rochester.

Cornelius R. Parsons died on the 30th of January; alderman for many years, mayor of the city for fourteen years, elected to the Assembly in 1890 and the next year sent to the state Senate, of which he was a member when he died. On May 15th Thomas Smith, aged one hundred and one, thought to be the oldest inhabitant at the time of his death; October 11th, A. Tiffany Norton, city editor of the *Democrat & Chronicle;* November 9th, William H. Gorsline, a prominent contractor, who had erected many of the finest buildings in the city; November 15th, Bertha Scrantom Pool, of literary talent, granddaughter of Hamlet Scrantom, the first permanent settler; December 6th Rev. J. J. Leary, the fourth rector of St. Mary's church to die within as many years; December 11th, William J. Fowler, one of the editors of the *Evening Express* for ten years, with a marvelous memory and clearness of style.

In 1902 the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company was incorporated, with a capital of $3,000,000; it had been a highly successful concern in Chicago, where it manufactured improved switchboards and other telephonic apparatus for independent companies; the stock hav-

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ing been largely bought up by the stockholders of the Rochester Telephone company the works were gradually removed to this city, extensive buildings being put up at East Rochester. This year witnessed in its closing months the only real coal famine ever known in the city, the same that afflicted the whole country as the result of the prolonged strike in the anthracite coal fields; the actual suffering was considerable, though the apprehension of what might come was still worse; even after the strike was broken by being left to arbitration the supply of fuel was wholly inadequate for a long time, the police had to guard the coal cars as they stood on the trestles, to prevent wholesale pilfering, and in the morning hours before the dawn officers stood at the yards of the coal ralroads to regulate the loading of the waiting wagons, without which precaution there would have been a serious riot; on one Sunday, that of December 14th, long lines of teams of the dealers struggled through the deep snow, on an errand of mercy rather than of business, to deliver the dark morsels that were necessary to sustain life. This was the greatest building year known up to that time, there being about seven hundred structures erected, of which the most notable were the fine Masonic Temple, on Clinton avenue North; the Rochester Athletic club-house, just opposite; the shops of the Pfaudler company and the Pneumatic Signal company, at Lincoln park; the East High school and public schools numbers 6 and 23; the cost of all was $2,615,078, while many more buildings were extensively remodeled, making a total expenditure of $2,913,142; the building exceeded that of the previous year by $707,798, that of 1900 by more than a million and that of 1898 and 1899 combined.

On the 2d of March George Moss died, a good newspaper man, connected with the *Union & Advertiser* for some years and afterward secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The next day Dr. Edward M. Moore passed away, to the regret of the whole city. He was born at Rahway, N. J., July 15th, 1814, and received a thorough classical education in the school of his father, Lindley Murray Moore. A sketch of his eminent services in medicine and surgery will be found in the medical chapter; it is enough to say in this connection that he was in every way one of the most conspicuous figures in the community. He was not only the father of the park system but was interested in all forward movements, in all the philanthropic and educational enterprises, of many of which he was the president, including the board of trustees of the Reynolds Library; for the last years of his life he was universally recognized as the "first citizen" of Rochester. On the 15th of the month Samuel Wilder died; a prominent financier, but still better known among his associates as a most entertaining *raconteur;* at an early age he came here from Massachusetts, where he was born in 1824; at first a clerk in Brittin's dry goods store, on East Main street, he soon obtained an interest in the firm, which became that of Brittin & Wilder, changing a little later to that of Wilder, Gorton & Co., when the place of business was moved to State street, a little north of Exchange place (now Corinthian street), and in that location it was one of the well-known landmarks of the city in the middle of the last century; during the war it was moved across the street, the firm having become, in the meantime, Wilder, Case & Co., from which the head of it soon after retired; he then devoted himself to real estate, purchasing Corinthian hall with a block of the Western Union Telegraph stock, of which company he was one of the directors, and turning the building a few years later into a theater; he established the Central bank, was one of the founders of the Mechanics Savings bank and president of both, and was largely interested in the City hospital and the Unitarian church. Charles S. Baker, a well-known lawyer, died April 21st; after holding municipal offices for some years he was elected to the Assembly in 1878 and continued there, with the intermission of one term, till 1883, when he was sent to the state Senate; in 1884 was chosen a member of Congress and was twice re-elected. George F. Yeoman, a successful lawyer and justice of the Supreme court, died June 1st; Rev. Dr. Benjamin O. True, a professor in the Rochester Theological seminary; Rev. Dr. Herman C. Riggs, twice pastor of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, August 7th, and Dr. Azel Backus, September 2d; he was born here in 1828, the son of Dr. Frederick F. Backus (who settled here in 1816); having graduated at Hobart and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he practised his profession here till near the close of his life. On the 23d of

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October, John H. Rochester, a grandson of the founder, passed away at the age of seventy-two, the oldest member of St. Luke's church at the time of his death; was president of the Rochester Historical society for two terms, an original member of the park commission, secretary and treasurer of the Mechanics Savings bank for thirty years.

Everything that seems to call for record in 1903 is of a personal nature. Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the celebrated surgeon of Vienna, Austria, visited Rochester in the latter part of June and performed several operations at the City hospital during his stay here. On the 28th of November, Adolph J. Rodenbeck resigned the office of mayor, having been appointed judge of the Court of Claims. Dr. H. H. Stebbins, for many years pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, resigned December 30th, and in the evening of the same day a farewell reception was given at the Lyceum to Rev. Thomas R. Hendrick, who had been appointed as the Roman Catholic bishop of Cebu, in the Philippine islands.

William Rumsey died January 16th; born in 1841, before graduation at Williams college in 1861 he enlisted in the army and served during the war, coming out with a reputation for bravery and a colonel's brevet; having studied and practised law he became justice of the Supreme court in 1873 and remained on the bench till 1901, when he resigned. Three other well-known attorneys gave up their briefs later in the year—Joseph A. Stull, June 14th, Frederick L. Durand, August 10th, aged eighty-seven, graduated at Yale in 1836 and came to Rochester in 1845, beginning practice at once; George H. Humphrey, October 6th. James A. Hinds died July 24th; Samuel Sloan, for some time president of the Mechanics Savings bank, September 1st, and H. Austin Brewster, December 18th—all three prominent merchants of long standing—Oliver Allen, May 5th; though living in Mumford, where he was born in 1823, and continuing the woolen mill that his father established there in 1829, he was closely identified with Rochester interests, as bank director and otherwise; he was the principal promoter of the State Line railroad, which became the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. Rev. J. B. Stillson, the oldest clergyman in the city, died July 2d, and Mrs. Louisa Rochester Pitkin, the last surviving child of Colonel Rochester, passed away the same day; she was born at Dansville in September, 1810, a few months after the family migrated to the Genesee valley. Henri Appy, the oldest and best-known musician in Rochester, died November 16th; born at the Hague, Holland, in early life he played with Mendelssohn and was afterward solo violinist with Jenny Lind, Sontag and other singers of world-wide celebrity; he came here about the close of the war and established the Philharmonic society, which he conducted for twenty years, giving it up to confine himself to private pupils.

All the theaters were carefully inspected on the 4th of January, 1904, in consequence of the awful fire at the Iroquois, in Chicago, where so many lives were lost on the last night of the previous year; the license of the Empire, a place of vaudeville performance, was revoked, as having too many elements of danger, and other buildings of resort were made more thoroughly protected. On the 2d of June the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water company began laying an intake pipe at the beach, to give the city an additional supply. On the 10th of that month the Rochester Light & Power company, which two years before had absorbed all the gas and electric companies of the city, reached out still further and purchased all the stock that could be obtained of the street railroad, forming thereby the Rochester Railway & Light company, a monster monopoly of public utilities, which thus far has been rather beneficent on the whole, owing to the constant supervision and requirements of the municipal authorities. Apart from suicides there were a surprising number of fatal casualties in this year—one hundred and nineteen, of which thirty-nine were from accidents on steam railroads, thirty-two from drowning, eight from the street cars, the rest from various causes. Rev. Dr. T. Harwood Pattison died on the 11th of February, a professor in the Rochester Theological seminary; James Brackett, March 7th, mayor in 1864 and president of the Rochester Savings bank for many years before his death; Reuben D. Jones, May 30th, born in 1815, one of the oldest newspaper men in Western New York, having been on the *Daily American* as far back as 1847 and after that connected with several other local journals; Joseph A. Adlington, July

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THE "FOUR CORNERS."

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2d, surrogate from 1884 to 1892, a good soldier, having entered the war as a private and coming out as lieutenant-colonel. Father Hippolyte De Regge, chancellor of the Catholic diocese of Rochester, a popular priest, well-known throughout the United States, died July 14th at Antwerp, having gone to Belgium, his native country, on a visit. Valentine Fleckenstein on August 11th; he had been a member of the executive board, city assessor, postmaster, city treasurer and collector of internal revenue. Rev. Dr. Isaac N. Dalbey, pastor of the West Avenue Methodist church, August 15th. John McMullen, a typical fireman of the old volunteer school, chief engineer of the department in 1863, died September 27th. Mrs. Mary J. Amsden, widow of Christopher T. Amsden, December 26th, the oldest native-born resident of Rochester at the time of her death, having come into the world and this little settlement in 1816.

In January, 1905, the Brighton election was carried by the annexation party by a majority of one vote. The Rochester Railway & Light company gave out contracts in March for extensions, buildings and machinery to the extent of $1,250,000. In April Rev. Dr. C. E. Hamilton resigned the pastorate of the First Methodist church and Rev. Dr. I. P. Coddington that of the First Universalist. Father Thomas F. Hickey became coadjutor bishop of the diocese in May. On the 1st of June the public market was opened, a great step in advance, for it put a stop to the blockade of hay wagons on Front street from time immemorial and to what was still worse, the serious interference with traffic in the neighborhood of the "Seven Corners," at East Main street and North avenue, by the long lines of wagons of market gardeners which had come there, principally from Irondequoit, long before dawn and stayed well into the morning. On June 20th was the presentation to the university, the gift of the alumni, of the statue of President Anderson, in the middle of the campus; on the 5th of August the laying of the corner-stone of the new armory. Toward the close of the year negotiations that had been going on for several months were completed which resulted in the formation of a gigantic enterprise, the United States Independent Telephone company, with a capital of $50,000,000, the headquarters being located in this city, where most of the officers resided; it involved the practical absorption of the most of the following named independent telephone companies, with the absolute control of the others by the purchase of most of the stock: The New York, the Utah, the Indianapolis, the Stromberg-Carlson Manufacturing and the Rochester, which last named controlled, through stock ownership, not only several smaller concerns, but also the Independent Telephone Securities company, which itself controlled, also through stock ownership, thirteen operating companies; the cost of acquiring all these securities was $56,459,343.43; the future of this great company is uncertain, and what will be the final outcome is at the present writing wholly conjectural. This year building operations were carried on to an unprecedented extent, so far as the money expended was concerned, the total valuation of the structures erected being $5,569,019; among the most important of these were the building of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit company, on the corner of Main and State streets; the addition to the German Insurance building adjoining it, making those two structures occupy the site of the old Irving Hall or Silas O. Smith block; the Strong Manufacturing building on State street, the building for offices of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, on West Main street (one of the most beautiful in its proportions in the whole city), and the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr building, on East Main street, as well as those that replaced the ones destroyed in the great fire of February, 1904—which is described in another chapter—all of which were completed in the early part of the year.

Death invaded the ranks of the law in this year, carrying off a number, among whom may be mentioned Menzo Van Voorhis, January 18th; William F. Cogswell, the leader of the bar, February 12th; Frederick A. Whittlesey, February 24th; born in 1827, graduated at Union in 1847; a son of Vice-Chancellor Whittlesey; a lawyer of the old school, confining his practice almost entirely to the real estate branch of his profession, in which he was a recognized authority; retiring from the practice of the law several years ago, he devoted himself more than ever to literature, to which he had always been addicted; was president, at the time of his death, of the board of trustees of the Reynolds Library, of which he was one of the in-

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corporators; John W. Stebbins died July 30th, and John Van Voorhis October 30th, a successful lawyer with a very lucrative practice; member of Congress, elected in 1878 and 1880 and again in 1892. January 28th Kendrick P. Shedd died; after serving in the war he was county clerk for two terms, from 1891 to 1897; February 14th J. Miller Kelly, a Democratic politician, alderman from the fifteenth ward for twenty-five years; February 17th Frederick Cook, remarkable for the almost unbroken prosperity that attended his movements; beginning life as a shoemaker and then a butcher, he abandoned those trades to become a brakeman on the Buffalo & Rochester railroad (before it became a part of the New York Central), for some time a conductor of a German immigrant train, then of a regular passenger train; having followed that calling for twenty years, he gave it up to embark in commercial enterprises, which, multiplying on his hands, seemed to owe much of their success to his guidance, for he was president of almost every one of the corporations in which he was interested and was recognized as a financial magnate, not only here but elsewhere; was prominent in Democratic politics and secretary of state of New York from 1886 to 1890. Dr. John Stafford, the oldest physician in the city at the time of his death, just a century in age, died February 25th; Elbert Henry Scrantom, April 24th, a bookstore keeper of long standing; Frederic P. Allen, May 3d, of an old family, cashier of the German-American bank; James C. Hart, August 16th, a successful merchant and highly respected citizen; never held office, very retiring and equally charitable, distributing his great wealth so unostentatiously that no one ever knew how much he gave away. George G. Clarkson, August 25th, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1811; an old anti-slavery man, mayor of the city in 1874, for a long time president of the old Athenæum and for twenty-six years president of the board of managers of the Deaf Mute institution. Dr. George G. Carroll, September 24th, a valuable member of the board of education. William Purcell, December 27th, in early life a practical printer, he became a member of the editorial staff in 1854 and ten years later chief editor of the *Union & Advertiser*, retaining that position until his retirement, by reason of ill health, four years before his death; one of the most vigorous and effective writers ever connected with the Rochester press; on the last day of the year Philip Fried, a famous tenor singer in opera, in concerts and in church choirs.

The most memorable occurrence in 1906 was the series of events connected with the trial for heresy of Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, the rector of St. Andrew's (Episcopal) church. Toward the close of the previous year Dr. Crapsey had delivered a number of Sunday evening addresses at his church, in which he indicated plainly his disbelief in some of the doctrines commonly held by members of that denomination, notably the miraculous conception and virgin birth of Jesus Christ and his bodily resurrection after death, as well as the doctrine of the trinity. Almost simultaneously these addresses were printed and published in book form, under the title "Religion and Politics." On the 6th of January following Rt. Rev. William D. Walker, bishop of the diocese of Western New York, vehemently condemned, in a sermon preached in Christ church, the views enunciated by Dr. Crapsey, but, in spite of that, the latter declared publicly, three weeks later, that he should maintain his position in the church. Then the standing committee of the diocese took up the matter and made a presentment against Dr. Crapsey on February 23d. After some delay the case came on for trial at Batavia before the ecclesiastical court of the diocese on the 17th of April. Both sides were represented by able counsel, the committee by three Buffalo attorneys, the accused by J. Breck Perkins of this city and Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, both of whom delivered strong arguments, besides which Dr. Crapsey spoke in his own behalf. On the 9th of May the court, by a vote of four members, the fifth dissenting, handed down its decision or verdict, finding that the accused had been guilty of preaching and publishing in denial of the doctrines as contained in the Apostles' creed, the Nicene creed and the book of Common Prayer, and stating that in its opinion "sentence should be pronounced as follows: That the respondent be suspended from exercising the functions of a minister of this church until such time as he shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' creed and the Nicene creed as this church has received the same," expressing at the same

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time the hope that before the lapse of the thirty days, at the end of which time he should be sentenced, he might see his way clear to satisfy the authorities of his conformity with the doctrines. So far from recanting, Dr. Crapsey reiterated, in still more emphatic language than he had previously employed, his belief in his former utterances, and on the 6th of June he filed an appeal from the verdict, on the ground that the court was illegally formed, that it had refused to receive important evidence, that not sufficient time for preparation had been allowed and that the decision was vague, null and void. That brought the case before the final court of review, which held its session in New York city and which, after hearing the arguments of counsel, handed down, on the 19th of November, a decision which, without going into the merits of the case, rejected the appeal, on the ground that no errors had been committed on the former trial, the judgment of which must, therefore, stand. That ended this remarkable heresy trial, which, for better or worse, in one way or another, will leave its impress for a long time to come. A week later Dr. Crapsey, in a letter of much dignity, requested Bishop Walker to execute the sentence without delay, having done which he preached his farewell sermon at St. Andrew's and tendered to the wardens and vestrymen of the parish his resignation as rector. On the 4th of December he was formally deposed from the priesthood of the Episcopal church.

Of minor church matters in this year the most important were the dedication of West Avenue Methodist church, January 21st, of the Lyell Avenue Baptist church November 4th, and of the new chapel of the North Presbyterian church, December 30th, the laying of the corner-stone of St. Augustine's church December 23d, the resignation of Rev. C. A. McAlpine of the Bronson Avenue Baptist church (which had been consolidated with the Wilder street church) on October 18th, and of Rev. Dr. S. Banks Nelson of St. Peter's (Presbyterian) on the 22d, and the acceptance, on the 18th, of a call to the Second Baptist by Rev. Charles H. Rust. On the 11th of November an evangelistic campaign was opened in several of the churches, ten large meetings being held simultaneously; this continued with more or less enthusiasm for eighteen days; the movement partook largely of the nature of old-fashioned revivals, though that term was not used at all; one of its prominent features, in which it differed from anything done here before, was the use of saloons, every one of which of any notoriety in the city was visited by two evangelists (a man and wife), who made addresses, offered prayers and sang hymns, which were joined in by the large crowds that were present and that invariably treated the visitors with perfect respect; much good was effected in this way, hopeful at the time and probably permanent. More than the usual number of conventions were held here this year, of which the most striking were those of the Genesee Valley Schoolmasters' association, then organized, January 20th; of the state league of saving and building loan associations July 16th, of the Arbeiter Sængerbund on the 20th, and both the national and state conventions of opticians on the 30th; the national convention of jewelers August 3d, that of the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm on October 2d, of the state association of master plumbers on the 9th, of public school superintendents on the 15th, of Methodist bishops of the world on the 24th, of Afro-American Presbyterians on the 26th; on November 1st the Unitarian conference of the middle states and Canada, and on the 13th, 14th and 15th of that month that of charities and corrections; this last was the seventh state conference of that nature that had been held and in some respects it was the most important one of all, those who were present representing all the charitable agencies of the state, official and unofficial, public and private, denominational and non-sectarian, and the various addresses and reports being of a very high order; all the meetings, including the banquet, were held at the Eureka club-house; at the close of the conference Daniel B. Murphy of this city was elected president for the ensuing year.

For many years Rochester had been suffering from the smoke nuisance arising from the use of soft coal as fuel in the manufacturing establishments and other large buildings, such as hotels and apartment houses. Disagreeable at the best, from its covering all white clothes, dishes and plates with a coating of soot and dirt, it was found to be also detrimental to health, particularly in the case of young school children. Having become an intolerable evil, the Chamber of Commerce took up the matter and in spite of

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strong opposition it succeeded in so rousing public opinion that the common council felt obliged to pass an ordinance prohibiting the use of bituminous coal except for a short time at stated periods when fires were being started, and in carrying out this injunction what artists might call a color scheme, though in this case it was denominated a color scale, was adopted to determine whether any given volume of smoke was too dark to be permissible. The ordinance went into effect on the 1st of June, in consequence of which, as it has been quite generally obeyed, the city has been noticeably cleaner and healthier than it was before. Building operations were very extensive, the total valuation in the permits given by the fire marshal being $6,181,134, an increase of more than half a million over the previous year. Of the structures erected the most conspicuous was the West Side department store, on the corner of West Main and Fitzhugh streets, seven stories in height, with five acres of floor space, the frame work of iron, of which two thousand tons were used, covered with an exterior of white enameled terra cotta, which took more than fifteen car loads of those plates, the total cost being $200,000, exclusive of the land, all of which had before that been covered by business blocks; the beauty of this construction was sadly marred by the contiguity, on the west, of two unsightly buildings, but they are being replaced during this year by an ornamental structure of the same height with their present companion. While a large addition was being made to the already enormous plant of the Eastman company at Kodak park the collapse of the roof and part of the second floor, which consisted of a concrete material in which an inferior grade of sand was used, on the 21st of November, cost the lives of four men, one of them the foreman in charge of the work. Another extensive addition, completed at the very close of the year, was that of the Genesee Valley club-house, on Gibbs street and East Main, which is described in the next chapter. Perhaps the most notable banquet ever given in this city, though by no means one of the largest, was that on February 3d, when the justices of this Appellate division of the Supreme court entertained at the old club-house all the judges of the Court of Appeals.

In spite of some frightful losses inflicted upon a widespread portion of the community, rich as well as poor, by reason of the depreciation in value of the securities of an industrial concern that was supposed to offer assurances of a safe investment, the year has been on the whole a very prosperous one. Money has been plentiful and has been well distributed, as may be illustrated by the payment on December 1st of more than a million dollars in extra dividends by two manufacturing companies; the bank clearances, which, as well as other fiscal statistics, will be given in another chapter, showed a decided increase; the record of the post-office, which will afford another indication of the general prosperity, showed that the receipts for the year were $769,976.54, the first time that they have passed the three-quarters of a million mark, December bringing in $77,156.16, the largest amount for any one month in the history of the office. The report of the health bureau showed that during the year there were 2,035 marriages, 3,688 births and 2,825 deaths, an increase in all corresponding with the growth of the city and maintaining the usual proportion of the groups, except that the births have increased slightly faster than the deaths, while the mortality among infants has shown a relative decrease as compared with previous years. The weather, although it behaved pretty well during most of the time, was quite eccentric during the first month and the last, for on January 21st the mercury rose to seventy-one degrees, breaking the record of that day for thirty-five years, while about the beginning of December the fluid in the tube fell to zero, the lowest point ever reached here so early in the winter. This brings the general narrative of the city, imperfect as it may be, down to the first of January, 1907, except for the necrological record that follows.

Susan B. Anthony, the celebrated leader in the movement for female suffrage, died at her home on Madison street on the 13th of March. Born at Adams, Massachusetts, on February 15th, 1820, she came here in 1845 and was a school teacher for some years. Her public life really began in 1852, when she was sent by the Daughters of Temperance to a state mass meeting or convention of the Sons of Temperance at Albany, where she attempted to speak from the platform, but was not allowed by the presiding officer to do so, which so roused her indignation that it settled, instead of preventing, her vocation as a public speaker. The

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temperance reform was never wholly indifferent to her and that of anti-slavery was still closer, but they both yielded to the cause of woman's rights, as she conceived them, which overshadowed everything else and embraced far more than the extension of the elective franchise; in fact, the equality of the sexes not only politically but in every other way. This was signalized by her adoption, in December, 1852, of the "bloomer" costume, with trousers and abbreviated skirt and the hair cut short, which peculiar dress she wore for a little more than a year, abandoning it then only because she perceived that it was doing more than anything else to prejudice people against the general cause that she had at heart. The most notabl event of her life was connected with the presidential election of 1872. On November 1st of that year she and fourteen other women registered, under protest from the inspectors, in the eighth ward of the city of Rochester, and on the 5th they all cast their votes, again in spite of the protests of the inspectors, who, being threatened with legal penalties if they refused to receive the ballots, were thus placed between two fires. A few days later Miss Anthony was arrested and admitted to bail and was tried for illegal voting in the United States court at Canandaigua on the 18th of June in the following year. Judge Hunt, of the Supreme court, sitting in circuit, took the decision of the case out of the hands of the jury, directing them to bring in a verdict of guilty, after which he imposed a fine of one hundred dollars, which she never paid, and that was the end of it so far as she was concerned. The poor inspectors fared worse, for when they refused to pay the fine of twenty-five dollars that was laid against them they were sent to jail (a form of martyrdom that was courted by the principal offender but was denied to her) and kept there till President Garfield pardoned them out at the end of a week. That incident caused the name of Susan B. Anthony to become more widely known than ever and aided her in the propaganda for female suffrage to which her life became even more exclusively devoted than before. Carrying the crusade into the western states, she was largely instrumental in inducing some of them to embody her views in legislation which has not in every case brought the millennium that was hoped for or even the satisfaction that was expected. In 1904 she went to Berlin as a delegate to the council of women, at which she, with others, brought about the formation of the International Suffrage Alliance, representing the women of ten different nationalities, after which she was received by the German emperor and by the empress and honored with marks of distinction. Another missionary journey to the Pacific coast and then a run down to Washington in the early part of 1905, where the extraordinary attentions that she received were cut short by her illness, for she broke down at last under the strain of her incessant labors and after a short interval came home to die. Whatever may be thought of the peculiar political principles that she promulgated, no one can refuse to her memory a measure of admiration for the persistency, the energy and the devotion with which she advocated them.

In the field of literature may be noted the deaths of George H. Ellwanger, April 24th, an author of note, principally in the line of horticulture; George M. Elwood on the 29th, of an old Rochester family, remarkable for his conversational power, in which he had no superior, a versatile writer, an indefatigable collector of books and book plates; W. Martin Jones May 2d, private secretary of William H. Seward while the latter was at the head of the state department, Prohibition candidate for governor in 1888, as a publicist he was one of the earliest advocates of international arbitration as the proper method for the settlement of disputes between nations and in 1896 he submitted to the bar of the state an exhaustive report on the subject; George F. Warren September 17th, for several years dramatic critic and special editorial writer on the *Democrat & Chronicle*, in which he displayed a literary style never surpassed by anyone on the press in this city; H. Pomeroy Brewster November 1st, author of "Saints and Festivals of the Christian Church" and a contributor to the daily press of entertaining articles on English life. Of Civil war veterans Dr. B. L. Hovey May 5th, an old army surgeon, medical director of the twentieth corps under Hooker, member of a great number of medical societies, local, state and national; Maurice Leyden August 15th, enlisted in the Third New York cavalry and mustered out as brevet major of the Fourth Provisional cavalry, elected county clerk in 1886; Halbert S. Greenleaf August

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25th, born in Vermont in 1827, served with distinction during the war as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, removed to Rochester soon afterward, was elected member of Congress as a Democrat in this strongly Republican district in 1882 and again in 1890; George W. Goler October 24th, born at Cape Vincent in 1829, entered the army as second lieutenant in the Sixth New York cavalry, rose to be lieutenant-colonel, had the remarkable record of having participated in seventy battles, twice wounded, twice a captive in Libby prison; Patrick C. Kavanagh November 24th, was captain in the One Hundred and Eighth, an officer on the police force from 1868 till his retirement five years ago.

In the realm of science three men passed away. Dr. Louis Weigel, a distinguished physician, died May 31st at the age of fifty-one; he had written much for medical journals, largely on the training of children, for as an orthopedic surgeon he was widely known; when the knowledge of the cathode ray was brought before the world he became intensely interested in the discovery and besides using it directly in his practice he was continually experimenting with it; this cost him his life besides giving him prolonged suffering, for he took no precaution against the possible effects of the ray upon himself, which eventually showed themselves upon his hands, where a cancerous growth became plainly developed after other physicians had perceived its approach and had in vain endeavored to induce him to give up his work with the battery; at last the time came when the knife could no longer be avoided and in October of 1905 he had all the fingers of the right hand removed, with three of the others, leaving him only the thumb and little finger of the left, several eminent surgeons from New York and Buffalo, as well as of this city, being present at the operation; the disease continuing to spread, five more operations were performed at intervals, which may have had the effect of prolonging his life, but if so only for a brief period; in spite of his mutilation he maintained his practice as a consulting surgeon and showed invariably a cheerful countenance in all his intercourse with friends until the end came and he died, a veritable martyr to science. Harrison E. Webster, who died on the 16th of June, had gained a reputation as a scientist and a man of broad learning, particularly in the line of zoology, sociology and political economy; born in 1841 he was graduated at Union in 1868, his college studies having been broken into by his service during the war; having been a member of the faculty of Union for some years he came here in 1883 to take the professorship of natural history in the University of Rochester, but he resigned that position five years later to become president of his *alma mater;* he did much to restore the former status and prosperity of Union, but at the expense of his health, and he returned here in 1904 to spend the rest of his days. Henry A. Ward, while walking in the streets of Buffalo on July 4th, was struck by an automobile and so badly injured that he died at the hospital an hour later. He was one of the most celebrated men that Rochester ever produced; his fame was so widespread and his explorations over the earth were so extensive that as was said at his funeral by his pastor, Rev. William C. Gannett, "he was a citizen not only of this city and state but of the whole world." He was born in Rochester, March 9th, 1834, and went to Williams college, though he did not graduate there but entered the scientific department of Harvard university, where he studied under and subsequently became assistant to the elder Agassiz. Going to Europe and Africa as tutor to a son of General Wadsworth, he made, while abroad, his first collection of minerals, rocks and fossils, which is still exhibited, the gift of his patron, in the rooms of the Buffalo Natural History society. Returning afterward to Paris he entered the School of Mines, supporting himself while there for five or six years by the sale of specimens which he picked up, and then he began the formation of another mineralogical cabinet, by far the largest and best of its kind ever made, which was afterward bought by popular subscription for the University of Rochester, where it now is. While filling in that institution the chair of natural sciences, from 1860 to 1865, he founded the Ward Natural Science Establishment, which is described elsewhere and which will be a lasting monument to his fame. Leaving the university he went into the service of some mining companies in the West, but it was time thrown away for him and he soon abandoned it to enter upon his life-work of collecting minerals valuable not intrinsically, but from their rarity, and of duplicating, by means of molds that he had made.

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the remains of all the extinct animals that could be found, though for the last few years he devoted himself almost exclusively to the gathering of meteorites, of which he had the largest private collection in the world, which is temporarily lodged in the Museum of Natural History in New York. This labor, which at the same time gratified his insatiable love of travel, took him to the very ends of the earth, so that he circumnavigated the globe two or three times and visited every known part of the world. His remains having been cremated, his ashes were deposited in a niche cut out of an immense boulder of crystalline quartz, which he had obtained in the Lake Superior region and placed in Mt. Hope for that purpose a few years before his death.

Of those engaged in other occupations the following may be mentioned: Thomas C. Montgomery died May 29th; he was born in 1820 and graduated at Princeton at the early age of eighteen; he was a lawyer by profession, but for the latter period of his life he was retired from active practice, a man of fine attainments and of rare culture. Volney P. Brown died July 4th, one of the best known and most successful farmers in Western New York; his home was in the town of Wheatland, where he was born in 1823; he was a member of Assembly in 1870 and 1871. Henry Bartholomay, the pioneer brewer of lager beer in Rochester, died at Munich in the land of his fathers, on the 3d of September; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1829, he came to this city in 1850 and in 1852 brewed the first barrel of lager beer ever made or sold here; from that sprang the Bartholomay Brewing company, which grew to be one of the great industries of Rochester; when it was sold to an English syndicate in 1889 he went back to Germany, with the respect of all who knew him, to spend the remainder of his life. Daniel T. Hunt, who was postmaster of this city from 1876 to 1887, died at Chicago, September 17th; George E. Slocum, an old resident of Scottsville, died there November 13th, a contributor of valuable papers to literary and historical societies with which he was connected. Rochester lost one of its most eminent citizens on November 26th, when George Ellwanger passed away after a prolonged illness. Born in Wurtemberg in 1816, he came to the United States in 1835 and to this city a year later, and started the Mount Hope Nurseries, which soon acquired a world-wide reputation, though the firm name, that of Ellwanger & Barry—the other partner being the late Patrick Barry—was the title that was almost universally applied to them. Being a thorough master of all the details of the business he soon built up a large and flourishing trade in fruits and fruit trees, extending even beyond the limits of this country, acquiring a fortune thereby and, incidentally, by the acquisition of real estate in connection therewith. In other relations he was well known and influential, being a director in several banks and on various boards of an educational and literary nature. His generosity was wide and his public spirit brought him to the front in many enterprises for the good of the community. To the example and the exhortations of his firm it is mainly owing that Rochester is one of the best-shaded cities in the country. Of women who were prominently identified with various forms of beneficence were Mrs. Helen Mumford Halsey, for fifteen years president of the Woman's Auxiliary of Western New York and also of the board of managers of the Church Home, who died August 10th; Mrs. Harriet Kemp Ward, aged ninety-four years, who died August 24th at Grove place, where she had lived ever since coming to Rochester in 1834 with her husband, the late Levi A. Ward, one of the early mayors; Mrs. John Harry Stedman, who died October 7th after a life that constantly tended to the betterment and the elevation of tone of the society in which she moved; Mrs. Anson C. Allen, who died October 18th, one of the original members of the Domestic Science board of the Mechanics Institute, a cousin of Louise M. Olcott, the popular author.

If it shall seem to the reader that too large a proportion of the foregoing chapter has been devoted to obituary notices let him consider those items as condensed biographies and in many instances, at least, as reminiscences of the previous history of the city. Viewed in that light the chapter may present a less somber aspect.

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CHAPTER X

THE PRESENT TIME.

The Industries of Rochester—Its Relative Position—First in Many Things—The Chamber of Commerce—The Reynolds Library—The Historical Society—The Academy of Science—Ward's Museum—Schools and Churches—Social Clubs Literary Clubs—Secret Societies—Public Buildings—Hotels, Apartments and Theaters—The Parks — Hospitals and Asylums — Bridges — Streets, Sewers and Street Cars—The Banks—The Weather—The Government—City Expenses—Conclusion.

By the latest census, that of the state, taken in 1905, Rochester had a population of 181,672, that of the county being in the same year 239,444. With the natural increase since then, and the recent addition of the village of Brighton, the population of the city at the present time is undoubtedly rather above 200,000 than below it. By the United States census, taken in 1900, it ranked twenty-fourth among the cities of the Union, and there is no reason to suppose that its relative position has altered materially since then. But there are other things that make a city besides the number of its inhabitants, and in many of these Rochester stands pre-eminent among the municipalties of the world and in still more among those of this country. Anything like a full description of its manufacturing industries would require not merely a chapter but a volume, and in the following condensed statement of facts care will be taken to omit anything that shall even savor of an advertisement and to avoid the use of personal names except where necessary for purposes of identification. There is about $50,000,000 actually invested in its manufacturing industries, the amount of stock issued by them being three times that; and the annual value of manufactured products is $82,000,000, the employees in factories and workshops numbering over 40,000. It is the first city in the world in the manufacture of cameras, making more of them than are made in all other places put together; most of these are products of the Eastman Kodak company and its branches; these are of all grades and varieties of excellence, a large proportion for ordinary amateur use but others for technical work, valuable in pathological researches; some capable of taking a picture nineteen feet long, giving a panoramic view of a city, for instance, and sweeping in all but ten degrees of the whole circle, while others are more rapid in their operation than the human eye in its movements, showing a bird in full flight or a base ball in its passage from pitcher to catcher; one was used with good effect in the San Francisco earthquake fire, depicting the conflagration in its progress, after which the flames came on so swiftly that the camera was destroyed though the negative was saved; naturally more photographic supplies of all sorts are made here than anywhere else. In the somewhat similar line of optical instruments Rochester has also no equal, the factory of Bausch & Lomb, established in 1853, turning out more of those articles than any other so far as known; there molten sand grains in imported glass are transformed into the most delicate instruments known to science, and millions of lenses are made there, from the smallest microscope glass no larger

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than a pinhead to the search-light mirrors three feet in diameter for the United States navy, besides which the firm has lately gone into practical partnership with the federal government in one line, as it now produces the lenses for the light-houses along the coast (which a few years ago it was thought could not be made satisfactorily outside of France) and the most sensitive instruments for measuring the tides; like the Kodak company this house has headquarters, branches and agencies on every continent and in almost every country; there are several other concerns in this city engaged in similar production, which would be considered large if they were not overshadowed by this. First also in the manufacture of enameled steel tanks and in the output of seeds and nursery stock, not only from the world-famous nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, but from a number of establishments smaller than those; first in the manufacture of laundry machinery, first in that of thermometers (one of those instruments, made here, having been sent to Boston last year, twenty feet long, than which no greater is known), first in the manufacture of paper boxes, as well as of the machinery for making both wooden and paper boxes (one lithographic concern here filling a single order last summer for a hundred million cardboard boxes for a cereal food, costing half a million dollars and filling 450 freight cars); first in the production of buttons, of lubricating oil, of canned fruits and vegetables, of cider and of vinegar.

In all the above-mentioned articles Rochester easily surpasses all other cities on the globe, in others its leadership is confined to this country, though it is probable that the Stromberg-Carlson company turns out more telephones and telephonic apparatus than is made anywhere else. The General Railway Signal company is enlarging its plant at Lincoln park, so as to give it a hundred thousand feet of floor space, preparatory to the employment of some two thousand additional hands, which will enable it to compare favorably with any similar establishment in the country. In the matter of clothing, Rochester stands third, New York and Philadelphia only surpassing it; many fortunes have been made in that and more will be made in the years to come; it is largely in the hands of the Jews, Meyer Greentree having started it in 1840, though there have always been a few Gentile houses among the numerous competitors; the total output is more than twenty million dollars, and the different articles of clothing go not only into local shops but to the uttermost ends of the earth. As to boots and shoes Rochester comes fourth, rating after Brockton, Lynn and St. Louis; there are between sixty and seventy factories, representing an investment of three million dollars, four of which turn out over five million dollars' worth annually, the total production being about fifteen million. To mention, besides stoves, flour, beer, furnaces and ranges, pianos, furniture, carriages, lithographic work, perfumery and picture frames, all the articles made here, would be like giving a list of all those that are in general use. About the only thing of that sort not produced here to any great extent is the automobile, but the Selden Motor Vehicle company is now putting up at East Rochester a plant for the manufacture of those machines, George B. Selden, a Rochester man, being the inventor of, and holding the exclusive patent for, gasoline engines used for the propulsion of automobiles. For all these productions the home market would be lamentably insufficient, neither does the city depend upon itself for what it consumes. To say nothing of what is obtained from other cities of the United States, the merchandise imported from foreign countries during last year came to $1,361,513, the customs receipts being $493,323.56. The amount of coal exported from here annually is over 600,000 tons, most of it bituminous.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In the development of the city's industries the Chamber of Commerce has, during the twenty years of its existence, been a important factor. In the act of incorporation passed by the legislature May 3d, 1887, the objects of the association were stated to be "to foster the trade and commerce of the city of Rochester, to protect such trade and commerce from unjust and unlawful exactions, to reform abuses in trade, to diffuse accurate and reliable information among its members as to the standing of merchants and other matters, to produce uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade, to settle differences between its members and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants." That

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these objects have been well carried out is attested by the steady increase in membership and popularity of the body, and to its activity may fairly be attributed many of the beneficial movements that have taken place in the city's life. Its first location was in the upper story of the Rochester Savings bank building, but after being there about seven years it removed to its present commodious quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building, of which it occupies the entire eleventh floor. The first president was H. H. Warner, who has been succeeded by William S. Kimball, Lewis P. Ross, Eugene T. Curtis, Max Brickner, Henry C. Brewster, Ira L. Otis, Charles P. Ford, James G. Cutler, Charles E. Angle, Rufus A. Sibley, Henry B. Hathaway, A. B. Lamberton, Thomas B. Dunn, Clinton Rogers, Robert A. Badger and Michael Doyle, the present incumbent, the vice-presidents for this year being Charles F. Garfield, Lansing G. Wetmore and W. H. H. Rogers. The position of secretary was held for several years by J. Y. McClintock, after that by George Moss till 1899, since which time it has been filled by John M. Ives; the treasurer is Benjamin E. Chase; the number of members is 425 and the annual dues are twenty dollars.

THE LIBRARIES.

The only free public library, for the use of the general public, now in the city, is the Reynolds library. A word or two regarding its predecessors will be in place here. As far back as 1822 an effort was made to establish a public library, and an association under the name of the Rochester Literary company was formed for that purpose, but it either failed of realization or was very short-lived, as no further record of it can be found. In 1826 the Franklin Institute was founded and out of it grew the Rochester Athenæum, which was incorporated in 1830 and associated with the Mechanics Literary association in 1849, when the title was enlarged so as to embrace both, though the former name was the only one commonly used. After a generation of usefulness it became extinct in 1877, its books becoming the property of Mortimer F. Reynolds and George S. Riley, the latter of whom soon transferred his interest to the former, who a little later turned over the property to an association incorporated, by an act passed in 1884, under the name of the Reynolds Library. The persons named in the act as incorporators, and therefore trustees, were M. B. Anderson, M. F. Reynolds, George E. Mumford, William C. Rowley, Hiram Sibley, Don Alonzo Watson, Frederick A. Whittlesey, George Ellwanger, Arthur C. Coxe, Theodore Bacon, E. M. Moore, Daniel T. Hunt, Gilman H. Perkins, Samuel Sloan, Howard Osgood, William C. Morey, Max Landsberg, Josiah Anstice and S. A. Lattimore. Of these only the last three are now on the board, the two preceding them on the list having resigned and all the others being removed by death; their places are filled by Henry F. Burton, Henry G. Danforth, Charles A. Dewey, Edward G. Miner, Cyrus F. Paine, William F. Peck, Erickson Perkins, Rush Rhees, Rufus A. Sibley, William R. Taylor, William E. Werner, Julius M. Wile. The first president was Dr. Anderson, the next was Dr. Moore, the next Mr. Whittlesey, each serving till his death; the present incumbent is Prof. Lattimore, the treasurer is Mr. Anstice, the secretary Mr. Peck; the librarian is Alfred S. Collins. The will of Mr. Reynolds bequeathed to the Library all of his real estate, which consisted of the Arcade and his residence on Spring street. The books, which up to the time of his death were kept in the Arcade, were after that event removed to the house, surrounded by beautiful grounds, where the donor had lived. There are now over sixty thousand volumes, of which the majority are in the reference department, which is well stocked with encyclopedias and other works for consultation; the circulating department is also well provided with books for cursory readers, any one of whom may draw out volumes after obtaining a card, easily procured, establishing his responsibility. The library is absolutely free, and so is the newspaper reading-room in the Arcade, the rental from which building furnishes the sole support of the institution.

Until quite recently there was a large collection of books, called the Central library, under the control of the board of education, in the Free Academy building, on Fitzhugh street, which was intended primarily for the use of the pupils of the public schools, though citizens generally availed themselves of the opportunity to borrow from it; it has now been broken up and its con-

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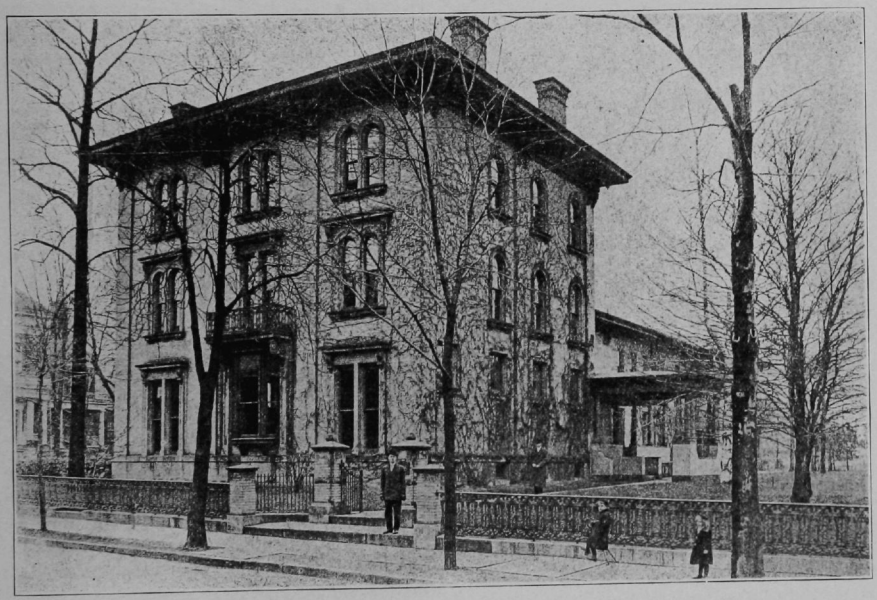

THE REYNOLDS LIBRARY.

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tents distributed among the different grammar schools. The university and the two theological seminaries have large and valuable libraries, which are mentioned elsewhere; they are not confined exclusively to persons connected with those institutions, but can be used by outsiders under reasonable conditions. The law library of the Appellate court, in the county building, is a very extensive one, but, naturally, it is used mainly by members of the legal profession, though laymen sometimes find it convenient to go there to look at the session laws and other volumes.

THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL.

The Rochester Historical society has its location on the third floor of the Reynolds Library building, which is given up to its use. It was formed at a social gathering on December 17th, 1887, being incorporated in the following November. Its first president was E. M. Moore, who has been followed by Augustus H. Strong, James L. Angle, Charles E. Fitch, John H. Rochester, George M. Elwood, Porter Farley, Eugene H. Howard, Adelbert Cronise, William H. Samson and Clinton Rogers. The first corresponding secretary was Jane Marsh Parker, is now Nathaniel S. Olds; the first treasurer was Gilman H. Perkins, the present is J. V. Alexander; William F. Peck has been the recording secretary from the beginning. The object of the society is to rescue from oblivion all facts relating to the early history of this region and to preserve the record of events that are in any way connected with this locality. It has accumulated a well furnished library bearing upon this subject and has purchased a very valuable collection of Indian articles of different kinds, besides possessing a gallery of oil portraits of many of the pioneers of this county and a number of things of interest from the standpoint of a local antiquarian, such as copies of the first edition of the Mormon Bible, of the life of Mary Jemison, the "White Woman of the Genesee," and of Morgan's book of alleged revelations of Masonry, with one of the handbills of Sam Patch, announcing his last leap, and so on. Monthly meetings are held during the winter, at which valuable papers are read by members of the society.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

This was organized in 1881, as the outcome of the Microscopical society, which had existed for the previous two years. Its first president was Rev. Myron Adams, the one now holding that position is Charles T. Howard, the treasurer is Rudolph Schmidt, the secretary Harry A. Carpenter. It is in a flourishing condition and its published proceedings have been sent over the world, but it has no permanent quarters, holding its meetings at present twice a month in the Eastman Laboratory building of the university.

THE WARD MUSEUM.

One of the most interesting places to visit is Ward's Natural Science Establishment, on College avenue. The following account of it has been furnished by its president, Mr. Frank A. Ward: "It was founded in the early sixties by the late Prof. Henry A. Ward. While occupying the chair of professor of geology in the University of Rochester he became impressed with the lack of suitable material with which to illustrate his lectures. Obtaining leave of absence from the university, he went abroad and spent several years in visiting the leading educational museums of Europe and collecting such material as he found necessary for his work. He brought back with him several hundred cases of specimens, including casts of the most celebrated fossil forms, which were entirely new in America. These collections were purchased by the Rochester university, and it was in answer to the many letters of inquiry from leading scientists all over the country in regard to these objects, which excited great interest, that he decided to resign his position as professor and devote his life to the collection and sale of objects of natural history. This led to the founding of Ward's Natural Science Establishment, which was carried on as a private enterprise until the year 1890, when the business was incorporated under the laws of this state. During the early years of its existence large contracts were taken by the company for the Agassiz museum at Cambridge. Besides many fossils and casts, mounted skeletons and stuffed specimens of mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes from all parts of the world were sent to that museum, aggregating over $100,000.00 in

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cost. The late P. T. Barnum was an enthusiastic naturalist, and for many years the more important animals that died in his menagerie were sent to Rochester to be prepared and mounted for Tufts college, the celebrated African elephant, Jumbo, among others. Beginning with the Centennial fair at Philadelphia, in 1876, it has been customary to send large exhibits to the great expositions held in different cities. The exhibit at Chicago in 1893 filled the entire north end of the ethnological building, and at the close of the exposition was sold to Marshall Field for the Columbian museum for $100,000.00. The purpose of Ward's Natural Science Establishment is now, and has been in the past, to furnish to the museums, colleges and schools of this country and Europe, well selected and skillfully prepared specimens in all branches of natural history. Business is now carried on with the leading institutions of this country, such as the Smithsonian at Washington, the American museum in New York City, the Field Columbian museum of Chicago, the Carnegie museum of Pittsburg, besides the many college museums in every state of the Union. The British museum of London, and the museums at Paris, Vienna, Sydney, Australia; Christ Church, New Zealand; Bombay, India; Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, South America, are among its many customers. Travelers in all parts of the world have Rochester brought home to them by the familiar label to be seen in all museums.—'From Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, N. Y.'"

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are thirty-eight public schools in the city besides two high schools, one on each side of the river, which have been recently erected at much expense and are highly ornamental structures of great architectural beauty. The school census shows that there are 35,716 children here, between the ages of five and eighteen years; of these only three hundred and thirty-nine are known to be unlawfully absent, with twenty boys and six girls, truants during the last semester; the rest are receiving regular instruction in the different institutions, private, parochial and public, in the last of which there are six hundred and seventy-four teachers.

The church-going element of the community calls for more than one hundred and twenty places of worship, the number not being given exactly because in some cases the services are held in rented rooms and the congregations are too small to admit of distinct classification. The Young Men's Christian association has a large building on the corner of South avenue and Court street, with a music hall for minor entertainments; the Young Women's Christian association has a new and commodious one on Clinton avenue North.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

Fifty years ago social clubs were unknown here, but now they form an important factor in the life of the community. The oldest one now in existence here is the Rochester club, which was formed in 1860, its first president being James Terry. For several years it occupied pleasant quarters in the Ellwanger & Barry block, on State street, and after that the upper floor of the Rochester Savings bank building. In 1888 the members judged that the time had arrived for following the example of the leading clubs in the metropolis and owning a house of their own, so they purchased a fine private residence on East avenue, between Gibbs and Scio streets, and moved into it in the course of that year after making suitable alterations; since then the building has been enlarged by the addition of a bowling-alley. The membership is about three hundred. The present officers are William Bausch, president; George F. Roth, vice-president; E. F. Underhill, treasurer; James Quinlan, secretary.

Confining our attention to those clubs that are still extant the next to be formed was the Phœnix, founded by a number of wealthy Jews of this city, to which nationality its membership has always been confined. For some years they occupied quarters on North Clinton street, near East Main, and after that, changing the name at the same time to the Eureka club, they purchased a large private residence further down the street, near the corner of Andrews, and after using that for some years they tore it down and erected in its place a fine club-house eighty-two feet by one hundred and seventy-six, costing $100,000, one of the principal features of which is a theater, which is of great benefit to the community, as the directors kindly

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EUREKA CLUB.



ROCHESTER CLUB.



ROCHESTER WHIST CLUB.

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permit its use, as well as that of the ample dining room, for large gatherings and banquets, notably those held annually for the benefit of the City hospital. Its first president was J. W. Rosenthal; the present officers are Louis Kirstein, president; Maurice D. Strauss, secretary; Morris M. Meyers, treasurer.

In September, 1882, the Rochester Whist club was organized, in a modest sort of way, with John E. Morey as president, content at first with one room in the Cox building but enlarging its habitation with each successive removal until it got into its present quarters in the old Dr. Dean house, on North Fitzhugh street, which it does not own but holds on a long lease. It is, distinctively, the down-town club of the city and used for the mid-day meal and for afternoon recreation by a large proportion of its membership, which is probably the largest in the city. Its original purpose has been almost completely abandoned, and that feature constitutes the sole basis of the Genesee Whist club, the only one in the city where that game is played, to the exclusion of all others. The officers of the former are Griff D. Palmer, president; H. Howard Clapp, treasurer; Frank V. Reynolds, secretary.

It will be generally admitted that the high-water mark has been reached by the Genesee Valley club, which was organized January 2d, 1885, was incorporated two weeks later and moved into its club-house, on South Washington street, on March 25th. This answered well enough for four years, but no house that has been a private residence can be perfectly adapted to the requirements of modern club life, so a building, costing $60,000, was erected on the corner of Gibbs street and East avenue, the first one to be put up in Rochester for the distinct and exclusive purpose of a club-house (though the Phœnix club had erected a building fifteen years before, of which it occupied all but the ground floor), and into this the club moved on the 22d of February, 1889. It had many conveniences, including a ladies' café, which was an innovation, and a large assembly room for balls and private entertainments, many of which, artistic and literary, were given there. But the demand outgrew the accommodations, so a private house adjoining, on East avenue, was made into an annex; even this was found eventually to be insufficient, so additional land was purchased on the north, the house just referred to was torn down and the whole structure was so much enlarged during the past year as to double its original size. A new ball-room or assembly room has been built, very beautiful in its design and decoration, the old ball-room made over into the ladies' café, the room formerly devoted to that purpose being transformed into a charming reception room or parlor for their exclusive use; the rest of the second floor is devoted to the main dining-room, rooms for private parties, the kitchen and pantries, and the third story is taken up with bed-rooms for non-resident members, bath-rooms and service-rooms; the club-house is at last commensurate with its requirements, and is in its interior one of the finest between New York and Chicago. The admission fee is one hundred dollars, the annual dues are seventy-five; the membership, limited to three hundred and fifty, is full, and there has been a waiting list for some years. The first president was Hobart F. Atkinson; the present officers are James G. Cutler, president; George A. Carnahan, vice-president; J. Craig Powers, secretary; Erickson Perkins, treasurer.

In harmony with the custom prevailing in similar organizations in the principal cities of the United States, the Country club was formed on New Year's day of 1895, as an adjunct to the Genesee Valley, the membership being confined to that of the latter and limited to one hundred, though since then the number has been enlarged and the original restriction on eligibility removed. Obtaining a lease of the Parsons farm, eighty acres in extent, on the Pittsford road, the new organization laid out the grounds for golf, polo, lawn tennis, bicycle riding and other sports, with stables for a large number of horses, and other attractions calculated to make the place a delightful summer resort for the members, who opened it up on the 30th of May in the year named. Before the lease had expired, the club-house, which was the old family residence altered over, was completely destroyed by fire, whereupon a new lease was taken, with the option of purchase, which will undoubtedly be exercised, for the club immediately erected a new and picturesque building of its own. The first president was Hiram W. Sibley; the present one is William B. Lee, the secretary Percy R. McPhail and the treasurer Gilman N. Perkins.

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Stimulated by this example other country clubs speedily came into existence, such as the Oak Hill, which has fine grounds on the eastern bank of the river, near Elmwood avenue. Of those intended more for indoor physical exercise the Rochester Athletic club stands at the head. This is really a merger of the old Rochester Athletic association and the Riverside Rowing club; it was incorporated in 1891 and soon thereafter began the erection of a suitable club-house on Clinton avenue North, with swimming-pool, race-track, gymnasium and all the appliances for corporeal development; the president is George H. Clune, the secretary Francis S. Macomber, the treasurer Julius M. Wile.

For many years the members of the Masonic order had felt the desirability of having not only a club of their own but a building that should answer the double purpose of a club-house and a temple for the meetings of the different branches of their order. The two objects were so closely connected that they must be described together. The association of the Masonic Temple was incorporated in June, 1900, the first president being George A. Benton, who occupied that position till May, 1906, when he retired and his place was taken by John M. Lee, the present incumbent, Samuel B. Williams being now the treasurer, L. N. Stein the secretary and Thomas C. Hodgson the superintendent. At the time of this incorporation the erection of the Masonic Temple was begun and was completed in three years. It stands on the corner of Clinton avenue North and Mortimer street, is one hundred feet square and five stories in height, and is in its exterior at once beautiful and imposing, so that it would be an ornament to any city in the United States; its cost was about $275,000; the ground floor is devoted to stores, the next to offices of various kinds; the fourth and fifth floors consist of three magnificent halls, called after the different orders of architecture used in them—the Gothic, on the fifth, the Doric and the Ionic, on the fourth; in these all the Masonic and quasi Masonic bodies in the city meet at stated times. The third floor is given up entirely to the Masonic club; this was organized shortly before the opening of the temple, which took place on the 21st of October, 1903; the first president was Joseph A. Crane; the present officers are John A. Robertson, president; Delbert C. Hebbard, vice-president; Frederick S. Rogers, treasurer, and Andrew Ludolph, secretary.

In December, 1897, a number of young men formed a club under the name of the Friars, which has retained its popularity to the present time. Sidney S. B. Roby was the first president and Norman W. Mumford the secretary; those positions are now held by James G. Palmer and Joseph Curtis; the present membership is sixty-seven; the quarters have always been in Wilder's Arcade. In those same rooms in December, 1906, about ninety graduates of the largest university in the state of New York formed themselves into a Cornell club, "to promote the interests and extend the influence of Cornell university;" the officers chosen were George A. Benton, president; J. H. Agate, secretary; Ralph H. Gorsline, treasurer; the membership is not confined to this immediate locality; the quarters are to be in the East Side Savings bank building.

Of patriotic hereditary societies, such as those of Mayflower Descendants, of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the Revolution without the American, there are a large number of chapters and branches, with many organizations that it would be difficult to classify.

LITERARY CLUBS.

Of the literary clubs the oldest is one whose strength is attested by its longevity, for it is still unimpaired after the lapse of more than half a century, its first regular session, after a preliminary meeting in the previous July at the house of the late Lewis H. Morgan, having been held in November, 1854. No name was selected and none has been officially adopted since then save the vague and comprehensive title of "the club," but it has always been known as the Pundit. Each member entertains in turn and each reads, on the different evenings, which are usually two weeks apart during the winter and spring, a carefully prepared paper of a literary, historical or scientific nature on some subject selected entirely by himself. In so long a term there have, of course, been a large number of members, too numerous, in fact, to be given here, and it seems sufficient to note those who constitute the present membership: Henry Selden Bacon, Rob Roy Converse, Henry G. Danforth, Charles W. Dodge, William S. Ely,

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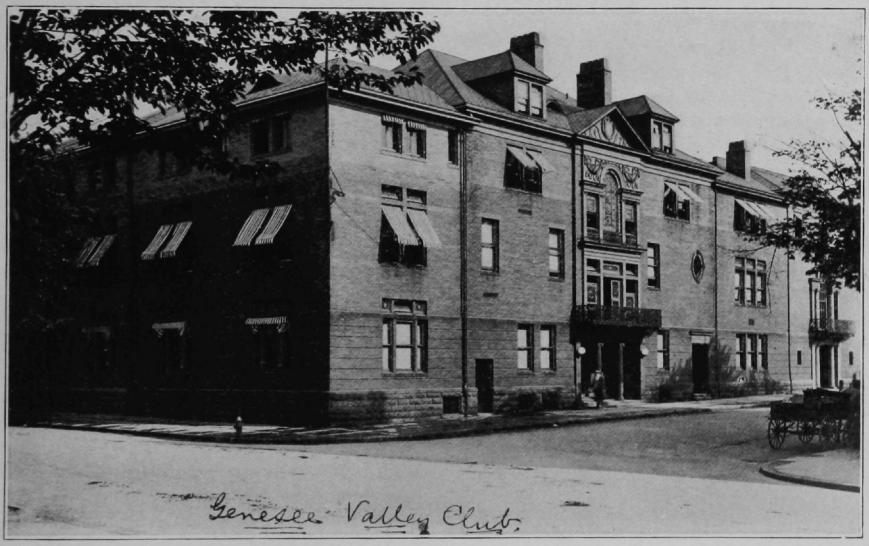

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Samuel A. Lattimore, Albert H. Mixer, William C. Morey, Joseph O'Connor, James Breck Perkins, Rush Rhees, Enoch V. Stoddard, Augustus H. Strong, John H. Strong.

Formed upon similar lines and conducted in the same way, the Fortnightly club held its first meeting on the 23d of February, 1854. Its sessions are held on alternate Tuesday evenings, from the close of October to the middle of April, an original paper being read at each. Its constituency at the present time holds the names of Joseph T. Alling, Henry F. Burton, George A. Carnahan, Algernon S. Crapsey, Charles A. Dewey, Porter Farley, Edward J. Hanna, William E. Hoyt, Max Landsberg, Robert Mathews, Nelson Millard, Daniel B. Murphy, William F. Peck, Rush Rhees, John W. Whitbeck.

A club of the same character with the foregoing and composed of somewhat younger men than either of them, is the Humdrum, which was formed a few years ago and still flourishes, with every indication of perpetuity. The Kent club was organized in 1877 by several of the younger members of the bar, and for some years the papers read were wholly on professional subjects, but latterly they have been more general in their nature.

In addition to these there are a great number of clubs with a literary or semi-literary flavor that have sprung into being and passed away, besides many still existent that are only loosely held together or are devoted to some particular calling or occupation. Women's literary clubs are comparatively new here, but there are now several which are conducted with ability of a high order, such as the Wednesday Morning, the Round-about and the Women's Ethical.

SECRET BROTHERHOODS.

Freemasonry gained a foothold in the village soon after its settlement, Wells lodge being established early in 1817, Hamilton R. A. chapter being organized two years later, and Monroe commandery (then called encampment) of Knights Templars being formed in 1827. In consequence of the Anti-Masonic excitement of 1829 all three of these bodies surrendered their charters in that year and voted to discontinue their meetings. In less than two decades the ill feeling had passed away, so that the Masonic order throughout the state felt justified in resuming its functions and in 1846 the three organizations above named were revived, or, rather, Valley lodge came into being as the immediate successor of Wells lodge, while the others resumed their former titles. Next in order came the following with the year of organization so far as it can be learned: Yonnondio lodge, 1850; Genesee Falls lodge, 1861; Rochester lodge, Ionic chapter, Cyrene commandery, Rochester council of Princess of Jerusalem, Rochester chapter of Rose Croix, Rochester lodge of Perfection and Rochester consistory, all in 1867; Germania lodge, 1872; Doric council; Germania lodge of Perfection, 1873; Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 1875; Frank R. Lawrence lodge, 1889; Corinthian Temple lodge, 1893; C. L. Stowell conclave and the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; all of these are now in existence and all meet on stated evenings in the Masonic Temple.

Taking advantage of the temporary eclipse of Freemasonry the independent order of Odd Fellows (the first lodge of which in this country had been organized in Baltimore in 1819) established itself in Rochester in 1841, the first lodge formed here being the Genesee, which was instituted on the 2d of June, followed by the Teoronto six months later. From that time the order increased rapidly, so that now there are in the county three district grand committees, whose membership is composed exclusively of past grands; two cantons of Patriarchs Militant, five encampments and twenty-seven subordinate lodges, most of them in the city but several in different towns. Besides these there are thirteen lodges of Daughters of Rebekah, Monroe Rebekah lodge, organized over thirty years ago, being the oldest one of that branch in the United States.

These are the principal secret brotherhoods, but there are many others, such as the Knights of Pythias (why not of Damon also?) the Ancient Orders of Hibernians and of United Workmen, the Foresters, the Red Men, the Elks, the Maccabees, the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, but to find them all one would have to consult the city directory, and even then some might elude the search.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Of the strictly public buildings, besides that of the United States government, the most conspicu-

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ous is the county edifice commonly called the court-house; the others devoted to county purposes are described elsewhere. Those used by the municipality are the city hall, the new building on Central avenue for fire department headquarters (where the Brackett House formerly stood), the police headquarters on Exchange street, the old building on Front street given up to the overseer of the poor and miscellaneous matters, the municipal building (formerly the Free Academy, where number 1 school stood in olden times), the public market, the total cost of which up to the first of this year has been $188,000; the health bureau, which is old number 11 school-house remodeled, on the corner of Chestnut and James streets; the public bath house, on South avenue, and the fire-proof building on the same lot for the storage of ballot machines.

HOTELS.

Not only travelers but many permanent residents find accommomation in the numerous hotels. Of these the principal are the Powers, a lofty fire-proof structure of seven floors, on which recent improvements have been made to the extent of $200,000.00, so that in its interior appointments it is one of the most beautiful hotels in the United States; the Whitcomb, the Osburn and the Eggleston, besides several others of a lower grade. In addition to these, plans have been drawn and accepted for a million dollar hotel nine stories in height, to be called, appropriately for this region, the Seneca, which is to be erected on Clinton avenue South by a corporation in the course of this year and which has already been leased for a term of twenty-one years; it is intended to have it eclipse in magnificence anything of the kind in the country. To offset that on the east side, though not to compete with it in grandeur, another, one story higher, to be called the Rochester, is being put up on Main street West, at the corner of Plymouth avenue. Apartment houses have of late years come into vogue and are rapidly increasing in number, to meet the growing demand for some comfortable solution of the vexatious problem of domestic service; the principal ones are the Jenkinson, the Columbia, the Wentworth, the Winthrop, the Centropolis, the Westminster, the Cornwall and the Oxford. There are five theaters—the Lyceum, Cook's, the Baker, the National and the Corinthian—besides which the Bijou might come under that head, as a place of amusement, though no dramatic performances are given there.

PARK STATISTICS.

The parks of Rochester have been described elsewhere. The amount paid for the purchase of land thus far, by the city, not counting what has been paid by individuals for land that they have given for the purpose, is $403,245.01; the total acreage, including the lakeside gift, is 1355. The disbursements during last year were $79,248.57 for maintenance, $20,229.94 for betterments, $99,478.51 in all. There are twenty-two members of the board of park commissioners, one for each ward; the president is A. B. Lamberton, the vice-presidents W. C. Barry and H. F. Atwood, the treasurer John E. Durand, the secretary Martin O. Stone, the superintendent of parks, Calvin C. Laney.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

There are seven hospitals, all described elsewhere, the City, St. Mary's, Homeopathic, the Hahnemann, the Infants' Summer, at Ontario beach, and the State hospital, formerly the insane asylum; a German hospital will probably be erected during this year. There are five orphan asylums, three of them under Catholic control, one under Jewish.

Eleven steam railroads entering the city find their accommodations in six stations, those of the New York Central, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania.

BRIDGES.

Of the nine bridges for pedestrians and vehicles now traversing the river the most imposing is the one at the northern extremity of the city, on the site of the old Carthage bridge; its arch, spanning at a single leap the stream two hundred and twelve feet below, has a chord of four hundred and twenty-eight feet, the third longest in the world, and its three approach spans, two on the west and one on the east, make the total length of the bridge seven hundred and seventeen feet; it is of iron construction, it cost $125,000, and it was opened to the public December 1st, 1890. Proceeding southward the next is at Vincent place,

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MAPLEWOOD PARK.

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the longest in the city, being nine hundred and twenty-five feet, built of iron in 1872-73, costing $150,000; the next at Platt street, steel truss on stone piers, built in 1892, cost $156,000; the others, in their order, that at Central avenue, of wrought iron, built in 1883, cost $48,000; that at Andrews street, built in 1893, on stone piers, cost $75,000; that at Main street, of cut stone, built in 1857, cost $60,000; that at Court street, stone arch, finished in 1893, cost $150,000; that at Clarissa street, of riveted deck iron, built on stone piers in 1892, cost $50,000, extended over the Erie railway tracks to correspond with the main portion in 1897, and that at Elmwood avenue, the southern boundary line of the city, built in 1888, cost $37,000. Besides these there is the aqueduct, the second one at that spot, wider than the old one, with a wide footpath on the north side, completed in 1838 at a cost of $600,000; the material, which is of gray limestone, mostly from the Lockport quarries, is so durable in its nature as almost to defy the tooth of time, and the structure, after the lapse of nearly seventy years, gives no sign of decay; in preparing the foundations for the abutments and piers thirty thousand cubic yards of rock were blasted out of the bed of the river to allow free passage for the water during the spring floods, but it will be necessary to make still further excavations before perfect safety can be assured. The New York Central, the Erie and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cross the river on their own bridges, none of which has any footpath or driveway on it. There are twenty-six bridges carrying streets over the Erie canal, ten carrying streets over railroads, twenty-five carrying railroads over streets, and five miscellaneous, over the feeder, the races, etc., making seventy-five in all, of which the city maintains twenty-one, the state nineteen, the various railroads thirty-five.

STREETS, SEWERS, TROLLEY LINES.

The city is about six miles square, giving an area of thirty-six square miles. There are 333.5 miles of streets, of which 162 are improved, 171.5 unimproved; 245.74 miles of sewers, 315 miles of water pipes, every one of these figures should be materially enlarged by the time this volume gets into the hands of its readers, as contracts for more than half a million dollars' worth of street work were let last year and held back on account of the early advent of cold weather. Leaving out of the reckoning the electric trolley lines of the Eastern Rapid, which runs to Canandaigua, Geneva and other places in Ontario county, the Rochester & Syracuse, which is now completed as far as Lyons, and the Erie road, the electrification of which has just been completed from here to Avon, 170 miles of trolley lines are operated in Rochester, including those to Charlotte, the Sea Breeze and Sodus bay; the passenger traffic on these lines has increased vastly of late, so that, whereas five years ago they carried an average of about seventy-seven thousand persons each day, for the year ending June 30th, 1906, they transported 54,395,185, a daily average of very nearly 150,000, an increase of almost one hundred per cent.

THE BANKS.

The money of the people of Rochester is handled by six discount banks, which on the 1st of January, 1907, showed a combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of $4,979,343 (the deposits not given, as being too fluctuating); four savings banks, with deposits and surplus amounting to $51,122,291.57, and five trust companies, with deposits of $48,565,092.25. These institutions are fully described in the appropriate chapter.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The weather is always an entertaining subject of conversation, and the following statistics, brought down to the beginning of this year, will be interesting: During the past thirty-five years the mean annual temperature has been 47.3, the mean maximum 55.4, the mean minimum 39.2, the highest 99, the lowest 14 below zero; the mean annual rainfall was 34.4 inches, the average annual snowfall 86 inches, the average annual number of clear days was 83, partly cloudy 124, cloudy 158.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government comprises the following chief officers, with many deputies, assistants and clerks: James G. Cutler, mayor; Samuel B. Williams, comptroller; Lyman M. Otis, treasurer; Frederick T. Elwood, commissioner of public works; George A. Gilman, commissioner of public safety; Joseph A. Crane, commissioner

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of charities; William W. Webb, corporation counsel; Edwin A. Fisher, city engineer; J. Herbert Grant, special assistant engineer; Beekman C. Little, superintendent of water works; Charles F. Pond, Joseph C. Wilson, Charles H. Judson and Thomas J. Neville, assessors; John M. Murphy and Delbert C. Hebbard, judges of the municipal court; John H. Chadsey, judge of the police court; A. M. Spiehler, S. P. Burrill, George J. Oaks and Oswald J. Bryan, civil service commissioners; Henry B. Hathaway, V. Moreau Smith and Charles W. Weis, Mt. Hope cemetery commissioners, with John W. Keller as superintendent; George M. Forbes, William Bausch, Helen B. Montgomery, Isaac Adler and James P. B. Duffy, commissioners of public instruction, with Clarence F. Carroll as superintendent of schools. The names of the members of the common council will be found in the civil list.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

Now, what does it cost to run a city like this? A little over three million dollars a year, or, to be exact, $3,057,369.14, according to the comptroller's statement for 1906. The total indebtedness, less the sinking fund on the 1st of January, 1907, was $11,450,185.21. That was an increase of $530,768.10 over the previous year, but it does not involve an augmentation in the rate of taxation, for the valuation of real estate in the city is now $119,476,740, of franchises $8,298,675, a total valuation of $127,775,415, being $8,095,715 in excess of that of last year. The city is still $1,327,356.29 within the debt limit allowed by law. The tax levy for 1907 is $2,694,220.

In the foregoing survey there has been presented a statement of only the leading and more obvious factors in the life of Rochester at the present day. Of those more subtle and intangible elements that go to make up its real character no adequate description can be given. Those of us who have lived our lives here, who have been born and nurtured here and have entered upon the gray side of their earthly existence, feel well assured that there is no pleasanter, no better city on the whole earth.

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MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST.

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CHAPTER XI

FIRE AND ITS EXTINGUISHMENT.

Precautions of Early Days—Fire Buckets Generally Used—The First Fire Company—The Fire Wardens—Certificates of Membership—The Volunteer System—The Old Fire Engines and their Companies—Characteristics of the Latter—The Protectives, the Alerts and the Actives—Firemen's Benevolent Association—The Monument—The Paid Fire Department—The Fire Alarm Telegraph—The Fire Marshal—Notable Fires—The First Fatality—Chicken Row—The Rochester House Fire and the Blossom House—The Conflagration of 1858—The Lantern Works Fire and the Orphan Asylum—The Conflagration of 1904.

In the first five years of the settlement there was no organized provision for the extinguishment of such fires as might break out, each householder being expected to take care of his own property with the assistance of his neighbors. It is probable that fire buckets were more or less used even then, but as there was no communal authority there was of course no power to enforce their ownership. But when the village was incorporated, in 1817, steps were at once taken to prevent what might be a destructive conflagration. At the first meeting of the freeholders, held on the 5th of May at the school-house, five fire wardens were chosen, agreeably with the charter, who were Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee and Francis Brown. Their duty was not merely to see to the suppression of fires after they had once broken out by forming the line of citizens who were expected to rush to the scene, but to guard against their occurrence by enforcing the ordinances relating thereto, which, as we have seen in a previous chapter, were quite stringent and elaborate. At the next meeting, held a month later, the trustees were authorized to raise by taxation the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the corporation for stationery, of procuring fire hooks and ladders and taking "such other precautionary measures to guard against the destructive ravages of fire in said village as shall be expedient, regard being had to the situation of the village and the circumstances of the inhabitants at this time." All these provisions were soon seen to be wholly inadequate, and on the 19th of October of that year the first fire company was organized, the names of the members occurring in this order: Everard Peck, William P. Sherman, Josiah Bissell, Albert Backus, Roswell Hart, Jehiel Barnard, Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender, Ebenezer Watts, Moses Chapin, Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Horace Bates, Roswell Babbitt, Gideon Cobb, Daniel Warren, Jedediah Safford, William Brewster, Reuben Darrow, Ira West, Caleb L. Clarke, Davis C. West, Charles J. Hill. The last on the roll survived all his comrades, dying July 19th, 1883.

For this company an engine was procured in the following year, for the trustees were instructed at the meeting of May 13th, 1818, to procure "a good engine" out of the tax levy, which was then raised to the extravagant sum of one thousand dollars. It must have been a poor affair, however, for the water had to be poured into it from buck-

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ets, as it had no suction hose, but somehow or other the machine got along without repairs for two years, when nine dollars and a quarter was voted for that purpose, the trustees also appropriating one hundred and twenty dollars "to purchase and repair fire utensils, such as buckets, hooks, ladders, etc., and to build a shelter for the ladders." The next year the engine which had been housed in a structure built for it on Court-House square, was removed to its new habitation on Aqueduct street, and all the inhabitants were called on to vote as to whether there should or should not be an expenditure of eight dollars for the first rope for the fire hooks. The ladders must have been at the beginning dragged by hand to the scene of their usefulness, for it was not till 1824 that the first truck was purchased at an expense of fifty dollars; one year later four hundred and seventy dollars was paid for a new engine with another hundred for a house to put it in on Bugle alley, back of the Arcade.

The 5th of May, 1826, marked the real beginning of the volunteer fire department, for before that time the firemen had simply acted under the direction of the fire wardens, but on that day the trustees delivered certificates of membership in two engine companies and one hook and ladder company to a number of the most prominent men in the village, several of whom afterward rose to fill the highest positions, such as mayor of the city, justice of the Supreme court and member of Congress. At the same time the president of the board appointed Vincent Mathews and William Brewster as the committee on the fire department and Samuel Works was elected chief engineer. The last named must have been a person not only of great executive ability but of singular moderation as compared with the purchasing agents of more recent times, for, whereas the trustees in 1827 authorized him to purchase a new engine at a cost not exceeding twelve hundred dollars, he reported three months later that he had obtained one for seven hundred and sixteen, besides expending two hundred and sixteen for three hundred feet of hose. A new volunteer company, number 3, was formed in October, in the second ward, then known as Frankfort, and the little original machine was given to it, the new one being assigned to company number 2, known as "Torrent," for then and always afterward till the volunteer department went out of existence each company had its own engine, the two bearing both the number and the name in common, a dual existence of the animate and the inanimate. The first inspection was held in that month, all the engines and the truck being ordered to appear in "Mumford meadow," and then the trustees located the companies by housing number 1 near the First Presbyterian church, number 2 near the blacksmith shop opposite Blossom's tavern (where the Granite building now stands) and "Red Rover," number 3, near the corner of State and Platt streets. In 1830 an assistant chief was appointed, William H. Ward, who succeeded Mr. Works as chief engineer two years later. "Cataract," number 4, and "Rough and Ready," number 5, both came into being in 1831, and "Protection," number 6, in 1833, the last-named having in connection with "Pioneer" hook and ladder, number 1—afterward known as "Empire"—a real house of its own on Fitzhugh street, where the north end of the large dry goods store now stands.

When Rochester became a city, in 1834, no great change took place in our department. The common council elected two fire wardens for each ward, John Haywood and Abelard Reynolds for the first, John Jones and Willis Kempshall for the second; Erasmus D. Smith and Thomas H. Rochester for the third, Nehemiah Osburn and Obadiah M. Bush for the fourth, Marshall Burton and William Colby for the fifth; William H. Ward was re-elected chief engineer*, with Theodore Chapin and Kilian H. Van Rensselaer as his assistants. Fifteen hundred dollars was put into the tax levy for the support of the department and a second hook and ladder company was formed for the east side of the river. The next year a hose company sprang up, probably attached to engine company number 1, for it bore the same name, the "Aetna." In 1838 two bucket companies were organized, also an engine, truck and hose company, a nondescript affair, not named. In the same year "Storm," number 7, blew in; from its birth to its end it was true to its name; disbanded within a year of its formation, it was put together again and in January, 1843, was located on Plymouth avenue, in "Cornhill"; reorganized ten years later

*The names of all the subsequent chief engineers will be found in the civil list.

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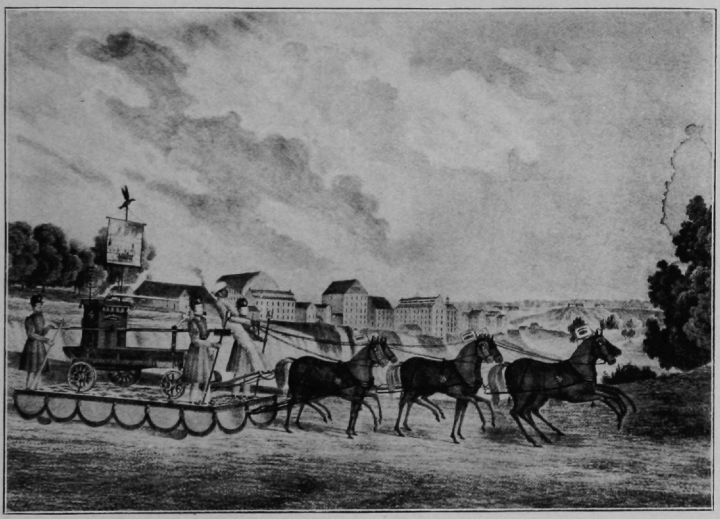

CATARACT, FIRE ENGINE, No. 4, ROCHESTER, AS IT APPEARED ON THE DAY OF GENERAL REVIEW OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 11, 1839.

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it was again disbanded in 1858 and again reorganized on the same day; when the Civil war broke out and President Lincoln called for volunteeers an entire company was raised out of its members for the "Old Thirteenth," and the residents of the third ward saw them march away with mingled pride and satisfaction; in the army the company lived up to its reputation, for it was continually in trouble of its own making and at last several of its officers and members, being tried by court-martial, were sent to the Dry Tortugas with ball and chain. In 1838, also, "Osceola 8" was chartered, being known after successive disbandments as "Columbia 8" and "Live Oak 8," the machine being stationed on Alexander street, near Mt. Hope avenue; the group of engine companies under the volunteer department was completed by the organization of "Champion 9," formed in 1848, broken up in 1853, located on Main street between Clinton and Cortland.

Forty-five years ago the paid fire department superseded the old volunteer system, to the betterment of the city's interests in every way. Those who worked under the old plan constituted a class by themselves, the like of which is unknown to the present generation. Peaceable, orderly citizens, most of them, in their ordinary vocations, when the fire-bell rang they became in their own estimation outside the law and above it, amenable only to the orders of their respective foremen and regardless of the rights of other people. While a conflagration was raging they conveeived that their duty lay not alone in the extinguishment of the flames but also in preventing rival companies from accomplishing that result. The consequence was that on those occasions fights were engaged in and carried on with great ferocity, the police being powerless to intervene, and the conflict would cease only when both sides were too exhausted to continue it further. At the very time when sobriety was most needed they were too apt to stimulate themselves with liquor, particularly if the day were a very cold one. Sometimes a fire would be started by the very hands that would afterward try to suppress it, and one fireman served a long term in state prison as a punishment for that pernicious activity. At the same time they had their virtues; hand in hand with their turbulence, their insubordination, went the highest courage, the most uncomplaining endurance, sometimes the most brilliant heroism and self-sacrifice. They have had their day, and they made the most of it.

There were three connecting links between the old department and the new, overlapping both of them. After the destructive fire in August, 1858, when the system had shown itself to be quite inadequate, calls were issued in the daily papers for a mass meeting of citizens to take the subject into consideration. At this was formed what was always known as the Protectives, its official title being Protective sack and bucket company, number 1, which had for its object, according to the first article of its constitution, "the removal of property from burning buildings or buildings in dangerous proximity to fire and the protection thereof by an efficient and responsible guard during the confusion incident to such occasions; also, the extinguishing of fires when practicable." Forty members joined this organization at once, the officers elected being George W. Parsons, foreman; William A. Hubbard and James Terry, assistants; Roswell Hart, president; A. M. Hastings, vice-president; George H. Humphrey, secretary; William H. Ward, treasurer. The apparatus consisted at first of a four-wheeled vehicle, containing pieces of canvas, several sacks and a number of leather buckets, which a few years later were superseded by chemical extinguishers; two modern carriages also took the place of the original concern, but they were both drawn by hand and it was not till 1882 that the executive board furnished a patrol wagon with horses and two drivers. The company was at first housed on the ground floor of Corinthian hall on Mill street, but in 1866 the members purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Market and Mill streets and erected a three-story building with bunk-rooms and other conveniences. In time, however, the company outgrew those quarters and in 1881 a house was built for it on North Fitzhugh street near West Main, the city appropriating about fifteen thousand dollars, the insurance companies and the business men giving nearly four thousand more for its equipment; there the Protectives remained till their disbandment a few years ago. They did most admirable service during the life of the association, preserving an enormous amount of property that would otherwise have been lost to the owners, and the policy of letting them go was of

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doubtful expediency. The department of public safety took their house and the houses of the two other private companies for the occupancy of paid engine companies.

At the same time with the Protective, City hose, number 1, was organized, its name being soon changed to that of the Alert hose, by which it was always known. Its original members, who were not numerous, chose the following officers: E. W. Farrington, foreman (who also acted as president during the meetings of the company); Herbert Churchill, assistant foreman; John P. Humphrey, secretary; Abram Karnes, treasurer. Like the other company, the Alerts were at first quartered under Corinthian hall, where they remained till they were forced to vacate in 1866, when they lay idle for a few months, but getting weary of that they obtained a new room the next year on the east side of Front street, staying there till 1874, when the city erected for them on North Fitzhugh street on the site formerly occupied by old "Protection 6," a fire house with carriage room and reading room on the ground floor, on the next a bunk-room with six double beds, bath-room and toilet, on the upper floor a commodious session room. Here the numbers increased rapidly, so that at the grand parade on August 18th, 1882, the last day of the New York state firemen's association meeting, the Alerts had ninety-one men on the rope, besides three officers, one steward, three on the central committee and three marshals of division, in all just a hundred members. There was always a rivalry between this company and the Protectives, but it was carried on in a friendly spirit and consisted mainly in trials of speed, until the latter were furnished with horses, to see which should first reach the scene of the fire; once there the affiliation was complete.

As this gave two of these intermediate organizations to the west side, without any on the east, another came into existence on the 9th of June, 1868, when the Active hose company was formed, with Arthur D. Walbridge as president, Cornelius R. Parsons as vice president, J. Matthew Angle as secretary, P. Frank Quin as treasurer, James Cochrane as foreman and S. W. Updike, jr., as assistant foreman. They did not receive their carriage till the beginning of November, so that their first turnout in response to an alarm was on the 4th of that month. From the time of their organization till November 5th, 1873, they were quartered on North Water street, next door to steamer number 1, but on the latter date they moved into their new house, which had been built for them mainly by popular subscription on North St. Paul street, near East Main, and there they remained till, like the other associations, they were dissolved in 1898. All three were most efficient adjuncts of the department. The services of the members were entirely gratuitous, but they cheerfully responded to every call, no matter how onerous the work might be, and, although they were not legally under the direction of anyone but themselves, they obeyed the orders of the chief with as much alacrity as though they had been his paid subordinates.

In the early history of the village there was a firemen's benevolent fund, to provide relief rather than maintenance in case of illness and a partial support for the families of those who might be taken away in the line of their duty. But this was not permanent in its nature, the principal, which was raised as occasion required it, was small at the best and the interest was often insignificant. At last a real foundation for it was laid in a queer way. In the year after the city was incorporated Colonel Thomas S. Meacham, of Pulaski, Oswego county, offered to give for the purpose a mammoth cheese weighing several hundred pounds, which had been made in his dairy, the only conditions which he named being that it should be sold at auction and the proceeds "set apart as a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of firemen and for disabled firemen." The gift being accepted on those conditions the colonel presented the cheese at a special meeting of the common council held October 13th, 1835. It was afterward cut into small pieces, which were sold to spirited bidders, the sum realized being $958.27, which became the nucleus of a permanent fund. To take care of this fund the Firemen's Benevolent association was organized and was incorporated in 1837; its first officers being Erastus Cook, president; Peter W. Jennings and William Blossom, vice-presidents; John Williams, treasurer; William R. Montgomery, secretary; A. J. Langworthy, collector; William S. Whittlesey, Edward Roggen, Isaac Hellems, John T. Talman, E. B. Wheeler, William Alling, William Brewster, James Bradshaw, Heman Loomis, directors, one for each fire

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company. Since then the successive presidents have been William Brewster, Martin Briggs, George Arnold, George W. Parsons, William E. Lathrop, John Craigie, George B. Harris, A. S. Lane, Joseph B. Ward, John Cowles, S. M. Stewart, Law S. Gibson, L. W. Clarke, Thomas H. Husband, Henry W. Mathews, Theron E. Parsons, A. H. Otto, S. V. McDowell, John A. Davis, Harvey W. Brown, L. H. Van Zandt, Simon Stern, Samuel Bemish, A. M. Bristol, John E. Morey, Herbert L. Ward, S. M. Stewart, T. H. Husband, C. E. Sunderlin. Henry W. Mathews has been the secretary and S. B. Williams the treasurer for more than twenty years.

Instead of the fund being depleted, as had generally been the case in previous years, it showed a pretty steady increase, averaging more than ten per cent. annually, so that now it is $87,494.59. Only three years have seen a decrease, one of those being the year in which $8,956.89 was taken from it for the monument; from it has been disbursed for relief about fifty thousand dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars has been paid for the purchase of a perpetual free bed in the City hospital for sick poor of the department. The association was re-incorporated in 1864 under the title of the "Rochester fire department," in order that it might receive the two per cent. of the premiums paid to foreign insurance companies, which those concerns had previously turned in to the city treasurer; it is, however still commonly known as the Firemen's Benevolent.

There is another association, not wholly dissimilar to this, which was organized in June, 1893, under the name of Exempt Volunteer Firemen. It is composed entirely of those who have earned their exemption by long years of arduous and faithful service; it has now one hundred and twenty-five members in good standing; the president is William V. Clark.

The monument alluded to deserves a separate paragraph. For many years the firemen, except as their families desired otherwise, had been buried in the old part of Mt. Hope, but the space had become too restricted, there was no room for any more and so a capacious lot was obtained in the new portion of the cemetery, on high ground overlooking the river and giving a fine view of the city stretching out toward the north. The monument, which is a beautiful piece of Vermont granite, without a blemish in it and chiseled entirely by Rochester workmen, rises from a platform twenty-four feet and three inches square, to the height of fifty feet; on its summit is the figure, eight feet and nine inches high, of a fireman wearing a fire hat, with a coat on the left arm, standing "at rest"; the only lettering on the work consists of the words "Fire department," cut on one of the bases. The dedication took place on the 9th of September, 1880, when all the firemen in the city, exempts as well as those in active service, marched in solemn parade to the end of Grove avenue, together with visiting companies from Brockport, Penn Yan, Auburn, Lockport, Ithaca and Bradford, Penn., most of them with their apparatus and some with their own bands. Andrew M. Semple, the president of the day, a veteran fireman, opened the exercises with a brief speech; then followed a prayer by Rev. Dr. Riggs, of St. Peter's church; addresses by Mayor Parsons, James H. Kelly and John W. Stebbins, a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. James G. Maurer and the benediction by Rev. Byron Holley, of St. Luke's.

Although the paid fire department was not actually organized till 1862, the beginning of the end of the old volunteer system was in February, 1861, when two steam fire engines were brought into the city. Their advent caused some hostile criticism and some incredulity as to their effectiveness, but, as this was based largely on their slowness of motion, owing to the fact that they were for the first few months drawn by hand, it passed away when horses were introduced. The old hand engines went gradually into disuse and one steamer after another was procured, until there were four, ready for use at any moment, and most of these turned out for several years at every alarm. When the Holly water works went into successful operation, in 1874, the attendance of steamers was dispensed with on ordinary occasions, it being considered that the hose carts and the chemical engine would be sufficient, but now only a portion of the department turns out at every call of the bell, according to the number of the box, while ten strokes constitute a general alarm, which summons the whole establishment. The Hayes truck, with long extension ladders, was obtained in 1883, since which time many additions have been made,

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so that now the apparatus consists of fourteen steamers, with one in reserve; six trucks, two of which are equipped with aerial ladders; three hose carts, one chemical engine and one water tower, besides a number of wagons for various uses. The chief of the department is Charles Little, the assistant chief Frank A. Jaynes; the two battalion chiefs are Charles H. Atkinson and William Creegan. The old company of the Protectives has been reorganized, with Alfred G Wright as captain, and, though still a volunteer institution, it is considered a regular branch of the service. The total number of men in the department is 258. The fire headquarters are located in a capacious building recently erected on the corner of Central avenue and Mill street, two hundred and fifty feet front, one hundred and sixty-six on its longest side. In March, 1869, the fire alarm telegraph came in, its construction costing twelve thousand dollars; it is so useful as to be practically indispensable and box after box has been added since then, so that there are now two hundred and fifty-eight in all; B. F. Blackall was in charge of it from the beginning till 1880, when Charles R. Barnes took control of it until recently; the present incumbent is Harry G. Kennedy. Although not a fireman the fire marshal is a most valuable adjunct to the department; his most important duties are to order the demolition of buildings that are so far gone in decay as to render them unsafe, to forbid the completion of those in process of construction that are dangerous to human life and to cause the removal of all causes that seem likely to provoke a conflagration; O. L. Angevine was the first fire marshal, holding the place till 1880, when William Carroll had it for four years, then Arthur McCormick for nine; John A. P. Walter has filled the position since then.

NOTABLE FIRES.

It would be not only undesirable but impossible to give an account or even an enumeration of all the fires, or even all the large fires that have occurred here. The burning of a well-stocked flour mill would produce the brightest kind of a blaze, and the destruction of a lumber yard would entail the most prolonged labor on the part of the department, but neither might call for mention on account of any serious loss to the community or the removal of any ancient landmark. The following account will, it is thought, comprise a description of all that, for different reasons, are worth recording in this volume: The little village had its first fire on Sunday, December 5th, 1819, when the office of the *Gazette*, just east of the Arcade, burned down; Edwin Scrantom, then an apprentice on the weekly paper, was sleeping there at the time and would have awakened only to his death had he not been rescued by James Fraser breaking through the flames at the risk of his life. On December 21st, 1827, the first fatality occurred, when Thomas M. Rathbun, of hook and ladder number 1, was killed by a falling chimney at the burning of Everard Peck's paper-mill on South Water street, where the *Post Express* is now located. Only three alarms were given in 1836, but two of those were for large fires, Lewis Selye's engine works and Jonathan Child's "Marble block," on Exchange street, just south of the canal. George B. Benjamin and John Eaton, both firemen, were killed by a falling wall at the burning of the Curtis block, on Main street, on August 26th, 1840. On February 2d, 1844, the old Mansion House, on State street, built in 1821, was destroyed and on May 2d, 1846, the old stone block on the corner of Main and State, built by Hervey Ely in 1817; replaced by the Burns block and that by the Elwood building; the *Democrat* office, which occupied a part of it, was ruined. In July, 1847, Grace church, where St. Paul's, now used as a place of amusement and called Colonial hall, stands, was burned to the ground.

Where the Rochester Savings bank, on the corner of Main and Fitzhugh, now rears its imposing front there stood until a little over fifty years ago the very lowliest of structures—in fact, they were hardly structures at all, being but a line of sheds in which were a great number of coops, where fowls were kept for sale, the poultry market for the people of the third ward. Universally known as "Chicken row," it stood there year after year, the laughing stock of everyone, occupying that valuable site for some reason never explained. Perhaps there was a cloud on the title; if so, it was finally dissipated and the place was offered for public sale. Edwin Scrantom, the auctioneer of those days, created much amusement by his

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flaming advertisement of the advantages of the spot, ending with the couplet:

"Chicken row
Has got to go."

Sure enough, it went. Fortunately the savings bank directors bid it in, probably on foreclosure, and on the same night, March 31st, 1853, the flames swept away everything but the earth itself; undoubtedly they were kindled by some of the firemen who thought that their health would be improved by a midnight run; the whole affair was insignificant, but it furnished food for general conversation till it was put out of mind, a month later, by a genuine catastrophe, when the Rochester House went up in smoke on the night of April 29th. In the early days of the canal this noted hotel was inseparably associated with the glories of the great waterway; it was a large structure, for it extended on Exchange street from the canal to Spring street; at this time it was kept by E. W. Bryan as a temperance hotel and on the closing night there were nearly a hundred inmates sleeping there, all of whom escaped except three women and a man, employees of the place, who, being unable to get out, met their death. Nine months later another tavern, the Blossom House (where the Osburn House was afterward and the Granite building now stands) was destroyed, on January 24th, 1854, the fire beginning at three in the morning and lasting all day; soon after daylight the mercury fell to zero, the hose pipes froze stiff faster than they could be thawed out, firemen and machines alike were almost encased in ice; the matter was made worse by the free use of liquor and one company had to be sent home by Mayor Williams for its mutinous conduct. The Eagle bank block, a fine six-story structure, on the present site of the Wilder building, was burned to the ground November 21st, 1857, two members of engine company number 2 being killed by a falling chimney; the *Democrat* establishment, on the fourth and fifth floors, was again completely destroyed and the small stone edifice of the Commercial bank, next east, was crushed by a descending wall.

For many years 1858 stood out as the great fire year in Rochester history until that lurid preeminence was taken away from it as we shall see later. August 17th was the day of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable, culminating with a torchlight procession and fireworks in the evening, and it is not improbable that some flying spark from this became hidden from view till it had got in its deadly work; shortly before midnight flames were seen issuing from the livery stable of Heavey & McAnally, on Minerva place; the department responded promptly, but they were somewhat exhausted by the long parade and by a hard-fought fire on Water street the night before, besides which the scarcity of water made the contest still more unequal and the morning dawned on a heap of blackened ruins, every building on the south side of Main street from St. Paul to Stone having gone down, including the Third Presbyterian church and Minerva hall, with five business blocks and twenty stores; the loss was $175,000, with insurance nearly two-thirds of that. The Unitarian church, on the west side of Fitzhugh street, where a German Evangelical church now stands, was burned on the 10th of November, 1859, and the Second Baptist, on the northeast corner of Clinton and Main, just a month later. On November 24th, 1861, the old Bethel church, on Washington street, on a part of the site now occupied by a railroad administration building, was destroyed; it had long been vacant, as the congregation had built the Central church and moved into it; a peculiar and brilliant spectacle was presented as the heated air filled the interior of a large tin dome that rose from the roof, causing it to break away and soar off like a fire balloon for quite a distance. When Washington hall burned, on May 4th, 1867, three firemen fell at their post of duty. St. Peter's church (Presbyterian) was destroyed on March 17th, 1868, and on the 19th of December in that year the *Democrat* office underwent a third combustion, being completely obliterated by a conflagration that swept away much of the old Eagle Hotel block and extended through from Pindell alley to State street, taking in the Union bank building and adjacent property. On the 2d of May, 1869, the First Presbyterian, then unoccupied, where the city hall now stands, was burned down, and on the 6th of November in that year the St. Paul street theater or opera house.

In the destruction of the old Hervey Ely mill, at the east end of the aqueduct, on the morning of August 24th, 1870, the city lost one of its oldest

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memorials; the third week in December gave hard work to the department by three successive all-night fires—those of the Boston mill, the Pool building (in which the *Democrat* job-room was wiped out) and the rag warehouse of McVean & Hastings on Exchange street by the canal. Noteworthy as being the first blaze on which a stream from the water-works hydrants was thrown was that in Stewart's block on North Water street, on January 18th, 1874. One life was lost at the burning of five shops and factories on Warehouse street July 19th, 1876, and another at that of Tower's thermometer works on Exchange street, in consequence of the explosion of some materials there used, when one of the workmen, caught fast by the flying timbers, slowly perished in the flames. A fine pyrotechnic display was witnessed at the combustion on the night of April 17th, 1880, of the "Beehive," an old building erected in 1827 by E. S. Beach, Thomas Kempshall and E. R. Kennedy and used as a flour mill by the first two named, one after the other, until the death of Mr. Kempshall in 1864, when it was remodeled inside and used thereafter for a great number of small manufacturing industries. Much excitement was caused on the evening of December 21st, 1887, by a number of detonations distinctly heard all over the west side of the city; they were caused by a series of explosions for more than a mile along the line of the Platt street sewer of more than fifteen thousand gallons of naphtha that had escaped from a broken pipe of the Vacuum oil works into that emissary, and the volatile gas of which became ignited in some way before the liquid could flow into the river; the fiery stream gave notice of its progress by sending jets of flame high into the air from manholes and other openings; when it reached Brown's race the Jefferson mill was blown down, the Clinton and the Washington were burned, three men were killed and many others badly hurt, two of them fatally.

Frightful as was that catastrophe, the memory of it was dimmed within a year by the most appalling calamity that ever visited Rochester, with the greatest loss of life at any one time, either before or since then. The steam gauge and lantern works, on the western brink of the upper falls, where Sam Patch made his fatal leap in 1829, caught fire in the early evening of November 9th, 1888, and before it was over thirty-four of the employees on the night force had met their death, five being killed by jumping to the ground, the rest being suffocated or burned alive, the remainder being saved with great difficulty by ladders or by life blankets held beneath the windows from which they sprang. With the exception of the second loss of the opera house and the injury to St. Mary's hospital, both in 1891; the destruction of old Corinthian hall, latterly called the Academy of Music, on December 2d, 1898; that of Charles P. Barry's fine residence on East avenue on February 1st, 1899, and that of the whole plant of the Citizens' Light and Power company, together with the Washington mill, both on Mill street at the foot of Factory, with a total loss of about $150,000, on November 25th, 1900, we come to nothing worth mentioning till the beginning of the new century. In the early morning of January 8th, 1901, the Rochester orphan asylum, on Hubbell park, burned, rivaling in the horror of its calamity that of the lantern works and passing it, perhaps, in sadness, from the fact that all those who lost their lives were young children; there were one hundred and nine of these within the walls, all of them sound asleep (though the two night nurses on duty were awake) and thirty-one of them perished, the remainder being rescued by the neighbors and by the firemen, who had enough to do in saving the little ones without caring so much what became of the asylum; a large proportion of the sufferers were so affected by fright, cold and partial suffocation that they had to be taken to the hospitals, the others being given shelter at various charitable institutions and private houses till a home could be provided for them, as described in another chapter; the accident resulted from defective heating apparatus. Another fire, later in the same day, at the Eastman kodak factory, caused three firemen to lose their lives and two others to be dangerously affected by the fumes of nitric acid. Lieutenant Boon was killed and eight other firemen were injured at the burning of the Rochester machine screw works, January 28th, 1902. Most of the Hayden furniture manufactory and storage warehouse, on Exchange street, was destroyed on March 25th, 1903, with a total loss of $250,000.

The gloomy character of this recital may be lightened by the mention of the biggest bonfire ever seen here, when, after the municipal hospital for

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ROCHESTER'S GREATEST FIRE, FEBRUARY 26, 1904.

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contagious diseases had been erected, the old buildings of Hope hospital, where for so many years smallpox patients had been confined and treated, were, in conformity with an ordinance of the common council, burned to the ground in April of that year and every vestige of them obliterated. A far grander spectacle impressed all beholders two months later. On the 11th of June at eight o'clock in the morning fire broke out in the Pancost building, on Allen and Fitzhugh streets, occupied by the Star Headlight company, which was utterly destroyed, the livery stable next south of it being crushed by a falling wall, and when the north wall went down it injured the water tower so badly as to render it practically useless and unable to stay the work of devastation. This volcano quickly sent its tongues of flame across Fitzhugh street; these fastened on the lofty steeple of the Brick church and soon from cornice to vane the spires were wrapped in a sheet of fire; the historic old edifice was doomed, and within an hour its blackened walls were all that remained to show where the sanctuary and the Sabbath school room had once stood. Before the relics were cool the trustees had met and resolved to continue the regular church service, which was done on the following Sunday at the Baker theater and after that at the National till the new place of worship was erected. On the night of December 14th in that year the sky was lightened for several hours by a series of illuminations—early in the evening that of the Sherwood Shoe Finding company, on Mill street; then, about midnight, that of the Foster-Armstrong piano factory, on Commercial street, and an hour later, by a strange coincidence, another piano factory on North Water street, owned by the same syndicate but running under the name of Marshall & Wendell, was entirely destroyed; some hostile incendiary may have done the work or some flaming brand may have been carried across the river from one place to the other; the loss by the three blazes was almost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides fifteen thousand dollars on workmen's tools in the two musical establishments.

Great as was the fire loss of the previous year it was eclipsed by that of the conflagration of 1904, which swept a large portion of the dry goods district, one and three-quarter acres, and inflicted a monetary damage of over three million dollars, the heaviest ever suffered from any one cause in this city. Before daylight on the morning of February 26th the electric fuse connected with the elevator in the Rochester Dry Goods establishment, on East Main street, became surcharged with that mysterious fluid, blew out and threw off sparks into some loose drapery lying near by. Although the night watchman heard the noise of the blowing out and hastened to the spot, the flames had already attained such headway that there was nothing to do but send in an alarm. The department arrived promptly, but found themselves confronted by a raging furnace. Any attempt to extinguish the fire in the original building was at once seen to be useless and all efforts were directed to prevent it from spreading to adjoining stores. It took but a few minutes to show that this was almost equally hopeless with the means at hand, and aid was requested by telephone from Buffalo and Syracuse; both cities responded immediately, the former sending twenty-six men, the latter thirty, with two steamers and two hose carts from each place, all of whom went to work at once and were of invaluable assistance. The flames speedily devoured two small buildings to the east, then turned to the westward and attacked the Cornwall building, then came the Ellwanger & Barry building, both blocks being occupied by the Beadle & Sherburne dry goods company, then the marble front owned by the Buell estate and finally the lofty Granite building, belonging to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, who used its ground floor, as well as that of the Buell block, for their retail store, their wholesale department being in another building of theirs, on St. Paul street, just across Division, the two connected by a covered bridge. It was hoped for a short time that the Granite, being reputed fireproof, would stand as a barrier to the march of the destroyer, and great was the disappointment when the flames were seen to burst from the windows in different stories, which were all filled with offices whose contents were utterly consumed. Fireproof it was, however, in a literal sense, for its walls, though defaced by smoke and cinders, stood firm and needed no reconstruction when the time came for the complete renovation of the interior; it stopped, too, the progress of the conflagration, for if its walls had fallen, like those of the other structures,

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nothing could have saved the large dry goods establishment of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., on the opposite corner of St. Paul street, and, as it was, that building was preserved only by the absence of an east wind and by the hardest kind of work on the part of our friendly visitors. The Sibley wholesale block went next, being absolutely destroyed, after which the fire crept around back of the Cox building and wiped out two or three small houses on Mortimer street; there it stopped. The total insurance was $2,300,250, but there was little, if any, compensation for the tenants of the Granite building, who, relying upon its supposed incombustibility, were generally uninsured and lost about two hundred thousand dollars. The city was exempt from other disastrous fires till near the close of the year, when, on December 11th, the handsome Roby building, on Elizabeth street, was totally destroyed, with a loss of $164,500 This brings our fire record to a close.

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CHAPTER XII

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

The Peace of Rochester—The Night Watch—The First Jail—The First Record of Crime—The First Homicide—The Second and Third Jails—The Regulations of the New City—Duties of the Watch—The Midnight Cry—Locations of Police Office—Present Headquarters—the First Murder and Execution—The Falls Field Tragedy—Hardenbrook and Robertson Trials—The State Industrial School—The Penitentiary—First Chief of Police—The Police Commission—Three Murders—The Howard Riot—The Shadow of Death—The Last Hanging—The Smith Murder—Two Mysterious Murders—Love and Jealousy—The Department at the Present Day.

Whenever human beings are gathered together, whether in Eden or in Rochester, there must be some wrongdoing; the strife and the contrast between good and evil, so early typfied, must, it would seem, go on while the world endures, and the most that advancing civilization can do is to repress the manifestation of wickedness and to instill a growing respect for the observance of law. That will in time bring about the universal recognition of right as the governing principle, as is plainly indicated by the progress of affairs, for it needs but a glance to see that, in spite of constant instances of retrogression, the forward steps are greater than those backward and that with all the shocking individual crimes and the appalling national sins the world is growing better every day. Selfishness will always prevail, but altruism will more and more serve to check the aggressions of egoism. The settlement of Rochester was probably no worse and no better than other localities, and no violent disorder can be found to have existed here till the place had got pretty well advanced.

EARLY CONSTABLES.

The earliest record that can be found regarding the peace establishment is that of the election, in 1812, of Solomon Close, Pelatiah West, Jonathan Parish and Hope Davis as constables for the town of Gates, which of course included the western half of what afterward became the city. There is no reason to suppose that the exercise of their powers went any further than the arrest of delinquent debtors, who might then be imprisoned for their insolvency, and even that authority had its limits, for the river divided the counties of Ontario and Genesee, so that if a fugitive happened to be more fleet than his pursuers all he had to do was to reach the middle of the bridge first, when he could turn and laugh the officers to scorn. When the village was incorporated, in 1817, the charter provided that the duties of the constable should be the same with those of the constables chosen at the annual town meetings of Gates, but it is probable that he had also the power to make arrests for criminal offenses in the daytime, when the night watch were necessarily off duty. At the first meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants, held May 5th in the year named, Ralph Lester was chosen as constable, and some time in 1818 Matthew Brown, Roswell Hart, William P. Sherman, Daniel Mack and Hastings R. Bender were

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appointed as street patrol, but it is difficult to see how their services could have been very valuable, as they were all business men and most of them held other offices than this.

THE NIGHT WATCH.

The police department of Rochester really began to exist on the 28th of December, 1819, when at a public meeting it was voted "that the sum of eighty dollars be raised by tax to defray the expense of maintaining a village night watch, which had been appointed on the 10th inst., and to be continued so long as the said money raised will admit." The name of that official is not recorded; that there was only one is shown by the fact that in the following year the salary was raised to one hundred dollars, but a year later was put back to the original eighty, "to support a night watch for so long a time, now commencing, as a faithful man can be hired for that sum."

THE FIRST JAIL.

When Monroe became a county, in 1821, it was of course necessary to have a jail, for that, as well as the court-house, was the outward and visible sign of a county, so the jail was built in that year. It stood on North Fitzhugh street, then called Hughes street, on the present site of the German United Evangelical St. Paul's church. No further description of it can be obtained than that it contained two tiers of cells, divided by a hall through the middle, and was inclosed with a high and insurmountable stone wall. It was situated in the rear of a commodious brick house, occupied by the jailer's family, and the two buildings together cost the county $3,674.41. Until the erection of the jail on the island, eleven years later, this one answered its purpose quite well; after that it was used for some time as a recruiting office for the United States army. Who were the first inmates of that place of confinement we do not know.

THE FIRST BURGLARY.

It ought to have been, but probably was not, the burglars who committed the first crime recorded here, when it is mentioned in the *Telegraph* of August 21st, 1821, that the store of Hart & Saxton, which was located on the spot where the Elwood block now stands, had been feloniously entered the week before, when the clerks, who, after the custom of those times, were sleeping in an adjoining room, were awakened by the noise made in attempting to open the cash drawer, whereupon the thieves departed without carrying off the plunder which they had piled up on the counter; no arrests seem to have been made. The increase of the tax to two hundred dollars to support the night watch in 1822 would seem to indicate that the constituency of that body must have been doubled. Raphael Beach was elected constable in that year, succeeding George G. Sill and Charles Millard.

BLOODSHED COMES IN.

The first homicide in what is now the county took place not in Rochester but in the town of Gates outside of the village in July of the year named, when in a quarrel a man named Nichols struck Squire Hill on the head, inflicting a wound from which the latter died a few days later. The assailant was arrested, lodged in jail (of which he may have been the first occupant), from which he escaped, was retaken and escaped again, probably not captured after that, as there is no record of his trial. What was in all likelihood a more cold-blooded murder occurred in the town of Parma, in the following April, when a man with his throat cut was discovered by the side of the Ridge road; no trace of the assassin was ever found. As the village grew in size it seems to have become more immoral, for the *Telegraph* of February 10th, 1824, after making the rather rash assertion that "probably no place in the Union of the size of Rochester is so much infested with the dregs and outcasts of society as this village," speaks of a meeting that had been held during the previous week, at which a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the legislature for the passage of a law to erect a tread-mill, or "stepping-mill," as it was called. Although the journal applauded the scheme as being likely to inspire non-resident criminals with such terror that they would stay away from this region, the law was never passed, public sentiment being then, and ever since then, too

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strongly opposed to it in this country, though Great Britain retained that form of torture until five years ago. At any rate there were a sufficient number of evil-doers to fill up the jail, and some of the prisoners made a desperate attempt at escape on the night of July 31st. The sheriff, John T. Patterson, had, however, received warning of the plot and had notified a few citizens thereof, so that when the conspirators broke out of their cells about ten o'clock and blew out all the lights there was a hand-to-hand conflict in which iron bars and hickory clubs were freely used, so that several on both sides were badly hurt, but the riot was finally quelled.

WIFE-KILLING, BUT NOT MURDER.

John H. Ribby was, at the October circuit, found guilty of killing his wife, under circumstances of great brutality, but as the woman lived for a week after her husband had beaten and kicked her, he got off with a conviction of manslaughter and Judge William B. Rochester sentenced him to the state prison for fourteen years. In the following April Judge Walworth, of Saratoga county, was for some reason presiding over the court of Oyer and Terminer held here, when a man named Jones was brought up for trial. By means of a succession of skillfully forged deeds he had become possessed of a thousand acres of valuable land in Brighton, turning out of their rightful homes a number of innocent occupants. The district-attorney, Vincent Mathews, was assisted in the prosecution by Messrs. Chapin and Hosmer, while Messrs. Lee, Marvin and Dickson defended the prisoner. Sixty witnesses, from four different states, testified for the people, but the trial lasted only two days, resulting in conviction, followed by a sentence of life imprisonment.

THE SECOND JAIL.

The second jail, begun in 1831, was completed in the following year, standing on the artificial island formed by the river and the bend of the Fitzhugh and Carroll race, on the site now covered by the train-shed of the Erie railroad station. It cost $13,412.56, including $1,250.19 for the lot, from which should be deducted $2,600 realized from the sale of the former jail on Fitzhugh street. The structure was one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, built entirely of stone and so close to the river that the waters washed its eastern foundation wall. In the main prison, which was sixty by forty feet, was a block of forty cells, each cell being four feet wide, eight feet long and seven feet high; above them was a room of the whole area of the prison, which at a later period was fitted up with cells of a larger size. The jailer's dwelling, which formed a part of the building, was forty feet square and three stories high, the third floor being divided into seven rooms intended for debtors, for women and for men charged with minor offenses. Those of the last-named class were commonly employed in making furniture, in weaving, tailoring and shoemaking. Edwin Avery, who seems to have been the first jailer, was succeeded by Ephraim Gilbert. This jail stood for more than half a century, and for many years before it was torn down it was a disgrace to the county, simply from the parsimony of the board of supervisors in systematically neglecting to keep it in decent repair. Escape from it became proverbially an easy matter in certain seasons of the year, for the inmates, after letting themselves down from the windows, had only to walk across the river bed when it was dry from the drought of the summer or frozen over in the winter.

The third and present jail, on Exchange street, was completed and occupied for the first time on October 4th, 1885; it cost $56,419.91, besides $20,000 for the lot.

UNDER THE MUNICIPALITY.

In 1834 Rochester became a city, its population being then, according to the directory of that year, 12,252. The act of incorporation was passed April 28th and on the 2d of June the freeholders held their last village meeting, electing five aldermen, with as many assistants, five assessors and five constables, the last-named being Cornelius Fielding, Joseph Putnam, Isaac Weston, Sluman W. Harris and Philander Davis. A week later the common council completed the list of the first officials of the municipality, among those appointed being Thomas H. Dunning, Samuel Miller and Nathaniel Draper, with Sidney Smith as the first police justice. Ephraim Gilbert was appointed

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city marshal, an officer who seems to have been a kind of head constable, serving warrants issued by the city treasurer and also executing processes from the mayor's court. The office ceased to exist in 1850. By the terms of the original charter the thickly settled part of the city was constituted the "lamp and watch district," the limits of which were to be prescribed annually by the common council, and a separate column was to be provided in the assessment rolls for the tax to be imposed upon the real estate within that district, and upon the personal property of all persons living therein, "to defray the expense of lighting the city and compensating watchmen and for the prevention and extinguishment of fires," it being carefully provided that the sum "to be appropriated to the lighting of the city and for the support of a night watch" should not exceed $1,500.

THE NEW WATCH.

On July 17th Newton Rose, Edwin Avery and William Wilbur were appointed city watchmen, with the first named as captain; they were simply the night watch, as their predecessors had been, for they were ordered to patrol the watch district from ten o'clock at night to the succeeding daylight, and evidently there were no day policemen at all. These nocturnal guardians had a great variety of duties imposed upon them by ordinance and a good deal of inquisitorial power, for they were authorized to enter any dwelling-house, grocery or other building where they had good reason to believe that any felon was harbored or secreted. Besides that, the whole force had to start out on moonless nights (for when that luminary was shining there was not supposed to be any need of additional illumination), each one of them with a string of oil lamps on his arm, which he would place on different posts at long intervals, leaving them there till morning, when he would gather them and take them to the watch-house, where they would be stored till the next evening. The officers were also expected, possibly as a matter of courtesy, to call out the hour while patrolling their beats, accompanying the temporal announcement with remarks of a meteorological nature, such as "Twelve o'clock and all's well," or "Two o'clock and a starry night," or "Three o'clock and a frosty morning," or "Four o'clock, it snows and it blows," which tidings were not always productive of early rising on the part of the hearers.

THE POLICE STATION.

At the council meeting just mentioned the lamp and watch committee was directed to report a suitable section of the city for the location of a watch-house, which would seem to indicate that up to that time the jail had been used for the storage of all offenders, those who were too much intoxicated to get home as well as those who had committed serious offenses, for both classes must have been locked up somewhere. In accordance with the report of the committee the southwest corner of the basement of the court-house was then fitted up, not only for the police court-room but with the necessary number of cells, so that for the next sixteen years all the passers-by on South Fitzhugh street were saddened by the constant sight of the gratings and oftentimes by that of the mournful or vicious faces behind the bars. When the court-house was torn down in 1850, to make way for the new county building, the police court was taken across the street to the present site of the Powers Hotel, while the lockup was removed to an old stone structure on the southwest corner of West Main street and Plymouth avenue. Both were, however, soon transferred to the north wing of the old Center market, on Front street (which up to that time had been used as an armory for the militia companies), the cells being located in the basement, with the court-room above reached by iron steps on the outside. There they remained till 1873, when they were located for a year on North Water street, near Mortimer, while a city building was going up to take the place of the old market. Back then they were removed, but they did not stay there long, for in 1875 they were installed in the new city hall, then just completed, and there they remained till the erection of the central police station on Exchange street.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

That large and somewhat ornate building, devoted entirely to the police department, was completed, after a year of labor, in June, 1895, at

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a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the land on which it stands. The basement is given up to the boiler room and cellars; on the first floor are the captain's offices, the assembly room, with lockers, and the lockup for males, with twenty-two cells; the second floor contains offices for the chief of police and the director of the detective bureau, the police court-room, with rooms for the judge and the clerk; on the third floor are the living apartments for the matron, rooms for the detention of witnesses and the lockup for females, with thirteen cells; the fourth floor is devoted to the gymnasium, the bath-room and the room of the police patrol operators; these control the police telegraph system, on which more than sixty thousand dollars has been expended and of which there are now some sixty stations, Rochester having been the first city in the state to adopt the plan; the office also operates a duplicate telephone system consisting of two separate switchboards in direct connection with fire headquarters by means of a central energy telephone, this city being the first in the United States, so far as is known, to apply that invention successsfully in this connection; the two patrol wagons, which are kept in the rear of the building, have lately been equipped with electric power, so that the horses have been discarded.

THE LYMAN MURDER.

Turning now to the purely criminal side it may be as well to record a series of murders. Of these the first within the limits of Rochester—not only then, but the first within the present boundaries—was the one that overshadowed all those that came after it and it produced a state of excitement more pervasive and more lasting than any other deed of violence that was ever committed here. On the morning of October 24th, 1837, the body of William Lyman was found in an open lot between St. Paul and North Clinton streets, quite near his house, which was on the latter street, a little north of Franklin. He was a respected citizen, who had his office in a small building that stood on the southeast corner of East Main and South Water streets, the city terminal of the horse railroad that ran to Carthage. Horace Hooker & Co. had extensive grain warehouses at the latter point and held the lease of the road, Lyman being in their employ, both in the wheat-selling and in the railroad, of which he was practically the treasurer. Mr. Hooker had sent to him from Hartford two days before this nearly five thousand dollars in bills of the Connecticut River Banking company, which, besides several hundred dollars just received from the railroad, Lyman had put into his pocket that evening to carry home with him. After the discovery of the body a little boy remembered that on the previous evening about nine o'clock he had seen the flash of a pistol near by and by its light had perceived three men standing at the place first mentioned, one of whom wore a glazed cap. It being known that a young man of French extraction, named Octavius Barron, habitually wore such a cap, a watch was set upon him and he was seen to go to the Tonawanda railroad station at the corner of West Main and Elizabeth streets, apparently with the intention of getting out of the city, then to turn into a woodyard and hide something between two piles of lumber. Going away for a little distance he soon came back to the spot and was arrested, the hidden package in the meantime having been found to be a wallet known to have belonged to the murdered man, which had in it several hundred dollars in bank bills and which was wrapped in a handkerchief marked with Barron's name. It transpired afterward that he had been watching outside of Lyman's office on the previous evening and had seen through the window the disposal of the money, after which he followed his victim and shot him in the back of the head, probably killing him instantly. He then took from the body the wallet containing some five hundred dollars, though he overlooked entirely a pocket-book which had in it ten times as much. Of his two companions at the scene of the crime one, named Bennett, was noticed in a saloon with him at a later hour, both spending money freely and in a state of great excitement; the other, Fluett, helped to carry his trunk to the station on the following morning; both were taken into custody a little later.

THE FIRST EXECUTION.

Barron's trial was deferred till the following May, when Judge Dayton was the presiding justice. The district-attorney, Abner Pratt, conduct-

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ed the prosecution, but the matter was considered sufficiently important to call for the aid of the attorney-general, Samuel Beardsley, who made a powerful appeal in closing the case. For the defense Horace Gay, E. B. Wheeler and A. A. Bennett appeared, but their efforts were unavailing, for a verdict of guilty was rendered within an hour after the jury had retired. Barron was hanged on the 25th of June in the jail on the island, his execution being the first one in Monroe county. Darius Perrin, the sheriff at the time, performed the repulsive task himself, though he declined to accept the legal fee of five hundred dollars for doing it, whereupon the board of supervisors struck out of his bill at the next settlement the item of one dollar and a half, which he had expended for a new flax rope to be used on the occasion. Up to that time the universal method of hanging, at least in this country, consisted in simply dropping the criminal. with the rope about his neck, through a trap door into a room or pit beneath, but in this case a new method was adopted—which came afterward to be called the "jerk system"—in which the prisoner is raised suddenly to the ceiling of a lofty apartment and is then dropped instantly through two stories, the fall usually resulting in breaking his neck. This was the first use of that method in the United States, where it is now generally practised, though the ancient custom of slow strangulation is still employed in England. This primary execution roused so much interest, both here and in the vicinity, that the militia had to be called out on that day to keep away from the jail the crowd that had gathered with the hope that they might obtain some glimpse of the ghastly spectacle. The same consideration of fairness that operated to delay Barron's trial caused the postponement of that of Bennett and Fluett till after his execution, and even then it was held at Batavia, so that popular clamor might not influence the verdict. They were both acquitted, not, as was supposed at the time, that there was any doubt of their guilt, but because of a general feeling that justice should be satisfied with one victim.

The contagion of crime is well shown by the fact that before the first murderer was tried the act was duplicated and on the same side of the river, when Austin Squires, who lived with his wife at the corner of Lancaster (now Cortland) street and Monroe avenue, shot her without provocation on the evening of May 4th, 1838. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time and besides that he was so eccentric that many of his neighbors considered him unbalanced, whereby at the present day he would doubtless have escaped the gallows; not so then, for he was hanged on the 29th of November at the age of thirty-five.

THE HARDENBROOK TRIAL.

More than a decade had passed by when the third murder trial took place, in May, 1849. Dr. John K. Hardenbrook, a practising physician, was accused of having killed Thomas Nott, a hardware dealer, by poison, on the 5th of February preceding. The doctor was an intimate friend of the family and his friendship for Mrs. Nott was supposed to have impelled him to remove the husband, who was suddenly seized with violent convulsions, in which, after some temporary relief, he expired two days later. The administration of strychnine was alleged as the productive cause, but the jury evidently gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and he was acquitted. The case was tried before Judge Marvin, the prosecution being conducted by William S. Bishop, the district-attorney, assisted by Henry G. Wheaton of Albany, who had been detailed by the attorney-general to represent him; the defense was supported by Henry R. Selden, John Thompson and Leonard Adams, of this city, together with H. K. Smith of Buffalo, who made the principal argument.

A PORTUGUESE MURDER.

Maurice Antonio, a Portuguese, applied to the poormaster in January, 1852, for assistance to return to his home in the island of Madeira. Receiving the aid, he started off, together with the wife and children of Ignacio Texeira Pinto, a fellow-countryman. The husband did not go with them and it was found on inquiry that he had not been seen since the previous November. Search was then made in an old hut that they had occupied for three months before that in the town of Gates, and the body of Pinto was found under the earth in the cellar, with wounds on the head that showed how his end had come. His wife and her paramour were followed to Albany, where they

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were found in the alms-house and brought back. Judge Harris presided at the trial of Antonio, with Martin S. Newton, the district-attorney, for the prosecution; Luther H. Hovey and J. D. Husbands appeared for the prisoner, who, being promptly convicted, was hanged on the 3d of June.

Only a passing interest is excited nowadays when a person disappears, but it was different half a century ago, and the most intense excitement was produced in February, 1848, when Porter P. Pierce, a young woolen manufacturer, was lost, and again in November, 1854, in the similar case of Emma Moore, aged thirty-seven. In both instances meetings of citizens were held, committees appointed and rewards offered, with no result; both bodies were subsequently found in the water with marks of violence upon them, but the murderers remained unknown.

In May, 1855, Martin Eastwood was tried for the murder of Edward Bretherton in the northern part of the city; after conviction and the death sentence he obtained a second trial and got off with a long imprisonment, as the two men had been engaged in a quarrel and premeditation had not been clearly shown.

THE LITTLES MURDER.

The Falls Field tragedy, as it was long known, which occurred in the last week of 1857, warrants a full description, both from the peculiar circumstances of the case and on account of the intense excitement that pervaded the community at the time. Marion Ira Stout (commonly known by his middle name), born in Pennsylvania in 1835, was a wonderfully precocious youth, who even in early boyhood had obtained considerable knowledge of Latin and French, as well as a fair acquaintance with English literature, and before he was much older he was well up in metaphysics, being familiar with the writings of Hume, Locke and other philosophers. All this was coincident with the very worst possible environment, for from an early age he had been thrown into association with professional criminals, his father being an expert workman as member of a gang of counterfeiters and finally sent to prison for ten years for forgery, soon after which Ira himself spent more than four years in the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania for being concerned in a burglary. On his release he came to Rochester to complete his education, spending his days in a mercantile college and devoting his nights to the study of commercial law, mathematics and general literature. His family, with the exception of his father, had preceded him and his sister was married to Charles W. Littles, a practising attorney, but employed at the time in the office of Henry Hunter. There was much discord between the married couple, owing to the intemperance, marital infidelity and general wickedness of the husband, and Ira naturally took the part of his sister, between whom and himself a peculiar affection existed. He soon formed the determination to murder his brother-in-law, and he made at least one attempt before he was successful, having tried to induce Littles to walk with him one night over the slippery planks of Andrews street bridge, which was then being repaired, where one blow would have sent his victim into the water and thence over the falls, as the river was running high at the time. Littles was of a jealous disposition, which enabled Stout to convince him that his wife had an appointment at Falls field for the evening of December 19th, and the two men went to the spot on that night, Sarah, who was dominated by her brother, preceding them a little, so as to lure her husband to his doom.

That came soon enough, for when they had got near the edge of the bank Ira struck his victim a sudden blow with an iron mallet, smashing the skull and producing death instantly. Stout then threw the body over the precipice, supposing that it would fall into the river and be swept into the lake before sunrise, but instead of that it struck on a projecting ledge thirty feet below the upper level. Perceiving that there had been some failure in the matter, Ira started to go down a narrow path that led sideways along the cliff, but in the darkness he missed his footing and fell headlong, breaking his left arm in the descent and landing beside the corpse. Summoning all his remaining strength he was just able to push the body again over the bank, when he sank in a dead faint, on recovering from which in a few minutes he called to his sister, who was still above, to come and help him. Starting to do so, the bushes to which she clung gave way, she stumbled, broke her left wrist and fell beside her prostrate brother. But it would not do to remain there, wretched as was their

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plight, and so, after searching in vain for Ira's spectacles, which they had to leave behind them, but taking with them the fatal mallet, they scrambled slowly and painfully up the bank and made their way laboriously to their home on Monroe avenue. The first thing was to remove all obvious traces of the crime; the mallet was hidden away on the premises so carefully that it was not found till after the trial, and the blood stains were as far as possible washed away from their clothes. Both were able to bear without manifestation the pain of their wounds, but the swelling and the inflammation of Ira's arm increased so rapidly that the result might have been fatal if surgical aid had not been summoned, dangerous as that step was. So Dr. Rapalje and Dr. Whitbeck were called in at a late hour of the night, the limb was set and bandaged, Sarah not mentioning her own injury, and then the household waited for the dawn and for what might come after.

Now, two days before this a man named Newhafer had fallen from the Andrews street bridge and been swept over the falls, that incident, in fact, suggesting to Stout one of his plans for disposing of his brother-in-law. The Jewish congregation of which Newhafer was a member offered a large reward for the recovery of his body, stimulated by which a number of persons engaged in the search and early on the morning of the 20th they went down the path which Ira and his sister had trodden the night before. Descending to its foot they found, not the object of their search, but the corpse of Littles, which had been thrown back by the rushing water into a shallow eddy, where it remained. It took not long to identify the remains, and within an hour the officers, armed with a warrant, went to the house on Monroe avenue, and there the evidence of guilt confronted them almost at once. Incredible as it may seem, Sarah, misled by her evil genius, had neglected to remove from her cloak and even from her hair the burrs of the yellow burdock that had clung to her in her frightful fall and that were afterward shown to be similar to those that grew in the fatal field. The culprits were taken at once to the police office, where the coroner was already; a jury was immediately summoned, although it was Sunday, and the inquest proceeded through that whole day, late into the night and for the three days and evenings following. It was, practically, the trial, the subsequent proceedings before the grand and petty juries bringing out little more testimony than had been already produced. The trial itself of the principal criminal took place in the following April before Justice Henry Welles, John N. Pomeroy being appointed counsel for the prisoner, who was destitute of pecuniary means. Conviction was easily secured, followed by sentence, but an appeal was taken, so that it was the 22d of October when Ira Stout was executed. During that six months' interval his cell was almost daily thronged by visitors, for the morbid curiosity to see him continued unabated to the end. In the meantime Mrs. Littles was tried for manslaughter, her counsel being Chauncey Perry and John C. Chumasero; being convicted in the second degree, she was sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years, was pardoned before her term expired and subsequently married again.

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL.

Between the time of the commission of Stout's crime and his trial for the offense there was another trial, which would not have aroused the great interest that it excited but for the prominence of the principal parties. John B. Robertson, the cashier of the Eagle bank and city comptroller (an office that existed for a few years at that time), was accused of trying to effect the murder of his wife by inducing a young physician of the city to administer poison in the shape of successive prescriptions, Mrs. Robertson being then quite an invalid. The doctor testified that Robertson had called repeatedly at his office, urging him to use sanguinaria, and that he (the physician) had given instead the milder remedy of sambucus, of the same color and producing similar effects, though to a harmless degree. These conversations were testified to by several well-known citizens, who were concealed in an adjoining room, but the defense met that by the ingenious hypothesis that it was easy to be mistaken as to the identity of a person heard but not seen, and supporting that theory by various tests in the courtroom. The jury preferred to believe that the conspiracy was on the part of the doctor against the prisoner, rather than of the accused against his wife, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered after a deliberation of three hours. It is not often that

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the attorney-general of the state appears, especially away from the capital, except in cases of the utmost importance, and the fact that he was here in this instance to assist the district-attorney, Calvin Huson, was doubtless owing to the imposing array on the other side, consisting of John H. Martindale, himself afterward attorney-general; Selah Mathews and Alfred Ely, afterward member of Congress, with Henry R. Selden, then lieutenant-governor, as counsel. A few years subsequently it was found that Robertson had been a defaulter with the funds of the Mt. Hope commissioners, of which he had charge as comptroller.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One of the most important institutions in this part of the country is the State Industrial school, which is to be officially known after April 1st, 1907, as the State Agricultural and Industrial school, but which during most of its existence has been commonly called the Western House of Refuge, its real name for the first twenty-five years and the one under which it was formally opened on August 11th, 1849. Authorized by act of the legislature of May 8th, 1846, four thousand two hundred dollars was paid for forty-two acres lying west of Lake avenue and fronting Phelps avenue, the state contributing three thousand dollars of that, and the citizens of Rochester making up the balance. Three years was taken up in the construction of the building, with its inclosure of the stone wall, under the supervision of the commissioners, William Pitkin, D. C. McCallum and Isaac Hills. Room was furnished for only fifty inmates at the outset, but the increasing demand was met by the erection of successive additions till more than a thousand could be accommodated, the girls' department with a frontage of two hundred and seventy-six feet, completely separated from the other part, being built in 1876. Even from the outset the reformatory element existed, but the punitive quality was then predominant, whereas now, owing to the evolution of penology, the relative positions of the two influences are reversed and it has become a school for the training of juvenile delinquents, to whom more than twenty different trades are taught. A change is now in process of making, not only in the congregate system that has prevailed until recently, but in the location of the institution, which is being moved to the town of Rush, where the cottage plan will be carried out. To effect this some forty new buildings, including a hospital, have been erected already and about twenty-five more will be put up before the plant is complete and twenty-one different colonies shall be provided for, with as wide separation from each other as the area of fourteen hundred acres will permit. When that is done the most of the old buildings will be torn down and Phelps avenue extended across the canal. Of the present officers of the school the president of the board of managers is Miss Lura E. Aldridge; vice-presidents, John M. Lee, M. D., and Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, D.D.; secretary and treasurer, Andrew H. Bown; superintendent, Franklin H. Briggs; assistant superintendent, David Bruce; Protestant chaplain, Rev. Arthur Humphreys; Catholic chaplain, Rev. Michael J. Kreig; physician, Dr. D. Lansing Vanderzee.

Through the instrumentality of an association formed for the purpose in May, 1853, with William Pitkin as president and S. D. Porter as secretary, the Home for Idle and Truant Children was established on St. Paul street, remaining there till 1877, when it was given up.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Up to 1853 people must have had the mistaken idea that the jail was the proper place of confinement for those who had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, for there was no other place to put them unless they were sent to one of the state prisons. In the year mentioned a committee of the board of supervisors was appointed, consisting of Joshua Conkey, Samuel H. Davis, Ezra B. True and Lewis Selye, under whose supervision the Monroe county penitentiary was erected in the course of the following year at a cost of $22,707.60. In 1865 it was almost completely destroyed by fire and, having been rebuilt, suffered a similar loss nearly as great three years later. After its second restoration a large workshop was added in 1873 and another extensive addition was made twelve years after that, with two hundred and fifty cells in five tiers, most of which were occupied at once by convicts trans-

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ferred from their former quarters, which had become badly overcrowded. Not far from three hundred is the average number of inmates, though once, about nine years ago, there were five hundred and twenty-five there at one time. Only a small proportion of them can be kept at work, most of those in the garden and the farm during the summer months, for an iniquitous provision of the state constitution, dictated to the politicians by the labor unions, forbids the employment of convict labor in the prisons or penitentiaries except so far as the products of their toil can be used in other institutions of the state, which of course is an insignificant amount. The first superintendent was Z. R. Brockway, who, after serving three terms, resigned, to take the same position in the House of Correction at Detroit, becoming afterward the head of the Elmira Reformatory, where he acquired a national reputation. He was succeeded by William Willard, after whom came Levi S. Fulton, then Alexander McWhorter, then Charles A. Webster, the present incumbent. The chaplains are Bishop McQuaid and Rev. H. Clay Peepels; the physician is Dr. Henry T. Williams.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

It is time to turn to the police department and see how that is getting along. By a charter amendment in 1853 the mayor was authorized to appoint one police constable for each of the ten wards, one of them to be chief of police and an equal number of watchmen, presumably for the night force, one of whom should be captain of the watch. The terms employed were misleading, for the powers of the "police constables" were more restricted than ever, as they could not after that make arrests without a warrant; about all they could do was to serve papers issued by the courts, and it was only the "watchmen" who were the real policemen as we understand the term. The mayor, General John Williams, exercised his powers only sparingly, probably in the interest of economy, for he appointed only five watchmen, with George Bradshaw as captain, and three police constables besides Addy W. Van Slyck as chief of police, he being the first one to bear that title. In the following years the force was rapidly increased, almost annually.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There was a new law in 1865, by which the control of the department was placed in the hands of three commissioners, two of whom, Henry S. Hebard and Jacob Howe, sr., were named in the bill, though their sucessors were to be chosen by the common council, the third member being, *ex officio*, the mayor, who at that time was D. D. T. Moore. The board had almost unlimited authority within its sphere, except that the number of policemen to be appointed was regulated by the council, and they themselves, with the exception of the mayor, could be removed from office only by a three-fourths vote of the aldermen. The office was not at first a salaried one, but it became so in 1877, when nine hundred dollars was paid, which, after being lowered and raised several times, stood at that point when the board went out of existence at the end of 1899. Commissioner Hebard acted as clerk of the board till 1871, when the commissioners, authorized by the legislature, appointed a police clerk, who should act, not only as clerk of the board, but also as clerk of the police court, in which double capacity he was to keep a full account of all proceedings in both branches of the service. The change was a most important one, for it secured not only the making but the preservation of records which, up to that time, had never existed, the lack of which has been very annoying to all historical investigators in that line. B. Frank Enos was appointed to the office in April of that year and held it till his death in 1898; he was succeeded by Richard Curran, who continued for a short time after the close of the board, as clerk of the police court; Roy P. Chadsey now fills that position. The board started out by appointing thirty patrolmen, strong material, for eleven of them were still in service at the time of the semi-centennial celebration, twenty-nine years later. By 1872 the number had been increased to sixty-five, twenty-five of them day policemen; the next year six of those were appointed detectives; in 1874 there were eighty on the force, two of them being made roundsmen, to look after the others; a steady increase after that caused the number of policemen to reach nearly two hundred when the board retired from the field. The work

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of the commissioners was, on the whole, well done and they put the force on a much better basis than it had been before. Their worst blunder was made when they ran up against the civil service commission and undertook to disregard the law, but they repented of their error afterward, as has been described in a previous chapter.

THE MURDER RECORD.

Turn we now, again, to the seamy side of life and confront those crimes for the past forty years which , by reason of their enormity or the peculiarity of the circumstances attending them, may be worthy of record. A hackman named Jonathan T. Orton was found on the floor of his barn on the evening of March 8th, 1866, with his skull crushed to pieces, evidently by a cart stake that lay near by; there were suspicions as to the perpetrators, but they were not thought sufficient to warrant an arrest.

A DEPRAVED WRETCH.

In the village of Penfield Franz Joseph Messner beat his wife to death on April 13th, 1868; his case furnishes an illustration of what a glaring travesty upon justice the administration of law may be, for after a fair trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged June 4th, 1869; just before that time Governor Hoffman gave him a reprieve of two weeks, then a writ of error was granted and after argument at the general term he was again sentenced to die on December 10th; on the very day before that date Judge Martin Grover granted a stay of proceedings; after more than a year's delay the case was argued before the Court of Appeals and a new trial was ordered, which again resulted in conviction; his lawyers got tired of carrying the matter any further, so he was hanged on August 11th, 1871. The utter depravity of the wretch was shown by his solemn affirmation on the scaffold, while looking into the face of death, that he was innocent of the crime, when he knew that there stood before him a reporter who had in his pocket the written confession of Messner, signed by him after his first trial, when he thought his end was at hand; the paper was, of course, kept a secret till after the execution and was published on the following day.

A case presenting somewhat similar features was that of David Montgomery, a cartman, living on Monroe avenue, who brained his wife with an ax while she was sleeping, on November 13th, 1870; the defense was insanity, it being claimed that he was an epileptic, but the jury convicted him and the general term affirmed the action of the lower court; the judges, however, delayed passing sentence, and Governor Hoffman appointed a medican commission to determine the question of sanity; they took their time about it and it was more than two years after the commission of the crime that Montgomery, who had lain in jail all the time, was adjudged insane and sent to the insane asylum attached to the state prison at Auburn on December 30th, 1872.

THE HOWARD RIOT.

We come now to the most serious riot, in fact the only real riot, that ever broke the peace of this city. A young negro named Howard had committed an aggravated assault upon a little girl and had fled, but was followed, caught a few miles out of town, brought back and lodged in jail, with great difficulty, as the crowd at the railway station was in a dangerous temper. During the afternoon of that day, the 2d of January, 1872, the signs of coming trouble were so pronounced that the Fifty-fourth regiment was ordered out to protect the jail, two companies being posted at the west end of the bridge over the raceway. As darkness came on, a large crowd gathered on Exchange street, which, after taunting and insulting the military, began to throw stones at them. After enduring that as long as possible a charge was made by the soldiers, but the mob continued to hurl missiles and a volley was fired by both companies. Several persons fell to the ground at once and the crowd then dispersed. Two of the wounded, John Elter and Henry Merlau, both reputable citizens who had probably been attracted to the spot by curiosity, died in a few minutes, but the others, five in number, eventually recovered. The next morning the situation was worse than ever, for the indignation of the populace had turned against the militia, none of whom dared to appear upon the streets. Perplexed by the absence of any armed force to protect the city, the commissioners accepted the services of the three veteran

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organizations—the Old Thirteenth, the One Hundred and Eighth and the One Hundred and Fortieth (or Ryan Zouaves)—who had tendered their services, and all the members were sworn in at once as special policemen. Their assistance, fortunately, was not needed, for the regular police force, headed by Captain Patrick H. Sullivan, himself a veteran and as brave a man as ever lived, drove back the angry mob that assembled on Exchange street during the afternoon and prevented them from getting at the jail. Some days later the grand jury censured the members of the militia companies for firing without orders, but nothing further was done in that matter.

But the cause of the trouble was not removed, and it was felt that as long as Howard remained in the city the disturbance might recur at any moment. Judge E. Darwin Smith consented to hold an extra session of the court and to have it sit at night, so the windows of the court-room were darkened and Howard, with his face chalked to disguise him, was taken thither by a back street. He was arraigned at once, pleaded guilty, through his counsel, C. C. Davison, a former district-attorney, who was assigned to defend him, and was sentenced to state prison for twenty years; he was immediately put in a carriage with three trusty officers, and driven to Honeoye Falls, where the party took the train for Auburn. There was much severe criticism of this proceeding at the time, as being a base surrender to the spirit of mob violence, but, after all, there was only one alternative to that course, an orderly trial with the customary forms and the certainty of disturbance with the not remote possibility of further bloodshed. The prison doors sheltered Howard for a time, but he met his fate a few years later when, yielding to his vicious temper, he got into quarrel with a fellow convict, who threw him from an upper corridor to the floor below, whereby he was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

THE CASE OF JOHN CLARK.

Several burglaries were committed here during the early summer of 1875, and in one case, where the house was not entered, the thief climbed a tree in the yard, and with a fishing pole, line and hook caught a watch from the bedside of a sleeping man. This ingenious performance was traced to John Clark, a well-known criminal, who was seen to hide the timepiece in a lumber yard on Atkinson street. When he returned there the next day, July 3d, officer Kavanagh was on hand to arrest him, but Clark resisted, shot the policeman, wounding him badly though not fatally, ran over the canal bridge and turned into Waverley place. There John Trevor, a bank watchman, came out of his house and stopped the fugitive, who, seeing no other way of escape, shot Trevor, who died of the wound two days later; in spite of his desperate hurt he held his captive till other officers came up and secured him. After Clark's conviction his counsel, William F. Howe, the celebrated criminal lawyer of New York, made strenuous efforts to secure a new trial, going to six Supreme court judges in different parts of the state to obtain a stay of proceedings, but in vain; after a reprieve of two weeks Clark was hanged on the 5th of November, having never lost his nerve for a moment and disdaining all religious consolation, showing that bravery is not inconsistent with wickedness.

ESCAPES FROM THE HALTER.

Three bad murders in 1876, but no death sentences, as there ought to have been. A case in 1883 shows the untrustworthiness of solitary testimony. An old man named Jacob Lutz, living on the River road, was found in his house on the morning of October 20th, with his skull crushed, evidently by one of his own boots that was found on the floor, the heel covered with clotted blood and hair. The only other occupant of the house was his son, who lay in the woodshed bleeding from wounds in the head, and the boy told the story, both then and on the trial, that the deed was committed by John Kelly, a neighbor. The accused was convicted of murder, his previous bad record operating against him in the minds of the jury, but on a new trial it was shown that he was elsewhere at the time and that the act was the work of two men, neither of whom was ever discovered. It was evidently a case of mistaken identity on the part of the boy. Kelly was killed in a railroad accident a few years later.

There was a curious case in the last week of 1884. Two burglaries had been committed in Brockport and a full description of three suspicious looking men was sent to this city, in con-

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sequence of which three persons were arrested in a hotel on West avenue. They went to the police station willingly enough, where one of them gave his name as George Clark, the others saying that they were brothers, Albert J. and Frank Brown. The first of them, remarking that he would take some cough mixture, put his hand in his pocket, drew a pistol, shot himself and fell to the floor, the blood streaming from a wound in his forehead. At the City hospital, where he died a few hours later, he made a sworn statement before Coroner Sharpe that his name was George Clark and that he and his companions had committed the Brockport burglary, the details of which he narrated with much minuteness, besides which he gave some particulars of his life, saying that he had a wife and three children living at Weedsport. Two days later a trustworthy officer went to that village and found, first, that no such family was living there; second, that the three men had slept at the hotel there on the night before the Brockport burglary; had stayed through the morning and had taken the train late in the afternoon, so that they could not possibly have committed the robbery. The affair being telegraphed over the state, police officials from West Troy and from Clinton prison came on here and positively identified the body of the so-called Clark as that of William Herrick, known by them as a desperate criminal who had served twenty years at Dannemora. Why he should have taken his life and then have told that fairy tale in the very hour of death has always remained a mystery, the only possible solution of it lying in the supposition that he had committed a murder somewhere, had then, upon his arrest, shot himself in desperation, and then, taking the remote chance of his recovery, had manufactured a story that he hoped might land him within the walls of a state prison, as the safest place in which to hide.

Here is another case presenting some similarity to the foregoing, only that the voluntary confession of another crime was a true one. Emory Thayer, a farmer living at Avon, was aroused from sleep on the night of October 28th, by two burglars, one of whom shot him dead. Edward Bowman and Frank Squires were arrested for the crime, and the circumstances were so conclusive against them that, as the only means of escape, Squires confessed that on the night in question they were both engaged in the robbery of a freight car at Honeoye Falls. That being satisfactorily proven, Bowman was, on the evidence of Squires, sent to Auburn for five years.

THE LAST EXECUTION HERE.

The first person to suffer death in the new jail was Edward Alonzo Deacons—who was hanged July 10th, 1888, for the murder of Mrs. Alonzo A. Stone on August 16th, 1887—and he was also the last, for, before the turn of the next one came, electricity had been substituted for the rope, and all executions since then have taken place in a state prison.

Arthur H. Day, a worthless criminal of this city, took his wife, Desire, to Niagara Falls on Sunday, July 27th, 1890, and pushed her over the precipice on the Canadian side. His sister, Mrs. Quigley, who had accompanied him, and had probably been his accomplice, on being arrested here some two weeks afterward consented, with much reluctance, to accompany the officers to the place and show them where the deed was committed. Arriving at the exact spot she said: "Over there lies the body of Arthur Day's wife," and immediately fainted away, accounting afterward for her swoon by saying that a mist rose before her eyes, in the midst of which she saw the form of the murdered woman. The corpse was found at the foot of the bank, badly disfigured by the fall and partially decomposed. Day was then arrested here, taken to Canada, indicted, tried, convicted and hanged at Welland on December 18th.

YOUNG AND DORTHY.

Charles Young, an Englishman, made himself conspicuous during 1893 by his habit of buying out saloons and their fixtures, then selling them, partly for cash and partly on time, taking the property when the purchasers failed to pay up, which they generally did, and shooting at them when they came back to get what belonged to them. Being indicted he fled to England, where he was imprisoned for swindling; when he got through with that he was brought back here and convicted of assault, but had to be released on the decision of the general term that his conviction was il-

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legal, as it was for a crime different from that for which he was extradited, so he returned to England again and got into more trouble, which sent him to Portland prison, from which he tried to escape but was shot dead by the guard in February, 1895.

Another vicious creature was John F. Dorthy, a lawyer of more ability than many of his brethren at the bar; he had a good practice but he could not keep from going wrong, so he used to appropriate to himself the money that was entrusted to him by his clients and also to cheat various people, including his mother-in-law, by means of forged mortgages. This course carried him so far that he was disbarred from practice in June of 1896 and expelled from the Baptist church three months later. Indictments followed and piled up at a frightful rate, many convictions ensued and state prison sentences, but his ingenuity enabled him to keep free for more than four years, during which he became a public nuisance from the constant repetition of his name in the newspapers in connection with his appeals and stays and injunctions and motions for new trials, so that everybody felt relieved when he was sent to Auburn in January 1901, for one of the least of his offenses.

SIX YEARS IN THE DEATH CELL.

A noteworthy case, remarkable only for the unprecedented length of time during which the culprit lay under sentence of death, was that of George A. Smith, aged seventy years at the time when the story begins, who was found on the morning of September 9th, 1897, lying on the floor in his house in Churchville, bound and gagged, with his legs tied to the dining-room table. His statement to the neighbors who came in was that two burglars had entered the house during the night, shot his wife while she was sleeping, dragged him from bed, tied him as he was discovered and escaped through the window. None of his hearers believed the tale, and the fact that Mrs. Smith, who was found upstairs in her bedroom, with a bullet wound in her head, affirmed to the very hour of her death, which took place two days later, that she did not know who shot her, did not convince them of the husband's innocence. The trial did not take place till nine months later and then, after it had continued four weeks, one of the jurors fell sick and it was called a mistrial. Starting all over in the following September, it took six weeks to obtain a conviction and a sentence of death. Execution was stayed by carrying the case to the Court of Appeals, which ordered a new trial on the ground that it was an error to admit Mrs. Smith's statements, though they had all been favorable to her husband. An unaccountable delay took place in fixing the time for the retrial, which did not come off till more than four years after the previous one, in February, 1903; in the meantime, eleven of the witnesses had died, eight of them for the prosecution, and others were missing, but in spite of that Smith was again convicted and again sentenced to the electric chair; of course another appeal was taken and there was more delay, till finally Governor Higgins, on February 1st, 1905, commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, not because there was any doubt of the guilt of the accused, but because he had then suffered the awful punishment of spending more than six years in the death cell at Auburn.

Four prisoners at the jail escaped on the 10th of January, 1900; two were recaptured, one of whom, Clarence Egnor, was sent to Auburn for five years; he had not been there long before his ugly disposition prompted him to assault one of the keepers, Archie W. Benedict, stunning him by a blow on the head with an iron bar, then to take a pistol from the officer's pocket and deliberately shoot him dead; Egnor was executed for this September 14th, 1903.

THE KEATING MURDER.

A feeling of horror ran through the community when the body of a young woman named Theresa Keating was found, with marks of violence upon it, behind a high bill board on North Union street, on the morning of November 14th, 1900. The whole country was ransacked to find the perpetrator, sixty persons brought to the office being examined without eliciting information, and telegrams being sent to the police departments of one hundred and fifty cities of the United States and Canada with a full description of the crime and of a mysterious stranger who was seen in the vicinity: all in vain, but nearly three years later a weak-minded fellow named August Russell, voluntarily confessed that he had committed the deed and had

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escaped from the city on a freight train; a commission adjudged him insane, and he was sent to Matteawan for life.

Leslie E. Hulbert, a graduate of Cornell, admitted to the bar in 1895, practised his profession for the purpose of running a divorce mill by means of an elaborate system of perjury. Successful for a time, an indictment was found against him in 1901 and he fled the city. Getting to Mexico with some of his associates, he murdered, in Chihuahua, his own brother-in-law for the sake of getting his life insurance money. The sentence of death against him was affirmed last fall by the Mexican Supreme court, so that he has now awaiting him a blank wall, an open grave and a file of riflemen.

THE BROWN MURDER.

Another mysterious murder was that of Bela E. Brown, a highly respectable jeweler, who was found in his shop on the second floor at the corner of State and Corinthian streets on Sunday evening, January 19th, 1902. He had been beaten to death with a hammer taken from the workshop, after a vain attempt to make him open his safe, before which he sat, gagged, in a chair. Although it was close to the Four Corners, and done in the daytime, the assassin got away without the discovery of any trace of his identity from that day to this.

Nine months after that, Leland Dorr Kent, a Buffalo medical student, came to Rochester in company with Ethel Dingle, a professional nurse, registering her name at the Whitcomb House as that of his wife, on the 14th of September. Groans were heard the next morning issuing from the room occupied by the couple, and when the door was forced open the girl was seen lying dead on the bed, while Kent, with a slight wound in his neck, lay beside the body. The grand jury, inclining to believe his story that it was a case of suicide, indicted him for manslaughter in abetting that act; tried, convicted, hard labor at Auburn for twenty years.

Here was a case of jealousy. On the 18th of November, in the same year, Lulu Miller Youngs, aged twenty-eight, having convinced herself that the affection of her husband had been taken away from her by Florence McFarlane, aged twenty-two, stabbed the latter to death. Indicted for murder, she was convicted of a lesser crime, as being temporarily insane, and got off with a short imprisonment.

William Brasch was mean enough to push his wife into the Erie canal and drown her, on June 16th, 1906, just because he was in love with another woman and wanted to marry her. Convicted and sentenced to death, but counsel filed an appeal at the last moment and the case is still undecided at the present writing.

That closes the criminal record, bringing it down to the beginning of 1907. It is a long and ghastly one, but it has left unmentioned many cases of deliberate murder, and has passed over entirely the almost innumerable instances of homicide in a lower grade. These crimes of violence are very frequent, especially among the Italian population, with whom the knife continues to be the potent weapon of revenge and of argument. Five murder trials took place last year, two of them ending with life imprisonment. Representatives of the district attorney's office appeared in more than one thousand trials, and there were three hundred and sixteen indictments, with one hundred and thirty-four convictions under them.

THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT.

With the beginning of 1900 the police department came under the control of a single person, subject to the superior authority of the mayor, the commissioner of Public Safety. James G. Cutler was appointed to that office by Mayor Carnahan, but he resigned in the course of the summer and was followed by James D. Casey, who, at the beginning of 1902 was succeeded by George A. Gilman, who had been the chief clerk of the department during the previous two years. He appointed C. Alonzo Simmons as clerk and Dr. John A. Stapleton as surgeon, both of whom, as well as Mr. Gilman, fill their positions at the present time. In September, 1904, Major Francis Schœffel was made deputy chief of police; he resigned seven months later and the office was abolished. On the 1st of March, 1905, the chief of police, Joseph P. Cleary, a brave soldier of the Civil war, was retired on his own application, having held the office for just twenty years; he died on the 24th of April, in the same year. John C. Hayden was appointed in his place, which he fills at this time. Under

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him are one inspector, Captain Hillman acting; six captains, Zimmerman, Ryan, Stein, Klubertanz, Russ and Sherman; six lieutenants, sixteen sergeants, one interpretor, four park officers and two hundred and four men, making a total of two hundred and thirty-nine. It would be interesting to describe some of the changes that have been recently made in the system, tending to its betterment, but this chaper is already too long, and it will suffice to say that the department will in every way compare favorably with that of other cities.

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CHAPTER XIII

POPULAR DIVERSIONS.

A Moral Community—The Drama Frowned Upon—Mild Forms of Amusement—The First Circus—The First Theater—Chancellor Whittlesey's Prize Poem—Edmund Kean—Unbending Virtue—The Old Museum—The Wax Figures—Mrs. McClure—Dean's Theater—Julia Dean—The Theater Driven Out—It Comes Back in 1848—The Metropolitan—Twice Burned and Rebuilt—The Lyceum—Spectacles Given There—The Baker and the National—Corinthian Hall—Its Architecture—Noteworthy Events in Its Existence—The Athenæum Lecture Courses—Jenny Lind—The Power of Her Voice—Her Charity—Washington Hall—The Turf—Early Race Tracks—The Driving Park—World Records Made There—Goldsmith Maid, St. Julien and Maud S.—Base Ball—The Old Amateur Clubs Here.

Our early settlers were of a religious turn of mind, and unfortunately this led them into habits of austerity which developed into an intolerance that was characteristic of the Puritan communities in New England, whence most of the immigrants came. One thing they could not abide, and that was public enjoyment of any kind. All things must be done decently and in order and with a solemnity that precluded the possibility of any violent demonstrations of pleasure. When the settlement became a village, in 1817, this sentiment was crystallized in some of the ordinances that were adopted by the board of trustees, who conceived themselves to be the guardians of public morality, responsible not only for the outward good conduct of all the people but for their spiritual condition in this world and their destination in the next. Sabbatarian ordinances were, of course, to be expected, and after the canal was opened no master of any boat could permit a single note, however soft or plaintive, to issue on Sunday, within the limits of the corporation, from any horn or bugle on his craft. As for traveling on that day, it was a scandal that was sorely trying, but the expediency of legislation on the subject was considered so doubtful that the discipline was confined to public meetings and social ostracism. But, though they could do nothing to control the four-wheeled vehicle, there was another stage that they were determined not only to regulate but to suppress. Theatrical representations were absolutely forbidden, with a fine for transgressing the ordinance of twenty-five dollars for the principal or manager, five dollars for any actor on each performance, and five for the owner of the premises on each offense. Circuses also were sternly prohibited—twenty-five dollars being assessed against the proprietor, ten dollars against each rider—while shows of all other kinds, of a milder form of iniquity, could be displayed only after obtaining a license.

This animosity toward all histrionic performances was not confined to the religious element, at least to all outward appearance, for, being the dominant sentiment of the ruling class, it was reflected in the press, which felt bound to cater to it. Thus the little directory of 1827 says: "The theater is situated on Carroll street, a few rods north of Buffalo street. It is open but part of the sea-

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son, the company of performers not being permanently settled here and only exhibiting a few weeks at a time. Of the influence of theatrical exhibitions upon the habits and morals of a young community it does not become us to speak, but we are constrained to say that the character of the performances at this theater has not generally been such as reflects credit upon the taste of our citizens." These unkind remarks immediately follow a description of a sulphur bathing establishment on Buffalo street, near Washington, the allurements of which are, with apparent approval, "a bar-room, a ladies' drawing room and bath rooms." That this attitude of implacable hostility was not unique is shown by the following extract from a daily paper of January 8th, in the following year: "It is really astonishing to think that the trustees of so respectable a village as Rochester should permit such a disorderly place as the theater. We express ourselves thus plainly from our knowledge that the respectable part of the community has long since decidedly disapprobated the theater, and we do sincerely hope that our village trustees will, hereafter, when an application for license is presented by any playing company, act more in accordance with the wishes of the sober, reflecting and moral part of our citizens." This constant storm of obloquy—while the press was teeming with advertisements of lotteries that were reducing thousands to hopeless poverty, so that such notices would exclude from the mails at the present day any journal containing them—produced its natural effect, for Henry O'Reilly could say in a spirit of thankfulness in his "Sketches of Rochester," published in 1838, four years after the village had become a city: "Neither theater nor circus can now be found in Rochester. The buildings formerly erected for such purposes were years ago turned to other objects—the theater is converted into a livery stable and the circus into a chandler's shop."

In the meantime, before this renovation had been effected, there was a very fair display of Thespian talent at different times. This was preceded, however, by various things that might be considered as leading up to it. The very earliest affair that can be unearthed which may be considered as an amusement, and that only by some stretch of the imagination, was a concert on October 31st, 1820, that was "to be holden in the meeting-house on Sunday evening; performance at 6; doors close at 7:30; admittance two shillings; a piano forte is expected to accompany the musick; performance to consist of anthems, solos, duets, etc." Stowell & Co. announced in January, 1821, that they had opened "an elegant museum at the Eagle tavern of Ensworth & Son, consisting of thirty-four wax figures, two elegant organs, one playing a variety of music accompanied by a drum and triangles; the Temple of Industry, a grand mechanical panorama consisting of twenty-six moving figures, each working at their different occupations. N. B.—They have just added a representation of the duel between Commodores Barron and Decatur." Three years later a frame structure was erected on the east side of Exchange street, about on the spot where the county jail now stands. It carried out this program: "It will be opened with the play of the 'Miller's Frolick,' which will be followed by a grand entree of eight beautiful leopard horses. Master Burton's unrivaled horsemanship will conclude by leaping over a surface of canvas nine feet wide and alight again upon the horse while at full speed. For the first time in this place Mr. Connor will go through his grand equilibriums on the slack wire. Dr. Lewis will conclude the evening's entertainment with a grand trampoline [whatever that may have been], throwing a wonderful flying somerset over seven real horses and conclude by going through a balloon on fire sixteen feet high!" There must have been a demand for more purely dramatic entertainment, as the *Republican* of November 8th, 1825, contains the following: "Mr. Davis, late of the firm of Gilbert, Davis & Trowbridge, respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and vicinity that he has fitted up the circus as a theater and will open it this evening with an efficient company. He assures the public that no exertion will be spared to render the performances in every way worthy of their patronage. During the season a number of the most admired melodramas will be brought forward." The play on that night was one spoken of as the opera of "The Mountaineers," after which several songs were given and the entertainment terminated with the farce of "The Weathercock." It seems a pity that this building, the first one to be put up here strictly for purposes of amusement, should have failed so lamentably to fulfill its promise that it would be "permanently occupied as a circus," for the stage went the way of the arena

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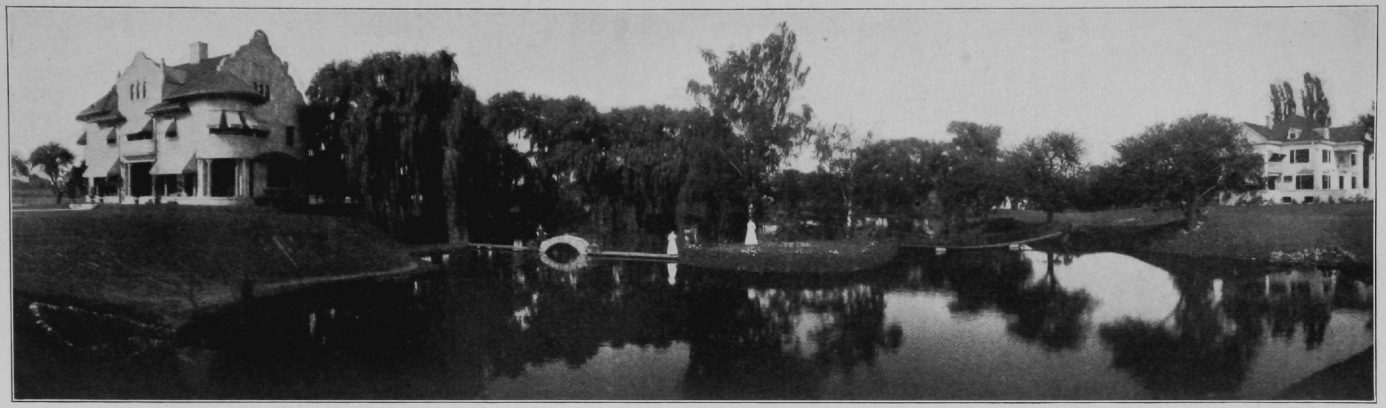

WILLOW POND—EAST AVENUE.

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in less than six months, and Stowell's museum came to an end at about the same time.

In 1826 two real theaters were established here, the first being on West Main street, on the site afterward occupied by the Exchange Hotel and now by the building of the Catholic Young Men's association. The Exchange street company, driven out of their birthplace, opened this new temple on March 28th with the spectacular piece of "The Forty Thieves," but two weeks later a higher flight was essayed and "Richard III." was put on, the first production, undoubtedly, of the Shakespearian drama in Rochester. But the legitimate was no more successful than the sensational, and after three months of performances the doors were closed. Undismayed by the risk run in having two theaters where one could hardly pay expenses, another play-house was opened on May 15th, in a wooden building erected for the purpose on the west side of State street, opposite Market. The prefatory notice ran thus: "Theater.—Opposite the Mansion House; the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and vicinity are respectfully informed that the manager intends opening the new theater on Monday evening next, with new and splendid scenery, dresses and stage decorations. Scenery painted by Mr. Hardy. Previous to the play the 'prize address' will be spoken by Mr. Browner, after which will be performed Tobin's elegant comedy of 'The Honeymoon.'" The prize poem alluded to, of which O'Reilly, in his "Sketches of Rochester," gives a few lines, though he was careful to avoid any allusion to the occasion that brought it forth, was by Frederick Whittlesey, afterward vice-chancellor of the state. The following extract will show the style of the piece:

"These glittering spires and teeming streets confess
That man, free man, hath quelled the wilderness;
Before him forests fell, the desert smiled,
And he hath reared this city of the wild.
Nor these alone: the useful arts here flourished,
Those arts which his free energies have nourished,
And science, learning and the drama, too,
Here find their votaries in a chosen few,
As this fair dome, so quickly reared, can tell
How many loved the drama, and how well,
And how this ville approves in early youth
The drama's morals and the drama's truth.
Immortal Shakespeare! thou the drama's sire,
Who wrote with pen of light and soul of fire,
Smile on this effort to extend the stage,
To mend the manners and improve the age.
To you who promptly lent your liberal aid,
With fervor let our thanks be next repaid;
If we deserve your smiles, be liberal still,
If not, your frowns can punish us at will;
Should we prove worthy of the drama's cause
We find our high reward in your applause."

This would seem to show that not all "disapprobated" the theater in that day, and an appeal might also be taken from the harsh judgment of the press to the authority of the great Edmund Kean, who did not disdain to tread the boards of the little stage for one night, that of July 15th, in the character of *Sir Edmund Mortimer* in "The Iron Chest." One might suppose that that would have placated the ruling opposition, but, on the contrary, when, a few days afterward, the company advertised that the avails for that evening would be given to the Female Charitable society, one of the daily papers kindly observed: "We are very apprehensive that the respectable ladies composing this commendable association have more self-respect than knowingly to accept of money obtained through a channel which they are, by their efforts, endeavoring to persuade children to avoid as a noisome sink of immorality." It may have been foreknowledge, but, whether those remarks were the cause or the effect, the society rigidly declined the proffered benefit, and the theater came to an end soon afterward.

For many years nothing under that title was known here, but in the meantime an institution that had come into being some time before had a fairly flourishing existence. The Rochester Museum started in 1825, under the management of J. R. Bishop, in an upper story on Exchange street, on the site of the present Smith & Perkins building. In this, as the announcement stated, everything was done "to make the establishment permanent and a public ornament, offering the naturalist, the philosopher, the Christian and the youth of the city a place of study, serious contemplation and amusement." Conducive to this desirable end was a collection of Indian curiosities, minerals and alleged fossils, and, as these proved not sufficiently attractive, a number of life-size wax figures were added. These had a perennial charm; the names with which they were labeled might be altered occasionally—so that Sir William Wallace would change to the duke of Wellington, and the manager always kept abreast of the times, so that after Jenny Lind appeared here the Queen of Scots became the great Swedish singer and Judas Iscariot was easily made to do duty as Dr. Parkman after the celebrated murder—but the images themselves remained, alluring as ever, till the museum closed in 1852. Once in a while, though not often, dramatic performances were given there, for that must have been the

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place (though it was not located in the advertisements) where Mrs. McClure first appeared, in 1837, as *Helen McGregor,* in "Rob Roy;" she was always the pride of Rochester, even after her light had paled before that of a brighter star, and her occasional reappearance long after she had relinguished the stage and had settled down here, an elderly woman and the wife of W. G. Noah, was welcomed with manifestations of pleasure.

In 1840 Edwin Dean, a Buffalo manager, opened a theater on Exchange street, at the foot of Spring. This may be considered the first real theater in Rochester, for the building, which still stands there, had been entirely remodeled for the purpose, with all the division usual in those days, a pit, a dress circle and boxes and a gallery, called the family circle. But it was maintained for only three years, the old spirit of intolerance continuing to be too powerful, so that Dean gave up the lease long before it would have expired. While it lasted, many celebrated actors, like the elder Booth, Forrest and Grattan Plunkett, played there, but its memory rests chiefly upon the fact that it was the scene of the first appearance of little Julia Dean, who long afterward became Mrs. Arthur Hayne and went back to the stage after the death of her husband. She was hardly twelve years old at the time of her debut here, but she made a pleasing impression in the minor part that she took in the "Last Days of Pompeii," and she continued to play in similar characters while her father held the place, after which she steadily rose in power and in reputation till she became one of the greatest of American actresses.

After an interval of half a decade the theater and the drama at last came to Rochester to stay. During the summer of 1848 the Enos Stone building on South avenue, near East Main, was elaborately fitted up for dramatic productions, being leased by Carr & Warren of Buffalo and was opened in Christmas week of that year. From that time to this the place has been devoted to that object. For a few years the lessees had no regular company there, bringing their people down from the neighboring city for a few brief visits during each season, but from 1855 onward it had its own stock company there, sometimes playing by themselves without foreign aid and sometimes supporting a star performer, until that custom was abandoned in favor of the present method. Here have appeared, during the last half century, most of the dramatic artists of Europe and America, so that to give a list of them would be like giving the names of all the great interpreters of the modern drama; the stars appeared, shone for a few nights, a week at most, and then went out; the only performance notable for its continuity was that of the "Black Crook," which ran for thirty-six nights in the early part of 1867. The place was known at first simply as the St. Paul street theater, then as the Metropolitan, then the term opera house was absurdly added, which has clung to it ever since, it being called successively the Grand and Cook's. Twice has it been destroyed by fire, both times when it was unoccupied, first in the early morning of November 6th, 1869, when Edwin L. Davenport had played in the "Scalp Hunters" the night before, so that he lost his entire wardrobe and personal effects; the second time in February, 1891; after the first fire it was rebuilt by Judge Frick of Brooklyn, after the last by the late Frederick Cook.

By far the largest and finest play-house ever erected here is the Lyceum theater, on South Clinton street, with a frontage of sixty-nine feet, a depth of one hundred and ninety-seven; the number of diagram seats is eighteen hundred and fifty, so that it can easily hold, and often has held, over two thousand; the style of architecture is Moorish, which has an agreeable effect, whether from the ground floor, the balcony or the gallery; the stage itself is one of the most capacious in the state and may be extended at need, for a ball or some similar purpose, over the same level throughout the house; the only defect in the auditorium is that the acoustic properties are imperfect, and though wires have been stretched high up across the stage the remedy is only partial. It was built at a cost of about $150,000, in 1888 and was opened, to a magnificent audience, on the night of October 8th of that year, with the play of "The Wife." While intended for theatrical representations and specially adapted to that purpose, the Lyceum has from the beginning been so attractive as to be used very frequently for the production of other kinds of entertainment, particularly those of a local character, where they were for the benefit of some popular institution and where the performers were all amateurs, or not even that, simply persons interested in the beneficiary,

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The first of these was the "Kirmess,'" given for a week in February, 1889, when the City hospital profited to the extent of nine thousand dollars; another, for the same object, was the "Spielkarten," or "living whist," in which the four players sat in different corners of the stage and the cards were represented by young men and women. In its purely spectacular quality the most charming entertainment was, perhaps, one for the benefit of the Mechanics Institute, during the week beginning January 25th, 1897; it was the Marie Antoinette fete, carrying with it a reproduction of the palace and gardens at Versailles, with a close reproduction of the dress of that period; each afternoon was given a representation of Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." Throughout the first week in May, 1898, the Rochester Historical society set forth a pageant reproducing as far as possible the leading incidents in the life of the city. A notable event was the "Return of Ulysses," on the 26th of May, 1899, presented by students of the university; they had been drilled in their parts for a long time before by Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, who had made the dramatization from the "Odyssey" besides acting as stage manager, and who took the character of *Penelope* in the cast. The piece was rendered entirely in Greek, but that did not seem to detract in the slightest degree from the enjoyment of the audience that crowded the Lyceum; that formed a fitting close to a brief but successful season of classical plays.

As that made two theaters on the east side of the river, and none that could strictly be called such on the west side, it was only proper that the inequality should be removed. On the site of an old livery stable on North Fitzhugh street, that was kept by Benjamin M. Baker more than half a century ago, there was erected in 1898 by his daughter, who owned the property, a fairly commodious place of resort which she appropriately named after her father, the Baker theater. It has always held a high position among places of its class and has, almost from the outset, followed the very commendable practice of having a stock company of its own, playing, except in vacation time, popular pieces, sometimes the legitimate, at low prices of admission. It was leased for some years by the Schubert brothers, with their company, and was afterward occupied by the Moore stock company, which has lately given place to another. It was opened informally on the night of December 17th, 1898, by a combination of local talent and in a more regular manner a week later with the opera of "The Highwayman." Somewhat in the same line with the Baker, though not having so often its own company, is the National theater, made over from the old Odd Fellows' Temple after the latter had been partially destroyed by fire, standing on West Main street between Fitzhugh and Plymouth avenue. It was opened on the evening of December 22d, 1902, with the performance of the Anglicised French farce entitled "The Chaperones," and during the following summer it was used by the Brick church congregation for some months after their own place of worship had been burned. Its interior is pleasing in its appearance and escape on three sides is easy in case of fire or panic, a great advantage. Popular concerts are frequently given there, particularly on Sunday evenings, and during the week it is given up to the melodrama.

In thus following out the narrative of the playhouses, rather than of the plays, that have been here from first to last, we have not only ignored entirely the thousand and one other sources of relaxation that were open to our predecessors, as being too heterogeneous for classification and too numerous for individual mention, but have also confined our attention strictly to the buildings that were erected or occupied solely as theaters. One other structure there was that was more important in its way than any of those previously mentioned, around which will always cling the fond memories of the generation now passing away. The short and narrow passageway in the rear of the Arcade, that is now named Corinthian street, was first known as Bugle alley, the title being afterward altered to Exchange place. It was covered with a number of low shanties, which were torn down in 1849 and replaced by what was for those days an imposing structure, put there by a public-spirited citizen, William A. Reynolds, the architect and designer being Henry Searle. It was three stories high, the ground floor being given up to stores, the second used mainly by the library and reading-room of the old Athenaeum and the third being the auditorium. This was entirely devoid of decoration, except at the north end and was all the more pleasing by reason of its severity, which perhaps accounted for the singular

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scope of its acoustic qualities, it being known throughout the country as one of the very best halls for speaking or singing. The floor, instead of being inclined, was absolutely level, filled with movable settees, and extending around it were six rows of raised and cushioned sofas, each tier a little higher than the one in front of it. At the north end was, not the stage, for there was none, but the platform, a narrow one at that, curtained midway with red damask portieres suspended from a gilded cornice. In the rear of the platform were two finely modeled columns copied after those at the tomb of Lysicrates, one of the most perfect examples of Grecian art, and it was from the order of architecture of those pillars that both the room and the building took the name of Corinthian hall. The entrance to the auditorium was by means of a single stairway from the street, then a long passage, then a flight of stairs on each side, so that the visitor on entering faced the audience instead of the stage. The seating capacity of the hall was properly a little less than twelve hundred, but oftentimes all available space would be filled with stools to the very doors; if a panic from any cause had broken out at such a time the narrow stairways, the only means of exit, would have become choked at once and the loss of life would have been frightful, but the popularity of the place was such that the people, although they knew the danger, paid no regard to it.

Corinthian hall was not intended for a theater nor was it at all adapted to dramatic performances until it was remodeled, but it was occasionally used for such purposes and the audience on those occasions, forsaking the regular play-house, would overlook the narrowness of the stage and the utter absence of all "properties." It was meant for lectures and concerts of the higher class and as such was opened with a formal dedication on June 28th, 1849. Throughout the remainder of that year and all of the next there seem to have been no appearances there that require mention, except those of the Athenæum course of lectures. These had been begun in 1846, and held at different places, but after Corinthian hall was built they were all delivered there for the next twenty years, after which they were given up; among those who spoke there were Lewis Cass, John A. Dix, Richard H. Dana, President Hopkins of Williams college, Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, Horatio Seymour, George William Curtis, John B. Gough, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Agassiz—in fact, the whole line of popular and scientific lecturers of those days. One month is peculiarly marked in the musical annals not only of this house but of the city. In the first week of July, 1851, Madam Anna Bishop gave a grand concert after having been received at the railroad station by the mayor in his official capacity and escorted to her hotel; in the second week Madame Teresa Parodi appeared for two nights, with Maurice Strakosch, her manager, also in the program, as well as his wife, the eldest of the Patti family, and a few evenings later the well-known Hutchinson family regaled a large audience with their well-worn songs.

In the third week Jenny Lind came. To say that the whole town went mad over her sounds extravagant, but it is really rather mild. So great was the wish of the populace to see her that she left the cars at Goodman street and was driven to the Eagle Hotel by a roundabout way to avoid the throng. Tickets were placed on sale at higher prices than were ever known here before, two, three and four dollars, but they were all sold as fast as they could be handed out from the temporary box office that had been erected on State street. That was for the 22d, and the disappointment of the would-be but unsuccessful purchasers was so great that for the second evening, the 24th, the seats were auctioned off and were again all disposed of, many of them at a large advance. Fortunately for outsiders both evenings were warm, so that the windows of the hall were wide open and all those in the neighborhood were occupied by listeners who had rented them at high prices, while the streets, not only adjacent but at some distance, were filled with silent crowds; how well they were rewarded may be judged from the statement, apparently well authenticated, that some of the notes of the great Swede in her famous "Echo Song" were distinctly heard on Elm street and at the corner of Clinton and Andrews streets. But the sweetness of her voice was equaled by that of her heart, and she insisted on distributing among the local charities the premiums paid for the second evening above the regular price of tickets; it came to more than twenty-five hundred dollars and was given, in different proportions, to the Female Charitable society, the Rochester and

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the Catholic orphan asylums, the Home for the Friendless, the German Lutheran church and the Cartmen's and Firemen's benevolent associations. Mentioning only the more celebrated of the artists that delighted their audiences in this hall—Thalberg, Matilda Heron, Gottschalk, Aiboni, the great Parepa, both alone and in connection with the English opera company; Davenport, James W. Wallack, Charles Dickens, Ole Bull, Adelina Patti, anticipating here her brilliant future, when she was but eight years old; Ristori, queen of tragedians; Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Kemble, Maggie Mitchell (but there is no end to them)—and the soldiers' bazaar in 1863, with which perhaps the memory of the room will be longest associated, we come to the close of Corinthian hall as it originally was. In 1865 it was sold and enlarged at the north end to provide for a stage and in 1879, as the unreasoning hostility to the drama that has been noticed as characteristic of the early times had given place to an equally indiscriminate demand for anything that was theatrical, a gallery was put in and it became a regular play-house, so that some old Rip Van Winkle, coming back from his long sleep, would never have recognized it; its name was then changed to the inappropriate title of Corinthian Academy of Music, and as such it continued till December 2d, 1898, when it was completely burned down; it was rebuilt in a different style a few years later, and since then, under the simple name of the Corinthian, it has been devoted to the higher class of vaudeville.

Not as a rival to Corinthian hall, but rather as the successor to Minerva hall, which, standing on the corner of East Main and South avenue, was burned in 1858, Washington hall was put up, on the corner of East Main and North Clinton streets, about 1860, and was used mainly for concerts and balls till it went the way of its predecessor in 1867; it was rebuilt shortly after and for some time was known as the Empire theater and then as Wonderland, giving a number of variety shows, not always of the best character, and getting into frequent trouble with the authorities from violation of its license. It stood till a few years ago, when it was torn down to give place to a great dry goods block.

The turf was late in asserting its claim to popular favor. Fifty years ago there was a race-course outside the city limits in Irondequoit, the entrance being on North St. Paul street, but its patrons and frequenters were not of the highest class in the community, nor was it calculated to advance the interests of the sport in any way. A little later there was a track in Brighton, on the old fair grounds, where several meetings of the New York state trotting circuit were held and where some good speed was developed. But there was nothing like a first-class course here till 1872, when one was laid out on McCracken street, the name of which was at once changed to Driving Park avenue, thereby obliterating from the city map the name of one of the oldest families in this region. The track was an excellent one, of a full mile, and the grounds were capacious, with creditable buildings appropriate to the purpose and unusually ample, for the grand stand alone would cover and seat ten thousand persons, the cost of the whole affair being nearly seventy thousand dollars. George J. Whitney was the first president of the association and continued so till 1878, when the Equitable Life foreclosed its mortgage on the premises and the company was reorganized, with Frederick Cook in the presidency, from which he retired in 1886. The last grand circuit meeting was held there in 1895, after which the property lay idle till 1903, when, another mortgage being foreclosed, it came into the hands of its present owners, by whom it has been recently converted into building lots. What few races are now run take place in the old Brighton fair ground, which goes by the name of Crittenden park.

Four world records made on the McCracken street track will perpetuate its memory. On the day of its opening, August 12th, 1874, Goldsmith Maid reduced the rate of all previously known trotting speed by making her mile in two minutes and fourteen seconds. On the sixth anniversary of that day, August 12th, 1880, when several of the best horses in the country were here, the rate was lowered twice, first by Maud S., who trotted in 2:11¾, and then, later in the afternoon, by St. Julien, who did it in precisely the same time. Even then it was felt that Maud S. had not done her possible best, and a year later, she having in the meantime passed into the hands of William H. Vanderbilt, it was determined to give her a chance to excel herself on the same track. The program was extensively advertised and on the 11th of August, 1881, a great number of horse-

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men, owners, breeders, trainers and jockeys, assembled here to witness the supreme trial; expectations were realized and a mighty shout went up when the little mare passed under the wire in 2:10¼. The driving park proved so attractive and so well adapted for large gatherings that the State Agricultural society used to give its annual exhibition there and the Western New York Agricultural society also held its fairs there occasionally, and it was often the scene of ball-playing, prize shooting and bicycle races.

Base ball was for several years so popular here that it might almost be considered a special Rochester amusement. Before the Civil war there were the Lone Stars, the Live Oaks, the Olympics and other clubs, none of which had any regular arena but they played on vacant lots or anywhere else as convenience might dictate. Then came the Flour City club, and after them the Excelsiors, composed of a younger set of men. In their day base ball was in its highest, its fairest and its best estate. Their regular field for playing was Jones square, and there they sometimes gave friendly encounter to the Atlantics of Brooklyn, the Athletics of Philadelphia and other clubs, all amateur, of course, except as they might be considered professional from the fact that they devoted all their time to it. But no admission fee was charged, which may have been one reason, though it certainly was not the only one, for the large attendance that was always present at that northern park. Between the Excelsiors and the Niagaras of Buffalo there was a steady though invariably amicable rivalry, and many were the games that they played against each other, alternating in the two places, at which time the visiting club would always be attended by an escort of enthusiastic sympathizers from their own city, and sometimes, when the honors were even, the tie contest would be pulled off at Lockport, as being neutral territory. But the war finally took away most of those players, as it had previously drawn off a large proportion of the older clubs, and then the Alerts, a still younger set, came to the front. They were the last of the Romans, for after their short life base ball got into the hands of professionals and its glory was departed. It may be played more scientifically, as well as more craftily, than it was in by-gone days, and the crowds at Culver park may work themselves into a state of frenzied self-delusion over the plays, but their enthusiasm is not sincere, for the contestants are all strangers to them, known only by the name of the city where they are hired, and the plaudits lack the true ring of the olden time. Base ball seems to be giving place to foot ball, and the largest crowd ever gathered at Culver park to witness an argument in that line was on November 11th, 1906, when seven thousand persons assembled there to behold the games between the pupils of the two high schools here and those from similar academies in Syracuse and Buffalo. Perhaps the change is as well; if the newer sport is more brutal, it is more genuine.

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CHAPTER XIV

THE PRESS OF ROCHESTER.

Country Newspapers in the State—Early Papers Here—The Rochester Gazette—The Rochester Telegraph—Thurlow Weed—The Daily Advertiser—The Union & Advertiser—The Rochester Democrat—The Democrat & American—The Democrat & Chronicle—The Daily American—The Daily Chronicle—The Evening Express—The Post Express—The Morning Herald—The Rochester Herald—The Times—German Newspapers—Sunday Journals—Papers of the Soil—Religious Periodicals—Labor Journals.

In no respect has the evolution of civilization produced greater changes than in journalism. Instead of the newspapers of the present day, with their comprehensive knowledge, compassing sea and land and putting a girdle around the earth in forty seconds to get information of events the instant they have occurred, the press of a century ago was content to put before its readers long articles descriptive of ancient and modern history, correspondence from foreign countries that had been months on its journey and that had passed through several hands before its final appearance with extended extracts from books of greater or less antiquity. Anything like what we should consider news was unknown to them, perhaps it would have been abhorrent if it had been suggested. One might suppose that the smaller the place in which a newspaper was published the more profuse would be the account of social gatherings and the description of buildings that had been recently erected, but the contrary was the case, for such things were never mentioned at all, and the patient searcher of to-day must be satisfied if he can find the record of anything before many years after it had transpired. The only explanation for this anomalous course lies in the hypothesis that the editors considered that anything that happened yesterday must be known already to all their possible readers and therefore there was no need of printing it, while a generation later it had been forgotten by everybody and then was the time to give the narrative, with all the mistakes and omissions incident to the imperfect memory of the writer.

Before anything of the kind appeared in Rochester there were, of course, many sheets of considerable influence in the eastern part of the state and a few in the western portion in places that had become well settled before the Maryland proprietors came riding up this way. But these were all weeklies, for the daily did not come till long after, and of the hebdomadal issues there were only some eight or nine, such as the *Gazette* at Buffalo, the *Cornucopia* at Batavia, the *Citizen* at Perry, the *Repository* and the *Messenger,* afterward consolidated, at Canandaigua; the *Gazette* at Geneva, the *Times* at Manlius, the *Lynx* and the *Register,* both at Onondaga Valley, the latter of which was founded by Lewis H. Redfield in 1814, on the former of which Thurlow Weed served his earliest apprenticeship.

Augustine G. Dauby came here in 1816, from Utica, where he had already learned the rudiments of his trade in the office of the *Patriot.* Giving up his first intention of settling in Geneva, he pitched his tent in this smaller village, where there were then only some three hundred souls, and

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here he founded, that year, the first newspaper, a weekly, called the *Gazette*. It was started in a building on the present site of the *Democrat & Chronicle*, which was unfinished, lathed inside but not plastered, the printing-office occupying the second story, while the ground floor was used for the butcher's stall of Smith & Davis. The next year the office was moved to the building of Abner Wakelee, just east of the Arcade, and there it remained till destroyed by fire in 1819. It was while in that location that Edwin Scrantom became connected with it, first as an apprentice at the case and afterward going through all the grades of journalism till he retired from the profession many years later; he did not, however, abandon all connection with it, for, like every one who has once worn the harness, he felt uneasy when he was free from it, and for a long period he contributed to the daily press a series of articles recalling the former days, from which, in fact, the materials for the early part of this chapter are largely drawn. After the fire the resources of the *Gazette* were so much impaired that it suspended publication for three months and then resumed it, greatly improved in appearance, on Exchange street in a building that afterward became Filer & Fairchild's school-house. As it did not, however, prove financially successful, Mr. Dauby sold the paper in March, 1821, to Derick and Levi W. Sibley and went back to Utica, where he died long afterward, with the esteem of all who knew him. The Messrs. Sibley immediately changed the name of the *Gazette* to the *Monroe Republican* and continued to run it till November, 1825, when they passed it over to Whittlesey & Mumford, who, with Edwin Scrantom as editor, conducted it until 1827, when its independent existence came to an end. While it flourished, the *Gazette* paved the way for the political advancement of more than one of its successive owners, for Derick Sibley represented his district for three successive terms in the Assembly and Frederick Whittlesey, after serving two terms in Congress, became vice-chancellor of the state.

In the same year with Mr. Dauby, Everard Peck, a native of Berlin, Conn., came to Rochester. Having learned the book-binder's trade at Hartford he continued that here, adding to it that of book-selling, and on the 7th of July, 1818, he enlarged the business still further by establishing a weekly paper named the Rochester *Telegraph*.*

The proprietor was the sole editor for the first four years, when, in 1822, Thurlow Weed came along from the eastward, already burdened with a small family, young as he was, and applied for work, work of any kind. His request was granted, and during the first year of his employment he and his family lived with his employer, a not uncommon thing in those days. Although engaged at first in a mechanical capacity he soon assisted in the editorial work, of which he took charge in 1824, and the next year purchased the whole establishment, Mr. Peck retiring to devote himself to banking and other pursuits; his relationship to the writer precludes anything like laudatory mention of his services in connection with the various institutions of the city from that time until his death in 1854. Mr. Weed soon acquired a reputation as one of the most forcible and vigorous newspaper writers in the country, and having formed a close political and personal friendship with Frederick Whittlesey, Thomas Kempshall and, a little later, William H. Seward, he was able to wield an influence in the counsels of the Whig party, and afterward of the Republican, never reached by any other private citizen, which, though powerful locally while he lived here, was increased after his removal to Albany to such an extent as to cover the entire state and to go far beyond it. While residing here he was induced to accept the only political office that he ever held, that of member of Assembly for one term, that of 1825, and it is noteworthy that in the winter before that, when he was acting as the Albany correspondent of his little paper, he wrote home several letters in advocacy of the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the presidency, in consequence of which the *Telegraph* was the first paper in the United States to put his name at the head of its columns, the legislature was induced to follow suit and he was subsequently elected to the chief magistracy. A

*The writer has often been asked why that peculiar title should have been used at that early day, when the invention to which the word is now solely and universally applied did not exist, even in the imagination, till long afterward. The fact is that the word—meaning, literally, "far writing"—was sometimes, though very rarely, employed to denote any kind of mechanical contrivance, such as a heliograph or a semaphore—for transmitting information to a distance. The earliest use of the word that can be found, and there it occurs as the finite form of a verb, is in Southey's "Life of Nelson," written in 1813, where the author says: "A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, telegraphed that they appeared determined to go to the westward."

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partnership having been formed with Robert Martin the paper was issued as a semi-weekly till 1827, when Mr. Weed sold out his interest and removed to the state capital to become the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal,* in which he continued for nearly forty years, becoming afterward for a short time toward the close of his life editorially connected with the New York *Times.* After that the *Telegraph* absorbed the Rochester *Album* (which had been started by Marshall, Spaulding & Hunt two years before), and, having been published as a daily for one year, became merged with the *Advertiser* in 1829.

This brings us to the establishment of the first daily newspaper in the United States west of Albany, which still retains its identity, though it has in the meantime absorbed and been amalgamated with several other journals. On the 25th of October, 1826, the Rochester *Daily Advertiser* was started by Luther Tucker & Co., its weekly edition, begun at the same time, being known as the Rochester *Mercury.* Three years later it took in the *Telegraph,* the name of the weekly edition being then changed to the Rochester *Republican,* and the year after that Hoyt & Porter assumed the publication, with Henry O'Reilly as editor, which he continued to be till 1838, when, on being appointed postmaster, he retired and Thomas W. Flagg took his place. Thomas H. Hyatt bought the establishment in 1840, after which it passed successively through the hands of Hiram Bumphrey, Cephas S. McConnell, Joseph Curtis, Isaac Butts and Harvey L. Winants. The two last named conducted it, as the firm of I. Butts & Co., during the exciting political campaign of 1848, when the *Advertiser* espoused the fortunes of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, who had been nominated by the Free Soil convention at Buffalo in opposition to Cass and Butler, the regular nominees of the Democratic party. That caused the establishment of the *Daily Courier,* as the advocate of the latter section, with Horatio G. Warner as editor; after the election was over the two papers became merged and, though the title of the older journal was retained, the editorial writers were Judge Warner, Samuel L. Selden and E. Darwin Smith, Joseph Medbery and Joseph Sibley being associated with them as publishers.

This position of the *Advertiser* as the sole organ of the Democratic party in this part of the state naturally attracted rivalry and before long it had to buy out the *Daily News,* a paper that never existed, though the prospectus for it had been issued, which brought George G. Cooper into the staff as associate editor. A little later Mr. Butts repurchased an interest in and again became the editor of the *Advertiser,* which then changed from a morning to an evening journal, but in 1851 he again retired, the editorship being assumed by Thomas H. Hyatt, who had obtained a controlling interest after his return from China, where he had been the consul at Amoy for some years, Mr. Curtis also coming back from Milwaukee, where he had engaged in business, to become again a partner and the business manager. In the presidential campaign of 1852 the *Daily Union* came into existence on the 16th of August, with Jarvis M. Hatch, Orsamus Turner and George G. Cooper, who had in the meantime been on a short-lived paper called the *Times,* as the editorial writers. A few months later it was sold to Mr. Butts and Mr. Curtis, the former becoming the editor, the latter, who left the *Advertiser* for the purpose, the president and business manager of the new concern.

After five years of competition it became evident that Rochester could not at that time maintain with financial success two Democratic dailies, so the two were consolidated, the name taken being the *Union & Advertiser,* which has remained unchanged during the well nigh fifty years of its existence. The two named, together with John E. Morey, were the original publishers, Mr. Butts being of course the editor, in which position he remained till December, 1864, when he retired permanently, selling his interest to William Purcell, George G. Cooper and Lorenzo Kelly, and the firm becoming known as Curtis, Morey & Co. Mr. Butts was an exceedingly forcible writer, with an extensive knowledge of political history and political science, and it was under his leadership that the journal assumed the commanding position in the Democratic party that it has always enjoyed. He was succeeded in the editorship by Mr. Purcell, whose abilities in the same line have been alluded to in the preceding chapter. At the time of the consolidation Mr. Cooper became the city editor (the local editor, as it was then called), in which position he remained for about twenty-five

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years, when the impairment of his health compelled his retirement; it is no disparagement to those who are now living to say that he has never been surpassed in that peculiar line, combining a wide personal acquaintance and intimate knowledge of municipal affairs with clearness of expression and tireless industry; his place was taken by the late George H. Lane, who well upheld the traditions of the department. Without attempting a list of all those who have since then been connected with the newspaper in various ways, it will be sufficient to state that it is now issued by the Union & Advertiser company, printers, publishers and engravers, the officers being Eugene T. Curtis, president; Thomas Flannery, vice-president; Wendell J. Curtis, secretary and treasurer. The managing editor is Pierre Purcell, the associate editors are Albert Roland Haven and Hervey Smith Tomer, the city editor is Duncan Tillson, the state editor Edmund Redmond, the telegraph editor James O'Hare Lovel, the reporters are Byron W. Chamberlain, Albert M. Flannery, Joseph Curtis, A. R. Tucker, George S. Tilroe and Alphonse J. Sigl.

The next journal to be mentioned is the Rochester *Democrat,* which was the outgrowth of the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer.* The original name of that partisan paper, started by D. D. Stephenson in 1828, was the *Balance,* but it assumed its second title when it passed into the hands of Thurlow Weed and Samuel Heron a few months later. Mr. Weed retiring in 1830, the paper was conducted by Daniel N. Sprague until it was purchased in 1831 by Erastus Shepard, who brought the *Western Spectator* here from Palmyra and consolidated the two. A year later Alvah Strong came into it and it was published by Shepard & Strong until February, 1834, when they absorbed the *National Republican* and changed the name to the *Daily Democrat,* the weekly issue being known as the *Monroe Democrat.* The paper became recognized at once as the organ in this section of the Whig party, which was formed in the year last named, and it was influential in securing the election of William H. Seward to the United States Senate in 1838 and the elevation of William Henry Harrison to the presidency two years later. In the meantime George Dawson was the editor for three years, after which he removed to Detroit, but came back in 1842 and again assumed editorial control, purchasing at the same time Mr. Shepard's share of the business; in 1846 he sold to Henry Cook and Samuel P. Allen, the former becoming the editor, the latter the associate editor until he succeeded his chief on the death of the former and remained in that position till 1864. The *Daily American* was absorbed in December, 1857, the new title being the *Democrat & American,* and the firm name, which before that had been Strong, Cook & Allen, becoming Strong, Allen & Huntington; in 1864 William S. King, who had come here from Minneapolis, became the principal owner, and George S. Tuckerman was the editor for the rest of the year, till D. D. S. Brown purchased the paper at the beginning of 1865 and Robert Carter, a man of the most brilliant attainments and comprehensive knowledge, who was connected with Appleton's *American Cyclopedia* in the latter years of his life, became the managing editor, remaining so for four years, when he was followed by Reuben D. Jones, W. D. Storey, Rossiter Johnson and William A. Croffut, successively.

In the fall of 1870 the *Daily Chronicle* became merged in the older newspaper and the first number of the consolidation appeared on the 1st of December of that year, with the title of the *Democrat & Chronicle,* which it has retained ever since. Stephen C. Hutchins, of Albany, was the editor at the beginning, but he retired after two years and his place was taken by Joseph O'Connor, who filled it for nine months; then came Charles E. Fitch, who conducted the paper for several years, until he was appointed collector of internal revenue for this district; he subsequently removed to Albany, where he has for some time been connected with the state department of education; the present writer is indebted to him for much of the information contained in this chapter, the reminiscences of Edwin Scrantom, to which allusion has been made earlier in the work, being the original source of most of the details in the primeval portion of the narrative. Mr. Fitch was succeeded by Ernest R. Willard, who has continued since then without intermission as the editor-in-chief; the others on the staff are Oliver S. Adams, managing editor; Samuel H. Love and J. L. Kaine, editorial writers; John Dennis, exchange editor; Leroy J. Bougner, telegraph editor; Mrs. Helen L. Sawin, dramatic critic; Homer A. Rowell, financial editor; John Burns, sporting editor;

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Allan C. Ross, correspondence editor; Morris Adams, city editor; Curtis W. Barker, assistant city editor, with the following as members of the reportorial staff: William A. Miller, Oliver L. Augevine, Augusta S. Anderson, Gardner B. Ellis, Frank S. Ellsworth, Louis F. Forster, James A. Murphy, Grace Waldo Hall and Richard H. Barrett. The newspaper is published by the Rochester Printing company, of which the president is W. H. Mathews, the secretary and treasurer Nathan P. Pond. It has always been financially successful and it has a large circulation, particularly in the towns of Monroe and adjoining counties, of the correspondence from which it makes a specialty.

The two principal journals mentioned in the above sketch as being united with the *Democrat* may as well be described here. The Rochester *American* had its first issue December 23d, 1844. It has been stated in some writings that Leonard W. Jerome was one of the original proprietors, but that must be a mistake, for the directory of 1845, which was got out in August of that year, gives his name as an attorney, in partnership with his uncle Hiram K. Jerome, Lawrence R. Jerome, a younger brother, being a clerk in their office at that time. The paper was published at the outset by Josiah M. Patterson & Co., but the Jerome brothers, one after the other, went into the firm soon afterward and in a short time became the exclusive owners. The editor was Alexander Mann, who will be remembered, by those who can remember him at all, as a man of the utmost kindness of heart and thoughtfulness for the welfare of others, particularly of children, besides being well equipped in every way for the journalistic profession; he left the paper in 1856 and removed to New York, where he was a writer on the *Times* until he had to yield to the ravages of consumption. Associated with him on the *American* were Dr. Daniel Lee, Reuben D. Jones and Chester P. Dewey, the last named becoming the editor on the retirement of Mr. Mann and remaining so till the absorption of the paper, when he, too, went to the metropolis and achieved an enviable reputation as editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and afterward of the Brooklyn *Union*. The Jerome brothers also migrated thither and Leonard became prominent in the world of finance, of society and of sport, laying out the track that was named after him and doing much to promote the interests of horse-racing; his daughter became Lady Randolph Churchill, the mother of the English Winston Churchill.

The *Daily Chronicle* owed its existence to one of those factional quarrels that sometimes occur in political parties. Roswell Hart had been renominated by the Republicans as member of Congress in 1866, but there was a dissatisfied element that put up Lewis Selye as a bolting candidate. He was indorsed by the Democratic convention and elected, but after he had taken his seat there was no daily paper here with which his political relations were harmonious, so he started one in November, 1868, largely as a rival of the *Democrat* for the patronage that was considered one of the legitimate perquisites in those days. Its editorial staff consisted at the outset of Charles S. Collins, William F. Peck (both of whom had been connected with the *Democrat*, the former as local editor for several years) and Henry C. Daniels, who was taken from the *Evening Express;* they were joined soon afterward by Isaac M. Gregory, whose bright "Current Topics" in the journal earned for him more than local fame, and those four conducted the paper during the two years of its life. Unfortunately the enterprise did not prove profitable and Mr. Selye sold the *Chronicle* to Freeman Clarke, who turned it over to the *Democrat*, the first combined issue appearing at the time stated.

In the autumn of 1859 Charles W. Hebard founded the *Times*, the name of which was presently changed to the *Evening Express*, largely in the interest of the workingmen, the price being one cent a copy. In April of the following year three others joined the original proprietor, Francis S. Rew, a veteran journalist, becoming the editor-in-chief, Clark D. Tracy the business manager and William H. Beach superintendent of the job room. Becoming then decidedly Republican its price was raised to two cents, the size of the sheet being enlarged at the same time, and a year later the influence of the new paper was greatly strengthened by the addition of William J. Fowler as a political writer. The Wilder brothers—A. Carter, who had been a member of Congress from the state of Kansas and who afterward became mayor of this city, and D. Webster—purchased a half interest in the *Express* in 1865, and

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during the campaign of the following year a morning as well as an evening edition was published, mainly to advance the interests of Roswell Hart in his congressional struggle. The attempt was unsuccessful and the experiment was unremunerative, so it was abandoned at the end of the year and the Wilders withdrew from the concern shortly afterward. Until 1874 the paper was published by Tracy & Rew, but in that year a stock company was formed, consisting of those two with the addition of George H. Ellwanger and William C. Crum, the last named selling out in a short time. So it continued for eight years, when the establishment was purchased by a syndicate, the name being changed to the *Post Express,* Daniel T. Hunt becoming the business manager, Mr. Rew retiring at the same time and Mr. Ellwanger becoming the managing editor, with George W. Buck as editorial writer and Albert P. Blair as assistant editorial writer. In a few months Mr. Ellwanger also withdrew and George T. Lanigan, a brilliant and versatile writer who had been on the staff of the New York *World,* became the editor-in-chief, the force being strengthened at about the same time by the addition of Isaac D. Marshall, William H. Samson, George S. Crittenden and others.

Mr. Lanigan, having occupied the editorial chair for a year, was succeeded by Isaac H. Bromley, one of the most accomplished of journalists; then came William Mill Butler, then Joseph O'Connor, in 1886, at which time the paper became more independent in politics, though still with Republican leanings. Two more reorganizations of the company were effected, one in 1889 and another in 1894, when the property passed into the hands of William S. Kimball and associates, with Louis Wiley as business manager for some time. A little later William H. McElroy, previously of the New York *Tribune,* was the editor for a brief period. The journal is now issued by the Post Express Printing company, publishers of the *Post Express* and the *Farm Stock Journal.* The president is Francis B. Mitchell, the secretary Harold C. Kimball and the treasurer W. G. Mitchell; the managing editor is William H. Samson, the literary editor Joseph O'Connor; the assistant editors are Jacob A. Hoekstra, John A. Hilliard, J. Redfern Mason, Mrs. N. Hudson Moore, Ralph T. Olcott and George C. Bragdon; news editor, Frank G. Patchin; city editor, James B. Hopkins; telegraph editors, F. T. Harris and Louis A. Esson; commercial editor, Richard Atkins; Albany correspondent, Willard A. Marakle; reportorial staff, Arthur E. Partridge, Hugh Pendexter, A. J. Goheen, John E. Burgess, A. E. Crockett, C. Frank Mirick, Harold H. Moore, Clarence A. Little, E. Vine Stoddard, jr., Joseph L. O'Connor. The paper maintains a very high literary standard and is a repository of local antiquarian information.

On the 5th of August, 1879, the *Morning Herald* made its first appearance. It was started by a stock company, of which Samuel D. Lee was the president, Frank T. Skinner the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Lee was from the beginning the managing editor, with Samuel H. Lowe as editor-in-chief, and they held, respectively, those positions for thirteen years, as did Jacob A. Hoekstra (who succeeded C. Smith Benjamin after the first three months) that of city editor. The offices of the newspaper were at first in Smith's Arcade (the old Irving Hall block) and the printing was done on the same press with the *Sunday Morning Herald,* though the two journals had no other connection with each other, except the very great similarity of name. Within three years the daily had become sufficiently prosperous to warrant it in moving into quarters of its own in the building on Exchange street which it still occupies, the change being accentuated by the use of a Scott perfecting press built expressly for the company. Soon thereafter it enlarged the sheet to an eight-page form and began the publication of a Sunday edition, so that for nearly ten years readers and advertisers were perplexed by the issuance of two entirely different papers on the Sabbath that were called by substantially the same name. In 1892 a new company took possession of it, Erickson Perkins being the principal owner, and the editorial force was changed, John B. Howe, previously of Utica, becoming the chief editor, Franklin P. Smith (whose demise a few years ago was a loss to journalism) the associate and managing editor and Robert K. Beach the city editor; at the same time Louis M. Antisdale became the business manager, the journal was made distinctly Democratic in politics and the name was changed by dropping out the word

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Morning, so that it has been since then the *Rochester Herald*.

A few years later it again changed hands, passing into those of a corporation, of which the principal stockholders were, and are still, the officers, as follows: John David, president; William G. David, treasurer; Louis M. Antisdale, secretary Mr. Antisdale is the editor-in-chief and the staff includes Howard S. Ruddy and William G. David, associate editorial writers; Edgar F. Edwards, city and dramatic editor; Chester F. Craigie, assistant city editor; Harry C. Goodwin, Sunday editor; Donald T. Fraser, telegraph editor; David L. Hill, vicinity news editor; Alexander C. Sullivan, sporting news editor, and these reporters: Charles B. Stillson, Everett E. Swain, Samuel Persky, Clarence J. Albert, Wilton S. Farnsworth, John E. Mabie, William A. Searle, Carl E. Seager, Lily R. Gracey. The *Herald* has a wide influence in this section of the state among people of all classes. It retains its allegiance to Democratic principles, though it shows its independent spirit by sometimes advocating the election of opposing candidates, still oftener by refusing to support those of its own party, and it is eminently fair in its treatment of all national questions.

The youngest of the Rochester dailies started under the name of the *Appeal*, a five-column, four-page paper, which was put on the streets November 7th, 1887. It was simply the mouthpiece of the striking printers of that time, and one-half of its space in that issue was devoted to a statement of what they considered their grievances and a presentation of their side of the case. Its sales, at one cent a copy, were so great that its continuation, which was not originally intended, was determined upon, and just a week later the *Times* appeared, which, with Louis A. Esson as editor and F. S. Reid as associate writer, was for some time struck off on an old flat bed press in a printing office on South avenue. With several successive changes of ownership under different corporations, involving the alteration of the name to the *Daily Times*, then to the *Rochester Times* and finally, on March 1st, 1889, to the *Evening Times*, which is its present title, it passed on October 1st, 1901, into the hands of John E. Morey and S. Powell Puffer, by whom, with the subsequent addition of Guy W. Ellis, Howard W. Shannon and William Thompson to the directorate of stockholders in the corporation of the Evening Times company, it is now published. From South avenue its quarters were soon moved to the Beehive building on Aqueduct street, then to 42 Main street East, and lastly, on October 1st, 1901, to 36 State street, where they still remain, these various changes all indicating an increase of prosperity, as shown by the purchase of perfecting presses and the gradual enlargement of the sheet until it reached its present size of seven columns to the page. Since reaching the age of six months it has taken the telegraphic dispatches of the Press News association. In July, 1890, the experiment of a Sunday edition was tried, but it was not remunerative and was given up within two years. The staff as now constituted consists of S. Powell Puffer, editor; Edwin J. Webster, associate editor; Roy Chester Kates, managing editor; Charles H. Wright, city editor; Frank A. Wood, Western New York editor; William H. Mangan, sporting editor; Bernard Joseph Haggarty, Albany representative, and the following reporters: Clark H. Quinn, Allan Manzer Franklin, Harry Jerome Dodgson and Walter A. Stewart. The *Times* has a very wide circulation and is regarded not so much as the organ of any political party as an advocate of the rights of the people.

The first German newspaper in this city was the *Allgemeine Handelsblatt*, started in 1848, which lived but a short time, the next being the *Anzeiger des Nordens*, which ran as a weekly and tri-weekly for nine years, with Louis Hurz as editor, beginning in 1852. Established in the same year was the *Beobachter am Genesee*, published as a weekly, with Rev. Mr. Haass as editor, and afterward proprietor; it was sold in 1856, when it became a distinctly Republican organ, to Adolph Nolte, who had been the editor for the previous year and who then dropped the last two words of the title, making it a daily in 1864 and enlarging it in 1873. In 1883 its individual existence came to an end for it was then merged with the *Abendpost*, which had been established the year before by Julius Stoll as an independent paper, with Herman Pfaefflin as editor; for several years the *Abendpost und Beobachter* was edited by Messrs. Pfaefflin and Nolte, until the death of the latter, shortly after which the former retired. In 1853 W. L. Kurtz began the publication of the Rochester *Volksblatt* as a Democratic paper, it being the

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daily edition of the *Anzeiger;* after several changes of ownership it came into the possession of Louis W. Brandt, who continued as editor and proprietor until his death in July, 1881. For two years his widow carried it on, after which it was owned and edited for more than ten years by Dr. Edward H. Makk, an experienced journalist who had come to the city shortly before that. Several other German papers were published during the period that we have been considering, of which the longest-lived was *Von Nah und Fern,* a weekly, from 1874 to 1878. In 1889 the *Deutsche Zeitung* appeared as a weekly and continued so till February, 1899, when it became a daily, with Andrew Piehler as publisher and editor. On March 1st, 1902, it was merged with the *Abendpost und Beobachter,* and on that day the name of the consolidation was shortened into the *Abendpost,* which has thus absorbed all the other German papers in Rochester and is found sufficient to supply the daily and semi-weekly pabulum of the fifty thousand Germans who are residents of the city. It is issued by the Rochester German Publishing company, of which Julius Stoll is the general manager. The editorial staff is composed of Julius Loos, editor; Carl Dannhauser, city editor; Miss Flora Stoll, telegraph editor, and Herman Kocher, associate editor.

The sixteen thousand Italians who are located here, more or less permanently, feel that they must have a weekly to keep them in touch with the sunshine that they have left at home, so the *Corriere di Rochester* is published for their benefit. The Dutch, too, though there are not many of them, have a paper of their own, *Oud Holland,* also a weekly.

While there are at present no separate Sunday newspapers in this city, it was the successive and continuous publication of those journals that finally compelled both the morning dailies—one of them, at least, with great reluctance—to put out a regular edition on that day. The first one of the kind was the *Sunday News Letter,* published and edited by Charles S. Collins just after the merger of the *Chronicle* (of which he had been the editor) with the *Democrat* in December, 1870; before a year had gone by he went to Troy to assume the editorship of the *Times,* and that was the end of the *News Letter.* Its place was almost immediately filled by the *Sunday Times,* started by William S. Foster, which went through many rapid changes, its longest term of stability being when it was in the hands of William F. Peck and Henry C. Daniels as editors and proprietors. Cyrus D. Phillips bought in and then Abram E. Wollf in 1878, when its name was changed to the *Sunday Tribune;* after that Clifton & Marshall ran it for a little while and then Flannery & Hill; its existence terminated in 1882. Dolphus S. Barber and C. Smith Benjamin began the publication of the *Sunday Morning Herald* December 3d, 1876; a little later the latter retired, Joseph L Luckey buying in and being the editor for several years; the paper, which was always independent in politics, was discontinued in 1894. The *Sunday Truth* was begun in 1880 and was conducted for a few years by Hume H. Cale in the interest of the labor element.

Of journals connected with the agricultural interests there have been a goodly number, more in former years than there are at present. Of these the first was the *Genesee Farmer,* a weekly, established in 1830 by Luther Tucker & Co. and edited by Naaman Goodsell; nine years later Mr. Tucker removed it to Albany and united it with the *Cultivator,* but this only caused the appearance of the *New Genesee Farmer,* which was started by Elihu F. Marshall and Michael B. Bateham, the latter being the editor. After many changes it became the property of Daniel D. T. Moore, afterward mayor of the city, with Dr. Daniel Lee as editor and Patrick Barry as conductor of the horticultural department; some years later Joseph Harris became the proprietor and edited it with marked ability till he sold it to Orange Judd, who removed it to New York and made it a part of the *American Agriculturist.* From 1850 to 1868 *Moore's Rural New Yorker,* owned and edited by D. D. T. Moore, exerted a wide influence not only on account of its large circulation but because of its high literary character; in the last-named year it was taken down to New York and published there. Fleeting periodicals of a similar nature need not be mentioned in detail, and it will be sufficient to state the principal ones now in existence, as the *Farm Stock Journal*—already alluded to in connection with the *Post Express—Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion, Vick's Family Magazine* and the *National Nurseryman.*

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A few words must be said with regard to religious journalism, in which field the first appearance was that, in 1827, of the *Observer*, a semi-monthly, edited by Rev. Mr. Sill; its life was not long, for after being sold in 1832 to Hoyt & Porter its subscription list was soon transferred by them to the New York *Evangelist*. The *Genesee Evangelist* endured for a longer season, even for thirteen years; having been originated in 1846 by Rev. John E. Robie, and noteworthy as being the first religious weekly in the United States to be published for one dollar a year, it finally went the way of so many of its associates, being removed to New York in 1859. Those were the principal, though by no means all, of the periodicals not avowedly devoted to the interests of any one denomination. Of that class there have been, from first to last, a very large number, none of them permanent in their nature and not requiring specific mention. The same is true of the host of pamphlets issued, to be sure, at stated intervals, the organs of various charities, such as the hospitals and the orphan asylums, and the still larger number of those committed to the interests of particular professions, trades or callings. Perhaps the labor reform journals might seem to call for some description, although they also were evanescent, many of them coming into existence for the furtherance of some particular object and expiring when that had been obtained or had been shown to be hopeless of accomplishment. To say nothing of those previously referred to in other connections, the leading papers of this character were the *Workingman's Advocate*, started in 1839; the *National Reformer*, in 1848; the Rochester *Mechanic*, in 1875; the *Striker*, in 1877; the *Independent Worker*, in 1878, and the *Laborer's Advocate*, in 1882. The present representative of that class is the *Labor Journal*.

The foregoing sketch has not been intended to be complete; the writer has not attempted to cover the ground with absolute thoroughness or to mention even all the periodicals that were quite popular in their day, such as the *Gem and Ladies' Amulet*, published by Edwin Scrantom in the early thirties, but, rather, to state with accuracy what facts are given and to take a comprehensive view of journalism in Rochester.

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CHAPTER XV

FINANCIAL.

Banking in the Old World—The Bank of Rochester—The Bank of Monroe—The Rochester City Bank—The First National Bank—The Bank of Western New York—The Commercial Bank—The Farmers and Mechanics Bank—The Exchange Bank—The Rochester Bank—The Powers Bank—The Eagle Bank—The Union Bank—The Manufacturers Bank—The Traders Bank—The Flour City Bank—The Monroe County Bank—The Second Bank of Monroe—The Second Bank of Rochester—The Second Commercial Bank—The Merchants Bank—The German-American Bank—The National Bank of Rochester—The Central Bank—The Alliance Bank—The National Bank of Commerce—Private Banking Houses—The Rochester Savings Bank—The Monroe County Savings Bank—The Mechanics Savings Bank—The East Side Savings Bank—The Rochter Trust & Safe Deposit Company—The Security Trust—The Union—The Fidelity—Genesee Valley — The Clearing-House — The Stock Exchange—Insurance Companies.

Banking institutions are by no means of modern contrivance. The ancients had them, the Egyptians being particularly noted in that regard, and the Romans after them, the oldest one in the imperial city, of which we have any distinct record, being in the reign of the Emperor Decius in 250 A. D. Through the middle ages they sank into general desuetude, though before that period had passed away the Bank of Venice was established, in 1171, based on a forced loan of the republic. That was the first banking institution in Europe in modern times and was long the only one, monetary transactions otherwise being carried on by private money-lenders, generally the Jews, as Christians were forbidden to engage in the practice. With the Renæissance the system sprang into new life and Genoa became the principal banking center, which was shifted afterward to Amsterdam. Great Britain followed slowly, for, although there were small establishments for purposes of exchange before that, the Bank of England did not receive its charter of incorporation till 1694, the Bank of Scotland following in the next year. Strange as it may seem, the American settlements appear to have got the start of the mother country in this regard, for the Bank of the Massachusetts Colonies was formed in 1686. That was the first chartered bank organized on this side of the Atlantic, and it had a monopoly of the business for nearly a century, for the next one, the Bank of New York, was not founded till 1784; it has occupied its present location at the corner of Wall and William streets since 1798. It is interesting to note that Alexander Hamilton was the counsel for this bank and was connected with it when he was appointed secretary of the treasury in President Washington's first cabinet.

OUR BANKS OF DISCOUNT.*

All this is preparatory to the consideration of the banks of Rochester. For seven years after the

*In preparing this chapter the writer has had occasion to refer continually, for that portion relating to the early banks of Rochester, to an article in the history published in 1884, which was then furnished to him by the late George E. Mumford.

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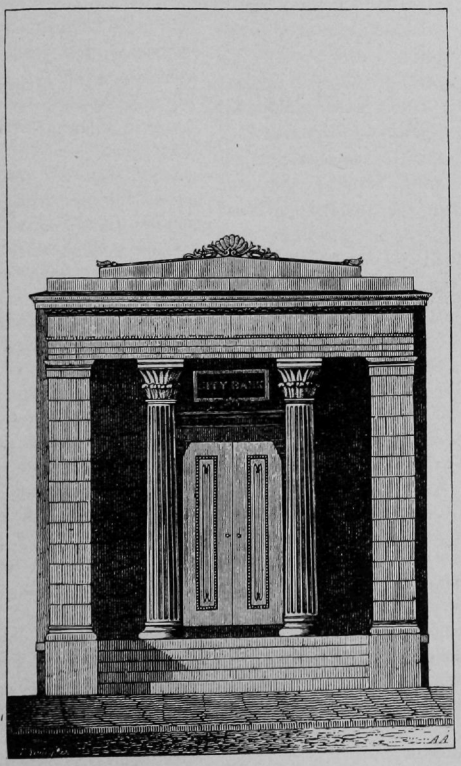

ROCHESTER CITY BANK, 1838.

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incorporation of the village its inhabitants had to get along with what facilities they might secure from institutions in neighboring places, from the Bank of Geneva, the Ontario bank at Canandaigua and the Bank of Genesee at Batavia. The Ontario bank was represented here by Ebenezer Ely, whose office was located on the west side of Exchange street and who acted as agent for both parties in receiving and forwarding commercial paper and the money to take it up. When the village was formed a document was circulated, stating that the subscribers and their associates would make application to the legislature at its next session, to be incorporated as a banking company under the name of ———— bank, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. This was dated December 2d, 1817, and was signed by Harvey Montgomery, Josiah Bissell, Elisha Johnson, Azel Ensworth, Hervey Ely, D. D. Hatch, James G. Bond, Elisha Ely, Ira West, A. Hamlin and Silas O. Smith. Nothing came of this, and when a similar attempt was made six years later the same malign influences that so long delayed the formation of Monroe county procured the rejection of this application also. It required the peculiar genius of Thurlow Weed, who was sent to Albany for that purpose, to secure the desired result, and on the 19th of February, 1824, a charter was granted to the Bank of Rochester, the capital being $250,000, with Matthew Brown, Nathaniel Rochester, Elisha B. Strong, Samuel Works, Enos Pomeroy and Levi Ward, jr., as incorporators. Soon after that the bank was organized by the election of the following-named as the board of directors: Nathaniel Rochester, Elisha B. Strong, Levi Ward, jr., Matthew Brown, Abelard Reynolds, James Seymour, Jonathan Child, Ira West, Charles H. Carroll, William Pitkin, Frederick Bushnell and William W. Mumford. Colonel Rochester was unanimously elected president, but a few months later he resigned on account of impaired health and Judge Strong was chosen in his place. A. M. Schermerhorn was the cashier and John T. Talman the teller. Levi Ward, jr., became president in 1830, with James Seymour as cashier, and in 1838 Mr. Seymour was elected president, David Scoville becoming the cashier. The location of the bank was on Exchange street, in the building afterward occupied by the second Bank of Monroe, and now, with much alteration, by the Genesee Valley trust company. The banking hours were from ten to two, quite long enough for the increasing business of the institution, which declared its first dividend of two dollars a share in September, 1825. The bank wound up its affairs and went out of existence by the expiration of its charter, in 1846.

The Bank of Monroe was the second one established here, being organized in 1829, under a special charter, with a capital of $300,000. Henry Dwight, John Greig, Henry B. Gibson, James K. Livingston, Jacob Gould, Elisha Johnson, Elijah F. Smith, Charles J. Hill, Ebenezer Ely, Alexander Duncan, James K. Guernsey, A. M. Schermerhorn and Edmund Lyon constituted the first board of directors, Mr. Schermerhorn being the first president, the others being Mr. Duncan, Moses Chapin and Mr. Livingston; John T. Talman, the first cashier, was succeeded by Ralph Lester. The bank was located on the corner of West Main and State streets, where the Powers bank afterward stood, and was very successful during the twenty years of its life, which ended in 1849 by the expiration of its charter.

After the incorporation of the city the demand for additional banking facilities became so great that when the legislature, in May, 1836, passed the act creating the Rochester City bank and appointing commissioners to receive subscriptions, the capital stock of $400,000 was taken six times over, and there was much dissatisfaction over the allotment of the shares, which was entirely at the discretion of the commissioners. The original directors were H. B. Williams, Joseph Field, Henry Martin, Nathaniel T. Rochester, P. G. Tobey, E. F. Smith, Fletcher M. Haight, Ezra M. Parsons, Derick Sibley, Philip Garbutt, A. Baldwin and Robert Haight. The first president was Mr. Williams, who was succeeded by Thomas H. Rochester and he by Mr. Field. F. M. Haight was for some time the cashier, then came Christopher T. Amsden and then Benjamin F. Young, upon whose resignation, after twenty-three years of service, Charles E. Upton was appointed. When the affairs of the bank were wound up, in October, 1864, after having paid the shareholders an average of about nine per cent. per annum, the stock and a small surplus were returned to the owners.

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As the First National bank was the immediate successor of the City bank, being organized at the very time when the latter ended, with very largely the same board of directors and with E. M. Parsons as president and C. E. Upton as cashier, and as it stepped at once into the quarters of the other bank and occupied them throughout its existence, it may as well be considered in this order, even though several others sprang up before it. Within three months its original capital of $100,000 was increased to $200,000, and to $400,000 in August, 1871, when it purchased the assets of the Clarke national bank. For several years after the Civil war the bank conducted a very profitable business, dividing an average of eleven per cent. per annum on its stock, but in 1872 it changed its character from a national to a state institution; it went through the form of voluntary liquidation and transferred its assets to a new corporation, styled the City bank of Rochester, but it was practically the same concern, for its officers remained unchanged. A little later Thomas Leighton became president, but he soon resigned and Mr. Upton took the place, holding it until December, 1882, when the bank got into trouble, failed and passed into the hands of a receiver.

The Bank of Western New York, established in 1839, the first one to be organized under the general banking law of 1838, with a nominal capital of $300,000, actually $180,000, was located in the old Rochester House building, south of the canal on Exchange street. Its directorate was small, consisting of James K. Guernsey, Henry Hawkins, Frederick Whittlesey, Ezra M. Parsons and Gustavus Clark, the first being the president, the last the cashier. It existed for only two years, becoming involved in the transactions of a lumber company to such an extent that when the latter failed the former went with it and passed into the hands of a receiver.

The Commercial bank of Rochester, also, was organized in 1839, with a strong board of directors, consisting of Hervey Ely, Everard Peck, Thomas H. Rochester, Asa Sprague, Selah Mathews, Thomas Emerson, Henry S. Potter, Henry P. Culver, Isaac Moore, Harvey Montgomery, Oliver Culver, Seth C. Jones, Silas Ball, Charles Church, William Kidd, Erasmus D. Smith, A. M. Schermerhorn, Jonathan Child, Frederick Whittlesey, Rufus Keeler, John McVean, Isaac Lacey, Preston Smith, John McNaughton, Thomas Kempshall, Nehemiah Osburn, H. Hutchinson, Roswell Lockwood and Alexander Kelsey. The first officers were Hervey Ely, president; Everard Peck, vice-president (continuing as such and as practically the manager until his death in 1854), and T. H. Rochester, cashier. Within a year Mr. Sprague was elected president, and in 1843 George R. Clark became the cashier, becoming the vice-president in 1854, when Hobart F. Atkinson succeeded him in his former office; all three remained in those positions till the dissolution of the bank in 1866, which, after a career of great prosperity, was rendered advisable by the heavy taxes imposed on shareholders. It was located at first in the second story of the building on Exchange street occupied then by the Bank of Rochester; in 1841 it erected a stone banking-house of its own on the south side of West Main street, on a part of the site now covered by the Wilder block; on the destruction of its habitation by fire in 1856 it built another on Exchange street, now occupied by the Mechanics savings bank, using in the meantime a portion of the Rochester Savings bank building.

The Farmers & Mechanics bank was another that began in 1839, with a capital of $100,000, A. G. Smith being the president and Elon Huntington the cashier, with Frederick Starr and Charles J. Hill as the other directors. It was located at first in the Gould block (now the Butts block) on State street, at the corner of Corinthian, and afterward moved directly across the street into the Powers. Jacob Gould became the president in 1857, E. Darwin Smith some years later and Alfred Ely after that. After struggling against adversity for some time it went into the hands of a receiver in 1874.

Still another one, the Exchange bank, started up in 1839, with G. W. Pratt as president, James H. Pratt as cashier, but no further record of it can be found.

Freeman Clarke, who had been previously connected with the Bank of Albion, opened a banking office in the Irving hall block and two years later organized the Rochester bank, the capital being $100,000, with himself as president and P. W. Handy as cashier, and the location in the old Bank of Rochester building. Mr. Clarke retired in 1853, being succeeded by Harrison S. Fairchild, and a

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little later the bank went into liquidation; it was subsequently revived and continued for some years with H. G. Warner as president and afterward J. Douglass Brown.

In 1850 Daniel W. Powers, who had before that time been a clerk in a hardware store, opened a private banking office on the spot that has ever since then been inseparably connected with his name. Thriving from the very start, the institution reaped a harvest by the early and continuous purchase of government bonds during the Civil war. It was incorporated as the Powers bank in June, 1890, Mr. Powers being the president and continuing so till his death in 1897. Edward H. Vredenburgh was the vice-president, William C. Powers the first cashier.

The Eagle bank of Rochester was formed in August, 1850, with a capital of $100,000, increased afterward to $200,000. Gideon W. Burbanks was the first president, with Charles P. Bissell as cashier. It was located at the outset on the corner of East Main and South Water streets, but in 1857, when William H. Cheney became president and John B. Robertson cashier, it was removed to the Masonic hall block.

On January 20th, 1853, the Union bank was organized, with the directorate of Aaron Erickson, George H. Mumford, Ezra M. Parsons, Azariah Boody, Edward Roggen, John M. French, Ephraim Moore, Rufus Keeler, Lewis Brooks, William Garbutt, William Churchill, Melancton Lewis, Nehemiah B. Northrop, James W. Sawyer, Asa Sprague, Elisha Harmon, William Alling and Samuel Rand. The first president was Mr. Erickson, who held that position while the bank existed; the first cashier was Oliver L. Terry. Its location was in its own building on State street, opposite Corinthian. It continued as a state bank till 1865, when it passed into the national category and remained so till 1872, when, on going into voluntary liquidation, it returned their stock to the shareholders with twelve per cent. additional. It was succeeded by the firm of Erickson, Jennings & Mumford, that by Erickson, Jennings & Co. and that by the Union bank of Rochester, in 1885, with Gilman H. Perkins as president and Erickson Perkins as cashier.

The Manufacturers bank was organized in 1856, with G. W. Burbank as president, R. S. Doty as cashier; location on East Main street. It did not succeed very well and its capital of $200,000 became impaired, so the legislature passed an act in 1859 permitting its consolidation with the Eagle bank, mentioned above, and the formation of a new institution called the Traders bank of Rochester, with a capital of $250,000. The first board of directors comprised the names of George H. Mumford, John Crombie, John Haywood, Araunah Moseley, Ralph Lester, George C. Buell, Henry S. Potter, Melancton Lewis, Roswell Hart, David R. Barton, Owen Gaffney, Horatio N. Peck, John H. Brewster, Joseph Hall and James W. Russell; Mr. Mumford was the president, Mr. Crombie vice-president and Mr. Russell cashier. On the resignation of Mr. Mumford he was succeeded by Mr. Russell (Elon C. Galusha becoming the cashier) and he by Simon L. Brewster, who held the office at the time of his death. For several years the institution remained in the rooms of the old Eagle bank, then it moved to State street, then to the first floor of the Powers block, then back to State street in greatly enlarged quarters. It was reorganized as a national bank in 1865, with the same officers and directors. The present officers are Henry C. Brewster, president; Charles H. Palmer and Darrell D. Sully, vice-presidents; Henry F. Marks, cashier; William J. Trimble, assistant cashier. On January 1st, 1907, (the time used with all these statements of banks now existing), its capital was $500,000, surplus $500,000, undivided profits $75,671.05.

The Flour City bank was organized in February, 1856. Starting in a very modest way in a back room on the second floor of the old Corinthian hall, it soon moved over to the ground floor of the Union bank building, staying there till it was burned out in 1868, after which it removed to rooms in the Powers block and remained there till November, 1883, when it occupied a new building which it had erected on the site of the old City bank; there it dwelt until it was merged in the National bank of Rochester at the beginning of 1906. The original directors were Francis Gorton, Ezra M. Parsons, Samuel Rand, Patrick Barry, Oliver H. Palmer, Mortimer F. Reynolds, Romanta Hart, Lewis Brooks and Samuel Wilder. Mr. Gorton was the president from the beginning until his death in May, 1882; he was succeeded by Mr. Barry, after whom were Henry B. Hathaway, Chauncey C. Woodworth and Walter B.

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Duffy. It became a national bank in June, 1865; its original capital was $200,000, afterward $300,000.

Freeman Clarke organized another bank in 1857, called the Monroe County, with himself as president, L. Ward Clarke as cashier; capital $100,000, location always in the old Rochester Savings bank building. In 1866 it became the Clarke National, with Freeman Clarke as president and T. Weed Whittlesey as cashier, and in 1871 it was wound up, the First National taking over its assets.

The second Bank of Monroe was organized in 1867, located in the old bank building on Exchange street, capital $100,000, with Jarvis Lord as president and William R. Seward as cashier. In 1878 it passed into the control of Hiram Sibley, who became president, Mr. Seward continuing as cashier, W. Gaylord Mitchell afterward filling the latter position; it was absorbed by the Alliance bank in 1900.

The second Bank of Rochester was formed in 1875, capital $100,000, increased to $200,000, located in the old savings bank building; the successor of the banking firm of Kidd & Chapin, Charles H. Chapin, being president and remaining so till his death in 1882. Subsequent changes will be mentioned below.

Then came the second Commercial bank of Rochester, organized in 1875, with Hobart F. Atkinson as president and Henry F. Huntington as cashier. The first directors were H. F. Atkinson, Edmund Lyon, M. F. Reynolds, H. Austin Brewster, Charles F. Pond, Lewis H. Morgan, Edmund P. Willis, Theodore Bacon, H. F. Huntington, Samuel B. Raymond, C. G. Starkweather and Jonas P. Varnum. It was made a national bank in 1878 and its original capital of $100,000 was raised to $200,000. It was always located, until its merger in the National bank of Rochester, on West Main street, at the head of Front.

The Merchants bank of Rochester was established in the latter part of 1883, with a capital of $100,000 and the following board of directors: Charles J. Burke, George W. Archer, George E. Mumford, James W. Whitney, William J. Ashley, Patrick Cox, Rufus K. Dryer, Nathan Levi, Valentine F. Whitmore. Mr. Mumford was the president till the time of his death, then Mr. Dryer, then until his death Mr. Ashley, who had been the first cashier. The location of the bank has always been on the corner of East Main street and South avenue. The present officers are Percy R. McPhail, president; Thomas J. Devine and George Weldon, vice-presidents; John C. Rodenbeck, cashier. Its capital is $100,000, surplus $100,000, undivided profits $36,566.61.

The German-American bank came into existence in 1884, with a capital of $200,000, as the successor of the second Bank of Rochester, the assets of which were taken over by the new concern. The first directors were George W. Archer, Frederick Cook, Louis Ernst, Frederick Goetzmann, Matthias Kondolf, Henry Bartholomay, H H. Craig, H. M. Ellsworth, Henry Hebing, George Weldon and T. W. Whittlesey. Mr. Cook was the president from the beginning until his death, when he was succeeded by Eugene Satterlee; Mr. Whittlesey was the first cashier, being followed a little later by Frederic P. Allen, who filled the place till he died. After remaining on State street for four years the bank was removed to the new ten-story building of the Rochester German insurance company, on the corner of West Main street and Irving place, and when that was enlarged two years ago the bank spread over the first and second floors, that additional space being rendered necessary by its merger with the Flour City national bank on the 1st of January, 1906, and by its absorption of the Commercial national bank on the 1st of May following. At the time of the first merger mentioned its name was changed to the National bank of Rochester. The present officers are Eugene Satterlee, president; Walter B. Duffy and Granger A. Hollister, vice-presidents; Peter A. Vay, cashier, William B. Farnham, first assistant. The capital is $1,000,000, surplus $1,000,000, undivided profits $64,469.45.

In 1888 the Central bank of Rochester was organized, with a capital of $100,000, the following-named making up the board of directors: Samuel Wilder, Arthur Luetchford, William B. Morse, Benjamin E. Chase, Frank S. Upton, Samuel Sloan, S. V. McDowell, Charles M. Everest, Johnson I. Robins, Brackett H. Clark, Charles S. Hastings, Charles E. Hoyt and Henry R. East. The first named was the president, Mr. Luetchford the vice-president and George Wilder the cashier. The bank has been from the beginning in the Wilder block, but its increasing business has compelled it

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to enlarge its quarters twice, so that now it occupies all of the first floor on the Main street front. Its present officers are Benjamin E. Chase, president; George Wilder, vice-president; John H. Gregory, cashier, and H. H. Clapp, assistant. Its capital stock is $200,000, surplus $175,000, undivided profits $50,000.

The Alliance bank came into the field in 1893, being organized on March 10th of that year, with a capital of $150,000 and a board of directors consisting of Henry C. Brewster, George W. Thayer, David Hays, Charles H. Palmer, George C. Buell, jr., Edmund Ocumpaugh, George Eastman, Charles E. Angle, Abram J. Katz, James G. Cutler, Fernando E. Rogers, Louis Griesheimer, Byron D. McAlpine and Eli M. Upton, Mr. Thayer being the president, Messrs. Brewster and McAlpine vice-presidents, and Albert O. Fenn cashier. The Bank of Monroe was merged with this one November 15th, when the capital was increased to its present amount. The bank has always been located on East Main street, being for the first few years on the west corner of Stone street, after which it moved across Stone to the east corner, purchasing the building and opening a ladies' department, the first of the kind in the city so far as known, which example has been followed by most of the other banks; in common with almost all the others it doubled its quarters about a year ago. The present officers are Hobart F. Atkinson, president; J. G. Cutler and A. O. Fenn, vice-presidents, the latter being also the cashier; John P. Palmer, first assistant cashier. The capital stock is $275,000, surplus $275,000, undivided profits $16,224.35.

Last to come into the field was the National bank of Commerce. In view of the diminution in the number of banks in the city this was organized on the 1st of March, 1906, and immediately established itself in the Flour City bank building, which it had purchased. The capital was $500,000 and the directors were William Deininger, William H. Dunn, Frank A. Maselli, Max Lowenthal, Charles F. Garfield, Robert M. Myers, James D. Casey, Joseph W. Pressy, Thomas J. Swanton, Frank A. Brownell, Albert J. Bolton, William E. Dugan, Henry B. Hathaway, William S. Hale, Loren D. Eldredge, Frank X. Kelly, M. F. Van Buskirk, Martin E. Wollf, Griff D. Palmer, Erickson Perkins. The president was Mr. Myers, the vice-presidents Messrs. Dunn, Deininger and Swanton, the last named being also the cashier, with Edwin W. Burton as assistant cashier. All of them fill those positions at this time. The present capital is $500,000, surplus $100,000, undivided profits $11,413.05.

In the foregoing list no mention has been made, except incidentally, of the many private banking houses and banking firms that there have been here, the most prominent of which, perhaps, was the Perrin bank, established in 1857, the others being those of Ebenezer Ely, George W. Pratt, John T. Talman, Bissell & Amsden, H. A. Brewster & Co., Abram Karnes, Ward & Brother, Allis, Waters & Co., Fairchild & Smith, Green Brothers & Co., T. B. & W. Corning, Stettheimer, Tone & Co., F. J. Amsden and Raymond & Huntington.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

We come now to the savings banks. The sixth of these incorporated by the legislature of the state and the first one east of Albany was the Rochester Savings bank, which has grown steadily stronger during the seventy-five years of its existence. Vincent Mathews and Isaac Hills prepared the original charter and, although an effort was made to get the bill passed in 1829, it was not done till a year later. The incorporators were Levi A. Ward, Jacob Graves, Everard Peck, William S. Whittlesey, David Scoville, Edward R. Everest, Willis Kempshall, Jonathan Child, Ezra M. Parsons, Ashbel W. Riley, Albermarle H. Washburn, Joseph Medbery, Lyman B. Langworthy, Elihu F. Marshall and Harvey Frink. They organized on May 10th, 1831, by the election of Mr. Ward as president, Mr. Frink as treasurer and Mr. Scoville as secretary. Until 1841 the bank occupied a portion of the old Bank of Rochester building on Exchange street; in that year it erected and occupied the little stone structure on State street, used afterward by so many other financial institutions and now taken by an express company; there it remained till 1853, when it was removed to its new and present location on the corner of East Main and Fitzhugh streets, which was then the most imposing edifice in the city and which was much enlarged in 1875. Deposits did not come in very rapidly, the first one being made on the 1st of July, of thirteen dollars, and there being only nine accounts during the first quarter.

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aggregating $114; by the beginning of the next year the business had risen to forty-two accounts with a total of $3,429.82, though during the month of February the receipts were only seventeen dollars; the first dividend, on July 1st, 1832, amounted to $67.10. The present officers are Hobart F. Atkinson, president; Rufus A. Sibley, Granger A. Hollister and James S. Watson, vice-presidents; Henry S. Hanford, treasurer, and Thomas H. Husband, secretary. The deposits are $20,825,322.98, the surplus is $1,731,297.89.

Next to this was the Monroe County Savings bank, which was incorporated on the 8th of April, 1850, under the title of the Monroe County Savings Institution, the first board of trustees consisting of Levi A. Ward, Everard Peck, Freeman Clarke, Nehemiah Osborn, Ephraim Moore, David R. Barton, George W. Parsons, William W. Ely, William N. Sage, Alvah Strong, Martin Briggs, Thomas Hanvey, Lewis Selye, Moses Chapin, Ebenezer Ely, Daniel E. Lewis, Amon Bronson, Joel P. Milliner, Charles W. Dundas, George Ellwanger and Theodore B. Hamilton. Everard Peck was the first president and Freeman Clarke the first treasurer. It began business on the 3d of June in the year named in the office of the Rochester bank on Exchange street; it was removed in 1854 to what was then known as the City hall building on Buffalo street, where the Powers Hotel now stands, and four years later to the Masonic hall block. Having purchased a lot on State street the bank erected a building attractive in appearance, into which it moved in 1862, and which, somewhat enlarged after that, it has occupied ever since. The present officers are James E. Booth, president; Rufus K. Dryer and Alexander M. Lindsay, vice-presidents; David Hoyt, secretary and treasurer; William B. Lee, attorney. The deposits amount to $16,551,490.38, the surplus is $1,476,818.70.

The Mechanics Savings bank began business on the 1st of June, 1867, its first trustees being George R. Clark, Patrick Barry, Lewis Selye, Thomas Parsons, George J. Whitney, George G. Cooper, Jarvis Lord, Samuel Wilder, Martin Reed, David Upton, Charles H. Chapin, Gilman H. Perkins, Hamlet D. Scrantom, Oliver Allen, Edward M. Smith, Abram S. Mann, Charles J. Burke, Chauncey B. Woodworth, A. Carter Wilder, James M. Whitney and Edward E. Sill, Mr. Clark being the first president and John H. Rochester the first secretary and treasurer. Upon its organization the institution purchased the building of the old Commercial bank, where it has always been located. The present officers are John J. Bausch, president; William R. Seward and William B. Hale, vice-presidents; Stephen G. Hollister, secretary and treasurer; Fedor Willimek, assistant secretary and cashier. The deposits are $3,556,391.15, the surplus is $233,175.56.

In November, 1869, the East Side Savings bank, which had been incorporated in the previous April, began business in the old Washington hall block, on East Main and North Clinton streets, where it remained until 1884, when it moved into its own buildings, then just completed, on the opposite corner, where it still remains. Its first board of trustees consisted of Isaac F. Quinby, Horatio G. Warner, Henry S. Hebard, Hiram Davis, Michael Filon, William N. Emerson, Hector McLean, Edward Ocumpaugh, James Vick, Elias Wollf, Truman A. Newton, Abner Green, David R. Barton, J. Moreau Smith, Pliny M. Bromley, William A. Hubbard, Araunah Moseley, Erastus Darrow, Henry Lampert, Louis Ernst and Lucius L. May. Mr. Bromley was the first president, Messrs. Emerson and Hebard vice-presidents, Platt B. Viele secretary and treasurer, Judge Warner attorney. The present officers are Benjamin E. Chase, president; W. Henry Mathews and Alexander B. Lamberton, vice-presidents; Burton H. Davy, secretary and treasurer; Cassius C. Davy, attorney. The deposits are $6,466,818.70, the surplus is $281,117.92.

No particular description is needed of the Six-Penny Savings bank, started in 1854, which struggled along for four years and then gave up, as there was evidently no demand for its existence.

THE TRUST COMPANIES.

Trust companies, which now constitute so prominent a feature in the financial world, were slow in making their appearance in Rochester. What turned out to be the herald of that class in this city was the Rochester Safe Deposit company, which was started in 1868, with a capital of $100,000, and which for twenty years confined itself strictly to the business indicated by its name. Its first president was William N. Sage, the vice-president being Jonathan E. Pierpont, the secretary William J. Ashley and the superintendent

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Enos T. Baldwin. A charter was granted to it in 1883 to take on the business of a trust company, but it did not avail itself of the powers thereby conferred until 1888, when, $200,000 having been subscribed, the new concern, under the title of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, took over all the business, assets and liabilities of the old company and on the 5th of June in the year named left the quarters which it had previously occupied in the Monroe County Savings bank building and moved into the new one which it erected on Exchange street, near West Main. The directors at that time were J. Moreau Smith, Patrick Barry, Louis Chapin, Robert M. Myers, William N. Cogswell, George Ellwanger, William D. Ellwanger, C. B. Woodworth, C. C. Woodworth, Hiram W. Sibley, John H. Brewster, Henry C. Brewster, E. Frank Brewster, Frank A. Ward, Eugene T. Curtis, B. D. McAlpine and Augustus Frank; J. Moreau Smith was the president, H. C. Brewster and C. B. Woodworth the vice- presidents, Haywood Hawks the secretary, Cogswell, Bentley & Cogswell the counsel and Enos T. Baldwin the superintendent of vaults. In the early part of last year the company moved into its new building, a fine stone edifice, on West Main street, at the corner of Exchange. The present officers are V. Moreau Smith, president; William C. Barry, vice-president; Robert C. Watson, secretary; Taylor D. Bidwell, assistant secretary; Austin H. Cole, superintendent. The deposits amount to $21,205,584.23.

Stimulated by the success of the foregoing the Security Trust company was formed in 1892, opening for business November 1st with deposits of $148,569.82, the capital stock being $200,000. The incorporators were William S. Kimball, Granger A. Hollister, Arthur Luetchford, Arthur G. Yates, Erickson Perkins, Benjamin E. Chase, J. Lee Judson, Julius M. Wile, James S. Watson, Frank S. Upton, C. Walter Smith, George C. Buell, jr., George Wilder, Frederick A. Whittlesey, J. Alexander Hayden, Hiram W. Sibley, Gilman H. Perkins, Thomas W. Finucane and George C. Hollister, who, with the addition of Donald McNaughton, William L. Mercer and Albert H. Harris, became the first board of trustees; the officers then were Hiram W. Sibley, president; Messrs. G. H. Perkins, Kimball and G. A. Hollister, vice-presidents; Mr. Mercer, secretary. The first location of the company was the old Osburn homestead, on the corner of East avenue and Elm street, which was purchased and remodeled for the purpose; that being sold afterward and torn down to make way for the Liberty building, the company moved in 1894 to the Granite building, finally moving, in February, 1897, into its own office, then just completed, on East Main street, at the corner of South Water, where it still dwells, with an enlargement of its quarters two years ago. The present officers are Edward Harris, president; A. M. Lindsay, J. S. Watson and J. M. Wile, vice-presidents; Frank M. Ellery, secretary; George P. Culp, assistant. The deposits are $10,976,077.73.

The Union Trust company was organized December 1st, 1897, with Erickson Perkins as president, B. E. Chase and Frank H. Clement vice-presidents, Frederick W. Zoller secretary, and as directors in addition to those G. N. Perkins, George C. Seager, W. W. Dake, Irving Rouse, J. E. McKelvey, Abram E. Wollf, Frank Taylor, Thomas Brown, Charles B. Hudson and E. S. Ettenheimer, the capital being $200,000. The company eventually took over the business of the Union bank, in whose building it has always been located. The present officers are Frank Taylor, president; George Weldon and Allan B. Fraser, vice-presidents; F. W. Zoller, secretary; Deloss M. Rose, assistant. The deposits are $3,830,000.

In February, 1898, the Fidelity Trust company came into existence, taking over all the business of the Powers bank, in the office of which it has always been located. The first president was Lewis P. Ross; vice-president, J. Lee Judson; secretary, J. Craig Powers; attorneys, Perkins & Hays; additional directors, R. K. Dryer, J. E. Booth, L. L. Williams, Walter W. Powers, J. J. L. Friederich, A. J. Katz, Joseph Michaels, J. C. Woodbury, Edward Bausch, J. L. Judson, Fred C. Loebs, A. B. Hone, W. R. Seward, A. T. Hagen, W. B. Duffy, W. J. Ashley and Louis F. Ernst. The present officers are L. P. Ross, president; J. C. Powers, vice-president and manager; George J. Keyes, secretary. The deposits are $6,883,145.50.

The youngest of all the trust companies is the Genesee Valley, which opened for business September 3d, 1901, in its own building on Exchange street, on the site that had been the home of so many banking institutions since the formation of

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the old Bank of Rochester. Its first officers were Henry C. Brewster, president; Frank H. Hamlin and Charles H. Palmer, vice-presidents, the last named being also the secretary; in addition to those the directors were John F. Alden, Leo Bloch, Carroll E. Bowen, George C. Buell, R. Titus Coan, W. Deininger, T. B. Dunn, Charles P. Ford, J. S. Graham, W. B. Hale, A. B. Lamberton, F. C. Loeb, W. S. Morse, W. H. Mathews, T. M. Osborne, C. E. Rider, Clinton Rogers, M. S. Sandford, John S. Sheppard, F. A. Stecher, D. D. Sully, V. F. Whitmore, J. C. Winters, W. E. Woodbury. The present officers are the same as at first, with the addition of H. C. Howlett, assistant secretary. The deposits are $5,670,284.79.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the amount of deposits in the Rochester savings banks on the first of January was a little less than fifty million dollars, counting in the surplus it was somewhat more than that sum; the trust companies had at the same time a trifle more of deposits than the savings banks, so that the money of the people, safely stored away in the institutions of those two classes alone, was about one hundred million dollars, somewhat different from the state of things just seventy-five years before, when it was less than four thousand dollars.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

An important adjunct to any large collection of banks is the clearing-house, intended for the facilitation of the exchange of items and settlement of balances among those institutions and a medium for united action upon all questions affecting their mutual welfare. The system was known in Rome, but sank into disuse after the fall of the empire and was revived in modern times, reaching its highest development in Italy, so that throughout the eighteenth century Piacenza was known as the clearing-house of Europe. The system was not adopted in Great Britain till 1760, when a clearing-house was established in Edinburgh, the one in London following fifteen years later; it did not come into use in New York till 1853, and Rochester, numerous as were the banks here, got along without it up to 1890. On the 1st of May in that year an association was formed here and it has been of the greatest usefulness ever since then. The report for 1906 shows that the clearings last year amounted to about half a million less than two hundred million dollars, a daily average of over six hundred thousand. The present officers of the association are William C. Barry, president; Rufus A. Sibley, vice-president; John H. Gregory, secretary and treasurer; Peter A. Vay, manager; William G. Watson, assistant manager. The office is in the Powers block, where the representatives of the different banks meet each day for the transaction of business.

The Rochester Stock Exchange is a still younger organization, having been formed only three years ago. It has been found to be of great advantage, in that its operations give a definite value to local stocks and thus prevent a ruinous variation in prices. Its transactions are very large, and the three daily calls are always well attended. The officers are Arthur B. Enos, president; John A. Burgess, vice-president; Arthur G. Moore, secretary; Henry D. Quinby, treasurer.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Although insurance companies are not banking corporations, yet they are certainly financial institutions, and the recent investigation in New York city shows how large a part they can play in the monetary world. They may, therefore, properly be treated of in this chapter. Until lately Rochester was never conspicuous in this direction. The Monroe fire insurance company with a capital of $250,000, incorporated March 9th, 1825, lasted but little over a year, the Mutual Protection, in 1844, was almost equally shortlived, and the Farmers and Merchants insurance company of Western New York, incorporated in 1850, existed only four years. There was one, however, that was quite successful for nearly thirty years, the Monroe County Mutual, organized March 21st, 1836. It insured only farm property, taking no risks in the city, and its policies ran for five years, the total amount of insurance being nearly one hundred million dollars. It was managed with singular economy, for its expenses, including salaries, never came to five hundred dollars a year. Its charter expired in 1876, but before that time arrived the business had become unprofitable by reason of competition, so the company wound up its affairs in February, 1865, turning over the small balance on hand to the Female Charitable society. A. M.

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Schermerhorn was the first president, Lyman B. Langworthy the last; Levi A. Ward was the secretary and treasurer during all of its existence.

At last one company came to stay, the Rochester German insurance company, organized February 22d, 1872, with a capital of $100,000, by those exclusively of Teutonic extraction if not of birth, though since then several distinctively American have become both stockholders and directors. For sixteen years it was located on the second floor of the Rochester Savings bank building, but in 1888 it moved into its new structure on West Main street, at the corner of Irving place, which was nearly doubled in size two years ago and which is to be still further enlarged to an almost equal extent during this year, after which the company will occupy the entire third floor. In common with most other concerns of the kind in the United States, it suffered greatly by the San Francisco fire, but it met its losses there by the payment of more than six hundred thousand dollars, and its report on the 1st of January showed that it had then a capital of $500,000, with a surplus of $530,000. Its first president was Louis Bauer, its first secretary Rudolph Vay, the present officers are Eugene Satterlee, president; Albrecht Vogt, vice-president; H. F. Atwood, secretary; J. F. Camp and H. R. Mutschler, assistants.

Of late years several insurance companies have come into existence, some of which, like the Empire State, were, after the lapse of a few years, wound up with loss to the stockholders; others of which, like the Title and Guarantee (afterward Indemnity) company, have been absorbed in larger concerns; others continue to do business in a moderate way.

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CHAPTER XVI

BENEFICENT ACTIVITIES.

The Female Charitable Society—The City Hospital—St. Mary's Hospital—The State Hospital—Infants Summer Hospital—The Orphan Asylums—Homes for the Aged—The Industrial School—The Humane Society—Prevention of Cruelty—Children's Aid Society—The Woman's Union—The Playground League—Organization of Charity—The B'nai P'rith—The Social Settlement—The Boys Evening Home—The Needlework Guild—The Bible Society.

THE FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.*

The Rochester Female Charitable society is one of the oldest societies of the kind in the country, as the expressive adjective denoting its exclusiveness implies, asserting itself as distinctively a woman's society, in name at least, although the other sex was honored in the election of trustees. The St. Vincent de Paul society, in New York, and one or two others in the country ante-date it by a few years. In the village of Rochester there were no public schools, and so none for the children of the poor, as they could not afford to pay for their tuition; so some of the prominent women of the village started what they called a "charity school," to which were to be admitted, as the constitution says, "none except orphans, or those whose parents are in such indigent circumstances that they are totally unable to defray the expenses of their children's tuition. Only two shall be admitted from one family at the same time, and they shall continue only four years each, and the number of scholars shall be limited to forty-five. None under four or over twelve years of age, excepting they be unfortunate, or for some special reason the directors see fit to admit them." There is a little touch of pathos as well as diversion in looking over the records of the school, inscribed on the antiquated yellow-leaved pages of the little blue book, and see the entries against the name of each scholar— its guardian, in many places, being Widow Rice, Widow Fox, and others of like record, the *widow* always being prominent.

Josiah Bissell, sr., offered the ladies a furnished room on State street, where the Bank of Commerce now stands, and there the school was carried on for two or three years. The founders of the school had formed themselves into a society, electing officers who were called superintendents of the school, and several young ladies offered their services as teachers, rotating each week, so that the duty was not burdensome. The school had been in existence from 1822, and in 1824 Wm. N. Fitzhugh gave a lot on North Washington street, "near the forest," for a school-house, but, as there was no money to build the school-house, it was necessary to call upon the people of the village to help in the emergency, and Rev. Mr. Savage, the Baptist clergyman, preached a sermon in behalf of the cause, and the munificent sum of $38 was given for the purpose, which it is needless to say was only a nucleus to a larger fund, which evidently was completed by other gifts, so that the school-house was built, and permanent teachers employed, one of whom was a Mrs. Sadler, and also a Miss Cook. In 1832 the

*This sketch was prepared by Mrs. Oscar Craig, the president of the society.

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teacher and several pupils died of cholera, when it was so prevalent throughout the country, and the school was suspended for a time. Some of the supervisors of the school mentioned about this time are Mrs. T. H. Rochester, Mrs. Everard Peck, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Child, Mrs. West, Miss Mathews; superintendents of the school, Miss Ewing and Miss Stone. Upon the founding of the public schools in 1841 it was discontinued, except the sewing-school. The school lot was sold in 1849, and the money received from the sale was kept for future use.

The records of the society from the beginning to 1827 either were not kept at all or were lost, so that in all the succeeding years it has been the inherited fact that the Charitable society was in truth formed on February 26th, 1822, at the home of Mrs. Everard Peck, corner of Spring and South Fitzhugh streets, and Mrs. Levi Ward was elected president and Mrs. Peck treasurer, no secretary being mentioned. In one history of the society, written in 1844, the writer, whose name is not given, says she is indebted chiefly to the memories of the early founders, and they do not furnish the most important items. She mentions the charity school, but only gives the name of the treasurer and the object of the society, being the relief of sick and indigent families, and the establishment of a charity-school. The records of 1832 are the first to give the officers and directors, visitors and collectors, although there were these officials prior to that period.

In 1827 Mrs. James K. Livingston was president, Mrs. Scoville vice-president, Mrs. Frederick Whittlesey treasurer, nine directresses, and eight women as school committee. To become a member of the society an annual fee of twenty-five cents was required, and in 1828 two collectors were appointed, who were assigned their districts, and went about the city to solicit this small contribution from the citizens. This was afterward increased to fifty cents, and the custom was kept up, with collectors for each ward, until a few years ago. The fourteen visitors were also assigned their duties, to ascertain the condition of the indigent and sick in the section given them, and to see that the children went to school and Sabbath school. The society was incorporated in 1855, with Messrs. S. G. Andrews, Levi A. Ward, John Williams, Moses Chapin, William N. Sage, as trustees, J. T. Talman, Everard Peck and S. D. Porter having previously had charge of the investments. One fact has been prominent in all the work of this organization, that it has been strictly undenominational from the beginning. A custom adopted in the first years of its existence was the preaching of an annual sermon by one of the village clergymen for the benefit of the society, all the other churches being closed for the occasion, and a collection being taken. In 1822 Rev. Mr. Cuming, the rector of St. Luke's church, was the first to perform the duty, and the amount realized was about $36. In 1823 Rev. Dr. Penney preached the sermon. This custom was kept up until 1850, all the different clergymen taking their turn in the good work. In 1872 Rev. Dr. Shaw preached the fiftieth anniversary sermon, reviewing the past as only he, with his knowledge of the society and its work in the past, could do. Personal effort was unstintingly bestowed by making garments, bedding and other articles. Mrs. Abelard Reynolds and Mrs. Byington each every year used to piece and quilt a bed quilt for the worthy cause, the task being continued by Mrs. Reynolds until a few years before her death, an unprecedented benefaction, considering her great age. During the previous years the village had not been an ideal dwelling place, and the subject had been often brought up in the meetings of the board of having a workhouse, and the ladies had written to Boston for information, as to the mode of procedure to accomplish their object. They applied to the common council, their plea was favorably received, and in 1844 the present penitentiary was built.

The work amongst the sick showed the need of a hospital. About 1845 the ladies attempted to arouse public interest in the project, not relaxing their efforts as time went on, in the meantime renting rooms in the Home for the Friendless for sick people about a year. In May, 1847, the City hospital was incorporated with a board of directors comprising some of the prominent men of the city, but nothing was done toward a building. In 1851 the Charitable society petitioned the common council to obtain the Western cemetery lot on West avenue, and after considerable delay in getting a title eventually the ground was secured. The common council agreed to transfer to the hospital directors the residue of the almshouse fund of $7,000, if they would raise the additional sum of

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$5,000 for building the hospital. The directors applied to the Charitable society for aid, and the ladies raised nearly $6,000, to which they added the first legacy of the society of $500 from Everard Peck in 1854, and $700, the avails of the sale of the Charity school lot, and placed the money at the disposal of the directors, thus securing to the Charitable society a perpetual free bed in the City hospital.

When the central building of the hospital was completed in 1863 the directors requested that a committee from the Charitable society be appointed to confer with them and devise plans for the furnishing of the hospital. A committee was appointed, one member of which, Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, is still with us. This committee raised $5,000 to help furnish the building, aided by churches and individuals, and the entire management except the medical department was entrusted to this society, and was called the board of managers of the City hospital, and to a certain degree their interest still continues, and it is an accepted fact that the City hospital is a child of the Charitable society.

Since its formation this charity has been favored by gifts from many others besides our citizens. In 1851 Jenny Lind came to entertain the good people with her wonderful voice, and the sum realized from premiums on the seats was $800, which she gave to the society. In 1855 P. T. Barnum gave a lecture and left $256.00 for the benefit of the sick poor. In 1865 after the great flood which caused such devastation, and brought destitution and suffering to certain portions of the city, the citizens generously contributed for the relief of these people the sum of about $2,000, and also another gift after a great fire in 1868. We have at present about $50,000 as our endowment fund, which in great measure enables the society to keep pace in its work with the growth of the city, with the additional sum given every year as the result of the annual appeal. There are about 400 persons on our list most of the time, either sick, or old and feeble, some of whom receive twenty-five cents a week, and from that to one dollar a week, and sometimes more in severe cases, according to the necessity of the case. Many of these worthy people are aged women, alone in the world without a home or friends to care for them, who, through no fault of their own, are brought to a helpless condition, and shrink from contact with the class of people they would be housed with at the almshouse.

The Charitable society has no permanent abiding place, no salaried officers, but is dependent upon its friends for a room in which to hold its meetings, since its membership has become so large that they cannot be held in the homes of its treasurer and assistant treasurer, as formerly was the custom, and, like some of the recipients of its bounty, for many years it was not long stationary in one place. For several years its meeting-place has been the guild room of St. Luke's church.

The aim of the good women who formed this organization was practical to a degree, not to pauperize whom they sought to help, but to encourage them as far as possible to help themselves, when not incapacitated by sickness or extreme poverty. This all required discrimination and good sense; sometimes they were imposed upon, as we are in these days, but, above all that, the good done was beyond human comprehension. As the result of their foresight and efforts came the most of our city charities, and as the years went on and the original workers ceased from their labors, their daughters, and grand-daughters, and, in some families, great grand-daughters, took their places, imbued with the same spirit, and finding the same need for effort as in former days.

For several years from the beginning the offices of secretary and treasurer were filled by the same person. About 1827 Mrs. James K. Livingston's name appears as president. Afterward Mrs. Silas O. Smith, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. James H. Gregory. Mrs. Webster held the office for several years. Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. F. F. Backus, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. S. L. Selden, Mrs. Wm. Mumford, Mrs. Joseph Strong, and a few other names. In 1860 Mrs. Maltby Strong was president, which office she held until 1885—twenty-five years. There were numerous treasurers during all that time—Mrs. Colman, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Jonathan Child, Mrs. Whittlesey, who held the office two different times, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. T. H. Rochester, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Chas. M. Lee, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mrs. N. T. Rochester, Mrs. James Webster, Mrs. Selah Mathews, Mrs. S. G. Andrews, Mrs. Pitkin, Mrs. Fred'k Starr, Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Mrs. Alexander McVean, Miss C. L. Rochester, Miss Long, Mrs. Edgar Holmes, Mrs. Emmett Hollister, Mrs. David M. Hough, Mrs. H. P. Brew-

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THE CITY HOSPITAL.

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ster and our present treasurer, Miss Sarah Frost, who has held the office since 1892. The first mention of a secretary distinct from a treasurer seems to have been about 1860, when Mrs. Wm. C. Rowley was elected, afterward Mrs. A. G. Mudge and then Mrs. Adolphus Morse. In 1869 Mrs. Oscar Craig was elected and continued in office until 1884, when Mrs. Arthur Robinson took the place, which she still holds. Now we have a corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. D. Ellwanger. The assistant treasurer for several years was Mrs. Henry R. Selden, who died in 1903, the present incumbent being Mrs. C. A. Vanderbeck. The vice-presidents are Mrs. Adolphus Morse, Mrs. Charles H. Webb, Mrs. Theodore Bacon, Mrs. J. A. Van Ingen, Mrs. W. C. Manning. The trustees are Howard L. Osgood, William H. Ward, Granger A. Hollister, J. Sherlock Andrews, James S. Watson, J. Craig Powers.

The first circulars were printed in 1847. In 1829, the year of the first election of officers in the officially organized society as it now is, there were sixteen visitors elected for as many districts. There are now ninety-one districts and seventy-three visitors, several having two or three districts. So the work has gone on for eighty-five years, characterized by faithful service by all who have been engaged in it, and so may it continue in the future, blessed in its labors of love.

THE ROCHESTER CITY HOSPITAL.*

The Rochester City hospital, which however, is not owned or supported by the city as the name might imply, was incorporated May 7th, 1847. The directors named were John B. Elwood, William Pitkin, Isaac Hills, Thomas H. Rochester, Patrick Kearney, Frederick Starr, Ralph Lester, Edward M. Moore, John Williams, Elijah F. Smith and David Barton. The following month there were added to the board Levi A. Ward, John H. Thompson, Jonathan Child, Aristarchus Champion, Everard Peck, James Webster, William Brewster, Jared Newell, Alexander Kelsey, Harvey F. Montgomery, Jacob Gould and Frederick F. Backus. These twenty-three men were prominent and representative citizens. At the outset no funds were available for the undertaking, and therefore no effective measures could be adopted. It was not until 1851, when the co-operation of the Rochester Female Charitable society was requested, that work was commenced. The ladies responded heartily, and thereafter the project was carried forward with energy and practical wisdom, though difficulties were met at every turn. To these devoted women must be awarded the credit in large part of establishing the hospital. Their agency was paramount in providing the first building, its equip- of responsibility has never been withdrawn. The management, except in the medical department, was formally entrusted to them, and this transfer of responsibility has never been withdrawn. The institution was properly regarded as the creation of the Charitable society.

The need of a public home for the sick had become pressing as early as 1845, when the same society appointed a committee to consider the subject and consult with other persons interested; and that committee was continued from year to year until their services were no longer needed. Efforts were made to care for patients in hired rooms, but were successively abandoned, chiefly on account of the expense. Indeed, the financial problem then and for many years following loomed up as almost insoluble. Nevertheless obstacles were gradually overcome and the work proceeded, but not until sixteen years after the hospital was incorporated was a building ready for use. How this was accomplished by the Charitable society, the directors, certain churches and benevolent citizens, with initial help by the common council, is related elsewhere in this chapter. Here it is necessary only to state that the city conveyed to the directors the Western cemetery of three acres, in which burials had ceased, Mount Hope having been opened in 1838, and added $7,000 from the almshouse fund. The Charitable society on its part raised nearly $6,000 by subscription and appropriated $1,200 in cash. Work was commenced and the central building was completed in the autumn of 1862, but could not be occupied because as yet unfurnished. The ladies, again appealed to, met the emergency by raising a large amount, over $7,000. The directors added $1,000, given to them by the Collegiate institute. With these sums the building was properly equipped and on January 29th, 1864, was duly dedicated to the service of the public. It is probable that a few sick persons had

*This sketch of the hospital was prepared by Dr. Charles A. Dewey.

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been treated the previous summer. Indeed there is an early record to that effect. The first patient after the formal opening was admitted February 1st. By June following, sick and wounded soldiers began to arrive. The building was soon overtaxed and tents were placed on the lawn. In the next twenty months 448 soldiers were received. Most of these the government had transferred before the end of 1865, but a few remained for several years. A nominal charge of two dollars a week was fixed, but the city and county would pay only a dollar and a quarter.

The need of ampler accommodations was extreme and large wings with mansards were added, as funds could be procured, until the long main edifice, practically as it now appears, was completed. Extensive interior changes have since been made. The erection of other buildings and many improvements followed. Thus, in 1883 two isolated pavilions for contagious diseases were erected—one by the estate of Harvey Hall, the others by Drs. W. S. Ely, E. V. Stoddard and J. W. Whitbeck. These separate little houses served a most useful purpose until recently, when they were removed. The dome was utilized by division into twelve rooms. In 1886 an elevator was placed. The children's pavilion was erected in that year, the laundry in 1890, various small buildings in 1891, a stable in 1896, the pathological laboratory in 1901. Finally in 1906 a neighboring lot, with house, on Troup street, was purchased. Extensive betterments in the heating and lighting plant also had been made. In the meantime the hospital had acquired more important extensions through the munificence of a few friends. The various buildings successively added met imperative needs, and supplied new facilities. As early as 1868 an eye and ear department had been established, in which out-patients also received gratuitous treatment. The clinic was maintained for twenty years, or until the opening of the commodious Magne-Jewell annex afforded the opportunity to develop the out-patient work on the broad plan that is still pursued. Mrs. Mary S. Jewell of Vineland, N. J., wishing to rear a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Magne, who settled in Rochester in 1816, and to connect her own name therewith, presented the building, which cost $3,000. In 1891, two years before her death, she again gave $3,000 for additions and improvements. The usefulness of the out-patient department thus housed is shown by the record of 1906—1,600 new patients, not including those previously registered and still needing attention, 5,699 visits to the department by both classes, 8,893 prescriptions and treatments.

In 1891 Dr. John W. Whitbeck gave to the hospital the convenient surgical pavilion bearing the name of his father, John F. Whitbeck, who at his death in 1880 had been for fourteen years a member of the staff. This building, representing the most approved construction and equipment, proved, as was expected, an indispensable addition. Many contributions for the purchase of instruments and apparatus were also received.

In November, 1899, the Nurses' Home was opened. This beautiful structure was the tribute of James C. Hart to the memory of his wife, Isabella Graham Hart, who for twelve years had served the hospital faithfully as a member of the board of managers, and who died the previous year. The building is perfectly adapted to its use as a quiet residence for the nurses, with its spacious halls, library, assembly room, dining-room, sleeping apartments and baths. Subsequently Mr. Hart provided a liberal sum for the perpetual maintenance of the home. After his death in 1905 his daughters, Mrs. Robert Bartlett (also a manager) and Mrs. George D. B. Bonbright, expressed a desire to erect, in honor of their father, a building similar in design to the Nurses' Home. This imposing edifice, opened in May, 1907, is to be used by medical, including maternity patients. The work requires much space and this has been provided in the comprehensive plan adopted. The building, in its fire-proof construction, its arrangement and appointments, complies with the most exacting demands of the medical art and thus presents advantages not to be found in any private house. Patients in its private rooms, as elsewhere in the hospital, have the attendance of any physicians they may select. All other considerations aside, the two Hart memorials, because of their impressive dimensions, architectural beauty and locations, the last contributing to the symmetrical development of the plant on the hospital grounds, cannot be praised too highly.

The ambulance was first used in 1896. Dr. H. T. Williams gave the outfit, including full equipment as well as horse and carriage. Later another wagon was purchased and other additions

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were made by the hospital. During 1906 the number of calls was 852. In 1896 also Dr. A. W. Henckell presented the X-ray apparatus. In 1899 and again in 1902 the hospital bought improved machines. The Parent Stem began to sew for the hospital in 1887. Since then, with its nineteen offshoots comprising 500 members, it has furnished many thousand articles. In 1906 alone the number was 4,000. Furthermore at the donation these associations netted $3,933 in sales at its tables, an almost incredible achievement for a single year! About 400 garments also have been received annually from the Needlework Guild during the last few years. In 1875 young ladies of St. Luke's church formed a flower mission, and each week since that time have brought bouquets to the hospital. The *Hospital Review*, started in 1864, is still published each month. It contains hospital news and statistics and appropriate reading matter and is an admirable means of communication with the public. A full and instructive history could be compiled from its well-edited pages.

The training school for nurses was one of the first in the country. Projected in 1879, it was opened in December of the next year and graduated its first class of four in 1883. It has granted diplomas to 266 young women. There is a rigid course of three years, including the preliminary and probation periods. The instruction covers every phase of hospital experience, also cookery and district nursing. The number of pupils is sixty. The hospital has, each year since it was established, offered a public entertainment or held a donation for the formal replenishment if its depleted treasury. There have been concerts, plays, fetes, fancy dress parties, dancing, the sale of innumerable articles, the serving of substantial meals, all involving much labor by those planning and executing. Children and older persons alike have gladly participated. These affairs long since took on a distinctive character, becoming a sort of social function, drawing crowds of people whose charitable intentions were thus consolidated and directed. To diminish the work, much of it necessarily falling on a few, efforts have been made, but unsuccessfully, to devise less arduous methods for raising money. There seems, however, to be a persistent public demand for the continuance of these annual festivals.

When the hospital opened its doors the only physicians needed were Drs. H. F. Montgomery and H. W. Dean. Dr. C. E. Rider was the first house officer. Since 1866, when four doctors were added, the visiting staff has been enlarged from time to time, to meet the increasing demands of general and specialized work. It now consists of seventeen physicians, who are assisted in various departments by a junior staff of thirty-five. There are four house officers, the successors of one hundred and twelve young men who have resided in the house, to complete their experience before entering practice for themselves. Besides these, thirty or more other physicians have attended their personal patients in private rooms the past year.

While the hospital depends for support on gifts of the charitably disposed, it repays to the entire community this obligation in generous measure. It has eighteen free beds. Nearly one-third of the patients receive gratuitous service. Many others can pay only a part of the cost, but the hospital gladly receives all these, to the limit of its resources.

Since the institution began its work, forty-three years ago, 33,000 patients have been registered, besides the other thousands visiting the out-patient department. The average work regularly done in the hospital proper is shown by the record of the last year. The number of admissions was 2,180, including 149 infants born and 457 transient patients. The days of treatment amounted to 35,370, of which 10,500 were full charity days. The number of operations performed by sixty-one surgeons was 1,257, not counting the transient cases mentioned. The running expenses of the year were $59,778. In addition to the nurses there is a permanent family of forty-two persons, engaged in many kinds of work. The hospital can accommodate 150 patients.

The various buildings, aside from furnishings and the hospital grounds, are appraised conservatively at $230,000. There is an interest-bearing fund of $176,000, and other funds produce a small income. The cost of maintaining the hospital during the forty-three years of its existence would approximate $1,500,000. Furthermore the expense of renovations and minor improvements is constant and considerable. The large sums named, with the exception of a small cash donation at the beginning by the city and early appropriations of

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about $30,000 by the state, have come mainly from the residents of Rochester, but partly from those of other places. There have been many friends in neighboring towns. The hospital has had a veritable army of supporters among rich and poor, young and old. If space could be spared, it would gladly publish the long list of those who, in various positions and in manifold ways, have rendered conspicuous service. Its confidence in its benefactors has always been justified, and to them it belongs in a very real sense. Its history if adequately written would reveal much self-sacrifice as well as generous giving of money and labor. Such a history would present interesting details where this brief account hardly sketches the outlines. It would show also in general how the hospital, though established before the great discoveries and inventions which since 1870 have revolutionized the science and practice of medicine and surgery, nevertheless has kept abreast of and contributed to this marvelous progress.

The directory of the hospital in May, 1907, was as follows:

DIRECTORS.—Henry G. Danforth, president; J J. Bausch, vice-president; H. S. Hanford, treasurer; Wm. S. Morse, secretary; Chas. F. Pond, L P. Ross, A. S. Hamilton, Max Landsberg, Erickson Perkins, W. Bartholomay, H. C. Kimball, J. C. Powers, George Wilder, Edward G. Miner, jr., C. M. Everest, G. D. B. Bonbright, L. L. Allen, George Roth, W. E. Sloan, A. H. Harris, Geo. C. Buell, Wm. A. E. Drescher; executive committee, J. M. Wile, M. A. Stern, H. G. Danforth, H. P. Brewster, C. J. Brown, Wm. S. Morse. Managers, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, president; Mrs. Oscar Craig, and Mrs. F. P. Allen, vice-presidents; Mrs. H. G. Danforth, treasurer; Mrs. F. S. Macomber, recording secretary; Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward A. Webster, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Max Landsberg, Mrs. L. S. Chapin, Mrs. Arthur S. Hamilton, Mrs. C. H. Angel, Mrs. Henry F. Huntington, Mrs. R. H. Hofheinz, Mrs. H. B. Hooker, Mrs. J. L. Garson, Mrs. H. L. Osgood, Mrs. Warham Whitney, Mrs. W. E. Werner, Mrs. Joseph Farley, Miss Ruth Quinby, Mrs. Percy R. McPhail, Mrs. T. B. Dunn; executive committee, all the officers, *ex officio*, Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins, Mrs. John H. Brewster, Mrs. Robert Bartlett. Miss Mary L. Weith, superintendent; Miss E. T. Jones, assistant.

PHYSICIANS.—Consulting staff, C. E. Rider, D. Little, E. V. Stoddard; visiting staff, medical, W. S. Ely, C. A. Dewey, secretary, C. E. Darrow, R. M. Moore; surgical, J. W. Whitbeck, president; H. T. Williams, E. W. Mulligan, F. W. Zimmer; specialists, W. Rider, R. R. Fitch, J. L. Roseboom, E. B. Angell, J. O. Roe, W. M. Brown; executive committee, J. W. Whitbeck, W. S. Ely, C. A. Dewey; junior staff, assistants in the house, S. W. Little, C. D. Young, D. G. Hastings, M. C. Potter, L. W. Rose, S. L. Elsner; other assistants, R. G. Cook, R. L. Carson, J. M. Ingersoll, L. W. Howk, A. W. Thomas, J. Roby, Evelyn Baldwin, C. O. Boswell, F. D. Andrew, C. R. Witherspoon, M. L. Casey, C. W. Thomas, E. G. Nugent, W. Mulligan, W. V. Ewers, F. P. Leadley, A. C. Snell, M. B. Palmer, W. D. Ward, W. H. Sutherland, N. D. McDowell, J. K. Quigley, C. N. Jameson, Haydon Rochester, W. F. Plumley, Sarah G. Pierson, George A. Engert, Milton Chapman, John C. O'Connor.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.*

This noble institution was established in 1857, by Sisters of Charity who came to Rochester from Emmettsburg, Md. The real founder was Mother Hieronymo, who by her personal efforts collected themoney necessary for its beginning and its maintenance and who remained at its head till 1870. The doors were opened for patients on September 8th, 1857, though the hospital was not incorporated till the 19th of that month, the trustees for the first year being Francis Burlando, Michael Lester, Hieronymo O'Brien, Martha Bridgman and Felicia Fenwick, of whom Mrs Lester remained a member of the board till 1873. In 1858 the quarters became too small to accommodate the patients, and the buildings were enlarged, although the main edifice was not erected till 1862 and the farm purchased in 1873. The fame of the institution spread and patients were numerous. During the war the hospital was occupied by sick and wounded soldiers, the government having designated this as one of the institutions at which soldiers of the Union could be cared for, and 3,000 soldiers were received during that time. February 15th, 1891, the institution was nearly destroyed by fire, the damage to the building being $40,000. There were 250 people in the hospital at the time

*This sketch was prepared by Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D.

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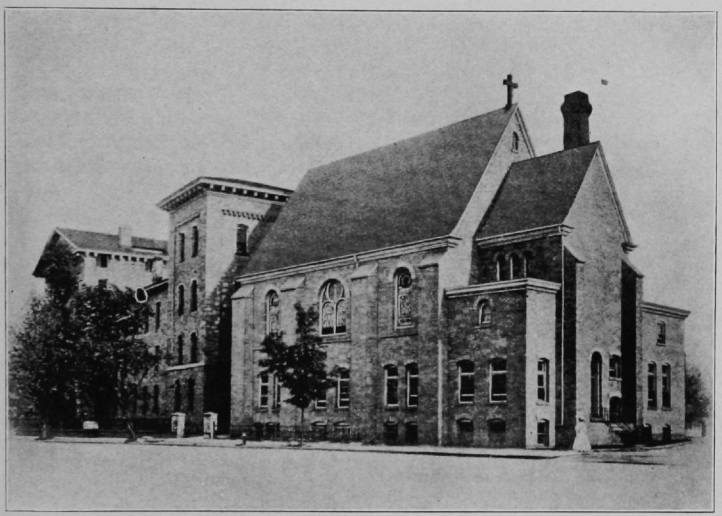

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, WITH THE CHAPEL.

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of the fire, but all escaped. The building was insured for only $21,000, and the loss was heavy. On the evening after the fire a public meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, where measures were devised by which a fund was raised to restore the hospital to as good a condition as before the fire. The damage was quickly repaired and the institution was reopened for patients in the following September. Since then the contagious pavilion was enlarged and improved in 1896, the present operating pavilion was added in January, 1899, the fifth floor was renovated for nurses in 1901, and a beautiful new chapel was built in 1905 at a cost of $60,000. The institution will now accommodate 270 patients and is in charge of Sister Marie as superior, assisted by twenty Sisters of Charity.

The following is a list of the attending physicians and surgeons:

STAFF, president, J. W. Casey; vice-president, T. A. O'Hare; secretary, Jos. R. Culkin; surgical staff, E. M. Moore, H. T. Williams, E. W. Mulligan, W. B. Jones, J. A. Stapleton; medical staff, J. W. Casey, Jos. R. Culkin, T. A. O'Hare, A. W. Henckell, N. W. Soble; oculist and aurist, Philip Conroy; diseases of the throat and nose, J. M. Ingersoll; diseases of the nervous system, R. G. Cook; X-ray operator, C. A. Greenleaf; assistant physician and X-ray operator, E. C. Boddy; pathologist, M. L. Casey; obstetrician, Kathleen Buck; assistant surgeons, O. E. Jones, Thos. Jameson, L. W. Howk, T. T. Mooney, J. P. Fleming; assistant physicians, M. L. Casey, J. P. Brady, Geo. A. Marion; house staff, house surgeon, W. A. Smith; house physician, John V. Reilly; ambulance surgeon, H. W. Barber; second house surgeon, A. J. Price.

The fine hospitals of the Homeopathic and Hahnemannian schools are described in the medical chapter. In addition to all these establishments another general hospital is now projected, under German auspices, to be erected in the northeastern part of the city.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Up to 1836 the insane poor were usually provided for in institutions of different kinds maintained by the various counties. In that year the state adopted the policy of caring for those who were thus afflicted, except in the counties of Monroe, New York and Kings, which were left to take care of their own. So it went on for twenty years, when the condition of things in our almshouse, where the insane had been confined before that, became intolerable and a new building was erected at a cost of $3,000 and occupied in the spring of 1857. Successive enlargements, which were imperatively demanded, were made, by the most recent of which, three years ago, accommodations were provided for 750 patients, in addition to those previously cared for, with six cottages used as "psychopathic wards" for the special treatment of new cases. In 1890 the legislature passed a law by which the state assumed the charge of all the dependent insane, and under this statute the asylum, with all the land connected with it, was purchased for $50,000, the transfer from one board of trustees to the other being made July 1st, 1891, since which time the institution has been known as the Rochester State hospital. The enormous increase in the number of inmates, of whom there are now 790 women, 527 men, is due to the fact that there are only fourteen of these state hospitals, and patients from many adjacent counties are sent to Rochester. One great advance, made four years ago, was the establishment of a colony farm on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the town of Webster, where a tract of sixty acres was purchased, together with an old farm-house, which has been suitably altered for the purpose, so that sometimes thirty of the patients are lodged there at one time. In this vacation home they remain for a few days, and then go back to make room for as many more, having had during their stay the benefit of a change of air and scene, as well as that resulting from light work on the farm, in the garden or about the house. The present value of the property of the State hospital is estimated at $678,401.17. The officers are Dr. Eugene H. Howard, superintendent and treasurer, with a staff of assistant physicians consisting of E. B. Potter, C. T. La Moure, Eveline P. Ballintine and E. L. Hanes. Of the board of managers George Raines is president, Miss Jane E. Rochester vice-president, and William Miller secretary.

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THE INFANTS SUMMER HOSPITAL.

This benevolent institution, located on Ontario beach, began its work in July, 1887, when tents were put up on the Greenleaf farm, and all infants suffering from cholera infantum were received, with their mothers, and cared for. In 1888 the first permanent buildings were erected on land contributed by Col. H. S. Greenleaf. Later additional land was purchased and buildings erected to provide ample accommodations for all who applied. The Infants Summer hospital was the realization of the plans of the late Dr. Edward M. Moore and his son, whose many summers at the lake shore had impressed them with the curative properties of the pure air and the benefit to be derived for these little ones by a residence there under ideal conditions of proper food and care. It is a pure charity, as all infants and their mothers are cared for without charge. When the permanent wards are filled tents are erected and additional nurses provided. During the twenty years past all who have applied, who were proper cases to be cared for, have been received. The generous givers of Rochester have always responded to every appeal and have provided funds for all requirements. The blessing of pure milk for our city has been an outgrowth of the Infants hospital, as Dr. Geo. W. Goler, the health officer, was house physician for three years and later on the staff.

In 1900 Louis N. Stein erected and furnished a complete nurses' home, which he presented to the hospital. The late Frederick Cook bequeathed $10,000 to the Infants hospital, and a memorial building will be erected. The hospital buildings, which are all connected, are all on the same level. The wards are detached buildings, four feet apart, with a wide overhanging roof and broad piazzas. Of the 1,600 or more infants cared for, a very large percentage are saved. The services of the physicians who were among the founders of this hospital, and of others since then, have been unsparingly given. Arthur S. Hamilton was its president for the first twelve years, then Harold P. Brewster for three years, and John H. Gregory has been president for the last five years. The other officers are David M. Garson, vice-president; Henry E. Ball, treasurer; Mrs. William E. Sloan, secretary. The medical staff consists of Dr. E. Mott Moore and Dr. Richard M. Moore. Miss M. Elizabeth Daly has been for many years the efficient superintendent of the hospital.

THE ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

It is said to be the fault of the American people to make so large and conspicuous a beginning in anything they undertake that the end must be small and inconspicuous. Surely this was not the rule fifty years ago. The homes, the business enterprises, the institutions of various kinds had, as a rule, modest beginnings, and, if well managed, a normal growth ensued Comparisons are interesting from an historical point of view, but the historian must not overlook the long periods of quiet development that stand silent but luminous, back of every achievement, small or great. In the early days of Rochester, and in the late thirties, a home for orphans and destitute children had its simple beginning in a two-story house on Corn Hill. Filling a real need in the life of the young town, it was ably managed and well supported by public-spirited citizens. In time the need for more room was made manifest, and after several changes the large and commodious building in Hubbell park was completed. Here, in the year 1844, the growing family found a permanent home for the next fifty-seven years. This period of usefulness has been dealt with elsewhere, as has also the terrible fire of 1901 that made a change of some kind inevitable. That there is a silver lining to every cloud was once more proved true, when up from the smoke and ashes of that truly tragic calamity rose the fair vision of Hillside, the new home of the Rochester orphan asylum. Tried by the ordeal of fire, the olden plan of housing many little children in one large building was found wanting, and from the embers of that fearful morning there has grown into being a veritable children's village, where cottage homes vie with one another in demonstrating to the people of Rochester the wisdom of placing dependent children in comparatively small groups where a normal home life can be more perfectly realized. The new location is in itself exceptionally beautiful. More than thirty acres of land, including fertile farm land, along Highland avenue, and wooded hill slopes that lend unending interest to children, provide an ideal

*This sketch was contributed by Mrs. George C. Hollister.

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store-house of practical knoweldge and rare beauty. The view from the crest of the hill is almost unsurpassed in its wideness and variety. Who shall say that the lives of many a man and woman will not be better and sweeter for the childish memories of those glorious suburbs and long stretches of quiet meadow lands? It required a good deal of courage on the part of trustees and managers to dare, with limited means, to carry into effect the most modern and perfect method known for the care of this class of dependent children. Five cottage homes, with an administration building and school-house, look down upon the city that gave them birth, with a response so full of courage and happiness that those who dared undertake so radical a change are glad at heart and hopeful of spirit.

Three of the cottages have been gifts from friends of the asylum. The only place in Rochester where young babies are cared for is at Hillside, in a lovely cottage provided by Dr. and Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan. Here a trained nurse, with able assistants, is in charge of from ten to fifteen babies. This class of work is very expensive, as it requires four trustworthy attendants. Aside from this cottage for babies George Eastman has given one for boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cook one for girls. One school building represents the Potter Memorial bequest, to which Mrs. B. D. McAlpine, a daughter of Henry S. Potter, has added much in the way of decoration and furniture.

It is the aim of this institution to send out its children useful members of society, not unacquainted with the ways of life among people generally. To do this it is necessary that this class of children should not only be taught to work, but should learn to earn money, to save money and also to spend money. The cottage plan makes all this more natural and quite possible. To have all one's needs supplied from some unknown source is not good for any child, least of all the child who must eventually earn its own livelihood. To meet this need a small department store is run in the administration building. Here the cottage mother sends one or more of her family daily for necessary food supplies, and from time to time for shoes, clothing, etc. The boys and girls can here have an opportunity at keeping store, learning values in this way, as well as the keeping of accounts. As soon as the services of a child have a money value a suitable wage is given and a bank account started. From these earnings the child provides certain articles of clothing for himself. There are also other ways of earning. The boy who raises chickens, paying for their food supply, and then sells the eggs at the market price, learns many valuable lessons. Patience, faithfulness, honesty, as well as finance, become very real things to him. Prices are discussed and ways and means considered in these cottage homes.

Once a month the cottage mothers meet with the superintendent and compare notes in true housewife fashion. Just here should come in the real training of these foster-mothers, giving and receiving advice under the wise direction of a responsible head. Manual training forms a part of each child's preparation for life, and through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Bausch a large room in the Potter school building has been fitted up for this purpose. The home life in each cottage varies somewhat, according to the ideas of the cottage mother and also according to the ages of her little family. One home represents a mother, one helper and twenty-five children. All the work suited to children is performed by them. Sweeping, dusting, bed-room work, dining-room work, cooking, dishwashing and laundry work are all taught in turn to groups of four children, boys and girls alike. It is surprising to see the best of bread made by mere children, and the great pride with which it is compared with "bought bread." The long summer vacation gives ample opportunity for the best and healthiest of all work. Nature's garden must be cultivated, ploughing, sowing, reaping, each teaching its lesson again of faithfulness, patience and honesty. Vegetable, fruit and flower gardens are all included, in the care to be taken of them, in the plan of daily occupation, and healthy bodies are glad to rest when night comes, instead of following out the unwise or mischievous fancies of active young minds. Rochester has reason to be proud of its Hillside Home for children. May its public-spirited citizens generously rise to meet all the increasing needs of so worthy and so vastly important a charity.

The financial statement shows that the land cost $26,667.15, the various buildings, with their furniture, $89,962.85, making the real estate worth

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$116,630; the investments producing an income are $93,333, making the total property of the asylum $209,630. The treasurer's report for 1906 shows that the receipts last year were $13,510.41, the disbursements $556.70 less than that. The cost of maintaining one cottage one year is $3,200; the cost per capita, including clothing, etc., is sixty-two cents a day; under the old institutional plan it was forty-four cents. It is well worth the difference.

The board of managers consists of thirty women, the president being Mrs. George C. Hollister, the vice-presidents Mrs. John N. Beckley, Mrs. Levi F. Ward, Mrs. Frederick Cook and Mrs. Wm. A. Hubbard, jr.; the recording secretary Miss Alice C. Cartwright, the corresponding secretary Mrs. Wm. B. Hale, the treasurer Mrs. E. W. Mulligan, the registrar Mrs. W. S. Hubbell. There is also a board of trustees, consisting of the mayor *ex officio* and fourteen men elected, of which Cyrus F. Paine is president, John N. Beckley vice-president, Thomas B. Dunn secretary and Harold C. Gorton treasurer. The physicians of the institution are Dr. Seelye W. Little and Dr. Joseph Roby, the superintendent is William F. Van Dohlen, and the matron is Mrs. Burrows.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

St. Patrick's Asylum.—In 1841 the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum society of Rochester began the erection, on Frank street at the corner of Vought, of a brick building three stories high, for the reception of orphan children, but it was not until 1845 that the society was incorporated, the first trustees being Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, Rev. Charles D. French, Rev. Lawrence Carroll, Hugh Bradley, Patrick Doyle, Patrick Barry, James O'Donoughue, James Gallery and Michael Mullen, and the pastor of St. Patrick's being president of the board *ex officio*. In the building referred to, which was enlarged in 1847 and a wing added in 1865, only girls were received, the orphan boys being then and for many years afterward sent to Lancaster and to Lime Stone Hill, near Buffalo. Membership in the society was maintained by the payment of monthly dues of twelve cents, with fifty dollars for life membership, and these fees, together with fairs and Christmas offerings in the churches, kept up the asylum. Sisters of Charity came on to take charge in 1845, and in 1863 the trustees turned over to them the whole management, which they retained for seven years and then resigned, whereupon Bishop McQuaid put the Sisters of St. Joseph in full control. The old building was abandoned in 1893, the cathedral chapel being erected on that spot, and a new asylum, a fine four-story structure, was reared on Clifton street, near Genesee, $25,000 being raised for its construction at a fair in which most of the churches participated. Sister M. Cecilia has been in charge since 1894, assisted by eleven others; the present number of orphans is 107.

St. Mary's Asylum.—Bishop Timon of Buffalo concluded in 1864 that the Catholic orphan boys of Rochester should be supported in this city, so he opened an asylum for them near St. Mary's church on South street, which is now a part of the convent. Nine Sisters of St. Joseph came on to take charge, Mother M. Stanislaus being the superior. The institution was moved in 1868 to an old building on West avenue, corner of Genesee street, and three years later the accommodations were increased by the erection, adjacent to it, of a stone structure of three stories. Sister M. Justina, who has been in charge since 1891, is assisted by sixteen others. In that time 1,069 children have been received and discharged, the present number being 152.

St. Joseph's Asylum.—Under the title of "St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Rochester and Monroe County" this society was incorporated in 1863 by members of St. Joseph's church, the original trustees being Joseph Hoffman, John Groh, John Wegman, M. Weigel, Bernard Klein, Louis Ernst, Roman Schlitzer, Vitus Sanderl, Joseph Schutte, John Soeder, B. Gommenginger and E. Weigel. The asylum itself had its beginning in 1866, when a frame house on Andrews street, near Franklin, was occupied for the purpose, then two small adjacent buildings being taken in, the main building, four stories high, of brick, being erected in 1874 and raised to its present enlargement in 1882. It is under the management of the Sisters of Notre Dame and the number of inmates, both boys and girls, is about one hundred.

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THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In November, 1877, the three Jewish orphan asylum societies of Rochester, Buffalo and Syracuse joined together in the formation of the Jewish Orphan Asylum association of Western New York, the office and headquarters of which have been in this city since then. The asylum is on St. Paul street, between Evergreen and Scrantom, in a building that has been made to conform with the needs of the case. Out of the six hundred and more members of the association over one-third reside in Rochester, and the officers live here, Abram J. Katz being the president of the board, Joseph Michaels the treasurer and Rev. Dr. Landsberg the secretary, while Isaac Adler and S. M. Benjamin are the other Rochester members of the executive board. Members pay an annual contribution of four dollars or more, and the accumulated fund is now $65,000. There are at present thirty-five children in the asylum, and every effort is made to place them, as fast as practicable, in desirable families.

ROCHESTER HOME FOR THE AGED.

As this institution has been known for fifty-eight years by another name it seems necessary to preface this account with some explanation of the change. The original object of the Home was the temporary relief and shelter of homeless and friendless women, so "The Home for the Friendless" seemed descriptive, and at that time eminently suitable. But in time other institutions took charge of the children, the sick and the women seeking temporary shelter and employment, and this became exclusively a permanent home for aged women. Soon after the character of the institution was changed, objections to the name began to arise and the desirability of another name was frequently considered by the board of managers, but no action was taken until the fall of 1906. At that time the managers reported that in their work of collecting they found that the objection to the name on the part of their contributors was strengthening rapidly. Modern philanthropists emphasize the thought of the "home" and object to the word "friendless." "If they are friendless" they say, "it isn't necessary or kind to publish the fact, and moreover those who give of their time and their means to carry on the work of the institution are their friends." So it was decided to adopt the name of "The Rochester Home of the Aged," looking forward to the time, perhaps still distant, when the scope of the home shall be enlarged and there will be a place for old men and aged couples.

On April 11th, 1849, a group of earnest women, moved by a desire to assist those less fortunate than themselves, assembled at the home of Mrs. Charles Church and organized "the Rochester association for the relief of homeless and friendless females," with the following board of managers: Mrs. Samuel L. Selden, president; Mrs. Charles Church, treasurer; Mrs. Samuel D. Porter, secretary; Mrs. Selah Mathews, Mrs. Edwin Scrantom, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. M. M. Mathews, Mrs. J. H. Gregory, Miss Maria G. Porter, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Mrs. C. Robie, Mrs. Jonah Brown, Mrs. R. Lester and Mrs. Stoddard. The only philanthropic institutions in the city at that time were the Female Charitable society and the Rochester orphan asylum, and the new association undertook to provide a temporary home for "virtuous and unprotected females" while seeking employment in the city. It was intended to make the institution as far as practicable self-supporting by the industry of its transient inmates, in supplying such demand as then existed for laundry or needlework. Its first location was on Edinburgh street, in the half of a tenement house, for which a rent of fifty dollars a year was paid. Mrs. Alvin Ingersoll was the first matron. These were its struggling days, when faith and zeal supplemented its feeble treasury and encouraged the patient workers. The following year the society occupied a small house on Monroe street, and in 1851 a house on Adams street was bought of Ebenezer Ely for $1,400, $200 being paid down. In this year they received their first legacy, coming from the estate of Mrs. Everard Peck, a warm friend of the new society. This was the sum of fifty dollars, which, the record says, "greatly relieved the embarrassed treasurer." In August of that year came three hundred dollars, part of the proceeds of a concert given by Jenny Lind in old Corinthian hall. In June, 1855, the society was incorporated under the name of Rochester Home for the Friendless, with these seven trustees: Samuel G. An-

*This sketch of the Rochester Home for the Aged was prepared by Miss Minnie A. Bellows.

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drews, Selah Mathews, Henry A. Brewster, Josiah W. Bissell, Samuel D. Porter, Edwin Scrantom and Ebenezer Ely.

In 1853, through the agency of Mr. Bissell, the present location, corner of East avenue and Alexander street, upon which stood a small and inferior building, was selected and by gradual payments purchased. The removal took place the following spring and the new quarters were greatly appreciated. The first life inmate had been received in April, 1853, and now children were received and cared for until suitable homes could be found for them with adoptive parents, to whom, after careful investigation, they were indentured. A teacher was provided who gave them daily instruction, and a sewing school was conducted by volunteers. Into this school day scholars were received and prizes were given for the greatest proficiency in sewing. An employment exchange was also established, by which housekeepers could secure servants and servants obtain situations. In 1855 occurred the first donation, when the house was thrown open to receive visits and gifts from its friends. This continued to be an annual custom for over thirty years, but in 1886 the managers decided to adopt a new plan and each one undertook to solicit cash contributions from a certain number of people. The result was awaited with great anxiety and no little misgiving, but the receipts proved to be larger than ever before and they have never returned to the more indirect method of raising money. In 1857 the society began the publication of a monthly paper called *The Journal of the Home,* whose object was to acquaint people outside the city with the aims and needs of the institution. The paper was published for eighteen years and was edited in turn by Mrs. Alexander Mann, Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Mrs. N. S. Barnes, Mrs. T. C. Arner, Miss Caroline Kendrick, Miss Mary I. Bliss and Mrs. Isaac Hills. In 1859 an amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing for the permanent care of aged women, and although it continued for some time to give temporary shelter to homeless and friendless women it has for many years been distinctly an old ladies' home. The care of children was gradually relinquished when the Industrial School took up the same line of work, but the nurture and education of children which was begun and continued for many years in the Home for the Friendless was the inspiration for the Industrial School. Before the erection of the City hospital the Home also received and cared for some of the sick poor who were pensioners of the Charitable society. By large and special gifts from friends the building has twice been enlarged and remodeled. In the fifty-eight years of the Home's existence it has had but eight presiding officers: Mrs. Samuel L. Selden, Mrs. Selah Mathews, Mrs. Frederick Starr, Mrs. D. R. Barton, Mrs. C. E. Robinson, Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Horace C. Brewster and Mrs. William R. Gormley. Mrs. Mathews held the office twice, the last term covering a period of twenty years, and Mrs. Porter also held the office over twenty years. The present board is composed of Mrs. William R. Gormley, president; Mrs. John H. Hopkins and Mrs. E. B. Chace, vice-presidents; Mrs. Robert G. Cook, recording secretary; Miss Louise U. Little, corresponding secretary; Miss Minnie A. Bellows, treasurer, and twenty-three other managers. House physicians, Dr. Henry H. Covell and Dr. Warren C. Daly; matron, Miss Anna M. Thomas. Directors, A. M. Lindsay, president; John F. Alden, vice president; Egbert F. Ashley, treasurer; Henry Selden Bacon, secretary and attorney; J. Herbert Grant, Albert O. Fenn, George B. Watkins, Charles J. Brown and G. D. B. Bonbright.

During the past few years several generous additions have been made to the endowment and the income received from that source aids very materially in carrying on the work, but the cost of living has increased even more rapidly than the endowment and the managers are still dependent on the generosity of the public. Once each year they ask the friends of the Home for cash contributions and they are met with the liberality that has always characterized Rochester people. The capacity of the Home is limited to fifty-two, and not only is it always full, but there is always a waiting list of those whose applications have been accepted, but for whom there is no room. The conditions of admission require that the applicant shall have been a resident of Monroe county for at least a year, shall be at least sixty-five years old and of good moral character. She must pay for her life admission $250 if she is a resident of the city or $300 if she resides outside the city, and she is assured of a comfortable home during her life and Christian burial. The interest on any

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property she may possess is paid to her regularly during her life, but afterward it belongs to the Home. Each member of the family has her own room, where she can enjoy the peace and seclusion of her own home, surrounded by her own possessions, while in the large cheerful dining-room, the sunny sitting-room and the two spacious porches she finds ample opportunity to exercise her social instincts. The Home is under the constant supervision of a wise and judicious matron, while committees from the board of managers share her responsibilities and the weekly visitor keeps the board in touch with the life of the family by her report of what she has observed. Every effort is put forth to make it really a home, the wants of the family are generously supplied, they are cheerfully cared for in health and tenderly nursed in sickness, receiving the care both of resident nurses and of visiting physicians. The Home is undenominational and each Sunday, except through the hot weather, service is conducted by the various clergymen of the city, assisted by a faithful volunteer choir of young people. Two lots in beautiful Mt. Hope have been given to the Home by the commissioners of the cemetery, on one of which stands a monument given by friends and on the other a memorial which was the generous gift of Peter Pitkin and it is not the least of the benefits conferred by the Home that each old lady may feel assured of a last resting-place in that sacred and beautiful spot.

THE CHURCH HOME.*

In the later sixties the city had developed a population of fifty thousand souls, and there was an evident need for further provision for caring for the worthy poor. The Episcopalians, who for thirty years had heartily joined with their friends of other religious bodies in the beneficent work of the orphan asylum, and for twenty years in the kindred objects of the Home for the Friendless, undertook with commendable enterprise to meet this need. A fund for this purpose was begun by the local parishes making an annual offering. Early in 1868 five ladies from each of the five churches were appointed to inaugurate the work and a little later these twenty representatives, under the leadership of Mrs. G. H. Mumford, received from George R. Clark and George E. Mumford the donation of a house and lot on Mt. Hope avenue, valued at $5,300. Thus auspiciously launched, the Church Home quickly attracted other wise friends to its support. On July 21st the house was ready for inmates, and a meeting of the lady managers was held there that day, the officers being: President, Mrs. G. H. Mumford; vice president, Mrs. D. M. Dewey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. Booth, and treasurer, Miss Mary J. Clark. The other members of the original board of lady managers were: Mrs. F. A. Whittlesey, Mrs. S. G. Andrews, Mrs. M. M. Mathews, Mrs. H. Sibley, Mrs. G. Ellwanger, Miss C. Rochester, Miss Maria Smith, Mrs. S. F. Witherspoon, Mrs. G. Arnold, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. W. C. Rowley, Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. F. Brown, Mrs. William McArthur, Mrs. C. E. Upton and Mrs. S. Goss. The first matron was Miss Harriet Cunningham. Furniture and all household requisites were donated from the estate of Mrs. Asa Sprague and by others, and the house was at once fully occupied by grateful inmates. Indeed the applications for admittance were so far in excess of the available rooms that immediate steps were taken to erect an adequate building. A committee consisting of J. H. Rochester, D. M. Dewey, E. M. Smith and H. F. Atkinson undertook to raise the money and serve as building committee. On April 1st, 1869, they reported collections amounting to $14,091 in sums ranging from $1.00 to $5,000. On the 20th of April the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies; on July 24th the institution was duly incorporated, the certificate providing for thirteen trustees, and on October 26th the lower stories were ready for occupants and the Home was formally opened, the clergy of the city uniting in the joyous exercises. On All Saints' day, 1869, there were fifteen persons in the family circle; the expenses for this year being about $3,300 and the receipts $3,600. The original board of trustees consisted of: President, George R. Clark; vice-president, Rev. Israel Foote; secretary, George H. Humphrey; treasurer, John H. Rochester, and Rev. Henry Anstice, Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rev. W. W. Battershall, G. E. Mumford, D. M. Dewey, G. H. Perkins, H. F. Atkinson, C. E. Upton and S. F. Witherspoon. From its inception the pro-

*This sketch of the Church Home was furnished by Rev. Dr. Washburn.

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ject was fostered by Bishop Coxe, who accepted the *ex-officio* honorary position of visitor, and thus emphasized the purpose to make the Home the joint concern of all the Rochester churchfolk. A small admission fee was expected from each aged woman who should become a life inmate, and a payment of one dollar a week was exacted for every orphan child received; for all the rest of the current expenses the managers have depended upon the voluntary contributions of their friends, which they have systematically secured by a band of collectors who have canvassed each parish by an offering in each church every year on Trinity Sunday and by cash given at the annual donation. For thirty-nine years this noble charity has welcomed a steadily increasing number of beneficiaries. In 1876 the property was extended by the purchase of a lot in the rear. In 1880 the accommodations were doubled by the erection of the north wing at a cost of $12,000, which was met partly by the appropriation of certain bequests then in hand and partly by solicited subscriptions, and in 1901 the handsome chapel and cottage wing on the south was added at an expense of over $13,000, generously donated by some fifty friends. One of the indispensable sources of income is the general fund, which includes the invested legacies and gifts and the life inmate fund and amounts at present to about $50,000. Among those who have remembered the Home in their wills have been: Mrs. Caroline Ely Steinberger, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Mumford, Mrs. Mary C. Proctor, Joseph Field, Julius T. Andrews, Mortimer F. Reynolds, Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, Almeron J. Johnson, George Moore, Edward H. Vredenburgh, Mrs. Emma C. Herrick, Mrs. Lois W. Andrews and Mrs. W. L. Halsey. In location, construction and arrangement the property is a model, and the efficient administration of the domestic affairs has frequently elicited the approbation of the state authorities. The board of lady managers consists of twenty-eight representatives from eight of the local churches. They meet monthly and consider the work, which is apportioned to the executive committee, the advisory committee and the committees on admissions, on collections, on clothing, on children and on adults. The present able superintendent is Mrs. E. R. Wood and the two capable teachers are Mrs. Albert Wood and Miss Bertha Wood. The household normally includes twenty-five elderly women and fifty orphan boys and girls and ten caretakers, and is excellently maintained at the remarkably low rate of an average of about one hundred dollars apiece per year. The total expenditure last year, including extensive repairs, amounted to $11,514.70. Frequent religious services are supplied by Rev. Dr. Washburn and constant medical attendance is gratuitously provided by Drs. Young, Grant and Potter. The officers of the board of lady managers are: President, Mrs. Clinton Rogers; vice-president, Mrs. F. A. Ward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. C. Morey; recording secretary, Mrs. R. M. Myers; treasurer, Miss Julia Griffith. The officers of the board of trustees are: President, H. F. Atkinson; vice-president, Rev. Louis C. Washburn, D. D.; secretary, Joseph L. Humphrey; treasurer, J. C. Powers.

St. Ann's Home for the Aged.—This is the outgrowth of a very beneficent institution known as the Home of Industry, having for its object the protection of young girls, their education in household work and the procurement of employment for them as domestic servants. Founded in 1873, it was located at first on South avenue, but after some twenty years it was removed into a new and commodious building on East Main street, near Prince; in spite of its flourishing condition it was, for some reason, changed in its character and its objects a few years ago, so that the institution is now simply a home for aged women, Sister M. Eusebius, as superior, being in charge; its location has been recently changed from East Main street to the Charlotte boulevard.

German Home for the Aged.—This came into existence in 1898 under the auspices of St. John's charitable association, an organization representing all the German Protestant denominations in the city. The building, which is on the corner of South and Highland avenues, was greatly enlarged last year by the addition of a large dormitory, with a beautiful chapel and other rooms, constituting the Cook memorial, provided for by the bequest of $25,000 by the late Frederick Cook, supplemented by other gifts from the family. The present officers of the society controlling the Home are Rev. J. F. W. Helmkamp, president; Rev. G. P. Hausser, vice-president; Rev. C. A. Daniel, re-

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cording secretary; Rev. Carl Betz, corresponding secretary; of the board of trustees William Bausch is chairman, Jacob Boss financial secretary and George F. Roth treasurer.

Besides these a similar institution has just been started on Howell street by the Liberty mission, which will for the present hold its Sunday services there instead of, as heretofore, on South avenue, but these will eventually be held elsewhere, as the deed conveying the property provides that it shall never be used for any purpose other than as an abode for homeless women.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ROCHESTER.*

Rochester is indebted to Mrs. Ebenezer Griffin for the establishment of this charity. In 1856 she witnessed the successful operation of an industrial school for vagrant children in Brooklyn, N. Y., and after her return to Rochester held an informal meeting of ladies at the home of Mrs. Henry A. Brewster to consider the practicability of such an enterprise in this city. On December 17th, 1856, a meeting was called in Plymouth church, and the Industrial School association was organized with the following officers: First directress, Mrs. David C. Alling; second directress, Mrs. Alfred Ely; treasurer, Mrs. George H. Ely; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Seth H. Terry; recording secretary, Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins. Of these ladies two remain in office at the present time—Mrs. Alfred Ely, as second vice-president, and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, in her original office of recording secretary. Committees were appointed to carry on the work and a reception was held in the old Rochester House, on Exchange street, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of December, when gifts of fruit, vegetables, or useful household articles were received. On Christmas day, at the same place, a dinner was given to more than 300 poor children, and on January 5th, 1857, a school was opened for the destitute children of Rochester. On April 15, 1857, the society was incorporated under the name of The Industrial School of Rochester, with this board of directors: Henry A. Brewster, president; Edwin Scrantom, secretary; Ebenezer Griffin, Adolphus Morse, Aristarchus Champion, Samuel P. Ely, Henry R. Selden, Aaron Erickson, Elias Pond, Samuel D. Porter, John M. French, Edward M. Smith and Joshua Conkey. In the following year Mr. Morse and Mr. Erickson resigned and Seth H. Terry and Charles J. Hayden were elected in their places. Mr. Hayden was president of the board until his death, in 1888. The school continued in the Rochester House for a year with great success, the work being carried on by a board of managers composed of women from the various churches of the city. A matron cared for the affairs of the household, with such assistance as the children could afford, all other services being rendered by the managers, who taught in the school, solicited donations, visited the homes and gave the children a substantial dinner each day. In 1858 a commodious house was purchased at the present location, 133 Exchange street. Additions were made, adjacent lots procured, and in 1880 donations of $5,000 each from Hiram Sibley and Don Alonzo Watson permitted the enlargement of the building to its present capacity. The objects of this organization, according to its original constitution, were "to gather into the school vagrant and destitute children, who, from the poverty or vice of their parents are unable to attend the public schools, and who gather a precarious livelihood by begging or pilfering; to give them ideas of moral and religious duty; to instruct them in the elements of learning and in different branches of industry, and thus enable them to obtain an honest and honorable support, and to become useful members of society." It was not originally intended to keep any child in the house after school hours, but cases of great need occasionally required temporary shelter, and in time a large household of children was gathered within the building, the force of domestic helpers being gradually increased to meet the demand. In 1872 a day nursery was established for the infants of working mothers. In 1894, upon advice from the board of health, the work of making a home for children was discontinued, the day school, kindergarten and nursery remaining to represent the work of the institution. Suitable homes were found for the children at that time inmates of the house. In 1890 manual training was introduced through the efforts of Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, and has ever since been an important feature of the school work, forming in the chil-

*This sketch was prepared by Miss Harriet Grosvenor, the assistant secretary of the Industrial School.

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dren habits of accuracy and industry which prove invaluable in after years. In the early period of the institution a strawberry festival was held each June for the purpose of adding to its revenue, but in 1864 this was superseded by an annual donation reception in October, which for forty years was an event in the social life of Rochester. In 1905 it was discontinued and yearly collections of funds are now made by the managers. This charity has received bequests which form an endowment fund, and from this there is some interest available. It has had occasional appropriations from the state and for many years the board of education hired its school-rooms and supplied teachers. This aid having been withdrawn in 1900, it now depends for support entirely upon the small interest from its endowment fund and the contributions of generous friends. The needs and progress of the school are presented in the *Industrial School Advocate,* which was originally a small paper published for the Soldiers' Aid society during the Civil war. At the close of the war it was given to the Industrial School managers, and since 1865 has been published monthly in the interests of the school. Mrs. George Gould was for many years its efficient treasurer, and its editors have been women prominent in educational work in Rochester. Mrs. Francis Little is now its editor and treasurer. An annual report in pamphlet form has been published since 1858.

The Industrial School enters upon the fifty-first year of its existence most excellently equipped for its work. Its large, light, well-ventilated building is supplied with modern and sanitary conveniences. Nine committees from the board of managers supervise the work. A matron, Miss A. R. Frink, is in charge of the premises, with various household helpers. In the day school a principal is employed, with five assistant teachers, and a regular public school course is given as far as the seventh grade. Two pleasant rooms have been fitted up as shops, where the boys receive instruction in manual training, while in other rooms prepared for the purpose the girls are carefully taught in cooking and sewing. A warm, nutritious meal is given each noon to every child, and breakfast is served to any who come to school hungry. Cleanliness is insisted upon, and in case of need a child is bathed before school hours. The number of meals served in 1906 was 30,799, and the number of baths given 700. The day nursery is in charge of a nurse and one helper and is open every day of the year except Sundays and holidays. Infants are cared for, bathed, and fed for the small charge of five cents a day; 7,669 little ones were thus cared for the past year. The kindergarten teacher is also the visitor for the school, making over one hundred calls a month upon the families of the pupils and reporting monthly to the managers. She suggests who shall be received as pupils, only children of the most poverty-stricken households being accepted. She goes into the homes as a friend and counsellor, ever ready with help in exceptional cases of sickness or destitution. A mothers' club meets in one of the rooms of the building each Friday evening, in charge of one of the managers, when simple refreshments are served to the women while they sew materials for rugs or quilts. Music and friendly conversation cheer them after their day of toil. In 1889 a committee was organized for the purpose of selling new and second-hand clothing to the mothers at a very low price instead of giving it away. A sale is held every month. In cases of extreme poverty clothing is provided without charge. In 1901 a penny provident fund was started for the pupils and has been most successful, there now being a number of small depositors, whose occasional pennies are carefully saved and added to their hoard. Thus the Industrial School is endeavoring to carry out the purpose of its founders, in caring for destitute children and instructing them in cleanliness, thrift and morality. The fruits of its labor may be seen in poverty lightened, in distress relieved, and in numberless instances of children who, through its influence, have developed into self-respecting, self-supporting men and women. The officers of the board of managers for the present year are: President, Mrs. John W. Oothout; vice-presidents, Mrs. Oscar Craig; Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. M. E. Chapin, Mrs. D. M. Hough, and Mrs. Charles S. Baker; treasurer, Mrs. George Moss; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. F. Huntington; recording secretary, Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins. The present corporate officers are: President, William R. Seward; vice-president, Granger A. Hollister; secretary and treasurer, John Craig Powers; attorney, William B. Lee.

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THE WORK OF HUMANITY.

To mitigate, and as far as possible to prevent, the practice of cruelty toward animals, the "Bergh association of Rochester" was formed in 1873, with William H. Cheney as president. In 1875 the "Rochester society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" was incorporated under an act of the legislature passed that year. The existence of both these societies was largely owing to the indefatigable efforts of Miss Elizabeth P. Hall, whose efforts of benevolence have been mentioned elsewhere. The work of the incorporated society on behalf of children and of the voluntary association on behalf of animals was prosecuted for a number of years under the same set of officers and under the popular name of "The Humane society," of which Rev. Newton M. Mann was the first president. Its declared objects were "to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children; to enforce all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals and children, and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws; also, the prevention of all cruelty by humane education." "The Humane society of Rochester, N. Y., for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" was incorporated in 1888 under a law enacted that year which, for the first time in the history of the state, authorized the formation of such corporations separate from the Bergh society of New York. By the will of Mary G. Rand, who died in 1888, the sum of $10,000 was devoted to the purposes of the last named society in establishing a shelter for animals. Accordingly, in 1891 that society purchased a house at 90 Plymouth avenue North. For several years the two societies had headquarters at that place and prosecuted their work with common officers. The organizations of the two societies were then separated, as their corporate existence had always been. In 1903 the society for children acquired from the society for animals the property referred to and has since maintained it for the temporary care and protection of children. The following named are the present officers of the society for animals (or Humane society): President, J. B. Y. Warner; vice-presidents, L. P. Ross, J. B. Bloss, D. C. Hebbard, Rev. Nelson Millard; recording secretary, Miss Sara Hyatt; corresponding secretary, Miss Ella I. Gould; treasurer of the permanent fund, Mrs. W. H. Gorsline; treasurer of the society, Raymond H. Arnot. W. J. Boyink is the agent of the society.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The nature of the society for children is fully described in the following statement, furnished by its president:

"It is a corporation unique in its object, as it is neither a charitable, a penal, or a reformatory corporation. It was organized 'for the prevention of cruelty to children.' By that term was not meant the excessive use of force or physical violence upon children by parents or others, as those offenses remained, as theretofore, the crime of common assault. Acts defined as 'cruelty to children' began to be forbidden by the legislature through laws enacted in the early seventies, and incorporated in our penal code, adopted in 1881, under the title, 'Abandonment and other acts of cruelty to children.' In brief, some of the forbidden acts are abandonment of a child under fourteen, unlawful omission to furnish food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance; endangering the life, limb, health or morals of a child under sixteen; admitting children under that age to concert halls, saloons, theaters, etc.; employing a child as an acrobat, or in begging, or in singing, or dancing, or any theatrical exhibition, or in any practice dangerous to life, limb, health or morals, etc. Furthermore, any child under sixteen found begging, or without any home or proper guardianship, or living with a person convicted of crime, of frequenting evil places, may be arrested and its custody disposed of by the court. The society, with others like it, was incorporated with the sole primary purpose of enforcing the above mentioned laws. While the society is authorized by law to receive and retain a child upon commitment, I have never known a case of that kind in Rochester, and they are very rare in New York city. The detention of children at the Shelter is wholly incidental to final disposition of them after trial, and others are sometimes detained as witnesses. It is not, therefore, a penal or reformatory institution. Nor is it a charitable institution. In 1900 our Court of Appeals decided a controversy which arose between the New York society and the State Board of Charities, which latter body sought to exercise powers of visitation and control over the New York society P. C. C. The court decided that the state board had no power of visitation, because the society was not a charitable institution. For the purpose of fitting the society for its work, its agents are made peace officers by the law, that is, they have the same standing as police officers and constables."

The present officers of the society are: President, George A. Carnahan; vice-presidents, Rev.

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Nelson Millard, Joseph T. Alling, Mrs. Max Landsberg; treasurer, Mrs. Martin B. Hoyt; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank G. Ferrin; corresponding secetary, Mrs. Edward S. Ellwanger. The number of children taken to the Shelter during the past year was 504, and the number of meals served, 2,551. The society employs William A. Killip as superintendent and Richard S. Redfern as agent.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Somewhat in line with the S. P. C. C. and extending its work still further, is the Children's Aid society, which was formed in 1895 to care for those unfortunate little waifs who, in past generations, would have been turned over to the unkindness and general misery of the poorhouse, and to surround them with such influences as seem to be best fitted, in each individual case, to bring these children to upright, self-respecting manhood and womanhood. These influences are rightly considered to be best secured by placing children in families where they may live in the atmosphere of a home, and where they will have good physical care and such training of head and hand as will fit them for usefulness in the world. The board of supervisors—for the scope of the society is not confined to the city, but extends throughout the county—allows $1.60 a week for the support of each child and $5.00 a year for clothing; sums that are totally inadequate for the purpose and that have to be supplemented by voluntary contributions. The wards of the society come into its charge through various channels, as any children under sixteen years of age, found to be destitute or under improper guardianship, may be committed by their parents, or overseers of the poor, or by the courts. Homes are found for these children, temporary or permanent, as the case may be, the hospitality thus extended being in some cases gratuitous, in other instances, a little more than half of the whole number, a small amount being paid. Until the child becomes of age it is visited at intervals by an agent of the society and if it is found that the treatment is improper or the environment is unsatisfactory, the society at once removes its ward, over whom it retains control all the time, and another place is found. In many cases the matter ends in the legal adoption of the child by those who have taken it in. About seven hundred children have been received and provided for in this way since the society was organized. The first president was Mrs. E. V. Stoddard, the secretary Miss Mary A. Farley, the treasurer Miss Bertha Hooker, and the chairman of the children's committee Miss Alice Bacon. The present officers are John H. Hopkins, president; Mrs. John S. Morgan and Mrs. Charles P. Barry, vice-presidents; Miss Jessie Bacon, secretary, and Mrs. Edward F. Wellington treasurer, with Miss Margaret C. Drury as Catholic agent, Miss Amelia M. Goler as Protestant agent, and Miss Mary R. Orwen as general secretary.

WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

This powerful organization, which was formed in April, 1893, with Mrs. William A. Montgomery as president, has already accomplished more than was dreamed of at the outset, and has established itself as one of the forces of the city, none the less potential for being unofficial. Its scope is very extensive, embracing widely different lines of beneficence. It conducts personal correspondence with leading educators all over the country, keeps in touch with advanced educational methods, and uses its influence to promulgate these methods in our city. It holds monthly meetings, where such topics are discussed and plans for usefulness formulated. A sub-committee visits regularly each public school in the city, the object being to become fully acquainted with our school system and to bring about a closer, more friendly relation between teacher and patron. The union has done much in the way of securing to poor women their legal rights in chattel mortgage foreclosures and other forms of oppression; it has established a noon resting place for working girls, with lunch at cost prices, and social centers with evening rendezvous for the inhabitants of the congested districts; in connection with the Mechanics' Institute it has put manual training into the public schools; it has secured from the board of education enough money for the maintenance of vacation schools; it has, in connection with the Playground League, obtained from the city authorities fifty thousand dollars for playgrounds for school children, and it has accomplished great good in many other ways; its present location is on Clinton avenue

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South, near Court street, and its present officers are: Mrs. William A. Montgomery, president; Mrs. William C. Gannett, Mrs. Max Landsberg and Mrs. William Eastwood, vice-presidents; Mrs. F. F. Dow, recording secretary, with Mrs. S. H. Linn as assistant; Mrs. J. B. Y. Warner, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, treasurer.

The Children's Playground League, above referred to, was organized in May, 1903. In that year a portion of Brown square was set off for a recreation place for very young people, and several persons volunteered to oversee their amusements, to see that they were carried on in the safest and most unselfish manner. Since then the park board has taken charge of all grounds that may be devoted to this purpose, land has been leased adjoining four of the public schools, and the large sum recently obtained will be used for the purpose of securing increased territory in different parts of the city, as well as paying the salaries of a supervisor and instructors, who are now regularly employed. To this beneficent agency may fairly be ascribed a part, at least, of the astonishing decrease in the number of juvenile arrests during the last few years and in the number of drowning accidents to children. The present officers of the association are: J. Howard Bradstreet, president; Dr. Simon L. Elsner, vice-president; Benjamin B. Chace, secretary, and Winfred J. Smith, treasurer.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY.

While there were already a sufficient number of charitable associations in the city, the need of systematization was felt, which should prevent the unnecessary duplication of assistance and should at the same time relieve the citizens generally from incessant calls whose trustworthiness they had no means of investigating. In the autumn of 1890 the Society for the Organization of Charity came into existence, largely through the efforts of Oscar Craig, though he declined to be officially connected with it, as his labors were devoted to the epileptic colony that bears his name; the first president was Dr. E. V. Stoddard, the secretary Mrs. Helen D. Arnold. Its object was not so muih to give direct aid, except in cases of emergency, as to help the poor to help themselves, to maintain co-operation among the various charities of the city and to keep in communication with similar organizations in other large places. After it had made a thorough classification of the poor who were in our midst the business depression of 1893 came on, with the consequent widespread increase of poverty, and the Chamber of Commerce turned over to this society for distribution the entire fund of ten thousand dollars which it had raised to relieve the prevailing distress. Since then the association has been recognized as the proper source of information on the subject of local charity and the proper recipient of any funds that may be contributed for general purposes or for individual cases. The present officers are: William R. Seward, president and also treasurer of the immediate relief fund; William F. Peck and John H. Stedman, vice-presidents; Mrs. Helen D. Arnold, general secretary and treasurer.

The B'nai B'rith is a veteran Jewish benevolent society, or rather an order, with different lodges scattered throughout the country. Its age in this city is more than that of a generation, for Zerubbabel lodge was formed here on March 13th, 1864, as the outcome of an older organization, called the Gemilus Chesed, which had existed since 1850. Its first president was William Guggenheim, and Jacob Thalheimer now holds that position, the secretaries being David Strauss and Louis Waterman, the treasurer Lewis Stern. Its influence of late years seems to have been somewhat overshadowed by that of the Hebrew Benevolent society, incorporated in 1867, the present president of which is Abram J. Katz, the secretary Louis Waterman and the treasurer Nathan Goldwater.

The Social Settlement, on Baden street, organized in 1901, was at the outset, like the foregoing, under Jewish auspices, and though of late years members of several other denominations have aided in the work and have been on the board of directors, its control is still mainly in the hands of those of the original faith. It is not, in a strict sense, charitable in its nature, but is intended for the betterment of those not in direct need, by showing the means best adapted for the improvement of home life, and with this end in view it is intended to build a model cottage, in which the housekeeping lessons can be more fully demonstrated. The present officers are: Mrs. J. L. Garson, president; Mrs. A. J. Katz, vice-president; Mrs. Julius M. Wile, secretary and treas-

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urer; Miss Becca Rosenberg, corresponding secretary. The disbursements last year were ten thousand dollars.

The Boys Evening Home is the name of an institution that came into existence in the Unitarian church several years ago. Its object is to gather together the boys of the street, the newsboys or any others, those who have no homes and those whose habitations are not sufficiently desirable to be called homes, and to give them one evening each week for quiet enjoyment in reading, playing games or listening to talks that are instructive and entertaining. At these weekly meetings cleanliness is insisted upon, to the extent of an ablution after arrival if not before, and it has been found that this outward and visible sign, to which many of them were previously strangers, has gradually led the way to greater cleanliness of living. While the gatherings have always been held in the chapel of the Unitarian church, and the whole equipment is there, the institution is absolutely nonsectarian, as may be seen from the fact that the principal conductor is one of the faculty of the university.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., which in the results accomplished will compare favorably with similar institutions in other cities, have been mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The Rochester branch of the Needlework Guild of America has for many years past done good work in collecting and distributing new, plain, suitable garments to meet the demand of hospitals, asylums, homes and other places where charity can find a field of operations. During last year it handled in that way more than ten thousand garments. Mrs. George C. Hollister is the president of the association.

The Monroe County Bible society has been reserved till the last—not because it is the latest association, for it was one of the very earliest, coming next after the Female Missionary society, and is now the oldest in existence in this city—but because its scope is limited, being confined to the distribution, without charge in cases of necessity, of Bibles throughout the homes and public institutions. Once in ten years a thorough canvass of the county is made and a copy of the Scriptures is placed in every home where one was not already found. The society was formed on May 30th, 1821, the officers being Vincent Mathews, president; William Atkinson and F. F. Backus, vice-presidents; Enos Pomeroy, corresponding secretary, and Levi Ward, jr., treasurer. The present officers are: Rev. James P. Sankey, D. D., president; Rev. Frank S. Rowland, D. D., vice-president; Rev. W. J. Reid, corresponding secretary; Rev. G. B. F. Hallock, D. D., recording secretary; Rev. G. L. Hamilton and Lansing G. Wetmore, joint treasurers.

This will bring to a close the record of those principal agencies, other than purely private ones or those connected with some religious organization, that may be classed as benevolent, charitable or beneficent. The list is not thereby exhausted, for, if an attempt were made to complete it, it would gradually stretch to the vanishing point, but the influences described above are the leading ones that work for the material benefit of our citizens, for the relief of their distresses and for the betterment of their lives.

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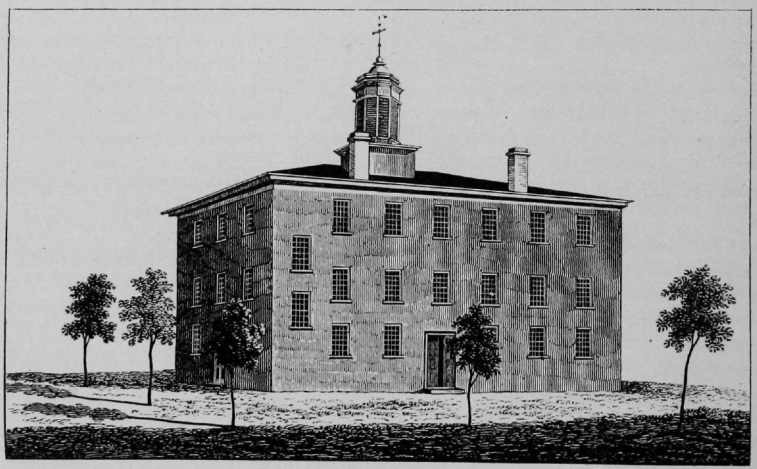

ROCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL IN 1838.

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CHAPTER XVII

EDUCATIONAL.

The Private Schools of Rochester—Those of the Early Times and of the Present Day—The Public School System—The University of Rochester—The Mechanics Institute—The Rochester Theological Seminary—St. Bernard's Seminary—Wagner Memorial College—The Deaf Mute Institute.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Migration from New England has always carried the school-house with it, and so it was necessary that there should be one of those institutions in the settlement of Rochester, even though there were few, if any, pupils to attend it. Miss Huldah M. Strong, who came here with her relatives of the Reynolds family in February, 1813, opened a school before the close of that year and continued to teach it until her marriage with Dr. Jonah Brown in 1816. One would suppose that its location might be easily determined, but such is not the case. One authority maintains that it was in Enos Stone's barn, but that was on the east side of the river, in what was then and for ten years afterward the village of Brighton, while Miss Strong lived on the west side, where the Arcade now stands, and the passage from one community to the other was difficult if not dangerous. Still, those objections may have been and probably were, overcome by the fact that in Rochester there could not have been more than half a dozen persons of school age, while in Brighton there were at least fourteen, which was the number with which the small academy started. A little later it was removed to a room over Jehiel Barnard's clothing store and tailor shop, on the corner of State and West Main streets.

In the very year of the beginning of that youthful institution of learning a lot was donated by Colonel Rochester for school purposes and a house erected where the municipal building now stands, the location having been from that day to this used wholly or in part for educational pursuits. From the fact that it was called "district school-house number 1" it may be considered that that was, in the truest sense, the forerunner, if not the foundation, of our present common school system, and it will be so considered in that portion of this chapter which is devoted to that subject. It is impossible to differentiate with any degree of exactness between public schools and private schools for some time after that, as education was not compulsory, neither was it wholly free at any institution. While there were many that were supported partially by local taxation and even by state appropriations of money and yet were essentially private schools because they were under private control, there were others that might properly be called public, such as the one just mentioned, and that on the corner of Mill and Platt streets, as well as the "Brown square old stone school-house." It is a little remarkable that the

*In preparing the section relating to the private schools, the writer has been largely indebted for the earlier portion to a comprehensive chapter on the subject by Mr. George S. Riley, in the "Semi-Centennial History of Rochester," in 1884, while for the part relating to the schools of the present day he is under obligation to Mr. J. Howard Bradstreet, who gathered for him much of the material.

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first village directory, published in 1827 while it contains much useful information on other points has nothing to say about the schools in Rochester, except to mention the female charity established in 1821, though it has a long description of the Monroe high school in Henrietta, several of the trusteees of which resided in our village.

There were, however, plenty of schools here before that, notably a young ladies' academy on Mill street, on the site of the old New York Central railroad station, which was founded about 1820 by Miss Maria Allyn, a teacher of rare ability and attractive personality, which brought to her a large proportion of the daughters of the leading inhabitants. It was near that time, perhaps in that very year, that Philip P. Fairchild and Thomas A. Filer established an English and Latin school on Exchange street, which during its existence was held in high repute, and two schools were started which were probably largely parochial in their nature, one by Rev. Comfort Williams, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the other by Rev. F. H. Cuming, the rector of St. Luke's. Even before that date there were flourishing schools in Brighton, the earliest probably that at the north corner of Clinton and Mortimer streets, the building for which was put up in 1818 and the teacher of which for some time was Lyman Cobb, the author of a spelling-book and a dictionary that bear his name. In 1821 there was a school on the south side of Main street, near St. Paul, and one on Andrews street, also near St. Paul, and three years later there was one on the north side of Main, between St. Paul and Clinton, kept by Zenas Freeman, attended by many boys who afterward became prominent citizens; this was succeeded a little later by one kept by Mr. White, near the same location. Mrs. Mary Griffin came here from England in 1822 and opened a school for young children at the corner of State and Jay streets, removing it afterward to Allen and then to Exchange street, where she maintained it till she married Jacob Anderson. About 1824 Rev. Mr. Milligan, who is spoken of as a handsome and accomplished Irish gentleman and scholar, who had just come from the old country, opened a school at the corner of Main and Front streets, in which he was occasionally assisted in teaching by his friend Dr. Penney, of the First church.

The third ward was by no means destitute of these adjuncts of civilization. One was established there on Adams street as early as 1820, kept by Mr. Blake, where sometimes fifty scholars were in attendance at the same time, and somewhat later Dr. Bell had a school at or near the same location. Plymouth church stands upon the ancient site of a school building, though the time of its beginning can not be fixed, even approximately. It must have been quite early, judging from the number of different instructors who are known to have taught there at various times, Messrs. Filer, Tateham, Curtis, Morse, McKee, Cook, Miles, Foster and others. The last teacher was Miss Webster, who had charge of it just before the building was burned down in 1853, it having been vacated on the transference of the site to the church committee. About 1825 there was a school on Lancaster (now Cortland) street, taught by Mr. Shafer, long remembered for his free use of the ferule and for his peculiar practice of occasionally smoking during school hours. Not much later Richard Dunning kept a school on Stone street, near Main, at which eighty pupils sometimes attended, but it had to be given up because so many tuition bills remained unpaid, owing to lack of means on the part of the parents. The forerunner of all manual training establishments in this part of the state was a school kept by Rev. Gilbert Morgan, where the academic exercises were suspended for a few hours each day and the boys devoted themselves to the manufacture of barrels for the flour mills of the village. This was located in the United States Hotel building on West Main street, probably in an annex to that, for the main part of the structure was certainly used as a hotel in 1838, when Henry O'Reilly published his "Sketches of Rochester," and it was not till long after that that it became occupied by the University of Rochester. Without dwelling longer on these early schools of a primary character we will turn now to some of much greater perpetuity and which exercised a vastly wider as well as more enduring influence.

First of these was one whose corporate name was the Rochester High School, and by this title it has always been known, though the directory of 1844 speaks of it as the Collegiate Institute. It was incorporated by an act of March 15th, 1827, which directed that "school districts numbers 4

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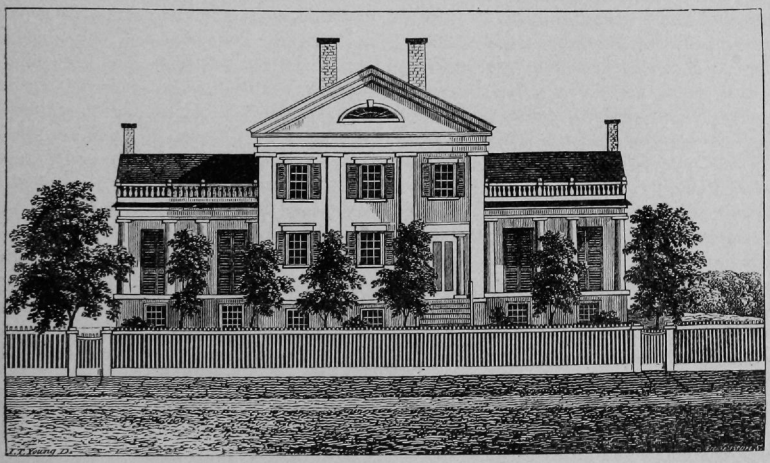

MISS SEWARD'S FEMALE SEMINARY, 1838.

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and 14 in the town of Brighton be united in one district for the purpose of instructing youth on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or according to any other plan of elementary education; Levi Ward, jr., Obadiah N. Bush, Davis C. West, Ashley Sampson, Peckham Barker, Elisha Johnson, Enos Stone, Elisha Ely, Abner Wakelee, Isaac Marsh, William Atkinson and Samuel Schofield shall be the first trustees." Having purchased from Enos Stone an acre and a half of land on Lancaster street) (so named, probably, from the educational system to be pursued there) which fronted a pleasant lane then leading from Clinton street and which included the ground now covered by the chapel of the Unitarian church, the trustees erected a stone building three stories in height, eighty-five feet long and fifty-five in width, with three large entrances and surmounted by a cupola that was furnished with a bell that summoned the numerous pupils from near and far. Both building and school existed for just twenty-five years,the former being burned to the ground in the latter part of 1852, and during all that term its reputation stood high among the educational institutions of Western New York. Its first principal was S. D. Moore, Miss Weed and Mr. Van Dake being assistant teachers. Of those who are known to have succeeded these instructors it will be sufficient to mention Lindley Murray Moore, Leander Wetherell and James R. Doolittle, who was afterward United States senator from Wisconsin. Miss Mary B. Allen, Miss Malvina M. Snow, Mrs. Greenough, Miss Pierpont, Miss E. C. Clemons and Miss R. Eaton were successively, at the head of the female department. Its popularity was, perhaps, at its height during the year ending in April, 1837, during which it reached a total attendance of nearly six hundred, one-third of them being girls. This great influx of pupils was largely owing to the fact that Dr. Chester Dewey had come here by a special call from the trustees and had assumed charge of the school in the preceding May. His reputation as a pedagogue had been established long before that, for he was a professor in Williams college from 1810 to 1825, after which he removed to Pittsfield, near by. to take control of the Berkshire Institute at that place; he was a man of great learning and in this position at the head of the high school he speedily became the foremost educator in Rochester; on the destruction of the building he accepted the professorship of natural sciences in the university, retaining that chair till 1861, when he resigned, dying two years later, at the age of eighty-three.

It was only natural that the great success of the high school should stimulate a further demand for female education, so Miss Sarah T. Seward, who came here in 1833, opened in that year a school for young women in some part of the United States Hotel building on West Main street; it was afterward removed to the present site of the First Presbyterian church, where the number in attendance increased so rapidly that Miss Seward, feeling the need of larger quarters, erected in 1835 a capacious school-house on Alexander street, more ornamental than anything of the kind ever seen here before, most completely furnished, the class-room equipments costing more than twelve thousand dollars, and the whole thing rendered doubly attractive by being situated in the midst of fine grounds. With Miss Sayles as first assistant, and after that Miss Philena Fobes, Miss Sarah C. Eaton and others, the school maintained its popularity till the marriage of the principal to General Jacob Gould in 1841, and even after that when it was under the direction of her brother, Jason W. Seward, who continued it till 1848, when it became the Tracy Female Institute; in 1856 the property was sold to Freeman Clarke, who erected a residence there, which was taken by the Homeopathic hospital in 1894, its capacity being doubled at that time. The departure of Miss Seward left the third ward without any high-grade institution for the education of young women, a condition of things which could not be contemplated with composure, and so, in January, 1835, even while she was still there, a meeting was held at the office of Jonathan Child, as the outcome of which stock was subscribed for, a lot on South Fitzhugh street was purchased from Amon Bronson, and in the course of that year Nehemiah Osburn put up the building, a sightly structure, with four white pillars in its front and two stories high, the upper floor being used mainly for graduation and other exercises; it is remarkable as being the only scholastic edifice now standing of all those raised in that early time, so far as known. The original board of trustees consisted of Jonathan Child, Moses Chapin, Elijah F. Smith

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James K. Livington and William P. Stanton, and when the institution was incorporated in 1837 the same persons were named, except that Henry B. Williams was substituted for Mr. Stanton. Its official name, then given to it, was the Rochester Female Academy, but, as frequently happens in such cases, its original title always clung to it, at least among the residents of the ward, by whom it was known simply as "the seminary." It was opened in May, 1836, with Miss F. H. Jones as principal, Miss Araminta D. Doolittle and her younger sister Julia being the assistants. Soon after that, Miss Jones having resigned, the headship fell to Miss Doolittle, a gentlewoman of the old school, who stamped the impress of her individuality so deeply upon the minds of her pupils that it remains, with those who are still living, even to the present day. Upon her resignation in 1855 Mrs. P. H. Curtis had charge of the school till 1858, when Rev. James Nichols, of Geneseo, upon the call of the trustees assumed its direction, and after his death, in 1864, his wife, Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, who had been associated with him in the teaching from the beginning, succeeded to the control. In 1889, the charter having expired, Mrs. Nichols bought in the property, so there was no change in the management, and after her death, in 1892, her daughters, Miss Margaret D. and Miss Jane H. Nichols, continued to maintain it on the same broad lines of academic culture. Finally, in 1903, after nearly seventy years of unbroken prosperity and of high reputation, the school came to an end and the house passed into the hands of the church of Christian Science.

In the period at which we have been glancing the Catholics, whose numbers had been steadily increasing, considered that they were entitled to a school of their own, so in the winter of 1834-35 Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, pastor of St. Patrick's church—the predecessor of the cathedral—inquired of Father Welch, of Brooklyn, if a competent Catholic teacher could not be sent to Rochester. As the result of this inquiry Michael Hughes, who had arrived in this country a few months before, came here in May, 1835, and immediately opened a school in the house of Dr. Hugh Bradley on North St. Paul street, near Falls field. That location, however, was only preliminary, it being the intention from the outset to have it in the basement of St. Patrick's church, on Platt street, as soon as that could be fitted up for a school-room. That was accomplished within a few months and the foreign instructor, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Margaret L. Hughes, taught there acceptably for seven years, being succeeded by a Mr. Kelly in 1842, and he by Patrick Quin the next year, who held the position till 1848. Shortly after that time it was removed to the corner of Brown and Frank streets and several years later a commodious brick building was erected for it on that spot, where it is still maintained by the order of Christian Brothers. Soon after its formation it became distinctly the parochial school of St. Patrick's parish, which example has since then been followed by all the Catholic churches in the city, each one having its own educational attachment. Of the other schools of that denomination which have obtained a most enviable reputation for thoroughness of instruction and the development of character mention may be made of the following: The academy of the Sacred Heart was founded by the ladies of that order in 1855, Mother Kennedy being at the head of it; eight years later it was removed from its original location on South avenue to Prince street, where it still remains in a fine home in the midst of capacious grounds. In 1857 Bishop Timon of Buffalo called the Sisters of Mercy here from Providence and they established on South street, near St. Mary's church, an institution of which Mother Baptist was the first superior, which has expanded into a convent for the sisters, a parochial school, an academy or select school, an industrial school and a children's home, all combined. The Nazareth convent, in the old residence of General John Williams on Jay street, corner of Frank, was opened in 1871 as the mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph, with Mother M. Stanislaus as superior; the next year an academy was added to the convent and the number of pupils soon became so great that the house had to be much enlarged in 1876.

There were several other schools of those early days, besides those mentioned above, that bore the somewhat pretentious title of seminaries, conspicuous among which were those of Miss Mary B. Allen, first on North St. Paul street, afterward on Allen street, which was not discontinued till 1869—when, at a very advanced age, she became

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Mrs. Moses King—of Mrs. William Atkinson, on Canal street; of Miss Mary Sibley, on North Sophia street, and Mrs. Greenough's, first on the corner of North and Andrews streets, then on Plymouth avenue, near Adams street, where she was assisted by her eldest daughter, afterward Mrs. Samuel P. Ely. Prior to 1850 there was a small school on Hill street, first on the canal side, where the Co-operative foundry now stands, and afterward opposite, kept by Miss Ruth P. Harnden, which was attended by most of the children in the neighborhood. In 1850 there came here from Philadelphia Mrs. Isabella J. Porter, with Miss Mary Jane and Miss Almira B. All of them taught school in the basement of the Unitarian church on North Fitzhugh street, where a German church now stands, Mrs. Porter devoting herself exclusively to the instruction of little boys, Miss Almira to that of little girls and Miss Mary Jane, in the main room, to that of girls of a larger growth; when the church was destroyed by fire, in 1859, Mrs. Porter retired and the sisters kept up the work on South Washington street till the death of the elder, after which the survivor maintained the school for some time in the chapel of Christ church on East avenue. Mrs. Daniel Marsh kept a school for a few years in the former residence of Jonathan Child on South Washington street, in which she was assisted by Miss Eaton, who succeeded to its management. Miss Mary Doolittle, assisted by Miss Ward, kept a day school for girls in Grove place at about this time, though the date cannot be given. From 1848 to 1851 there was a Catholic collegiate school, taught by Rev. Jesse A. Aughinbaugh, on South avenue, where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands. In the early fifties a small brick building was put up in the rear of Mrs. Greenough's house on Plymouth avenue, access to which was obtained by an alley running from Adams street; in this for a few years Edgar T. Goodspeed, assisted by some university students, kept a school for boys, preparing them for college; when Mr. Goodspeed gave it up it was continued for a year by William W. Fay. Of much longer duration and exercising a wide influence in their day were the collegiate institute of Le Roy Satterlee, who, after leaving number 3, where he had been principal, opened a fine school for both sexes in the Chappell block, on State street, transferring it afterward to Oregon street, N. W. Benedict being his chief assistant; Eastman's commercial college, one of the first of its kind in the country; De Graff's institute for boys, first on East Main street, near Stone, then on the corner of Court and Stone, and Myron G. Peck's training-school for boys, first on State street, afterward on East avenue.

The German element of our population, as it increased in numbers, in wealth and in power, felt that not enough was being done to perpetuate among their children an acquaintance with the vernacular tongue, although, through their influence, the parochial schools had so widened their original instruction as to include in some instances a knowledge of German literature, science and art. Accordingly a school was started in 1866, founded upon the model of the German *real schulen*, which undertook to impart a thorough German education in addition to the ordinary English branches. Under the directorship of Dr. Rudolph Dulon, its first principal, it was very successful and continued so till his death, in 1870, when Hermann Pfaefflin took charge of it, and its prosperity continued to be so great that a new building for it was formally dedicated on February 14th, 1873. Although it was from the beginning entirely free from sectarian bias, religious bigotry and prejudice caused the abandonment of the enterprise in 1883.

We come now to institutions of a later date, though the first one to be mentioned was begun nearly half a century ago. In 1858 Mrs. P. H. Curtis (who always preferred to be called by her own name of Cathro M. Curtis) founded the Livingston Park seminary, which has been known as such to the present time and which is still located in its original position in the old residence of Dr. Frederick F. Backus at the north end of the park; as a "home and day school for girls and young ladies," it speedily gained a high reputation, which it has always maintained; at the death of Mrs. Curtis it passed into the hands of Miss Stone, and after that into those of Mrs. William M. Rebasz, who now, with seven assistants, conducts it successfully. George D. Hale organized in September, 1871, a classical and scientific school, the aim being to furnish for boys and young men the best facilities in their preparation for college, for

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higher scientific schools and for business, though a few young ladies were also prepared there for Vassar and Wellesley; instruction from the first was exclusively by the principal, Mr. Hale, except that for one year Miss Sarah A. Hale conducted a junior department and for the last two years of the institution F. A. J. Waldron assisted as instructor; for the first sixteen years the location was over the Union bank, from 1888 to 1896 in the German insurance building, from that to 1898, when it was discontinued, in the Cutler building. Miss Margaret Bell Marshall opened in 1874 a school for young children of both sexes, at number 260 Plymouth avenue, which is still kept up after having had a total of five hundred and twenty pupils; both Miss Marshall and Miss Martha Gaylord, who taught on North Union street from 1886 till a few years ago, were unique personalities in the private school world, both of them standing for good work in an old-fashioned way. From 1874 to 1886 Miss Mary I. Bliss—who is now superintendent of the department of domestic science in the Mechanics Institute—conducted a girls' day and boarding school, on Spring street at the corner of Washington, which was very popular during its existence; her assistants were her father, Dr. C. P. Bliss, Miss Jane Lemon (now Mrs. Lyford), Miss Helen Hollister and Mlle. Houssais.

James Hattrick Lee came here in 1887 and opened a boys' preparatory school over the East Side Savings bank, calling it the Fort Hill school, in memory of the one with which he had been previously connected in Canandaigua; after being conducted with great acceptability for four years it became merged in 1891 in the institution of J. Howard Bradstreet and Eldon G. Burritt, which was founded in that year; Mr. Burritt went to Greenville, Illinois, in 1893, as professor of Greek, and since then it has been known as the Bradstreet school. Under that appellation it has acquired a high reputation as a place of classical learning for boys, both day scholars and those who board there; after being located in the Cox, Beckley and Cutler buildings, successively, it was removed three years ago to Park avenue, corner of Brunswick street, and there it remained until its recent close, when Mr. Bradstreet changed his sphere of usefulness to New York city; the teachers in it during its existence were, besides the principal, Messrs. Burritt, Robson, Spencer, O'Hern, Eaton, O'Connor, Kalbfus, Gordis, Whitney, Leavitt and Miss Clara K. Curtis. At some time that cannot be learned Miss Martha Cruttenden opened a boarding-school on St. Paul street; after keeping it there for several years she moved to number 7 Gibbs street, built on the adjacent lot and maintained the school in the two houses till 1885, when, her health failing, she turned them over to Dr. Charles R. Kingsley; he continued the school till 1888, when he accepted the presidency of Milwaukee college; Miss Cruttenden then took back the two buildings, renting one of them for a chapter-house and in the other opening a day school, which was organized by Miss L. H. Hakes as vice-principal. In 1894 Miss Cruttenden retired entirely and Miss Hakes conducted the school independently at the same place for two years, but moving it in April, 1896, to its present location on East avenue at the corner of Scio street; it is a day school for girls, primary, intermediate and college preparatory; its faculty includes Miss L. H. Hakes, Miss M. A. Hakes, Miss Morgan, Miss Merrell, Miss Rowley, Miss Richmond, Miss Howard, Madame Brewer, Madame Peloquin and Professor Pfaefflin. Miss Kate Lewis, with Miss Mary Macauley as assistant, had a primary and intermediate school on Meigs street from 1891 to 1897. In 1891 the Columbia school, still bearing that name, was founded by Miss Alida Lattimore and Miss Caroline Milliman, located first on Meigs street, afterward in Columbia hall, North Goodman street, where it now remains; it is a day school, with kindergarten, primary and intermediate for children of both sexes, college preparatory for girls; Miss Lattimore recently removed to New York and the faculty now consists of Miss Milliman, Miss Mary Milliman, Mrs. Bellamy-Burr, Madame Brewer, Miss Mahan, Fraulein Ohl, Miss Read and Miss Darrin. Mrs. Frank W. Little opened in 1896 a primary and intermediate school for boys and girls on Meigs street; the teaching force now includes, besides Mrs. Little, Mr. Little, Madame Peloquin, Frau Bartels and Miss Smith.

The Roman Catholic parochial schools are mentioned in connection with the various churches of that denomination, in the ecclesiastical chapter.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The beginning of public, or common, schools in Rochester undoubtedly dates back to 1813, the year following her first family settlement. In 1812 the legislature passed the first common school act of the state of New York. This law provided, among other things, for an equitable distribution of the interest of the state school fund among the counties of the state for the support of common schools; for the establishment of school districts within the townships, and the levying of a local tax equal to the sum received from the state. Under its provisions "district school house number 1" was built in 1813 on a lot given for that purpose by Colonel Rochester. This building is described as a one-story wooden structure, about eighteen by twenty-four feet, located on a portion of the present site of the municipal building, formerly the Free Academy. Aaron Skinner is said to have been the first teacher in this school and therefore the first male teacher in Rochester. As this building was enlarged before 1820 and again in 1823, and some years later was replaced by a "large brick structure," we may reasonably infer that this school flourished and that the rapidly growing village must have organized more than one school district during these early years. The information at hand with reference to common school education in Rochester up to 1841 is meager and indefinite. The early chroniclers seem to make little or no distinction between public and private schools, and in fact there was little difference, since none of them were free schools, as we have come to understand the term.

From the condition in which we find the common schools, as reported by their first superintendent in 1844, we learn much of their growth during the thirty years previous. To adequately understand the conditions as represented in this report we need to refer to the statute relating to the common schools of the state, and later of Rochester. The first act, already referred to, was amended and revised several times before 1830. In 1819 it was much improved by increasing the amount appropriated by the state and by requiring a county tax as well as a town tax to be levied for common schools, each equal to the sum appropriated by the state. This was a long step toward free schools in this state. In 1834 Rochester became a city. In her act of incorporation the mayor and aldermen became, by virtue of their office, the commissioners of the common schools. Aside from this and the provision that the moneys should be deposited with the city treasurer, instead of the county treasurer, there was little or no change from the general act of 1819, so far as the schools were concerned. The board of supervisors continued to levy the school tax for the city as well as for the county, and the commissioners apportioned the money to each of the districts in the city, as did the other commissioners throughout the towns of the county. No report on the condition of the schools seems to have been made during this period. From the reports made some years later we may well understand how inadequately this provision of the charter provided for the educational needs of the growing young city.

Seven years later, in 1841, the "free school law of Rochester" was enacted by the legislature. This act created a board of education, two commissioners from each ward, gave the common council power to levy a tax six times the sum appropriated to the city by the state, and provided for the appointment of a superintendent of schools. Although the schools then passed but partially into the hands of the board of education, the district system still being retained, this important change in the charter marks the beginning of a school system entirely supported by state and local taxation. In this respect, Rochester took a step far in advance of the state at large; for it was not until 1867, after much bitter controversy, that the "rate bill" was finally abolished by law, and all public schools throughout the state were made free in fact. The first board of education was organized June 15th, 1841, and was composed of men of high character and aim. L. A. Ward was its first president; and in the board were Henry O'Reilly, Henry Pratt and Abelard Reynolds. They elected Isaac F. Mack superintendent of schools and clerk of the board, and with marked devotion and ability he served in that double capacity for five years.

It is at this point we are able to get an accurate statement concerning the Rochester public schools, and may, therefore, tread on solid historical ground. It was no small task that confronted this

*This article on the public school system was prepared by Mr. George H. Walden, the principal of grammar school number 10.

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board of education of 1841. During the two years that followed, nine school-houses were built, most of them brick, two stories in height, at a cost of $28,400, "a sum equal to that expended for the support of the schools during the same time." This was a munificent expenditure for the cause of public education at that time. The only available report made by Mr. Mack covers the year 1843. It is somewhat lengthy and well worth reading by the student of educational history. He congratulates the board of education "on the successful and progressive operation, for another year, of a system of free public schools, which had its origin in an enlarged and liberal principle of benevolence." He states that there were then fifteen school districts, and one colored school district comprising the entire city; that there were thirteen school houses and three rented buildings, housing during the year 4,246 pupils, with forty-four teachers, and that the cost of maintenance for the year was a little less than $13,000. In discussing the teaching force, he states that "of the 4,246 children more than 2,800 are under the charge of female teachers. This circumstance exhibits one of the prominent benefits arising from the present admirable school system in this city." Seemingly to justify this state of affairs, which must have been unusual throughout the country, he says, "The employment of the same order of talent and acquirements can be obtained at a much lower cost in them than in males." Not wishing it to be understood that it was mere economy that prompted this course, he further declares: "But this is far from being the only motive which should induce their employment. Woman, with her innate attractiveness, her patience, her perseverance, her taste, her natural aptness to teach, and withal her native devotion to virtue and intelligence, is, from the nature of things (if properly educated), pre-eminently fitted to fill the office of teacher." Whether there was a depletion in the ranks of his women teachers because of matrimonial demands or some other consideration led him to complain that "too frequent change of teachers is an evil to be deplored" he does not state; but when he complains of the fact that "too long has the lip of the world been curled in scorn at the bare mention of the office of school teacher" we may infer some of the difficulties this high-minded superintendent had to encounter, which happily do not exist at the present time.

This admirable report throws much side light upon the social and political practices of the time. The author says: "Another and worse evil seems to threaten, not only the harmony of our schools, but eventually to destroy the system. I allude to an alarming tendency in the minds of many of our citizens to identify the methods and management of the schools with the party politics of the day." This has quite an up-to-date ring to it. "Is there still in our city," he says, " a man who doubts the justness and utility of free public schools, but would prefer to create the invidious distinction between innocent and unoffending children, by the establishment of free charity schools for the indigent?" We may well understand that there were enough such at that time to keep the question before the public at every political crisis. The "district system" stood very much in the way of a proper and uniform administration of the schools. The school moneys were apportioned on the average attendance of scholars in the several districts either during the whole or a portion of the year. "This often created," said Mr. Mack's successor, "an undue anxiety to crowd one school with pupils at the expense of another," and in this way "some districts were enabled to continue a school during twelve entire months and then have a surplus of several hundred dollars," while "others for want of means were discontinued at the expiration of seven or eight months." "There was constant occasion," he declares, "for jealousy, which militated against the harmonious working and progress of the system."

The first free school act of the state was passed in 1849. While it provided for a more liberal tax on localities it still failed to do away with the "rate bill." To become effective this act was obliged to go before the people at the next general election. Much opposition to it caused its friends to make an aggressive canvass and to defend it at the polls twice. As Rochester had already had several years of free schools, we may readily understand her attitude toward this measure. It had very little direct bearing upon the city, but it served to call attention to some of the defects of its own system. To remedy them a new school law was enacted for Rochester in 1850. This act was far-reaching in its effects. It abolished the dis-

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EAST HIGH SCHOOL.

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trict system, provided that "the amount to be raised for teachers' wages, and contingent expenses in any one year, shall not be less than four nor more than five times the amount appropriated to said city from the common school fund of the state during the previous year," and made the board of education a corporate body with full and exclusive power to manage all the public schools. This act was fruitful in that it centralized power and definitely located responsibilities. It has remained so down to the present time.

Rochester early took an active interest in free secondary schools. In 1830 a committee of prominent citizens was appointed to memorialize the legislature in behalf of an improved system of schools throughout the state. In April of that year they presented a plan which provided for the establishment in every town of a central high school or higher school of the most approved standard of excellence, so connected with all the other schools in the town as to exert a salutary influence upon the general interest of education and to aid in the preparation of well-qualified teachers. In its first charter the common council, as commissioners of the common schools of the city, were authorized, upon the consent of any number of school districts, to organize one or more high schools. This power by the act of 1841 was transferred to the board of education, but nothing seems to have been done until 1853, when the superintendent in his annual report affirmed that "in order to the perfection of our system, a central high school seems to be demanded, where pupils from the various senior schools in the city, desiring to pursue the more advanced studies, shall be permitted to attend. Such an addition to our present system is called for by many considerations." In September of that year a committee was appointed by the board to investigate the matter, and in a somewhat lengthy report they recommended the "immediate establishment of a free academy." This was not to be accompilshed, however, without strong opposition, and final action was deferred until 1857, when "the central high school," as it was called, was inaugurated in old number 1 school building on Fitzhugh street. C. R. Pomeroy was its first principal. Early in September dedicatory services were held and addresses were made by Dr. Kelsey, S. D. Porter and Frederick Starr, all of whom, as members of the board of education, had taken an active part for several years past in bringing free secondary education to the youth of Rochester.

The development of this school into our present high school system is an interesting chapter in the history of our city. The school was organized under the general act of 1850. In 1861 the board of education applied to the regents of the university of the state of New York for a charter incorporating the "Rochester High School." A similar application was made a year later, asking for its incorporation under the name of the "Rochester Free Academy." This was granted, and it retained this name until within the past ten years, when it was again changed to the Rochester high school. The East high school, now on Alexander street, is its immediate successor. In 1874 the building now called the municipal building was erected and dedicated with much ceremony, and for many years thereafter Rochester boasted of having one of the finest high schools in the state. As an indication of the undercurrent of opposition to this school, we find that as late as 1877, twenty years after its organization, a proposition was made to the board to charge an annual tuition fee of twenty dollars. This was not adopted. The next year the question of abolishing the free academy altogether was discussed by the public. A little later an attempt was made to make it a central school for the two highest grades of the grammar schools. Much excitement was aroused over this matter, but when at the next election the promoters of this scheme were retired from office all further direct attempts to cripple the free academy were abandoned.

It would be interesting, if space would permit, to trace the development of courses of study and the methods and management of the schools during all these years. It must suffice, however, that mention be briefly made of some of the more important special features as we find them gradually incorporated in our school system. Evening schools early engaged the attention of the board of education. Rapidly growing industrial conditions and the employment of many youth of a tender age were depriving a multitude of even the rudiments of an education. In the winter of 1853-54 the first one in Rochester was organized. Two years later there were two, with a registration of 817 pupils and nine teachers. The superintendent re-

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ported that they "must hereafter be regarded as a portion of the school system." With some irregularity evening schools have continued to the present time. As now organized, they have been uninterrupted since 1886. Since the time Superintendent Mack paid so high a tribute to woman's fitness, Rochester has taken a growing interest in the qualification of its teachers. As far back as the earliest movement toward a high school was made, one of the arguments in its favor was its need in the preparation of teachers. We may assume, however, that preparation then meant an advanced education only. The idea of normal instruction is of a later origin. In 1863 a "normal class" was proposed and three years later one was organized, but it was soon abandoned. In 1879 the superintendent recommended the establishment of a city normal school. In 1883, under a state law passed the year before, providing for the instruction of teachers in academies and union schools, a normal training class was established and has since developed into the normal training school on Scio street. Rochester is the pioneer city of the state, if not of the nation, in her establishment of free public kindergartens in connection with the schools. In 1884 the superintendent of schools strongly urged the experiment. In 1887 through private contributions one was organized in a public school and served as a training class for kindergarten teachers. The next year six were authorized at public expense, and long before most cities had moved at all in the matter each public school in this city was equipped with a kindergarten.

The most important charter amendments of recent times, so far as the schools are concerned, were those that went into effect in December, 1898, and January, 1900. The two combined have completely reorganized school administration. The passage of these acts was due to an aroused public sentiment against politics in the management of the schools, an evil growing in magnitude since the prophetic utterance of Mr. Mack in 1844. Under these acts, the schools are now administered by a board of education of five members, elected at large, two of whom may be women. A large minimum appropriation is made by law, and their proceedings are not subject to either approval or veto by any other branch of the city government. Practically unhampered in its work, this newly constituted board has erected entirely new five grammar school buildings, costing over $300,000, and two high schools, at an expense of about $700,000, besides having other building operations in hand which will cost upward of $400,000 additional to complete. The report of the board of education for the year 1906 shows that there are now thirty-three elementary schools and two high schools. Besides these there are five elementary evening schools and one evening high school, which are open three evenings each week for a term of six months. There were registered in all the schools 29,693 pupils, 5,511 of them in the evening schools; six hundred teachers were employed in the day schools, and the total expenditure for the year was $857,824.

Such, briefly told, is the story of the origin and growth of Rochester's school system. Estimating the work of the founders by its usefulness and influence to-day, we have every reason to be proud of our inheritance and of the memory of that splendid, almost unbroken, line of men and women whose labor in the cause of universal education is now bearing fruit.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.*

Like nearly all institutions of higher learning in Europe and America, the University of Rochester was founded as a result of religious devotion to the cause of education. As early as 1817 the Baptists of the state of New York established at Hamilton, in Madison county, a school for the training of candidates for the Christian ministry. The demand for Christian education, by young men who had not the ministry in view, led in 1839 to the enlargement of the scope of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, and in 1846 the two classes of students were definitely separated by the organization of Madison university. With this accomplishment the Baptists of the state began to feel that their educational undertaking should be in a place more easy of access than Hamilton and one destined to a larger growth. Rochester was chosen by them as the most promising field for such larger endeavor and the proposition was warmly welcomed by citizens of Rochester irrespective of creed.

*This sketch of the university was prepared by President Rush Rhees.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 7.

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The first plan was to remove the college and theological seminary from Hamilton to Rochester. Legal obstacles, however, interfered. But the interest of all classes in Rochester in the project for an institution of higher learning in their city had become so great that it was deemed best to proceed with the undertaking.*

A charter was accordingly sought from the regents of the university of the state of New York. This application was favorably considered by the regents, subject to certain conditions, on January 31st, 1850; a formal charter, valid for five years, was provisionally granted on February 14th, 1851, which was to be made perpetual when a certain amount of property in buildings and endowment had been secured. This provisional charter was further extended for a second period of five years on February 1st, 1856, and was made perpetual on January 10th, 1861.

The charter so granted was exceedingly broad. It provided for a self-perpetuating corporation consisting of twenty-four trustees.**

This corporation was entrusted "with all the privileges and powers conceded to any college in this state, pursuant to the provisions of the sixth section of the statute entitled 'an act relative to the university,' passed April 5th, 1813." While the University of Rochester was founded as a result of the earnest devotion of Baptists to the cause of higher education, its charter recognized no denominational control, and other denominations were represented from the first in its board of trustees and its faculty. It was most natural that Baptists should from the first predominate among its trustees, but that board has recently made formal declaration that denominational considerations do not control in the choice of trustees, or officers, or members of its faculty. The institution cherishes, however, a filial loyalty to the self-sacrificing Christian devotion and earnest largemindedness which gave it birth.

The legal obstacles which prevented the transfer of Madison university to Rochester did not check an extensive migration of students and teachers to the new college. Consequently, when the classes were organized on the first Monday in November, 1850, there was a faculty of five professors, three of whom had served at Madison university for many years, and these began their instruction with fifty-nine students, of whom six were seniors, twelve juniors, ten sophomores and thirty-one freshmen. This enrollment was increased during the year, so that at the first Commencement on July 9th, 1851, the new college graduated a class of ten students.

The plans adopted by the trustees in September, 1850, provided for a faculty of six professors, with such additional tutors as might be found necessary. The first faculty consisted of five professors, namely, A. C. Kendrick, D. D., professor of Greek; J. F. Richardson, A. M., professor of Latin; John H. Raymond, A. M., professor of history and belles lettres; Chester Dewey, M. D., D. D., LL. D., professor of the natural sciences, and E. Peshine Smith, acting professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Mr. Smith's appointment was a temporary one and the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy was formally filled in the autumn of 1851 by the election to that professorship of Lieutenant Isaac F. Quinby, U. S. A., who had already served as assistant professor at West Point. The sixth professorship in the plans adopted by the trustees was one of mental, moral and political science, and it was reserved for the president of the university when he should be appointed. Such an appointment was not made until 1853, when Martin Brewer Anderson was elected to the presidency. In the *interim* instruction in mental and moral philosophy was given by Professor John S. Maginnis, of the Rochester Theological seminary. This seminary, while distinct from the beginning in organization and control, was the twin sister of the university, being a result of the same movement which founded

*The desire of Rochester for a college was recognized by the legislature in an act passed May 8th, 1846, which was entitled "An act to incorporate the University of Rochester." The act names twenty men to constitute this corporation, and provides that "unless said corporation shall organize and commence a school for instruction in literature or science, with at least two professors, besides the chancellor or president, within three years from the date of this act, its corporate powers shall cease." Among the men designated to form this corporation are Addison Gardiner, Moses Chapin, E. Darwin Smith, Charles M. Lee, Selah Mathews, James S. Wadsworth.

**The original trustees were Frederick Whittlesey, William Pitkin, Everard Peck, David R. Barton, Elijah F. Smith, Elon Huntington, Edwin Pancost, William N. Sage, of Rochester; William L. Marcy, John N. Wilder, Friend Humphrey, Ira Harris, Smith Sheldon, of Albany; William R. Williams, Robert Kelly, of New York; Robert R. Raymond, of Syracuse; Henry Tower, of Waterville; Seneca B. Burchard, of Hamilton; John Munro, Alonzo Wheelock, of Elbridge; James Edmunds, of Yates; Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion; Rawson Harmon, of Wheatland, and V. R. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo. It is no deprecation of the meritorious efforts of others to say that Mr. Wilder, who up to that time had been a resident of Albany, but who afterward became an influential citizen of Rochester, is, more than any other one person, entitled to the credit of establishing the university in this city.

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the latter. For several years the two institutions occupied the same building, their catalogues were often circulated under the same cover and the list of the faculty in the first four catalogues of the university contains the name of Thomas J. Conant, D. D., professor of Hebrew. The two institutions have since that time developed more independently, yet they are conscious of kinship and work together with cordial good will.

The problem of housing a college which sprang at once into so vigorous a life was solved for the time being by the lease and later the purchase of the old United States Hotel, on West Main street. There for eleven years the university and the seminary worked together, and there not a few of the early students of the university passed their college days. After 1861 the seminary purchased this building and continued to occupy it until the removal to its present site on East avenue in 1869. The university trustees regarded the Main street home as temporary, and as early as 1852 a committee was appointed "to select and secure a site for the permanent location of the college edifices," and a year later Azariah Boody, a recently elected member of the board, presented to the university a tract of eight acres, constituting the northern third of the present campus. In 1857 the state legislature appropriated $25,000 to be expended in books, philosophical apparatus and university buildings, on condition that a like sum be raised by subscription from other sources. This condition was met by the gift of $25,000 by General John F. Rathbone of Albany for a library fund. Two years later construction was commenced on the first of the present buildings. In 1861 this building was completed at a cost of about $40,000, and was named by the trustees Anderson hall. The site selected for the campus was objected to by some as too remote from the center of the city. Alternative sites were considered in other parts of the city—West avenue, Lake avenue, St. Paul street, Mt. Hope avenue. In view of objections at the time to its remoteness, the fact is interesting that at the present time the campus is near the center of population of the city.

Doubtless the remoteness of that early time had much to do with the forming of a plan to establish a residence section near the college. The university bought from Mr. Boody seventeen acres of land, lying south of the tract which he had given; and, reserving his gift for a campus, they laid out the rest of the land in building lots, providing, however, a broad parkway approach to the campus from what is now University avenue. The plan for these building lots was filed with the county clerk and may now be seen in his office. In accordance with this plan five lots were sold on Prince street, three of which were built upon and thus passed out of the control of the trustees. Two of the lots originally sold early came again into the possession of the university.

For many years Anderson hall was the only building and served for all college purposes, excepting that of a residence hall. The trustees from the first opposed the plan of gathering students in dormitories. Not a few friends of the university regard this as an error in policy, since it scattered the students about the town and hindered that full development of student friendship which constitutes no small part of the value of a college experience. It is understood that the present administration proposes to erect dormitories on the campus whenever funds for the purpose become available. In 1868 the Van Zandt house on Prince street, with four acres of land, was purchased, largely by subscription from Rochester, for a presidential residence. In 1871 Hiram Sibley offered to give the university a fire-proof building for a library on the condition that the citizens of Rochester should have therein the fullest privileges which are practicable in a library devoted to the purposes of a college. These privileges are being constantly increased and the library grows annually more worthy of the building generously provided for it. The building was begun in 1872 and completed in 1877 at a cost of $100,000. In 1904 Hiram W. Sibley supplemented his father's generosity by expending $15,000 in enlarging the capacity and modernizing the furniture of the library. He also presented to the university a fine portrait bust of his father. In 1905 he still further enlarged the usefulness of the library by providing a unique and very complete collection of musical scores and musical literature, which is available for circulation for all residents of Rochester. In 1907 the university library was registered under the education department of the state as a public reference library. Sibley hall contains at present, in addition to the

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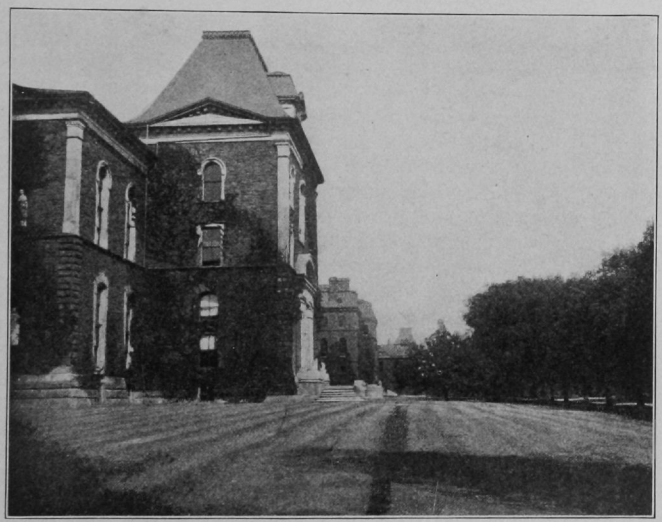

SIBLEY HALL, ANDERSON HALL, REYNOLDS LABORATORY.

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library, the famous Ward collection of geology and mineralogy and the geological lecture room and laboratory. The third building to be put upon the campus was the chemical laboratory, built in 1886 at a cost of $25,000 by Mortimer F. Reynolds, as a memorial to his brother, William A. Reynolds. In 1900 a gymnasium was built at a cost of $28,000, which was subscribed for the most part by alumni of the university. In 1906 new laboratories for the already vigorous departments of physics and biology were provided by George Eastman at a cost of $78,000. This building is fully equipped with most modern facilities and apparatus and marks a new era in the development of the university; for following close upon Mr. Eastman's gift came the offer of Andrew Carnegie to provide $100,000 for a building for applied science, on condition that a like amount be added by others to the endowment of the university. In 1904 the trustees erected a central heating station on the campus, from which all the buildings, excepting the president's house, are heated.

The first president of the university, Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., L. H. D., was elected in 1853 and continued to serve the institution as president for thirty-five years and as professor of political economy for two years longer. He died in 1890 at the age of seventy-five years, greatly mourned by all Rochester and by all the alumni. The general regard in which he was held has enduring expression in the fine bronze statue, the work of Guernsey Mitchell of Rochester, which was erected in 1905 upon the campus. He was succeeded in the presidency by David Jayne Hill, LL. D., who guided the affairs of the institution until 1896, when he resigned and entered the service of the United States, first as assistant secretary of state under President McKinley and later as minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland and then to Holland, being recently appointed ambassador to Germany. The third president, Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., entered upon his office in 1900 and continues the executive head of the university. During the interval between the close of President Hill's administration and the coming of President Rhees the work of the university was efficiently conducted by the faculty under the acting presidency first of Professor Samuel A. Lattimore (1897-1898), and then of Professor Henry F. Burton (1898-1900).

The men who sought the charter for the new university in 1850 had no thought of simply adding one to the existing educational undertakings. The provisional charter of February 14th, 1851, recites that the applicants had "prayed for the grant of a charter for the establishment of an institution of the highest order for scientific and classical education." The order of these words had high significance at the time in which they were uttered. For that time was one of great discussion concerning the merits and shortcomings of the traditional classical college curriculum. At the first informal meeting of the trustees, held May 13th, 1850, a committee was appointed to report upon a plan of instruction. This committee consisted of Robert Kelly, William R. Williams, Frederick Whittlesey, from the trustees, and Chester Dewey, Thomas J. Conant, A. C. Kendrick and J. H. Raymond, of the first faculty of the new college. The significance of the report, which was adopted by the trustees September 16th, 1860, was that it was one of the earliest declarations of faith in the thorough study of modern languages and of modern science, even of applied science, as a means for "the regular, even, general culture of the mind," and in accordance therewith the first faculty was organized, providing from the outset for two courses, classical and scientific, of equivalent dignity and value.

This proved, however, to be a long look ahead. In 1853 President Anderson was charged with the task of guiding the development of the new institution, and in his inaugural address* he made it clear that he was a warm defender of the traditional classical curriculum although he demanded a new spirit in the treatment of those studies. For gerund-grinding in any form he had no patience. He was quick to appreciate the criticism of the actual results of the work of the American college and he was ready to recognize the value of a knowledge of the results and the generalization of modern science, but he was insistent that the end of a liberal education is to produce efficient manhood, and for that regarded humanistic studies —linguistic, historical, economical, political and philosophical—as the supreme means. In this it will be seen that President Anderson was essentially progressive. He regarded himself as a friend

*The End and Means of a Liberal Education, Rochester, 1854.

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of science, but what he called "the sciences of mind" far transcended for him what he called "the sciences of matter." So it happened that while under his administration the institution did maintain a scientific course to which students were admitted without preparation in Latin or Greek, the whole force of the university life was devoted to "the sciences of mind." That that force was effectively spent is proved by the fact that every student in the college received an indelible impression that it is a man's obligation, and supremely an educated man's obligation, to "bring things to pass." Dr. Anderson's strength was in calling out for his students the forces of efficient manhood. The college did not grow greatly in numbers, nor rapidly in resources, but it established and maintained a reputation for turning out men of power and efficiency, and thus realized in large part President Anderson's ideal of the end of liberal culture.

During this early period three members of the board of trustees, in particular, were potent friends of the study of science as a means of liberal culture; they were Robert Kelly, who was chairman of the committee which proposed the plan on which the course of study was organized; Dr. H. W. Dean, who had chiefly to do with the development of a modern laboratory for chemistry, and Dr. Edward M. Moore, revered by all his fellow-citizens as one of the foremost men of learning in his time. The names of Professors Chester Dewey, Henry A. Ward, Samuel A. Lattimore, Harrison E. Webster, and H. L. Fairchild indicate the competency of the instruction which was offered. It was not until the administration of President Hill, however, that instruction in the methods and processes, as well as the principles and results of modern science, had full recognition as a means of liberal culture.

To "the sciences of mind" Dr. Anderson and his faculty gave chief emphasis. The president himself trained the students in mental and moral philosophy, and political science and economics. Beside him there grew up a man, still strong and of highest influence, Professor W. C. Morey, who began as teacher of Latin, then turned to history, and at length developed a course in political science and economics which is unique for strength and value in the development of intelligent citizens. The classics were taught with a rich human interest by Professors Kendrick and Forbes, Richardson and Burton; the modern languages and literatures found a noble advocate in the beloved Professor A. H. Mixer; to train in the use of English and to give acquaintance with its literary treasures was the congenial task of Professor Gilmore; while strong men disciplined the students by means of mathematics, General I. F. Quinby, Professor O. H. Robinson, and Professor George D. Olds. These names, with those given above, do not complete the list of instructors who made the college what it was. They do give evidence, however, of the quality of strength which made the training at Rochester significant during the long administration of its great first president.

That first administration has fixed definitely for the University of Rochester its chief aim, to train young people for effective, intelligent living. This was clearly recognized in the original plan of instruction. Dr. Anderson did more, however; he made it clear that success in realizing the end of liberal culture depends more on the method than on the matter of instruction. It remained for the administration of President Hill to reassert the purpose of the University of Rochester to provide a liberal culture by means of modern natural and physical science, side by side with "the sciences of mind." The most significant accomplishments under the too short leadership of Dr. Hill were (1) the organization of a department of biology, and the enlargement of the department of physics, with the beginnings of the laboratories essential to the modern pursuit of these sciences, and (2) a complete recasting of the course of study, allowing for enlarged freedom of election by the students, while preserving such a nucleus of prescribed work as would secure for every student that "regular, even, general culture" which the original curriculum aimed to give. This modernizing of the work of instruction continued with equal steadiness and vigor under the acting presidency of Professors Lattimore and Burton. President Rhees's administration has been a rounding out of the scientific development in the erection and equipment of the Eastman laboratories for physics and biology, and in a reorganization of the scientific course of study. Moreover, there is promise of a revival of another early purpose, namely to give instruction in applied science. This promise is apparent in the exceptional equipment of the

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EASTMAN LABORATORIES.

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physical laboratory, and is made definite by Mr. Carnegie's offer of a building to be devoted specifically to applied science. It would be an error, however, to think that the recent large development in scientific lines marks a change in the controlling ideal of the university. The aim still is to give an education which shall develop in each student the most efficient and intelligent manhood. To this end the departments of language and literature, mathematics, and economics have been strengthened by the appointment of additional instructors; and lectures on the history of art have been maintained for students in the college, and for citizens in Rochester.

During the first half century of the life of the institution, the instruction was offered to young men only. In 1900 the doors of the university were opened to young women also. This result was secured by the efforts of a group of earnest women in Rochester, who raised $50,000 to add to the endowment of the university. In this undertaking these devoted women had the sympathy and active assistance of the late Susan B. Anthony. Her friends now propose to erect a building in her memory for the use of the women students. Since 1900 young women and young men have appeared on equal footing in the classes and laboratories. The social and class organizations of the men and women are kept distinct.

A word should be added concerning the religious interests of the college. It was founded by devoted Christian men in the spirit of religious service. From the outset students of all faiths have been welcomed—Protestants of every denomination, Roman Catholics and Jews. The desire of the faculty has ever been for the deepening in each student of his own religious life, and to that end each student has been commended to his own church in the city for work and worship.

In conclusion, it is manifestly the purpose of the university to be not simply a university in Rochester, but the University of Rochester. Not in the sense that it will be indifferent to interests more remote. The generous gifts, and the numerous students who from the first have come from all parts of the state and beyond it, make such indifference an impossibility. Moreover the scattering of the graduates all over the world insures an ecumenical constituency. Yet the institution is placed in a growing community, its campus is near the heart of the city, its library and laboratories are of importance to more than its students. The university aims to be a benefactor to the whole community, not only by offering opportunities for higher education to its youth, but by being a center from which may flow out to all who will receive it the fullest possible helpfulness in the way of scientific knowledge, literary inspiration and civic enlightenment.

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

Of all the educational agencies of Rochester no other, with the exception of the public schools, exercises so wide an influence as the Mechanics Institute, for the instruction given there every year to thousands of pupils of both sexes reaches, in one way or another, into most of the homes of the city. It was really, in every sense, founded by Captain Henry Lomb, but he preferred that others, also, should be interested in the project, and so, in September, 1885, the following paper, which is explanatory of the original purpose, was circulated, the signatures of most of the leading manufacturers here being obtained in a few days:

"We, the undersigned, manufacturers and employers, consider the establishment of free evening schools in this city for instruction in drawing, and such other branches of studies as are most important for industrial pursuits, of great advantage to our people. We believe that, besides the immediate benefit these schools would bring to many they would greatly assist in gradually securing to our city the technical instruction and training which brings so valuable and beneficial results wherever it exists, and which is admitted to be of vital importance to our country. We consider it proper that our manufacturers and employers should take the first step in this matter, and cordially invite them and all those who take an interest in this undertaking, to meet in the common council room, October 1st, to consult about the best ways and means for the establishment of such school, as well as other matters, which may assist practical education."

At the same time a circular was put forth from the University of Rochester, signed by President Anderson and others, speaking of the great interest felt in the enterprise, and closing by saying:

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"It would not only develop the talent of our young artisans, but also attract to this city the best talent of the country. We therefore desire to express our most cordial sympathy with this movement, and give it our most earnest commendation."

At the meeting indicated, which was largely attended, a constitution was adopted, with the following as the principal clauses: "The name of this institution shall be 'The Mechanics Institute of the City of Rochester.' The object shall be to promote such practical education as may enable those persons receiving instruction to become better fitted for their occupations in life. The means by which it is proposed to carry out this object shall be the establishment of a school for drawing and designing, the giving of lectures and holding of discussions on practical subjects, and such other instruction as may be found useful in furthering the aims of the association. Any person subscribing not less than one dollar may become a member of this association. These dues shall constitute a general fund. Contributions of larger amounts shall be used for purposes designated by the donors." The organization of the Institute was then completed by the election of Henry Lomb, as president; Henry M. Ellsworth, vice-president; William F. Peck, corresponding secretary; Max Lowenthal, recording secretary, and John H. Stedman, treasurer, in addition to whom the following were chosen as directors: John G. Allen, S. B. Armstrong, E. R. Andrews, F. H. Clement, J. T. Cunningham, C. E. Fitch, J. W. Gillis, J. S. Graham, H. S. Greenleaf, C. A. Hayden, D. T. Hunt, S. A. Lattimore, S. H. Lowe, F. H. Makk, James Malley, Henry Michaels, E. M. Moore, sr., August Pappert, Herman Pfæfflin, William Purcell, Frank Ritter, L. P. Ross, J. A. Schneider, William See, John Siddons and Leo Stein, together with M. B. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester; Thomas J. McMillan, president of the board of education, and S. A. Ellis, superintendent of public schools, as directors *ex officio*.

Within a few weeks the trustees engaged the services of Eugene C. Colby, whose experience as superintendent of drawing in the schools of Lawrence, Mass., for several years previous to that time, qualified him to be the principal of the new institution. In accordance with notices published in the daily papers, applications for admission to the school were first received on the 23d day of November, and during that evening more than four hundred applicants enrolled their names. Evening classes were formed at once—one in free-hand drawing, one in design, two in mechanical, one in machine and one in architectural drawing. During the first school year the Institute occupied, by favor of the board of education, the large room on the upper floor of the Free Academy building, but the capacity of the hall was not sufficient for the accommodation of the pupils, and in the following autumn the Institute was removed to the Masonic Temple, on Exchange street, where it remained for eight years. This epoch was marked by the speedy growth of the Institute in every way, in the augmentation of the number of pupils, in the constant formation of new classes and in the increase of the corps of instructors. In October, 1887, a free kindergarten branch of the Institute was opened which was continued throughout the winter, to the great benefit of the little scholars attending it. After that it was discontinued, because the board of education, owing to the persistent representation of the trustees of the Institute, then established the system in four of the public schools of this city.

Allusion has been made in a previous chapter to the old Rochester Athenæum, which for several years prior to this time had been in a condition so profoundly dormant as to be practically defunct. It possessed, however, a charter singularly broad and liberal, as well as a small amount of funds which had lain unused for some time, and it was for the purpose of obtaining these desirable things that the new and vigorous Institute consented to the consolidation. This was carried into effect on the 4th of June, 1891, the charter of the older organization becoming thereby that of the new body, the official name of which is the Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics Institute, though the latter portion of the title is all that is used in common parlance. At the same time Ezra R. Andrews was elected to the presidency to succeed Captain Lomb, and he retained that office until June 1st, 1899, when he was succeeded by Lewis P. Ross. Those three are the only presidents that the institution has had. In 1891, also, the board of directors was strengthened by the election upon it of several women—Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf, Mrs. Emil Kuichling, Mrs. T. A. O'Hare, Mrs. Gilman

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H. Perkins and Mrs. Leo Stein—and ever since then they have had some successors in that body. To their presence was largely due the establishment of the department of domestic science and art, in which the first classes were opened in the spring of 1893, its object being to give to the young women of Rochester a knowledge of subjects that pertain to the life and well being of the home. The variety of instruction in this has continually increased, so that it now embraces cooking, sewing, dress-making, millinery, embroidery, hygiene, household sanitation, pedagogy and physical culture, with normal instruction in domestic science and art.

In 1892 the Institute became the possessor of considerable real estate, having purchased the half square (with the exception of the Jenkinson apartment house) bounded by the Erie canal, South Washington street, Spring street and the alley. Plans were drawn for the construction of connected buildings covering the entire site, and considerable progress had been made toward a subscription sufficient for the purpose, when the financial panic thwarted the completion of the project and the directors had to content themselves with the erection, at a cost of $30,000, of the fire-proof building now occupied by the department of manual training. This was organized in 1896, two years after the Institute had moved into its new quarters. Classes in joinery were speedily formed, followed by those in wood-turning, pattern-making, forging and machine work, so that it is now a technical school, teaching most of the branches that pertain to that field. A great portion of its success is due to its first superintendent, the late William W. Murray, whose long experience in those matters qualified him to start it on a right basis and to develop it along the best lines.

The next remarkable event in the history of the Institute occurred in 1900, when George Eastman purchased the half square corresponding with that already owned by the institution and erected there, facing on Plymouth avenue, a building, the work on which, begun in July, was pushed so rapidly that the corner-stone was laid on the 15th of October and the entire structure was formally opened on the 15th of April in the following year, its cost, with that of the land on which it stands, being about $225,000. It is practically fire-proof, it is two stories in height, besides the basement, it covers an area of over thirty-five thousand square feet, it has a floor space, deducting the walls, of two and one-third acres, and the excessive plainness of its front is offset by the admirable arrangements of the interior, its thorough heating and its perfect ventilation in every part. Other generous friends contributed to its equipment, which is valued at $50,000. The gift mentioned was exceeded in amount by the benefaction of Mrs. Henry H. Bevier, of New York, begun in the same year and completed a little later by her death, so that it now amounts, with accumulated interest, to nearly $300,000. Of this, $200,000 is, by the terms of her will, to be used for the erection of a fine arts building, with its equipment, the remainder being devoted to its maintenance and to instruction in that branch of knowledge. It is the intention of the board of directors to raise this memorial on the site of the old home of Colonel Rochester, the founder of the city, and when that is done, which it is hoped may be within the near future, the edifice will be the most imposing and ornamental in the third ward.

As the scope of the Institute widened, the need was felt of a course of instruction that should provide for certain classes some academic studies combined with some practical training in technical work. To meet that need the department of mechanic arts and sciences was formed in 1902, which has its own corps of instructors, strengthened by the assistance of some of those connected with other departments. The courses in this are so well attended as to demonstrate its usefulness. The legacy of Mrs. Bevier rendered it necessary that still another department, that of fine arts, should be formed, which was done in 1903, and, inasmuch as that bequest, with the income arising therefrom, was to be devoted exclusively to that purpose, it was considered advisable to separate it, as to its maintenance and its direct management, from the other departments and to put it under the control of its own committee, save that the ultimate authority, with this as with the department of domestic science and art, lies with the general board of directors of the Institute. Six years ago a restaurant was started in the basement of the Eastman building, intended primarily for the comfort of those connected with the school, but the desire for its enlargement was so great that it was soon thrown open to all, and now

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three meals daily are served there to some hundreds of people living in the neighborhood.

From the small beginning of a free drawing school the Institute has expanded, step by step, as we have seen, until it has become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country, not more than three surpassing it—the Pratt, the Drexel and the Armour—and not all those equaling it in every respect. Its expenses are about $70,000 a year, and as the tuition fees, which, originally nothing, are still very low, come to about half of that, it leaves $35,000 to be raised annually by voluntary contribution, until such time as the endowment fund, now very meager, shall be sufficient to make the institution self-supporting. How well it fulfills its mission may be judged from the fact that the individual enrollment of pupils during the past school year was about thirty-three hundred, while the faculty has increased in number from one to forty-five, the following named being the superintendents of the different departments: Industrial arts, Allen S. Crocker; manual training, Arthur B. Fairbanks; domestic science and art, Miss Mary I. Bliss, with Miss Helen Hollister as assistant; mechanic arts and sciences, Roland Woodward; fine arts, Theodore H. Pond. The officers are Lewis P. Ross, president of the board of directors; Granger A. Hollister and Mrs. Emil Kuichling, vice-presidents; J. Herbert Grant, recording secretary; William F. Peck, corresponding secretary; John A. Stewart, financial secretary; John F. Brayer, treasurer; Mrs. Emil Kuichling, president of the domestic science board; Mrs. Arthur S. Hamilton, Mrs. William B. Morse, Mrs. Lewis P. Ross and Mrs. William E. Hoyt, vice-presidents; Mrs. William Streeter, recording secretary; Mrs William B. Lee, corresponding secretary; Adelbert Cronise, chairman of Bevier memorial and fine arts committee.

THE ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.*

This institution, located on the corner of East avenue and Alexander street, was founded by the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, a society organized May 11th, 1850. Up to this time the only Baptist school for literary and theological training in the state of New York was Madison university, situated at Hamilton. In 1847 many friends of education throughout the state, with a view to securing for this university a more suitable location and a more complete endowment, had sought to remove the institution to Rochester. This project was opposed by friends in Hamilton, legal obstacles were discovered, the question was carried into the courts, and the plan of removal was finally abandoned as impracticable.

The plan, however, of establishing a theological seminary and university at Rochester was not abandoned. Rev. Pharcellus Church, D. D., with John N. Wilder and Oren Sage, devoted much time and energy to awakening public sentiment in behalf of the new enterprise. A subscription of $130,000 was secured for the university. Five professors in Hamilton—Drs. Conant and Maginnis of the seminary and Drs. Kendrick, Raymond and Richardson of the university—resigned their places, and accepted a call to similar positions in the new institutions at Rochester. In November, 1850, classes were organized in the Rochester Theological seminary, as well as in the University of Rochester, and instruction was begun in temporary quarters secured for the purpose. Many students came with their professors from Hamilton. The first class graduated from the theological seminary numbered six members, and the first published catalogue, that of 1851-52, enrolls the names of two professors and of twenty-nine students.

Although the early history of the seminary was thus intimately connected with that of the University of Rochester, and the two institutions at the beginning occupied the same building, there has never been any organic connection between them, either of government or of instruction. While the university has devoted itself to the work of general college training, the Rochester Theological seminary has been essentially a professional school, and has aimed exclusively to fit men, by special studies, for the work of the ministry. It has admitted only college graduates and those who have been able successfully to pursue courses of study in connection with college graduates. Beginning with the two professorships, of theology and of Hebrew, it has added professorships of church history, of the New Testament, of homiletics and pastoral theology, of elocution, of the English Bible, and of Christian ethics. Besides

*This sketch of the Theological seminary was prepared by President A. H. Strong.

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ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY WITH ALVAH STRONG HALL.

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the two original professors, Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. D., and Rev. John S. Maginnis, D. D., it has numbered in its faculty the names of Ezekiel G. Robinson, John H. Raymond, Velona R. Hotchkiss, George W. Northrup, Asahel C. Kendrick, R. J. W. Buckland, Horatio B. Hackett, William C. Wilkinson, Howard Osgood, William Arnold Stevens, Albert H. Newman, T. Harwood Pattison, Benjamin O. True, Adelbert S. Coats, Henry E. Robins, Walter R. Betteridge and Walter Rauschenbusch, and for several years John P. Silvernail has been acting professor. At the anniversary, in May, 1903, Rev. John Henry Mason, D. D., and Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, D. D., were added to the faculty; in May, 1904, Rev. John Henry Strong, and in May, 1906, Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. To Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., LL. D., however, professor in the seminary from 1853 to 1872, and from 1868 to 1872 its president, the institution probably owes more of its character and success than to any other single man. His successor in the presidency and in the chair of systematic theology is Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL. D., who has now (1906) for thirty-four years held this position.

In 1852 a German department of the seminary was organized. The German Baptist churches of the country, which in 1850 were only eight in number, have now increased to more than two hundred and sixty. This constant growth has occasioned a demand for ministers with some degree of training. The German department is designed to meet this necessity. In 1858, Rev. Augustus Rauschenbusch, D. D., a pupil of Neander, was secured to take charge of this work, and in 1872 Rev. Hermann M. Schäffer was chosen as his colleague. In 1885 Rev. Jacob S. Gubelmann, D. D., was added to the faculty. Rev. Albert J. Ramaker and Rev. Lewis Kaiser also are now professors. The course of studies in the German department is six years in length, and, being designed for young men who have had little preparatory training, is literary as well as theological. This course is totally distinct from the regular course of the seminary, which is accomplished in three years.

When the seminary began its existence it was wholly without endowment. The sum first sought to be secured was $75,000. This was not obtained until after ten years had passed. In 1868 the funds of the seminary had reached $100,000; in 1874, including subscriptions of $100,000 yet unpaid, they amounted to $281,000; in 1881, including subscriptions of $179,000 yet unpaid, they amounted to $512,000; in 1904 they amounted to $1,017,204. In 1906 the magnificent bequest of the late John J. Jones, of Orange, N. J., has added to the endowment of the seminary nearly $560,000, half of the income being devoted to scholarships of $150 each, and half to a fund for defraying current expenses.

During the year 1906 there has also been received from Henry Alvah Strong and others the sum of $100,000 for the erection of a dormitory building to be called the Alvah Strong hall, in memory of the giver's father, the first treasurer of the seminary, and for thirty-five years one of its trustees; $25,000 has also been contributed for alterations in the library building and for a new reading-room, to be named the Cyrus F. Paine reading-room, after the principal giver and one who for more than forty years was treasurer of the seminary. Adding to these sums the former real estate of the seminary, valued at $131,630, its library, valued at $85,063, and other property to the extent of $30,500, the total assets of the institution may now be stated as amounting to $1,946,829.

The productive endowment of the seminary now stands at $1,636,559. Although much still remains to be desired in the way of enlargement of its facilities, and although large sums may still be wisely invested in grounds, buildings and lectureships, whenever the generosity of its friends shall provide the means, its present condition is greatly encouraging. The comparative prosperity of later years has been largely due to the wise and liberal gifts of a few tried friends of the seminary, among whom may be mentioned the names of John B. Trevor, of Yonkers; Jacob F. Wyckoff, of New York; John D. Rockefeller, of Cleveland, Ohio; William Rockefeller, of New York; Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn; Joseph B. Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn.; James O. Pettengill, of Rochester; Eli Perry, of Albany; William A. Cauldwell, of New York; Mrs. Eliza A. Witt, of Cleveland; Jeremiah Milbank, of New York; Byron E. Huntley, of Batavia; John J. Jones, of East Orange, N. J.; Alanson J. Fox, of Detroit,

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Mich.; Cyrus F. Paine, of Rochester; Ezra R. Andrews, of Rochester; Daniel A. Woodbury, of Rochester; Andrew J. Townson, of Rochester; Henry A. Strong, of Rochester, and Gershom M. Peters, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The seminary instruction was for some years given in the buildings occupied by the University of Rochester. In 1869, however, the erection of Trevor hall, at an expense of $42,000, to which John B. Trevor, of Yonkers, was the largest donor, put the institution for the first time in possession of suitable dormitory accommodations. In 1879 Rockefeller hall, costing $39,000, was built by John D. Rockefeller. It contains a spacious fire-proof room for library as well as lecture rooms, museum and chapel, and furnishes ample and admirable accommodation for the teaching work of the seminary. In addition to these buildings, the German Students' Home, purchased in 1874 at a cost of $20,000, and rebuilt in 1890 at a cost of $37,000, furnishes for the German department a dormitory and boarding hall, together with chapel, lecture rooms, reading-room and gymnasium.

The library of the seminary is one of great value for theological investigation. It embraces the whole collection of Neander, the great German church historian, which was presented to the seminary in 1853 by the late Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion. It also contains in great part the exegetical apparatus of the late Dr. Horatio B. Hackett. Valuable additions have been made to it from the "Bruce fund" of $25,000, subscribed in 1872 by John M. Bruce, of Yonkers, and further additions from this source are expected. The subscription in 1879 of $25,000, by William Rockefeller, has furnished means for extensive enlargement, so that the library now numbers over 34,000 volumes, and it is well provided in all the various departments of theology. In 1880, the "Sherwood fund," contributed by the late Rev. Adiel Sherwood, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., furnished the means for beginning a museum of biblical geography and archæology, intended to provide, in object lessons, valuable aids for the study of the Holy Land, its customs and its physical features. The financial management of the board of trustees has been such that no loss of funds, of any significance, intrusted to its care, has ever occurred.

The results of the work of the seminary can never be measured by arithmetic. As its purpose has been to make its graduates men of thinking ability and of practical force, as well as students and preachers, it has leavened the Baptist denomination with its influence, and has done much to give an aggressive, independent, manly tone to the ministry in general. The names of its former students are enough to show that its training has combined in equal proportions the intellectual and the spiritual, the theoretical and the practical.

During the forty-five years of the seminary's existence, and up to the present time (December, 1906), 1,753 persons have been connected with the institution as students, of whom 1,352 have attended upon the English and 403 upon the German department. Of the 1,352 in the English department, 1,054 have been graduates of colleges; 123 colleges and more than fifty-two states and countries have furnished students to the seminary; 897 persons have completed the full seminary course, including the study of the Hebrew and Greek scriptures. The average number of students sent out each year has been thirty. The number of students during the present seminary year is 144, of whom ninety-three are in the English department. Of its former students sixty-nine have filled the position of president or professor in theological seminaries or colleges; eighty-five have gone abroad as foreign missionaries, and twenty-two have become editors of religious journals, or have engaged in literary work. With such a record in the past, and in the present more fully equipped than ever before for its work, there seems to open before the seminary a future of the utmost promise.

It remains only to state that the Rochester Theological seminary is maintained and controlled by the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, a society composed of contributing members of Baptist churches, and that the actual government and care of the seminary in its details is committed to a board of trustees of thirty-three members, eleven of whom are elected by the Union annually. The present president of the board is Gershom M. Peters, of Cincinnati, and the corresponding secretary is Rev. J. R. Henderson, D. D., of Rochester.

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ST. BERNARD'S SEMINARY.

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ST. BERNARD'S SEMINARY.

Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid came to Rochester as bishop in 1868. Upon his arrival he announced to the assembled clergy that his future policy aimed at two particular results—schools for the children, and priests for the spiritual work of his diocese. After his return from the Vatican council he started the preparatory seminary of St. Andrew's, which still flourishes beneath the shadow of the episcopal residence. But the bishop recognized that Rochester could never have a high position among the dioceses of the country if it had not its own seminary for higher theological studies, and about 1875 he began to husband the poor resources of his growing diocese. After he had saved a little he began the preparation of his future professors, and as early as 1879 sent young men abroad to prepare them in the best schools of Europe. Encouraged by the splendid loyalty of his priests he laid the first stone of St. Bernard's seminary on the 31st of March, 1891, and dedicated the building on July 12th, 1893, the classes being opened in September of the same year. The seminary, built of red stone from the river bank, is situated on the Charlotte boulevard, on the high banks that overlook the Genesee. Its site is unrivaled in Rochester and abundant water, dry soil, and perfect drainage make it ideal from the point of view of health. It is on a plot of ground twenty-four acres in extent, a mile and a quarter from the northern boundary line of the city and three miles from the lake, besides which the seminary owns sixteen acres of orchard, vineyard and garden land half a mile further north. The four buildings are of modern construction, lighted by electricity, heated by hot water and thoroughly ventilated, with twenty bath rooms in the two main houses. The main building provides for professors and students and the ordinary uses of such an establishment; it has also two gymnasiums on the upper floor and a double bowling alley in the basement. Next south of this is the "hall of Philosophy and Science," which is absolutely fire-proof, and contains the general library, a hall of assembly, six lecture-halls, accommodation for thirty students and two professors, etc. The rear building has the chapel with seven altars and sacristy on the upper floor; the dining and serving-room are on the floor beneath the chapel. The dining-room for the Sisters and domestics, the kitchen, the bakery, the sculleries, the pantries and store-rooms are on the floor beneath the main dining-room.

The fourth building contains the apartments for the Sisters in charge of the domestic department, a private chapel, rooms for the women-help, three infirmaries, and in the basement a complete steam laundry.

The men employed on the farm and garden occupy a farm-house, somewhat removed from the other buildings.

In 1901 St. Bernard's had the unusual honor of receiving, through the Propaganda at Rome, a papal brief, which, after a very proper inhibition of the conferring of honorary degrees, which has long been a source of scandalous abuse in American institutions, goes on to prescribe the functions of this seminary. It permits the conferring of the baccalaureate degree in theology at the end of the second year, the licentiate degree at the close of the third and the doctorate at the termination of the fourth. Instead of taking advantage of those privileges the faculty has preferred to give the baccalaureate after four years of theology, and require one year more for the licentiate, following advanced courses of study, undergoing additional written and oral examinations. A sixth year of theology, under the same conditions as in the fifth, including exercise in acting as tutors to the less capable students in theology and philosophy, leads up to the doctorate. The brief also requires the presence of at least three professors at the examinations for degrees, but we go further than that, for our examining boards consist of nine or ten members, among whom are six distinguished scholars, belonging to neighboring dioceses, who, by their assistance in holding these examinations, guarantee the absence of favoritism, and stand for honesty and a high standard of work and merit in the use of the privileges accorded by the Holy See. The course of studies is the one prescribed by the third plenary council of Baltimore. It requires two years of philosophy in this seminary, or one or more years in another seminary, and the passing of a satisfactory examination in St. Bernard's before admission to the theological course. The course of theology demands four full scholastic

*This sketch was, in the main, furnished by Rev. E. J. Hanna, D.D., one of the professors of St. Bernard's.

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years. When a bishop is unable to allow his subjects to remain for the full course, they will have to take in their third year additional lectures on the matter of the fourth year not yet studied by them.

The language of the classes in dogmatic and moral theology, in logic, metaphysics and ethics, in canon law and liturgy, is Latin, according to the prescriptions of the same council. Only students who have obtained a rating of at least eighty-five per cent. are entitled to appear for examination before the examining boards. One-half of the students, of whom there now are about 150, are present at the high mass in the cathedral on one Sunday, and the other half on the next. This gives them an opportunity of listening to the sermons, and learning the manner of working a large city parish. These students sing the responses and the ordinary of the mass in plain or harmonized Gregorian chant. The library above referred to contains now 20,000 volumes, with the capacity of extension for almost as many more.

The members of the faculty, with their respective professorships, are as follows: Very Rev. James J. Hartley, D. D., *pro rector,* moral and pastoral theology; Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., special dogmatic theology; Rev. J. Francis Goggin, Ph. D., D. D., fundamental dogmatic theology; Rev. Andrew E. Breen, Ph. D., Biblical exegesis and Hebrew; Rev. Andrew B. Meehan, D. D., canon law and liturgy; Rev. Frederick J. Zwierlein, S. T. L., ecclesiastical history and social science; Rev. Edmund J. Wirth, Ph. D., D. D., special metaphysics and ethics; Rev. Michael J. Ryan, Ph. D., history of philosophy, general metaphysics and logic; Rev. P. Prosper Libert, S. T. B., natural sciences and scientific catechetics; Rev. William E. Cowan, D. D., apologetics; Rev. Ludlow E. Lapham, A. B., English literature and modern languages; Rev. John M. Petter, S. T. B., Gregorian chant; Rev. J. Emil Gefell, Ph. D., lecturer on breathing and voice culture; Rev. Edward J. Byrne, S. T. B., assistant in Holy Scriptures.

THE WAGNER MEMORIAL LUTHERAN COLLEGE.

Recognizing the need of more men, capable of preaching both in the German and in the English language, for supplying the Lutheran churches in the east, and the needs of the German Board of Home Missions for men in the west, the pastor of Zion's Lutheran church, at that time Rev. A. Richter, and several of his colleagues conceived the plan of founding a preparatory school for the education of Lutheran ministers. In it they were to receive their classical education. It was called at first a proseminary, because the students were to be prepared for entering a theological seminary. The number of students was necessarily small at first, but increased as the scope of instruction was enlarged. Young men were not only prepared for the theological seminary but for practical life, for the medical and other professions. During the first year instruction was given by several of the Lutheran pastors in this city and by Dr. G. H. Gomph of Pittsford, N. Y. It was soon found necessary to have paid instructors, however. The building formerly occupied by the Satterlee Collegiate Institute, on Oregon street, was donated by the late John George Wagner. The institution was thereupon incorporated under the name of the Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, and a staff of competent teachers were provided. The model followed in arranging the course of study was the six years' course of the German gymnasium. Two years were given to preparatory work, whilst from *Prima* to *Quarta* the students received instruction in studies usually given in the four college classes.

At one time there were upward of fifty students, but recently, since the proseminary idea has been made more prominent again, their number has fallen off. There is a small endowment consisting of the income from two dwellings on Central avenue. Considerable support comes also from the Lutheran churches. The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the state of New York nominates the members of the board of trustees and appoints a visiting committee which reports to the synod. The directors or presidents of the institution have been: Rev. J. Steinhæuser, D. D., 1888-1892; Rev. J. Nicum, D. D., 1892-1902, and since 1903 Rev. H. D. Kræling. The presidents of the board of trustees were: Rev. A. Richter, until 1890; Rev. J. Nicum, D. D., from 1890 to 1902, and the Rev. G. H. Gomph, D. D., since 1902.

*This sketch of the Wagner Memorial Lutheran college was prepared by Rev. John Nicum, D.D.

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DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

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THE ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.*

Through the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins that there should be a school in Rochester in which their little daughter, Carolyn, could receive an education, the Rochester school was established.

At the time when the child was old enough to be placed under the care of a teacher, Miss True, who had done similar work in Boston, came to Rochester and began the little girl's education. Later Mrs. Perkins secured Miss Nodine, who had gained reputation as a teacher of speech at the school for the deaf in Frederick, Maryland. She was in Rochester but a few months, however, before she announced her engagement to Mr. Westervelt, of the New York school for the deaf. Previous to this time, a proposition had been presented to him, looking to the establishment of a school for the deaf of Western New York in some convenient location, preferably in Rochester, and with the assistance of many of the deaf and of state officers he had been gathering the names and addresses of the deaf of school age not attending school, and had a list of over one hundred. There were a number of adult deaf in the city of Rochester, who were much interested in the project of establishing a school. One of these, Mr. Acker, for a number of years, as lay reader employed by the Episcopal church mission to the deaf, had conducted services in the parish house of St. Luke's church, under Dr. Anstice. Edward P. Hart, while a student at the Rochester university, had learned the sign language from Mr. Acker and had become a sign expert, and had interpreted for the deaf in religious service and in court, counseled with them and been to the little community of the deaf in Rochester a friend.

A meeting was finally called at the office of George G. Clarkson, mayor of the city, on the 3d of February, 1876, to take steps for the incorporation of a Rochester school for the deaf. Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet came from New York with Mr. Westervelt to take part in this meeting. Dr. Gallaudet was a son of the first principal of the American asylum at Hartford and founder of deaf mute education in America. He was a trustee of the New York institution for the education of the deaf, in which Mr. Westervelt was a teacher, was rector of St. Anne's church for the deaf in New York city, and was in charge of the church mission to the deaf which he organized. After having resolved "that it is expedient to found in this city an institution for the education of deaf mutes," the meeting appointed the following board of trustees: George G. Clarkson, Thomas Gallaudet, Lewis H. Morgan, S. A. Ellis, C. E. Rider, Oscar Craig, E. Darwin Smith, Seth H. Terry, Wm. S. Ely, S. D. Porter, Aaron Erickson, S. A. Lattimore, G. H. Perkins, M. F. Reynolds, Edward P. Hart. The trustees having been empowered to take such steps as should be necessary to accomplish the object of the meeting, articles of incorporation were drawn up and filed on the following day, a constitution was adopted and the following were elected officers: President, E. Darwin Smith; vice-presidents, Geo. G. Clarkson and S. A. Ellis; treasurer, Gilman H. Perkins; secretary, Edward P. Hart. Zenas F. Westervelt, of New York, was appointed principal of the institution and has remained so to the present time.

Thus the school was formally established upon the 4th of February, 1876. The Riley block, at the corner of South avenue and Court street, was secured. On the 15th of May a bill, prepared by Neil Gilmore, superintendent of public instruction, who was interested in the organization of the school, was passed by the legislature, authorizing it to receive pupils appointed by the department of public instruction, and by authorized county officers. On the 4th of October the school was opened with an attendance of twenty pupils. This number increased to eighty-seven during the first year.

The school was fortunate in the membership of its board of trustees. They gave to it strength in the city and the state, as they were known to be most admirably qualified to work together in the establishment and upbuilding of such a school. Judge Smith, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Terry were able to use their knowledge of law in the promotion of the work. Mr. Terry lent himself with enthusiasm to the enterprise because of his father's connection with the American asylum at Hartford as one of its incorporators and a life-long director. Dr. Rider was personally acquainted with many of the children, as they had been his patients, and frequently helped the school by the free use of his professional skill as an aurist. Mayor Clarkson

*This sketch was prepared by Mr. Zenas F. Westervelt, the principal of the institution.

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gave the school enthusiastic and faithful help in many ways and rendered it material assistance. Prof. Lattimore and Mr. Ellis, as educators, were able to give special aid in the development of all school problems, and the latter in the third year became an instructor, remaining in the work for nine years. For many years Dr. Gallaudet attended every quarterly meeting of the board, and from his long experience as teacher and director of the old New York institution his advice was sought upon all important questions.

The school occupied the Riley block on St. Paul street and the small frame house on Court street, still standing, which was used as a kindergarten for the younger children. The location was most convenient. During the summer of 1877, Mr. Riley enlarged the building by the addition of a wing upon the south side of the block. With this increase of room, the school was comfortably housed during its second year. It became evident, however, that the Riley building could not long answer the needs of the school, so that available sites in every part of the city were inspected. Judge Gardiner offered to give several acres of land between West and Chili avenues, as a site for the building which the board of trustees were planning to erect, but it was concluded to lease the old Truant House, on St. Paul street, belonging to the city, which had been standing idle for over a year. The buildings were immediately occupied by the school and the enlarged accommodations made it possible to receive additional applicants. The city water main had then been brought out St. Paul street to Elon Huntington's residence, but the institution extended the pipe the half mile from there to the school. The old railroad and steamboat house, one of the oldest buildings in Carthage, was provided with a high basement that has since been used for a laundry. Members of the board had many pleasant reminiscences of good times they had enjoyed in this building when it was a well-kept hostelry. During the summer vacation, by a very considerable addition to the main buildings upon the city property, they were enlarged so as to accommodate the entire school.

The third year of the school opened in the buildings upon North St. Paul street with an attendance of 115 pupils. The buildings were lighted with lamps for a year, when the gas mains were extended to the school. The street cars originally stopped at Hand street, but were, during the first year of the occupancy of this property, brought out to the bend in St. Paul street opposite Mr. Huntington's residence. As the street car company refused to extend the line further, a company which had been organized and had secured a charter authorizing the laying of tracks in the streets of the city, and the running of street cars or other conveyances for the benefit of the public, established an omnibus line from the old Carthage dock to the Four Corners. The street car company, however, soon extended their line to the institution, and the competing corporation withdrew.

This change of location occurred in the fall of 1878 and was an important event, but the beginning of the third year was made still more notable in the history of the school by the change in its method of instruction.

At the time the school was opened, there were forty-eight other schools for the deaf in this country; forty-four of them followed the method introduced by Gallaudet, through Laurent Clerc in Hartford, and the four others the German or oral method.

The method of instruction to be followed by the Rochester school was the subject of much thought and discussion. The management was anxious to have every child taught to speak. All the teachers became engaged in oral work, but the sign language was also used. At the exhibitions given at the close of the first year in June and in the winter and spring of the second year, the excellent work in speech attracted great interest, but the audience of hearing friends of the school was especially affected by the pathos and grace of the sign language. So long as this language of signs was used in our school, it was carefully taught, so that through use in its most perfect form the pupils communicated with the greatest possible force and clearness.

During the first year the faculty came to believe that it would be wise for the school to adopt the oral method and, with this purpose in view, they visited oral schools in June of that year. They found satisfactory speech and speech-reading, but the mental attainments made through the oral methods were disappointing, consequently it was decided to continue the use of the sign language. But at a convention of educators of the deaf, held at Columbus, Ohio, in the summer of 1878, previ-

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ous to the opening of the third school year, it was announced that, as an experiment the Rochester school would endeavor to substitute manual spelling for signs, and, in so far as the change could be voluntarily brought about and as it proved an advantage, it would be continued. The experiment was satisfactory from the start, and grew in favor with teachers and pupils, though it took five years for it to become the established custom of the school.

The result of this experiment has been the development of a method of instruction peculiar to Rochester, its principal feature being the constant use of manual spelling, accompanied simultaneously by speech. Every child is expected to speak whenever he spells. He is expected also to fix his attention upon the lips, and to read the fingers, as it were, incidentally, catching the word at it is written in the air, in the margin of the field of vision as an aid to speech reading. From the first general use of manual spelling all officers of the school have spoken whenever they spell, and the more ambitious and intelligent of the pupils have been encouraged to form the same habit. The request that the custom should be made general is a quite recent innovation.

As another feature of the Rochester method, all of the pupils are taught speech, two periods daily throughout their course. This training and the practice in speech given in class rooms and in connection with all use of the manual alphabet ultimately gives the habit of thinking speech to even those whom we could not teach, but would have to class as imbecile, if we followed what is called the pure oral method. As a further feature of the Rochester method, it does not abandon any as incapable of advancement because on account of some physical inability he cannot learn to speak or to read the lips. By the free use of the manual alphabet in all grades such capable and worthy children are carried as far through the course of instruction as they may be able to win their way, even graduating.

Another feature is the use of the phonetic manual, devised by Edmund Lyon of Rochester, as an aid in teaching speech and in correcting speech faults. This manual is based upon Alexander Melville Bell's speech symbols and system of speech analysis which are used by teachers and pupils. The school holds that the deaf of average gifts can pursue the same course of study and accomplish as much in a given time as do average children in the public schools. It gratefully accepts the syllabus and courses of study prepared by the state education department for the public schools of the state, and will gladly take the state regents' examinations. These standards will prove an incentive to good work. When a few years ago special state examinations of the schools for the deaf were held for a series of years, and the printed report made possible a comparison of the results of teaching by different methods, this school for the whole series of annual examinations led the other seven schools by twenty-five points on a scale of one hundred.

The institution continued to use the St. Paul street city property under the lease given in 1878 at a rental of five hundred dollars per annum, until a new lease was granted by the common council in 1882 for twenty-five years at one dollar a year. The last day of July of that year fire destroyed a part of the buildings, causing a loss to the institution of $10,000, one half of which was recovered from the insurance companies. The burned portion of the main building was immediately rebuilt, and the kindergarten building and school-houses were erected so that the school opened in the fall in enlarged quarters.

In 1888 the property was purchased from the city. The common council offered to sell to the institution for $20,000, which was more than twice what the property had cost the city, the state having paid the entire cost of all the buildings erected and improvements made for truant house purposes. The greatly increased value of the property during the ten years preceding was due to the expenditures by the school of over $60,000 under its long lease. The trustees paid the city treasurer $1,000 and gave a mortgage for the balance. In 1905 the institution completed the purchase of the property, and the mortgage to the city was discharged. The property, as it stands today, has cost the institution over $100,000, and it would cost twice that to provide a new plant that would house the school with equal comfort. In addition to the property upon St. Paul street, since the early spring of 1889 the institution has had the use of eighteen and a half acres on Norton street as its garden. Upon this property, also, there is a building which it uses as an isolation hospital for all cases of contagious diseases.

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CHAPTER XVIII

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Churches of Rochester—The Presbyterian—The Episcopal—The Quaker—The Methodist—The Baptist—The Roman Catholic—The Lutheran—The German United Evangelical—Emanuel Reformed—The Reformed Church in America—The Congregational—The Unitarian—The Universalist—The Jewish—Other Denominations.

It will be evident, at a glance, that this is a composite chapter, the various portions of which have been, in the main, contributed by different persons. The sketch of the Presbyterian churches was prepared by Rev. George D. Miller, D. D., of the First church; the history of the Episcopal churches was the work of Archdeacon Louis C. Washburn; the account of the Baptist churches is described in the text; the sketch of the Methodist churches was written by Rev. M. R. Webster, D. D., the presiding elder of this district, that of the German Methodist being by Rev. Gustav Hausser; the details of the Roman Catholic churches were collected by Rev. J. B. Keenan, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, D. D., the coadjutor bishop, from the different pastors of that denomination; the account of the Lutheran churches was furnished by Rev. John Nicum, D. D.; that of the German United Evangelical churches by Rev. J. F. W. Helmkamp, D. D.; that of Emanuel Reformed by Rev. Conrad A. Hauser; that of the Reformed Church in America (commonly known as Dutch Reformed), by Rev. Lawrence Dykstra, D. D., and that of the Universalist by Miss Julia L. Joy.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First.—"The First Presbyterian church of Gates, in Rochesterville" was organized August 22d, 1815, by a commission from the presbytery of Geneva, consisting of Rev. Daniel Fuller and Rev. Reuben Parmellee, with elders Isaac B. Barnum and Samuel Stone. The following sixteen persons were received into membership: Sibel Bickford, Warren Brown, Henry Donnelly, Hannah Donnelly, Elisha Ely, Hannah Ely, Oliver Gibbs, Jane Gibbs, Aaron Lay, Sarah Lay, Charles Magne, Polly Magne, Huldah Stoddard, Arbela Starks, Daniel West and Elizabeth West. The elders elected and ordained were: Warren Brown and Henry Donnelly; the deacons were Dr. Oliver Gibbs and Daniel West. The first pastor, Rev. Comfort Williams, was installed January 17th, 1816, and remained until May 11th, 1821. Rev. Dr. Fitch, first president of Williams college, preached the installation sermon, Rev. A. C. Collins presided, Rev. J. Merrill made the introductory prayer, Rev. Wm. Clark made the installing prayer, Rev. Reuben Parmelee gave the charge to the pastor, Rev J. H. Hotchkin gave the charge to the people, and Rev. F. Pomeroy made the concluding prayer. The First church edifice was constructed of wood, and was placed on State street, where the American express office now stands. The Rochester presbytery was organized in this building April 6th, 1819. The first revival service, which proved of permanent benefit, occurred in this church in 1821. The second pastor of the church was Rev. Joseph Penney, D. D. He was installed April 23d, 1823, and occupied the pastorate with great acceptance until April 16th, 1833. Dr. Penney after-

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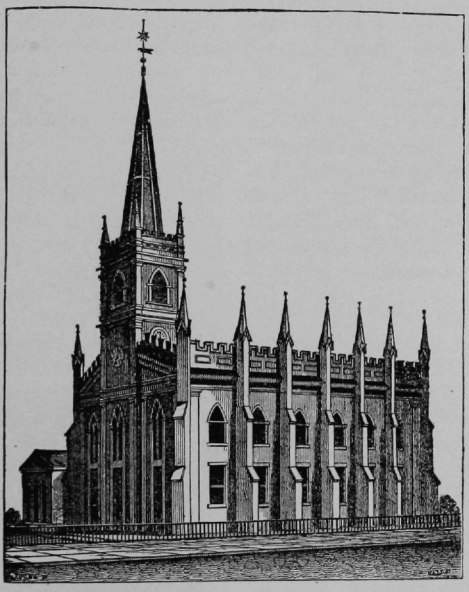

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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ward became president of Hamilton college. Early in his pastorate a new stone church, which stood on the site now occupied by the city hall, was dedicated October 28th, 1824. A chapel for the Sunday school was located east of the church. In 1860 a new and better chapel was built west of the church on the line of South Fitzhugh street. President Finney on his first visit to Rochester in 1830 preached twice each week for six months in this church, 800 persons, out of a population of 10,000, being converted, who united with the various churches of the city, 150 becoming members of the First church. An accident due to the crowded building, during one of Mr. Finney's services, made extensive repairs to the building necessary. Buttresses were constructed between the windows and surmounted above the eaves with spires, which gave to the building an unique but picturesque appearance.

The first Sunday school in the city was organized in connection with this church in 1816, with Elisha Ely as superintendent, and the first mission school was started in 1831 by Mrs. Penney and Miss Harriet Hatch. Being the oldest, the First church has had the royal distinction of being the mother of churches. During the first fifty years of her history, colonies from the First church entered into the organization of the other churches of the city; to the Brick church in 1825, the Third church in 1826, the Brighton and the Central in 1836, St. Peter's in 1852, Plymouth in 1853, and Emanuel in 1887. The third pastor of the church was Dr. Tryon Edwards, who was installed July 2d, 1834, and remained until July 26th, 1844. Dr. Malcolm McLaren was pastor of the church for two years. Dr. Joshua H. McIlvaine came to Rochester in 1848 and remained until 1860, when he became professor of political economy and rhetoric in Princeton college. In 1860 the Old School assembly met in this church. It was the last assembly before the Civil war, and one of the most exciting in the history of Presbyterianism. In 1861 Dr. Calvin Pease was called from the presidency of the University of Vermont, and served the church until his death, which occurred a little more than a year later. Dr. Beadle, of Philadelphia, was called, and, after supplying the church one year, returned to his former pastorate. During the interim, Dr. Anderson, and Dr. Robinson of the Baptist Theological seminary supplied the pulpit. Rev. Casper M. Wines was pastor for two years, when he resigned in 1868. Rev. J. Lovejoy Robertson became pastor in December, 1870, and remained six years. The steeple of the old First church was burned and the building badly damaged during the hour of evening service May 2d, 1869. The building and site were then sold to the city of Rochester, and a new house of worship was built at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring street. It was dedicated June 23d, 1872, and cost, with the manse which then joined it, $110,000. Dr. Charles E. Robinson was installed May 14th, 1878, and remained until December 6th, 1886. Dr. Nelson Millard became pastor September 15th, 1887, and remained until December, 1900. Rev. Geo. D. Miller, D. D., the present pastor, came to the church January 1st, 1901, and was installed May 3d, of the same year.

The following persons have entered the ministry and missionary field from the membership of this church: Jas. Ballentine, Dr. L. Merrill Miller, Henry E. Peck, Chas. G. Lee, Frederick M. Starr Dr. Everard Kempshall, Wm. N. McCoon, Chas. R. Clarke, Dr. Henry B. Chapin, Robt. Proctor, Geo. Dutton, M. L. R. P. Hill, Dr. G. Parsons Nichols, and J. Hall McIlvaine; the missionaries are Jonathan S. Green, to the Sandwich Islands; Dr. Ferdinand DeW. Ward, to India; Henry Cherry, to India; T. Dwight Hunt, to the Sandwich islands; Henry A. DeForest, M. D., and Mrs. DeForest, to Syria; Mrs. Delia Stone Bishop, to the Sandwich islands, and Mrs. Maria Ward Chapin Smith, to Syria.

The present membership of the church is 430 and of the Sunday school, 348.

The Brick Church.—The Brick church was organized on November 18th, 1825, as the Second Presbyterian church of Rochester. Its organization was by a commission of presbytery consisting of Rev. Asa Carpenter, Rev. Chauncey Cook, Rev. Jos. Penney, and Rev. Wm. T. Curry, and elders Moses Chapin and Joel Baldwin. The charter members numbered twenty-five. The population of Rochester was then about 5,000. The first place of worship was the building previously occupied by the First church. The first pastor was Rev. Wm. James, who was called from Clarkson, where he was stated supply, on April 17th, 1826, and was installed on July 24th. On December 26th following, a society meeting was held to act on

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the subject of locating and erecting a new house of worship, the result of which was that on February 2d, 1827, the trustees took a deed for the lot on which the present edifice stands, then described as "on the corner of Hughes and Ann streets." The purchase price was $2,000. The building was completed at a cost of $16,000, and taken possession of on or about October 1st, 1828. For a few years the church had a struggle for existence. In 1831 the property was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, but the congregation continued to use the building. The revival in Rochester under Mr. Finney, which began in September, 1830, added much to the number and pecuniary strength of the society. The new elements demanded an advance movement. They reorganized the society November 20th, 1833, under the name of the "Trustees of the Brick church in Rochester," purchased back the church from the mortgagee, receiving his deed for it dated March 29th, 1834. The second pastor of the church was Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., of Ithaca. He was installed on July 28th, 1831, and served until September 22d, 1835. His labors were greatly blessed throughout his whole pastorate. After being supplied for a time, a call was made in December, 1837, to Rev. George Beecher, of Putnam, Ohio. He began his labors soon, but was not installed until June 18th, 1838. He continued as pastor until October 6th, 1840, having received into the church 164 new members. He belonged to the famous family of his name, being a son of Lyman Beecher, and a brother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

On November 25th, 1840, a unanimous call was made to Rev. James Boylan Shaw, of Dunkirk, N. Y. He began his labors at once, but was not installed until February 16th, 1841. On account of the length and pre-eminence of his services, his name must ever remain imperishably connected with the history of the Brick church. For forty-eight years he served as active pastor, and for a year and a half as pastor *emeritus*. During all this time the church steadily advanced in numbers, character and influence, until it took its place among the greatest churches in the country. In 1860-61 the old building was torn down and a new one built, which in 1892 underwent extensive remodeling and enlargement at a cost of about $70,000. On June 11th, 1903, it was destroyed by fire, only the walls remaining standing. The rebuilt chapel was taken possession of on Easter 1904. The church was re-dedicated, free of debt, on November 27th, 1904. During the seventeen months of rebuilding, services were held in the National theater, with great congregations. In 1898 the property used as the Brick church institute, a building in which a widely influential institutional church work is done, was purchased. Dr. Shaw died on May 8th, 1890, lamented by the whole city. Two years and a half before his death he had secured a successor in Rev. William Rivers Taylor of Philadelphia. The people ratified this choice by extending him a unanimous call on November 14th, 1887. He began his labors on February 19th, 1888, was publicly installed on April 10th, and continues to be the esteemed pastor of the church. On the first Sunday in January, 1890, the present assistant, Rev. G. B. F. Hallock, D. D., entered upon his service, coming from the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Scottsville in the same presbytery. The present communicant membership of the church (April 1st, 1907) is 2,202, making the Brick church one of the largest Presbyterian churches in the United States. The Sunday school enrollment is 1,730. Up to April, 1907, the church's gifts for religious and benevolent purposes outside its own bounds have been $696,588.73, for congregational purposes, $802,531.34, making a grand total of $1,499,120.07. It is safe to say that the gifts of which no record exists, the private charities and untraced contributions, amount to many times this sum. The gifts of the last twelve years are equal to more than half those of the preceding seventy years.

The Third.—On the 15th of January, 1827, a meeting was held in the school-house on the corner of Clinton and Mortimer streets, for the purpose of organizing a religious society to be known by the name of the "Third Presbyterian church or society in Rochester." Obadiah N. Bush, Ashbel W. Riley and Isaac Waring were elected trustees. On the 28th of February, 1827, twenty-two persons were enrolled as members of the church, bringing letters from the First and Brick Presbyterian churches in Rochester. Josiah Bissell, jr., and Salmon Scofield were ordained as the first elders of the church on the 3d of March, 1827. The first religious service had been held on the 31st of December, 1826, in the school-house already mentioned. On the 30th of January, 1827,

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the lot on the northeast corner of Clinton and Main streets was purchased from Enos Stone and a temporary building for the use of the church was soon erected on the north end of this lot, fronting on Clinton street. A church building was afterward erected on this lot, fronting on Main street, and was dedicated on the 21st of August, 1828. In 1834 the church found itself in debt to the amount of about $7,000 and felt obliged to sell its building, when opportunity offered, to the Second Baptist church. For some time thereafter the congregation worshiped in the High school building on Lancaster street. The next building erected by the church was upon property purchased by them on the south side of Main street, just west of Stone. This was destroyed by fire on the 17th of August, 1858. The lot was then sold, and the property known as the High school lot on the east side of Lancaster (now Cortland) street was purchased in 1858 for $3,000. Temple street was soon opened from Chestnut street in such a way as to divide the lot into two portions, and give convenient access from the east side. The new church was built upon the south side of Temple street in 1859. In 1883 the property on Temple street was sold to the Unitarians, and the lot on the corner of East avenue and Meigs street now occupied by the church was purchased. A handsome stone chapel was soon erected and was occupied for church services until 1893. The main building of the new church was begun in 1892 and dedicated May 14th, 1893.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Joel Parker, who was installed June 21st, 1827, and served until June 17th, 1830. From September 10th, 1830, to March 6th, 1831, the pulpit was supplied most of the time by Rev. Charles G. Finney, the noted evangelist. On the 27th of July, 1831, Rev. Luke Lyons was installed as pastor. A catalogue of the church, issued in 1832, gives the names of 383 members. Mr. Lyons remained only a short time and then, with a large number of members, withdrew and formed an organization which was known as the Free church and which met in a building on the corner of Court and Stone streets. Rev. William C. Wisner, D. D., was the next pastor, being installed in 1832; after two years of service he resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Rev. William Mack, who was installed in February, 1835, and remained until June, 1839. Rev. Dr. Albert G. Hall began his labors as pastor of the church on the first Sunday of February, 1840, and for more than thirty-one years was the beloved shepherd of the flock. Honored and beloved by all, he entered into rest September 10th, 1871. December 21st, 1871, Rev. George Patton was installed as pastor. The ministry of Dr. Patton continued until 1893, when he was made pastor *emeritus*. In this honorary office he continued to give the church the benefit of his counsel and assistance in many ways until his death, which occurred the 12th of August, 1897. In May, 1894, a call was extended to Rev. Richard Davenport Harlan, who began his work in September, and was installed on the 23d of October in that year. On the 12th of June, 1898, Rev. Chas. Greenville Sewall began his services as assistant minister and superintendent of the Sunday school. On December 30th, 1899, he resigned to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at Rome, N. Y., and March 11th, 1900, Rev. Francis Treadway Clayton was engaged as assistant minister. On June 19th, 1901, Mr. Harlan resigned to accept the presidency of Lake Forest university. Thereafter, for nearly two years, the work of the church was carried on successfully by Mr. Clayton until the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, May 10th, 1903, who was installed November 10th, 1903, and June 1st, 1904, Mr. Clayton left Rochester to become pastor of the First Congregational church of Williamstown, Mass. In June, 1905, Rev. Ernest Graham Guthrie began work as assistant minister. The present membership of the church is 766.

The Central.—The Bethel free church, with thirty-nine members who presented certificates from the First church, was organized August 4th, 1836, on the following basis: "A missionary church, established upon the principles of Christian consecration and devotedness; a free church embracing also a Bethel interest; open for discussion on all moral topics, such as temperance, slavery, etc.; the control of the church in its secular as well as its spiritual relations to be vested in the church exclusively."

The original members were: George A. Avery, Francis Avery, Thomas Adams, Cornelia S. Adams, Michael B. Bateham, John Biden, jr., William S. Bishop, John F. Bush, William Cook, Lydia Cook, Mary M. Cook, Spencer Davis, Eliza

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Davis, Joseph Farley, Walter S. Griffith, Elizabeth S. Griffith, Henry D. Griffith, Theodore B. Hamilton, Julia M. Hamilton, Lydia Hatch, Fanny E. Hatch, Ebenezer Knapp, Polly Knapp, Apollos Luce, Josiah Newell, Mary Newell, Samuel D. Porter, Preston Smith, Eliza N. Smith, William P. Smith, Eunice Smith, Henry F. Smith, John Still, Louisa Still, Newell A. Stone, Nancy Stone, Richard P. Wilkins and Mary P. Wilkins. The first elders ordained were George A. Avery, Walter S. Griffith and Preston Smith. The first pastor was Rev. George S. Boardman, who began his labors on the seventh of May, 1837, was installed October 19th, 1837, was dismissed June 28th, 1842; under his charge the church grew to a membership of 239. On June 28th, 1843, the church withdrew from the presbytery and became independent, but in June, 1844, it voted to return to the presbytery and was received a month later. The second regular pastor, Rev. Milo J. Hickok, D. D., was installed February, 25th, 1845, and continued until March 15th, 1854. The third, Rev. Frank F. Ellinwood, was installed January 9th, 1856, and continued until January 24th, 1866; the fourth, Samuel M. Campbell, D. D., was installed June 4th, 1866, and was dismissed April 11th, 1881. Rev. Theodore W. Hopkins was elected pastor September 5th, 1881, and labored as such until June 12th, 1887, when he withdrew. From that date till the first of March, 1888, the pulpit was supplied mainly by Prof. James S. Riggs, of Auburn Theological seminary. March 11th, 1888, Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., began his labors and was installed April 17th, 1888. The Sunday school of eighteen scholars was organized in the Crane school-house on Sophia street on the first meeting of the church, August 12th, 1836, and has continued in vigorous existence. It has supplied to the church a majority of those who have united with it on confession. Its first superintendent was Walter S. Griffith; the present one is Arthur H. McCall. In the spring of 1856 a Sunday school was organized by William S. Bishop in a hall on the south side of West avenue, fronting Canal street, in a block owned by Joel B. Bennett. It was manned by teachers from several churches, but mostly from this church. In 1859 this school was discontinued to unite with another in a brick chapel which is now a part of Westminster church, and in 1862 a society was incorporated called the West Avenue Chapel; its trustees were Joel B. Bennett, Samuel Dix, Stephen Coleman, Henry L. Churchill and Lewis H. Alling. In 1869 a mission Sunday school was organized in district number 7 schoolhouse on Lake avenue. William A. Hubbard was its first superintendent. A chapel was built by the members of Central church at the corner of Fulton avenue and Locust street, at a cost of $7,000, dedicated August 11th, 1874. It was in this chapel that the North church was organized. In the winter and spring of 1842, Rev. Charles G. Finney, in connection with the pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Boardman, conducted a series of revival meetings, resulting in large accessions to the church. In the winter and spring of 1857 this church united with the Brick and Plymouth churches in revival meetings under Mr. Finney's preaching.

The "Bethel Free Presbyterian church and society" was organized August 29th, 1836. Its trustees were Michael B. Bateham, John Biden, jr., John F. Bush, Theodore B. Hamilton and Samuel D. Porter. April 27th, 1845, the society was reconstructed under the name of the "Trustees of the Washington street church in Rochester." Its trustees were Carlton M. Avery, William W. Brewster, Winthrop A. Parker, Samuel B. Stoddard and Edward Terry. March 30th, 1858, the legislature changed the name of the church to the "Central Presbyterian church of the city of Rochester." The Bethel church was built of stone in 1837 on the west side of Washington street, north of the Erie canal, at a cost of $15,000. In 1844 it was repaired and improved at a cost of $3,500. This building was set fire to in the steeple by an incendiary, in the night, and burned, November 22d, 1861. The site is now occupied by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad building. The Central church building was begun in 1856 and was dedicated April 8th, 1858; the total cost was $40,000. The following members of this church have entered the ministry: George S. Bishop, Frederick Campbell, Willis Clark Gaylord, Dullis D. Hamilton, Simon J. Humphrey, Frederick J. Jackson, Robert McLean, Simon J. McPherson, Daniel F. Stewart, Chas. W. Torrey and Theodore B. Williams. The following have gone from this church as foreign missionaries: Miss Isabella Atwater, to China, 1870; Miss

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Carrie E. Bush, to Eastern Turkey, 1870; Miss Jennie M. Lush, to Western Africa, 1873; Miss Fannie M. Nelson, to South Africa, 1846, and Miss Hattie Seymour, to Eastern Turkey, 1865. The church has raised and disbursed for benevolent purposes, from 1836 to 1907, $436,801.25. The trustees have raised and expended $578,891.98. The present church edifice and land cost $100,000. Dr. Stebbins ceased his ministry March 27th, 1904, and Rev. Dr. Chas. C. Albertson, the present pastor, was installed October 23d, 1905. The present membership of the church is 2,073; of the Sunday school, 1,303; the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid August 12, 1890, and the new church dedicated September 13th, 1891. The following have been the assistant ministers: Rev. Edwin P. Armstrong, September, 1894, to August, 1896; Rev. J. H. Elliott, January, 1897, to September, 1898; Rev. J. H. McElhinney, January, 1899, to September, 1901; Rev. W. S. Carter, February 1st, 1903.

St. Peter's.—This church originated in the thought and benevolence of Levi A. Ward. The corner-stone was laid June 7th, 1852, and the edifice, which is on the corner of Gibbs and Grove streets, was completed at a cost of $32,500 and dedicated October 25th, 1853, the sermon being preached by Dr. McIlvaine of the First church. Soon after a chime of nine bells was hung in the tower of the church by Mr. Ward. The first regular Sabbath service was held October 3d, 1853, and the first celebration of the communion May 14th, 1854. On the 12th of December, 1853, a special meeting of the presbytery of Rochester was held in the chapel of the church, at which meeting twenty-eight persons were constituted by the presbytery the "St. Peter's Presbyterian church of the city of Rochester." Edward A. Raymond and Levi A. Ward were elected elders, and they were ordained as such on the 1st of January, 1854. Four years later the session was enlarged by the election of Hiram Banker and William Slocum. The original edifice was destroyed by fire on March 18th, 1868, and was immediately rebuilt at a cost of $50,000. The first stated supplies of the pulpit were Rev. T. Coit and Rev. Leonard W. Bacon. Rev. Richard H. Richardson was installed May 4th, 1856, dismissed December 3d, 1857; Jos. H. Towne installed in May, 1858, dismissed March 7th, 1860; Rev. John T. Coit installed June 1st, 1860, died when on a visit to Albion, January 23d, 1863; Edwin D. Yeomans installed June 7th, 1863, dismissed May 1st, 1867, died at Orange, N. J., August 27th, 1868; John M. Crowell, D. D., installed May 16th, 1869, dismissed December 4th, 1870; Asa S. Fiske installed January 1st, 1872, dismissed September 12th, 1875; Herman C. Riggs, D. D., installed April 2d, 1876, dismissed September 24th, 1885; Alfred J. Hutton, D. D., installed November 15th, 1887, terminated his pastorate February 1st, 1895. Dr. Riggs was again minister in charge during the interim between the departure of Dr. Hutton and the coming of S. Banks Nelson, D. D., who commenced his pastorate February 1st, 1901, and resigned November 7th, 1906; Dr. Riggs was made pastor *emeritus*, December 5th, 1900, and died August 6th, 1902. The present membership of the church is 310, and of the Sunday school 195.

Westminster Church.—A union Sunday school called the Buffalo Street mission was organized June 29th, 1856, on the south side of Buffalo street. The Westminster Presbyterian chapel was incorporated August 10th, 1858. A Sunday school called the Bull's Head mission was organized on the southwest corner of Buffalo and York streets May 24th, 1857. These schools developed into the West avenue chapel, which was organized September 29th, 1859, and was incorporated October 6th, 1859. Its trustees were Joel B. Bennett, Samuel Dix, Stephen Coleman, Henry L. Churchill and Lewis H. Alling. July 12th, 1875, the society name was changed to the Westminster Presbyterian church. April 5th, 1868, eighty-two members of the Central church were dismissed and constituted the Westminster church, under the care of Rev. Henry M. Morey, late of Pittsford. He became pastor April 5th, 1871, and resigned October 7th, 1874. Rev. Corliss B. Gardner was called from Cuba, N. Y., November 30th, 1874, and was installed February 4th, 1875. He continued his labors until the fall of 1895, when the pastoral relation was dissolved at his own request. Rev. Albert Evans, D. D., now of the Metropolitan church of Washington, began his ministry in the Westminster church, the first Sabbath in May, 1896, and resigned in 1904. Rev. Chas. B. Chapin, D. D., the present pastor, began his ministry on the first Sabbath in May, 1904, and

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was installed June 7th, 1904. The West avenue chapel was dedicated January 1st, 1860. It was rebuilt and enlarged into a church and dedicated January 26th, 1871. A new and modern Sunday school room was dedicated during the pastorate of Mr. Evans.

Calvary.—This church was organized July 15th, 1856, with sixteen members: Wm. Stebbins, Mrs. Eliza B. Stebbins, Wm. T. Cushing, Mrs. Arabella Cushing, Miss Henrietta Dempsey, Mrs. Olive House, Miss Helen M. House, Mrs. J. Z. Stothoff, Mrs. Hannah Ray, James Badger, Mrs. Catherine Badger, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, James Barton, Charles Barton, Mrs. Elizabeth Blunn and Mrs. Mercy Ingraham. Messrs. Stebbins and Cushing were elected and ordained as elders. The Calvary Presbyterian congregation had been previously organized with Henry East, Lyman Munger, and John Pomeroy as trustees. Rev. Charles Ray was installed pastor July 30th, 1856. After a pastorate of two years he accepted a call to become principal of Geneseo academy. Rev. James Nichols acted as supply until April 7th, 1861, when Rev. Belville Roberts became pastor until June 25th, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. Alfred Yeomans, who resigned in April, 1867. Rev. Herbert W. Morris, D. D., was installed June 11th, 1867, remaining until May 3d, 1877. Rev. E. P. Gardner then supplied the church to July, 1877. Rev. Edward Bristol took charge of the pulpit as pastor-elect January 1st, 1878, and remained in this capacity to January 1st, 1890. The other pastors were Rev. Glenroie McQueen, from March, 1890, to 1892; Rev. Chas. A. Evans, from 1892 to September, 1897; Rev. Geo. C. Frost, from 1897 to the present time. The present brick edifice, at the corner of South avenue and Hamilton street, was built and dedicated in 1871. The present chapel for the Sunday school and social meetings of the church was completed in February, 1875. During the fifty years of its existence the church has raised for general purposes about $85,000 and contributed to the benevolent boards about $8,000. The present membership of the church is 221, and of the Sunday school 225.

North Presbyterian.—The North Mission Sunday school was organized in number 7 schoolhouse April 18th, 1869, with Wm. A. Hubbard as superintendent. A chapel was built by the Central Presbyterian church, as noted above, and dedicated August 23d, 1874. In the autumn of 1883 Rev. Peter Lindsay, of Seneca Falls, was placed in charge of the work, beginning his labors December 16th, 1883. The North Presbyterian church was organized February 12th, 1884, with seventy members, thirty-one on confession of faith and thirty-nine on certificate. Isaac Bower, Frank H. Clement and Geo. W. Davidson were elected ruling elders. The presbytery of Rochester donated to the society the bell which had belonged to the Penfield Presbyterian church. The "North Presbyterian church society" was incorporated January 4th, 1884, with David C. Rumsey, Wm. A. Hubbard, Geo. W. Davidson, Matthew T. Byers, Frank J. Shields and Levy S. Sherwood as trustees. October 9th, 1886, the trustees of the Central Presbyterian church deeded the lot and chapel to the North Presbyterian church. The corner-stone of the new church was laid September 10th, 1888. Addresses were made by the following ministers: Rev. Corliss B. Gardner, Rev. Chas. P. Coit, Rev. Edward Bristol, Rev. Wm. R. Taylor, Rev. Geo. E. Soper, Rev. Alfred J. Hutton, and Rev. Jas. S. Root. Rev. Henry H. Stebbins, D. D., laid the corner-stone and offered prayer. Rev. Peter Lindsay, D. D., the present and only pastor, was installed May 14th, 1885. Rev. Edward Bristol, moderator of the presbytery, presided. The sermon was preached by Rev. Chas. E. Robinson, D. D., the charge to the people was given by Rev. J. Edward Close, the charge to the pastor by Rev. Theo. W. Hopkins, D. D., installation prayer by Rev. Geo. Patton, D. D. The present modern Sunday school building was dedicated December 30th, 1906. The present membership of the church is 572; the number of officers and teachers in the Sunday school is 700.

Memorial Presbyterian.—Memorial Presbyterian church began as a mission of the Brick church in 1869, in what was then a sparsely settled portion of the city. The first services were held in number 18 school building and other available quarters until a permanent location was secured at the corner of Hudson avenue and Wilson street. Here a brick chapel was erected and dedicated November 20th, 1870, at a cost of $11,000, including the lot. On January 1st, 1871, Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton began his labors as the first minister in charge, being called from his ministry in the Presbyterian church of Pittsford to take charge of the new

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work. Under the leadership of Mr. Hamilton the mission soon aspired to be organized as a church, and on January 19th, 1872, this was effected, with fifty-four charter members. The early years of the life of the church were attended with difficulty and the future of the project was often in doubt. The pastorate of Mr. Hamilton terminated in December, 1874. After being shepherdless for nearly a year the church called to its pastorate Rev. Chas. P. Coit, of Baltimore, Md., who began his labors on November 21st, 1875. Under his ministry the church grew until a new edifice became necessary, and in 1881 the chapel was enlarged into the proportions of a commodious church and dedicated on December 18th of that year, free of any debt, at a cost of $9,500.

Thus far the steady hand of the Brick church was constantly felt in sustaining the young church with large financial backing. But in 1882 the church assumed self-support. Soon the growing congregations made it apparent that more room must be provided, and in May, 1882, the building was taken down and reconstructed as it now stands with a combined seating capacity of about 1,500. The new church cost about $34,000, and was dedicated March 19th, 1893. After nearly twenty-five years of constant labors Dr. Coit resigned the pastoral office and the relation was dissolved April 1st, 1900. Rev. J. Lyon Caughey, who succeeded next to the pastorate, was installed January 3d, 1901. He was called to the pastorate of the Harlem Presbyterian church of New York city, and closed his labors in Rochester June 11th, 1905. Rev. Fred J. Tower, the present pastor, was installed January 4th, 1906, coming from the Presbyterian church of Carthage, Ill. The membership of the church is constantly growing and now numbers over 700. The energies of the congregation are now directed toward the clearing up of the remaining indebtedness of $8,000. Memorial church is planted in the heart of a large and needy section where several foreign nationalities are represented and where the gospel ministry is insistently demanded. It has a field which calls for a broad application of Christian doctrine both to individual life and to social conditions.

Emanuel Presbyterian.—This church was organized May 2d, 1887. It was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school which was established by a few persons, principally from the First Presbyterian church, at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Strong street, at the house of Ezra Taylor, June 8th, 1873. The name was Bethany Sunday school. The following Sunday it removed to the basement of a building on the corner of Plymouth and Frost avenues. The following year the school removed to the Friends' meeting-house in Hubbell park. A more permanent provision being necessary, Oscar Craig secured funds for the erection of a building on the present location of Emanuel church. It was named Emanuel Mission Sunday school by Mrs. Oscar Craig. In 1890 the First Presbyterian church presented the society with the entire church property. Rev. Thos. M. Hodgman was engaged by the session of the First church for regular preaching services. The first pastor, Rev Jas. S. Root, was installed June 26th, 1888. Rev. J. W. Ross succeeded Mr. Root from October 13th, 1898, to May 1st, 1899. The next pastor was Rev. D. M. Countermine. On April 23d, 1901, Rev. William A. Hallock was installed as pastor, and closed his ministry over that church in April, 1907.

East Side Presbyterian.—In the latter part of 1900 the Presbyterian Union of Rochester decided to establish a Presbyterian church east of North Goodman street. February 21st, 1901, in response to letters of request from the union, Rev. Chas. P Coit, D. D., formerly pastor of the Memorial church, entered upon the work of calling upon the various Presbyterian people in that section and interesting them in the proposed new church movement. February 27th a neighborhood prayer meeting, led by Dr. Coit, was held in the home of Mrs. Emil Ludekens. Preaching services were afterward held in the home of Miss Emma V. McLean and in the office of the Rochester fire works company on East Main street, and on March 17th the Sunday school was organized, Rev. J. B. Stillson, the founder of the Moody Mission school of Chicago, offering the opening prayer. On April 22d, 1901, the presbytery, by a commission, organized the church, consisting of fifty-two members with the following persons as elders: John M. Copeland, Clayton J. Parkhurst, Frank R. Raymond, Chas. J. Wagner. On May 20th articles of incorporation were adopted, the name chosen being the "East Side Presbyterian church of Rochester." Six trustees were elected at that meeting. One week later the presbytery formally installed Dr. Coit as pastor of the church. A building was

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erected on the newly purchased lot, corner Hayward avenue and Chamberlain street, and services began to be held June 23d. In the latter part of 1902, a Y. P. S. C. E. was organized. The work was well conducted by Dr. Coit, and at the close of his pastorate, June 30th, 1905, the church membership was 122. At a meeting of the congregation held March 25th, 1905, Rev. Paul Moore Strayer, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, acting as moderator, Rev. A. D. D. Fraser, of Lockport, was unanimously elected as successor to Dr. Coit. December 10th he preached his inaugural sermon, and on January 2d, 1906, he was installed pastor of the church by a commission of the presbytery. The mortgage remaining on the church property was burned on May 22d, 1906, when nearly all the clergymen of the Presbyterian churches in the city gave appreciative remarks. On account of the rapid growth of the church and Sunday school, at a congregational meeting, February 13th, 1907, plans were approved for a new and larger edifice, work on which will soon begin. The membership of the church is 175.

Grace Presbyterian.—This church was organized October 8th, 1891, in the town of Gates. A commission from the Rochester presbytery, consisting of Rev. Jas. S. Root, Rev. Peter Lindsay, D. D., Rev. Wm. R. Taylor, D. D., moderator; Rev. A. J. Hutton, D. D., Rev. Nelson Millard, D. D., and Rev. H. H. Stebbins, D. D., instituted Grace church with a membership of sixty-two.

The following were elected: Trustees, H. L. Reed, J. J. Wagner, M. C. Joiner; elders, Isaac J. Seeley, George M. Roe, Wm. H. Carroll, Wm. A. Baker; treasurer, M. C. Joiner. Rev. B. W. Perry was the first pastor. He was a strong organizer; under his ministry the church laid the foundation for its future growth. In 1893 the church reported a total membership of ninety-two, with a Sabbath school of one hundred and sixty-five. Mr. Perry served the church as pastor until May 12th, 1893. Rev. Thos. E. Sherman succeeded to the pastorate on August 3d, 1893. In 1895 the church was burned. The congregation met for a time in a hall on Lyell avenue. The question of rebuilding was before the people for some months It was finally decided to purchase the lot on Lyell avenue opposite Whitney street. The Presbyterian Union supported the undertaking, and as a result a frame edifice was built. A mortgage of $2,500 was afterward increased to $5,000. Mr. Sherman resigned the pastorate April 20th, 1897.

On October 19th, 1897, Rev. D. N. Morden took up the work. The Sunday school grew rapidly; a Y. P. S. C. E. and a men's training class were formed; the church supported and educated an Indian girl for work among the Hindoos. A board of deacons was elected in place of trustees, and a board of deaconesses appointed by the session to assist the deacons in the work. A series of meetings under the leadership of Mr. Cordiner resulted in sixty accessions to the church at one communion. The present membership is 235. On August 28th, 1901, the pastor resigned to continue his studies at the university. The resignation was accepted with regret. In December, 1901, Rev. S. F Sharp was installed. During Mr. Sharp's ministry an organ has been purchased and the work in the church in all departments quickened and strengthened. Owing to ill health Rev. S. F. Sharp resigned the pastorate in November, 1904, and on January 15th, 1905, the present pastor, Rev. F. N. Lindsay, took up the work. The outlook is encouraging.

First United Presbyterian.—This church was organized on September 21st, 1849, under the name of the "First Associate Reformed church of Rochester," its present title being assumed in May, 1858. The first meeting-place was in the old school-house on Fitzhugh street, and then on the corner of Troup street and Plymouth avenue where Miss Webster taught school. This was destroyed by fire on September 8th, 1850, and the society purchased the building on the corner of Court and Stone streets, where services were held until the society sold the place and bought the house of the Free Will Baptists on Allen street, where they remained until the erection of the present building on Plymouth avenue, near Allen street. The successive pastors have been Rev. John Van Eaton, D. D., W. P. McAdams, Thomas Boyd, James Patterson Sankey, D. D., who resigned in June, 1906, after forty-two years of service, and the present minister, Rev. John Heslop, who was installed in September, 1906. The membership of the church is 338, of the Sunday school 225.

Mt. Hor Presbyterian.—The first Sunday school in the Cobb's Hill district of Brighton was

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organized in 1823. The first superintendent was Deacon Fisher, and he was assisted by Messrs. Lee, Bissell, Scofield and Dr. Hall and Dr. Starr. Until 1849 the monthly Sunday school concert and the Saturday evening prayer-meeting were maintained. Between 1834 and 1860 many visitors from Rochester encouraged the school by their presence and friendship, among them C. J. Hill, John Thompson, Louis Chapin, Frederick Starr, Orlando Hastings, T. A. Newton and General A. W. Riley. From 1859 to 1861, which was the most flourishing period of the school, Z. R. Brockway was superintendent. The number of teachers and pupils enrolled was 242. In 1861 J. H. Kellogg conducted revival services which resulted in the conversion of forty persons. In 1886 a mission band was organized. Another outgrowth of the Sunday school was the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, organized October 4th, 1891, with nine members; from this little band of earnest workers sprang the desire for a church organization. In April, 1893, a call was extended to Rev. J. M. McElhinney to preach for six months, in the hope that the way would be opened for a church organization. The leader in this movement was Mrs. Jane A. Hodges. Mt. Hor church was organized by the presbytery of Rochester, November 27th, 1893, with seventeen members. John M. Brown and V. Gilbert Benedict were elected elders; J. F. Montgomery, F. W. Beogley, John M. Brown, Ross B. Schuyler and Jas. Beard trustees. The first house of worship was dedicated February 4th, 1894, on the corner of Rosedale and Roosevelt streets, at a cost of $1,800. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Hutton, of St. Peter's church. Mr. McElhinney was installed April 30th, 1894, and F. C. Owen was ordained as ruling elder. The church later removed to the corner of Monroe avenue and Rosedale street, on the site of the present structure. John Dunbar was made ruling elder March 31st, 1899. In the spring of 1899 Mr. McElhinney resigned to accept the assistant pastorate of Central Presbyterian church. For a short interim the pulpit was supplied by students from Auburn Theological seminary, Roland Woodward preaching during the summer and autumn. June 21st, 1900, Rev. Robert Wells Veach, the present pastor, was ordained and installed. Under his labors the membership of the church has now reached 300. The present house of worship was dedicated December 15th, 1901, at a cost of $15,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. S. Banks Nelson, D. D., of St. Peter's church. In April, 1902, Mrs. Jane Webb, of Janesville, Wis., presented the church a communion set in memory of her father, Samuel W. Lee, one of the organizers of the old Sunday school. In 1893 the church purchased its manse on Rosedale street.

The Brighton Church.—Rev. Solomon Allen, of Southampton, Mass., came to Brighton in 1816 and established a Sunday school on Clover street. On the 24th day of April, 1817, Joseph B. Bloss and Orange Stone appeared before Timothy Barnard, one of the judges of Ontario county, with a certificate of incorporation for a church, which was duly organized September 18th, 1817, by Rev. Solomon Allen. Nine men and thirteen women comprised the original members. The church has had only six regularly installed pastors. The longest pastorate in its history was that of Rev. John McCall, D. D., covering a period of sixteen years, from January 1st, 1888. The first place of meeting was in the school-house, where the hotel of M. J. Sheehan now stands. After Mr. Allen, by reason of advancing years, relinquished his labors here and returned to his home in Massachusetts, the church was without regular services for about two years. In 1822 the erection of a brick edifice upon what is now known as the Hoyt place was begun, and Rev. Jonathan Winchester became the first pastor. He built his own house, which still stands on Winton road South. In 1853 the church was extensively repaired, galleries being constructed to give additional seating capacity, at a cost of $3,000. During the pastorate of Rev. James S. Orton, April 18th, 1867, the church was destroyed by fire. It was decided to locate the new church building on East avenue. Deacon Blossom's farm was purchased, a location for a church was chosen, and the remaining subdivisions were sold. The Blossom residence became the church manse. The first service held in the present edifice was on Thanksgiving day, November 26th, 1868. The change from the Congregational to the Presbyterian form of government was effected September 21st, 1870. Elisha Y. Blossom, Harrison A. Lyon and Thomas B. Yale were elected ruling elders. While affiliated with the Congregational denomination for more

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than fifty years, it had been incorporated in 1817 as a Presbyterian church. Steps were taken March 30th, 1896, to enlarge the chapel, thus securing greatly increased facilities for the Sunday school and social work of the church. At that time the church was presented with a new manse, in memory of the late Elisha Y. Blossom, by the surviving members of his family. October 9th, 1905, the corporate name was changed to the Brighton Presbyterian church; at the time Brighton was included within the limits of the city of Rochester.

The following pastors have been installed since the organization of the church: Rev. Charles Thorp, April 27th, 1825; Rev. Alva Ingersoll, November 10th, 1836; Rev. Joseph R. Page, D. D., February 25th, 1875; Rev. James S. Root, May 12th, 1885; Rev. John McCall, D. D., June 8th, 1888; Rev. George V. Reichel, Ph. D., June 2d, 1904. There have been ten other pastors, not installed, whose terms have varied from one to ten years. The present membership of the church is 200, and of the Sababth school 375. The superintendents of the Sunday school have been: Gen. A. W. Riley, Samuel Beckwith, Lyman Payne, Harrison A. Lyon, John K. Beckwith, Thomas B. Yale, Theo. A. Drake, who has just completed his thirtieth year of service. Rev. Frank M. Weston will be installed as pastor June 6th, 1907.

Trinity Church (Colored).—In 1898 a petition signed by forty-nine persons requesting the organization of a colored Presbyterian church was presented to the Rochester presbytery by a committee consisting of John Green, Leon J. Du Bois, and George W. Burks. Trinity Presbyterian mission was organized December 16th, 1898, with Rev. G. L. Hamilton in charge. Rev. A. Sellers Mays became pastor in charge of the mission April 1st, 1899. John Green, Jesse Stevens, Leon J. Du Bois, and H. David Murray were ordained as elders. Trinity Presbyterian church was organized by the presbytery of Rochester, May 15th, 1902. Rev. A. Sellers Mays was installed as pastor May 28th, 1903. The mortgage on the property was burned June 19th, 1906. The present membership of the church is 100; Sabbath school 112. The church is located on Allen street, near Plymouth avenue.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Writing in 1907 a sketch of the growth of the Episcopal church in an American city, one can not but note the fact that the English Christianity and the English civilization of this continent began together just three hundred years ago at Jamestown, Virginia. The first religious service conducted in English in this land was that held by the Rev. Francis Fletcher, chaplain of Drake's ship, the Pelican, who officiated in 1579 on the shores of Drake's bay, California. The first Indian converted to English Christianity, Mantes, and the first child born of English parents in America, Virginia Dare, were baptized in 1587. In 1603 Captain Martin Pring, in charge of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, landed in Massachusetts bay and for six weeks toiled near the site of the future Plymouth, and worshiped according to the prayer book of the English church, seventeen years before the Pilgrims arrived; and on May 13th, 1607, there disembarked at Jamestown the first permanent colonists of the new land, bringing with them as chaplain, the Rev. Robert Hunt, "an honest, religious and courageous divine," of the English church. The Jamestown tercentennial exposition emphasizes the dominant influence which Anglican churchmen had in moulding the life, civilization and religion of these United States.

Two hundred years elapsed before the pioneers began to penetrate to the falls of the Genesee; and the varied experiences of the historic church in the meantime were fitting her to come with hallowing help into the frontier communities. Enfeebled as the church was at the close of the Revolutionary war, a few indomitable leaders remained and her missionaries were amongst those who blazed the trails into the western wilderness. Davenport Phelps was for many years a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church for the western part of the state, and by his indefatigable exertions succeeded in diffusing much religious energy and in forming many churches.

Bishop Moore, of New York, ordained this zealous man in 1801, and sent him to the outposts. After several years of itinerating at Canandaigua, Geneva, Phelps and other settlements, he established his headquarters at Geneva in 1805, officiating there regularly, and making excursions to

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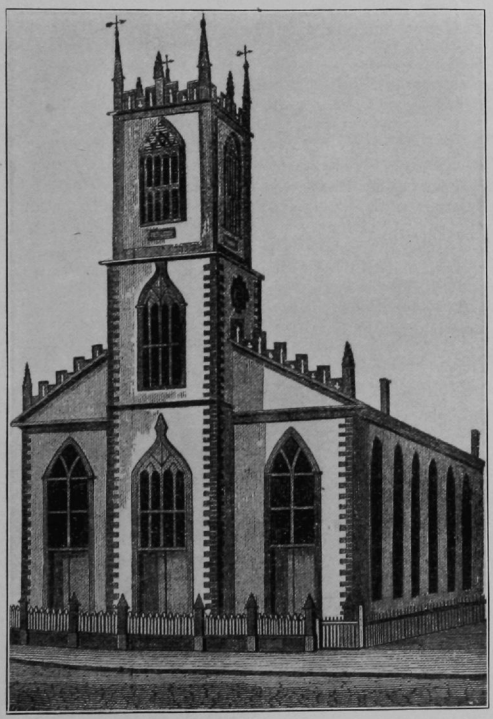

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROCHESTER.

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many points. In 1808 he organized the church at Allen's Hill, from which, in after days, went out nine priests of the church; one of these, the Rev. George H. Norton, joined in 1817 with the Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, then minister at Canandaigua, in visits to Rochesterville; in March of that year they met with twenty-eight of the villagers and signed "a declaration of attachment to the Protestant Episcopal church." Bishop Hobart had been consecrated in 1811. "Evangelical truth and apostolic order" was the watchword with which he made the souls of men to vibrate near and far, and his annual visitations to the remote hamlets left lasting impressions.

St. Luke's Church.—On the 14th of July, 1817, twenty men met in a school-house in the town of Brighton, Ontario county, and organized "St. Luke's Church, Genesee Falls." They elected Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and Samuel J. Andrews wardens, and for vestrymen chose Silas O. Smith, Roswell Babbitt, John Mastick, Louis Jenkins, Elisha Johnson, John C. Rochester, William Atkinson and Oliver Culver. Rev. Mr. Norton took charge of the infant parish, in connection with Carthage and Pittsford, with occasional services at Sodus bay, Vienna and other adjacent places. The first meetings were held in the homes of Mrs. Silas O. Smith and other interested families. The next year Bishop Hobart visited the village and administered the rite of confirmation to four persons; this service was held in a building then occupied by the Presbyterian society. The proprietors of the One-Hundred-Acre tract offered lot 85 to "the first religious society that should take possession of the same and build a church thereon." After a spirited contest with their Roman Catholic neighbors, St. Luke's congregation in 1820 erected a wooden church, thirty-eight by forty-six feet; subscriptions amounting to $1,270 were received; of this $238 was in cash, the rest in goods, labor and lumber. "N. Rochester, in lumber, $200; William Cobb, in blacksmithing, $25; William Haywood, in hats, $20; Ebenezer Watts, in tinware, $10; E. Peck & Co., in books and stationery, $20; Jehiel Barnard, in tailoring, $5; Jacob Gould, in goods, $10; H. Scrantom, in flour, $7; Abner Wakelee, in shoes, $10." The following additional subscriptions were contributed toward the erection of the steeple, or cupola: A. Reynolds, in goods or brick, $5; D. D. Barnard, in cider and apples, $5; Timothy Bosworth, in combs, $5; Ephraim Moore, "in pork out of my shop," $5. The little church was occupied for the first time on Christmas day, 1820, and was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, February 20th, 1821, Rev. Francis H. Cuming, deacon, having taken charge of the parish a month previous for the term of one year at a salary of $475. The growth and prosperity of the church were such that in September, 1823, the old building was moved to the rear of the lot, and the erection of a stone church begun; this second building was fifty-five by seventy-three feet, and cost $10,400; it was opened for worship September 4th, 1825, and consecrated September 30th, 1826. This church, it should be noted, has been very little altered to this day; the arrangement of its interior is unique, and is treasured as a monument of the ecclesiastical architecture of that day. After a successful rectorship of eight years, Mr. Cuming resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, who was instituted by Bishop Hobart August 29th, 1830. Shortly after this the bishop died; his successor, Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, was succeeded after a few years of devoted labor by Bishop De Lancey, in 1839, at which time St. Luke's, with its four hundred communicants, was the largest and most influential parish in the newly-constituted diocese, which comprised all of the state west of Utica. In 1844 the gifted Dr. Whitehouse resigned to accept the episcopate of Illinois. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin,, who, in consequence of ill health, after three years' work, resigned July 12th, 1847. In the following October Rev. Henry W. Lee entered upon the rectorship. His talents were such as to make a deep impression upon the community, and to win for him the well-deserved titles of D. D. and LL. D. He left the church greatly strengthened when, in 1854, he accepted the bishopric of Iowa. On the following April Rev. Benjamin Watson took up the parish work, and for five years ministered to the growing congregation. On the 1st of October, 1859, Rev. R. B. Claxton, D. D., was elected rector, and through the anxious years of the Civil war led his loyal people wisely in good works. Dr. Claxton resigned in 1865, to become the professor of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care in the Divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia. On the second Sunday of May

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in 1866 Rev. Henry Anstice began his long and notable rectorate. Coming here as a young man, he gave unremittingly of his energies for thirty-one years to the ever-widening work of this important parish. His gifts for organization and administration of affairs enabled him to wield a directing influence in many beneficent movements. As dean of the convocation under Bishop Coxe, he was a leader in the missionary enterprises in this part of the diocese. He resigned in 1897 to accept a call to Philadelphia. In 1897 Rev. Rob Roy MacGregor Converse, D. D., chaplain of Hobart college, was elected and accepted the rectorship of this, the mother parish of the city. Rev. W. S. McCoy is the assistant rector. Erected eighty-two years ago, St. Luke's is the oldest church building in the city, and, standing where it has always stood, in closest proximity to the "Four Corners," it is a shrine endeared to all intelligent citizens, not alone for its many sacred associations, but as well for its aggressive usefulness to-day. A recent proposition to sell and remove to another location has been rejected, and a movement has been begun to adequately endow the work for all time. The last annual report shows a vigorous parochial life with 500 families, 629 communicants and a total of contributions exceeding $16,000.

St. Paul's (or Grace) Church.—With the characteristic venturesomeness of pioneers the Episcopalians of Rochesterville established a second parish in the town, hard upon the heels of the building of St. Luke's. It was the first instance as yet in the state, outside of New York, of two Episcopal churches in one community. It was hastened here by several centrifugal influences.

The opening of the Erie canal in 1825 brought a rapid increase in population; the village had jumped from less than a thousand in 1817 to 7,669 in 1827; then the bisecting of the town by the river called, in the days of but one bridge, for a parish equipment on each side; and, again, in the later twenties there were varied types of churchmen, some ranging under the catholic championship of Bishop Hobart, anticipating the great "Oxford movement."

A meeting of those interested in the movement was convened, according to the canons of the church, in the Franklin Institute, on the 28th of May, 1827, when William Atkinson and Giles Boulton were elected wardens and Elisha Johnson, Elisha B. Strong, Jared N. Stebbins, S. M. Smith, Enos Stone, Samuel J. Andrews, Daniel Tinker and A. B. Curtis vestrymen. St. Paul's was the name chosen for the new church. An ambitious edifice was designed. Its spire was to exceed in height any building in the region, but a severe wind toppled it over while yet uncompleted, and a less aspiring plan was substituted. When finished it was described as a "large and elegant Gothic church." The village authorities honored the congregation by changing the designation of the street upon which the new building stood and substituting for Clyde, Market and River the names North and South St. Paul streets.

For the first twenty years of its existence the parish passed through many vicissitudes. Seven brief rectorates and frequent protracted periods without a rector were not calculated to strengthen the organization. Rev. Sutherland Douglass, the first rector, officiated from April, 1828, until August, 1829. On Monday, August 30th, 1830, the church was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, the last service but one of his laborious life. Twelve days later he breathed his last in the rectory at Auburn. Rev. Chauncey Colton was rector from November, 1830, to December, 1831; Rev. H. V. D. Johns for a few months in 1832; Rev. Burton H. Hickox from May, 1833, to February, 1835. It was in 1833 that the financial embarrassments of the parish culminated in the foreclosure of the first mortgage of $10,000 on the building, and the formation of a new corporation styled Grace church, that bought in the property. Rev. Orange Clark accepted the rectorship in September, 1835; his successor was in charge from April, 1839, to October, 1841, and Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt served from June, 1842, to December, 1843. In 1844 a second foreclosure of a mortgage took place. This time Bishop De Lancey intervened and became proprietor of the edifice, and under his prudent leadership the property was at last freed from incumbrances in 1847. But on July 25th of that same year the church was destroyed by fire. It was at once rebuilt, services being held temporarily in the high school on Lancaster street. Rev. John V. Van Ingen, having served as minister-in-charge for several years, was elected rector in 1848 and infused a noble spirit into the rapidly increasing congregation during the next six

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years of energetic and devoted service. From 1854 to 1859 Rev. Mansell Van Rensselaer shepherded the flock with exemplary ability, and then followed the notable rectorate of Rev. Israel Foote, D. D., who for twenty-three years, from 1859 to 1882, led his loyal people in good works. A fine rectory was provided through the liberal proposition of Mrs. Ruth Mumford. In 1869 the house on Mortimer street was purchased and opened as a parish school; in 1870 the spacious chancel was added, and in 1880 it was completed by the erection of a rich Italian marble altar, a memorial of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mumford. The first vested boy-choir in the city was introduced at this time. In 1882, when Dr. Foote resigned, the vestry, in recognition of his long and valued services, elected him rector *emeritus*. In September, 1882, Rev. W. H. Platt, D. D., LL. D., became rector. St. Paul street had become the center of the wholesale business district of the city, and an agitation was begun to move the church out on East avenue. Dr. Platt resigned in 1887. The congregation was then distracted over the issue of moving and a debt of $40,000. On July 1st, 1888, Rev. Louis C. Washburn entered upon his work as rector. For seven years the parish expanded its scope as an enterprising downtown church. A spacious chapel had been erected in the rear of the church. The Mortimer street building was opened as a deaconesses' house, and was the center of much beneficent activity. The debt was reduced to $18,000. In 1895 Dr. Washburn resigned, and was elected the first archdeacon of Rochester.

After several years without a rector, the vestry voted to abandon the downtown work, and use the proceeds of the sale of the property in building a handsome church a mile and a half away, for the families in the upper East avenue district. The impressive group of buildings designed by Heinz and La Farge was erected on the site of the defunct St. John's church, corner of East avenue and Vick park, just three score years and ten after the organization of the original parish. The dignified old sanctuary, now desecrated to vulgar uses, is a pathetic monument of departed glory. With the consent of the legislature the name Grace church was dropped and St. Paul's church was chosen as the legal designation for the new establishment. In 1897 Rev. Murray Bartlett came as rector, with Rev. Chauncey Blodgett as assistant. Mr. Bartlett is still the pastor, and the present assistant is Rev. Henry F. Zwicker. There are connected with the congregation at present 496 families and 755 communicants; the total offerings for all objects last year were $20,394.81.

Trinity Church.—In 1834 the village developed into an incorporated city, and since the founding of St. Paul's the population had more than doubled. The movement out of which Trinity parish grew was inaugurated as early as 1836, with the encouragement of the bishop and local ministers. A Sunday school was opened and maintained, largely through the zeal of Seth C. Jones, in Frankfort. The legal organization dates from October 27th, 1845, when those interested selected the following representatives: Wardens, Henry E. Rochester and Seth C. Jones; vestrymen, George Arnold, George R. Clark, P. G. Buchan, S. F. Witherspoon, Lewis P. Beers, David Hoyt, W. E. Lathrop and Seth C. Maltby. Services were held by Rev. Vandevoort Bruce in a school-house on Brown square in January, 1846, and later in school number 5, at the corner of Center and Jones streets. The corner-stone of the church building on the corner of Frank and Center was laid June 13th, 1846, and the edifice was opened for services on Christmas eve of that year. In 1847 Mr. Bruce resigned and was succeeded the same year by Rev. Charles D. Cooper. During his administration the debt was entirely paid up and the church consecrated by Bishop De Lancey February 15th, 1848. Mr. Cooper resigned in 1849 and was followed by Rev. Robert J. Parvin, who after two years was succeeded by the Rev. Addison V. Atkins, who in turn resigned at the end of two years, when the work was taken up in October, 1854, by Rev. George N. Cheney, whose rectorship of nine years was one of marked prosperity and widening influence. With the consent of the vestry Mr. Cheney was chaplain of the Thirty-third regiment of New York volunteers in 1861. His pastorate of the church was terminated by impaired health in 1863, the year in which the church was enlarged and improved. For a short time the parish was in charge of Rev. John W. Clark, who was followed by Rev. John V. Van Ingen, who labored here till 1868. After a vacancy of eight months Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking served in the parish until December, 1871; after him there came Rev.

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M. R. St. J. Dillon-Lee, who in turn was followed by Rev. C. J. Machin. Rev. W. W. Walsh assumed the rectorship in 1875.

Owing to the elevation of the tracks of the New York Central railroad the church property was sold in April, 1880, and the beautiful corner facing Jones park was purchased as the site for the new church. On this new edifice the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Coxe on the 29th of July, 1880, and the church was opened for services on the 31st of July, 1881. After ten years constructive leadership Mr. Walsh was succeeded in 1885 by Rev. F. S. Hyde. Mr. Hyde resigned in 1889, and was followed by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., a venerable saint, whose brief service here was terminated by death the next year. In July, 1890, Rev. Warren C. Hubbard began his animating rectorship of ten years, during which the congregation was strengthened and developed in many ways. In 1900 Rev. E. M. Parrott accepted the call of the vestry and for five years was the beloved pastor of the increasing congregation. During this period a commodious parish house was built on the church property. Broken in health, Mr. Parrott resigned and was succeeded in 1906 by Rev. Charles S. Allison. There are 165 families and 337 communicants attached to this parish. The total disbursements last year were $4,237.53. The present officers are: Wardens, H. Wheeler Davis and John F. White; vestrymen, W. C. Walker, J. H. Kinne, A. J. Leggett.

Christ Church.—The steady growth of Rochester called for a corresponding increase in church equipment. When St. Luke's was founded there was a population of about nine hundred; there were 7,600 when St. Paul's was built; Trinity was organized when the inhabitants numbered 25,000, and when, in 1855, the census revealed the presence of 40,000, forty-five wide awake churchmen resolved to locate a new parish in "that portion of the city now destitute," east of Elm street and south of Main. The first services were held in Palmer's hall by resident clergy. The organization was duly effected May 7th, 1855. The corporate name chosen was "Christ church." The first officers were: Wardens, Silas O. Smith and David Hoyt; vestrymen, D. M. Dewey, A. J. Brackett, E. M. Smith, D. B. Beach, J. M. Winslow, John Fairbanks, Delos Wentworth and C. R. Babbitt. A Sunday school was opened under the superintendency of L. Ward Smith that same month. In June the ladies organized a sewing and benevolent society. The lot on East avenue, opposite Scio, was bought in June and the church building begun in September. The first rector, Rev. Henry A. Neely, entered upon his duties in October; the first service in the new edifice was held by him on that Christmas day. In the spring of 1861 a Sunday school building was constructed adjoining the church and the next year the growth of the congregation led to the enlargement of the church, including a recess chancel with several memorial windows. In October, 1862, after seven years of zealous and resultful leadership Mr. Neely resigned to become the chaplain of Hobart college. He was succeeded immediately by Rev. Anthony Schuyler, whose pastorate of nearly six years carried his people harmoniously through the trying years of the Civil war. He resigned in 1868 to accept a charge in the more genial climate of Orange, N. J. In 1869 Rev. Walton W. Battershall became the third rector of Christ church, the lot to the west of the church was purchased and the rectory built. In July, 1874, he resigned to become the rector of St. Peter's, Albany. His successor here, Rev. Joseph L. Tucker, arrived in February, 1875. Under his leadership the missionary auxiliary was developed and much effective work done, but after two years he resigned to resume his ministry in Mississippi.

Then followed the notable period of twenty-three years under the guidance, tender and strong, of Rev. William D'Orville Doty, 1877-1900. The debt of $12,000, under which he found the parish struggling, was paid and the church consecrated on Easter day, 1883. The population of the city had since the founding of the parish increased threefold, and it was necessary to lengthen the cords again. An imposing design by Gibson was adopted and two sections of the proposed nave were built at right angles with the old church and occupied for the first service on Christmas day, 1887. A spacious parish house, costing $17,000, was opened in April, 1888. In November, 1892, the new chancel was used. In May, 1893, the old church was occupied for the last time and the rector and his congregation were made welcome by Mr. Washburn and his people in St. Paul's for the next ten months.

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The impressive new church (except the tower) was finished in the spring of 1894. In 1897, when the old St. Paul's was deserted, many members of that congregation associated themselves with Christ church, one whole organization of fifty working women, the Mothers' meeting, making this their home. Suddenly, on January 5th, 1900, to the great grief of everybody, Dr. Doty died. In its desolation the parish was forced to attack a heavy debt of $45,000. In a spirit of devotion to their departed pastor they decided to secure the amount of the debt as the Doty memorial fund and at once raised $23,084.95. On New Year's day, 1901, Rev. Andrew J. Graham entered upon his work as rector. That year Almeron J. Johnson died and bequeathed $30,000 with which to build the tower. In July the Lawn street house and lot were bought and put in order for $3,225 as a residence for the curates. In November, 1902, the new sanctuary memorials were erected; the altar by Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Beckley and the reredos by J. Moreau Smith and V. Moreau Smtih. In April, 1903, the completed tower was dedicated and December 29th, 1905, the entire debt having been paid, the great church was consecrated. Last year the parochial report announced a membership of 550 families, 1,003 communicants, and for a total of offerings $41,168.34.

In 1865 the city had acquired some 50,000 inhabitants. Bishop De Lancey was in need of assistance; St. Luke's was without a rector; Mr Foote at St. Paul's, Dr. Van Ingen at Trinity and Mr. Schuyler at Christ church felt the need for united action in extending the church locally; they were seconded by George R. Clark and other laymen and women in organizing a society for city mission work, which they called "The St. Matthew's Mission." They engaged as missionaries Rev. R. M. Duff, Rev. E. S. Wilson, S. D. Boorom and D. H. Lovejoy. Services were conducted under these auspices in four outlying districts of the city, viz., one in the eleventh ward, one near Deep Hollow, one on Oregon street and one in the Mount Hope district. Each of these efforts bore fruit later, though the association was dissolved in the summer of 1867. The Oregon street mission was developed by St. Paul's into St. James parish; Deep Hollow mission merged with Trinity; Hope mission was nursed by Christ church into St. Clement's, which later became St. Andrew's, and the Grape street mission was built up by St. Luke's into the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The Good Shepherd.—Cottage services in the houses of John Greenwood and Robert Newman were begun in the early sixties by Rev. De Witt C. Loop, the assistant minister in St. Luke's. The increasing population in the eleventh ward, north of the railroad and west of the canal, called for the ministrations of the church. Dr. Claxton of St. Luke's materially encouraged the mission in securing a building. The chapel was erected on a commodious lot on Grape street and was opened for public worship July 31st, 1864. After a year of nursing care by the St. Matthew's mission and a pastorate of twenty months by Rev. Jacob Miller, the congregation was organized into a parish March 29th, 1869. The wardens were John Greenwood and George Cummings, and the vestrymen Thomas Thompson, Thomas Tamblingson, William Attridge, jr., Samuel Attridge, Robert G. Newman, William Webb, Walter Williamson and Charles H. Finch. Title to the property was held by the rector and vestry of St. Luke's. Mr. Miller resigned in September, 1869, and was followed for very brief terms by Rev. J. Newton Spear and Rev. James S. Barnes. In December, 1870, Rev. Fred W. Raikes, a deacon, took up the work, but resigned in April, 1873. His successor was Rev. Benjamin W. Stone, D. D., who remained in charge for a longer period than any other rector. The property was improved and much Christian work accomplished. After eight busy years Dr. Stone withdrew in April, 1881. For the ensuing year Rev. Byron Holley, jr., was in charge of the parish, and from June, 1882, Rev. James Stoddard was at work here for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. H. De Mille for one year; Rev. J. H. Perkins from 1886 to 1889 and Rev. J. A. Skinner for eight months until July, 1890. The hopes of the founders of this mission were not being realized. The district was largely foreign. A group of the more "advanced" churchmen undertook to work the field, re-naming the parish St. Ann's. From 1891 to 1894 Rev. R. R. Upjohn earnestly devoted himself to the interests of his flock. Then followed a brief period of mismanagement and rebellion which culminated in the closing of the church and the sale of the property.

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The proceeds were later devoted to the building of St. Stephen's church, on Fillmore street.

St. James's.—Another of the four missions started in the early sixties was that which had its inception in a Sunday school held in Oregon street under the superintendency of A. Dixson Davis and was nourished to self-support by Rev. Mr. Foote and his zealous helpers in St. Paul's. After several years of patient effort conditions were such as to warrant a building. An eligible lot on Grant park and Almira street was secured from Mrs. F. Galusha, in whose house cottage meetings had been conducted for some time. The corner-stone of the church was laid by Bishop Coxe July 18th, 1875; $13,121.32 were expended on the equipment and the church was consecrated June 5th, 1876, Rev. James H. Dennis being appointed to the charge. The parish was incorporated in August of that year under the name of "St. James the Greater," and the following officers were elected: Wardens, Joseph T. Cox and William H Wilkins; vestrymen, John Morris, George S. Burley, C. S. Cook, E. J. Shackleton, J. H. Hathaway A. J. Masters, Albert Rogers and George J. Barnette. A Sunday school building was erected in 1881 at a cost of $3,053.55. In 1884 the rectory was built, for $3,500. In 1891 by a bequest of Mrs. M. G. Rand the parish received $9,472.55 to provide an organ and endowment. After twenty-five years of the most self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of any and all who needed his services Mr. Dennis resigned. As president of the Humane society, founder of the Mont de Piété, the executive of the Children's Aid society and its allied shelter for unruly waifs and in his ceaseless ministrations to all sorts and conditions of men he deservedly won the grateful affection of every worthy citizen. Rev. Francis C. Woodward became the second rector of the parish in 1901 and has led his growing congregation in many good works. The church building has been enlarged and completed at a cost of $12,000. A remarkably handsome window in memory of Isabella Watson Hollister was recently unveiled. There are 228 communicants and the total offerings last year were $1,915.81.

The Epiphany.—Shortly after becoming rector of St. Luke's in 1866 Rev. Henry Anstice began cottage services in the eighth ward. In February, 1869, Rev. W. W. Raymond became his assistant with special duties in his new field. The liberality of St. Luke's people promptly provided $14,000 for a church building on Jefferson avenue and the opening service was held February 28th, 1869. The mission was ably nurtured by Rev. George S. Baker from August, 1870, to November, 1875. During this period the adjacent lot was purchased and the parsonage erected at a cost of $4,000. The next minister in charge was Rev. C. M. Nickerson and under his leadership the parish was formally organized September 13th, 1876, adopting the name of "the church of the Epiphany." The first officers were: Wardens, J. H. Martindale and Romeyn Boughton; vestrymen, John Hancock, David Fairman, F. W. Bergh, James Ratcliffe, W. H. Cross, F. R. Plummer, John Clements and J. H. Stedman, and Mr. Nickerson was elected rector. The church was consecrated January 6th, 1877. After five years of successful labor Mr. Nickerson resigned January 1st, 1881. He was succeeded at once by Rev. Amos Skeele of Holyoke, Massachusetts. In 1882 a recess chancel with an exquisite window, in memory of Mrs. George E. Mumford, was added to the church, and the congregation introduced a fine pipe organ. In 1889 the church was nearly doubled in size by the erection of a large north transept and a parish house was built. By quiet, thorough and unwearied pastoral devotion Dr. Skeele has in his notable rectorate of more than twenty-five years brought strength and cheer to a large company of grateful souls. He is the senior presbyter in the Episcopal church in Rochester to-day and has gathered into the Epiphany a large and loyal body of earnest workers. The last annual report recorded 256 families and 390 communicants and total of offerings amounting to $4,521.57.

St. Andrew's.—As a result of the joint movement toward church extension in the city in 1866 made by the St. Matthew's mission, services were held in a house on St. Paul street, corner of Alexander. In June, 1867, Dr. Schuyler of Christ church accepted responsibility for the work and his assistant, Mr. Lovejoy, with others carried on the enterprise until July 6th, 1871, when it was organized as St. Clement's church, with Rev. Daniel Flack in charge. From its inception he conducted a parish school in connection with the church. On

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the 8th day of February, 1874, Rev. David A. Bonnar became the rector. The lot on the corner of Averill avenue and Ashland streeet was secured and the chapel and chancel of the proposed group of buildings were erected this same year at a cost of $12,500. In 1875 the rectory was built, costing $6,500; the property was mortgaged for $8,950. In 1876 there were one hundred and two communicants in the parish. A small frame structure was put up by the guild for school purposes. Dissensions arose and the mortgage was foreclosed, William B. Douglas buying in the property. Rev. Mr. Bonnar continued to officiate until December, 1878, in the guild hall, which had been moved to another lot. St. Clement's was superseded February 7th, 1879, by the organization of St. Andrew's. The first officers of the new corporation were: Wardens, William B. Douglas and William Ratt; vestrymen, John J. Luckett, William Dove, Thomas A. Evans, Frederick Suter, George Yeares, Abner Burbank and Christopher Roberts. On June 1st Rev. A. S. Crapsey became rector. The church was completed and consecrated by Bishop Coxe May 16th, 1880. The entire property, valued at $45,000, with an endowment fund of $15,000, was deeded to the diocesan trustees of the parochial fund, with the provision that it may be claimed for a cathedral on the erection of the diocese of Rochester. The twenty-seven years of Dr. Crapsey's rectorate were full of achievements, the parish becoming one of the strongest in the diocese, reaching its climax in 1896. A parish house and lot were given in 1891 by Mr. Douglas, valued at $10,000. In 1894 Nazareth house was built for Sunday school and trade school purposes. A flourishing kindergarten school was maintained until this department was introduced into the public schools of the city. An exquisite altar and reredos was erected in the chapel in memory of Mrs. S. G. Andrews a few years ago, and on February the 11th, 1900, the sanctuary was elaborately beautified by Mrs. H. H. Perkins with marble altar and mural decorations and window. A thriving mutual benefit association known as St. Andrew's Brotherhood has been developed. Last year's report recorded 347 families, 616 communicants and a total of offerings amounting to $7,143.60. Dr. Crapsey's pastorate terminated in December, 1906.

St. Mark's.—In the summer of 1878 mission work was inaugurated in the northeast quarter of the city, on the corner of North and Wadsworth streets. A Sunday school was conducted in the afternoon and regular Sunday evening services were held by Rev. Albert Wood. A year and a half later a more convenient room was secured on Channing street. From June 1st, 1884, Edward P. Hart was for six months lay reader in charge of the work. November 14th, being the centennial anniversary of Bishop Seabury's consecration, ground was broken for a church building on the corner of Channing and Hollister streets. December 21st, Mr. Hart was ordained deacon. The opening service in the church was held January 18th, 1885. The entire cost of the land, edifice and furniture was $5,437.41, and was paid in full. In 1890 a parish house was added to the equipment at a cost of $1,500. Many beautiful memorials have been added and a vested choir has been recently introduced. The twenty-three years of devoted Christian leadership have brought inestimable benefits to this populous district. A contagious spirit of consecration to highest ideals issues from St. Mark's with uplifting influence. The officers of the corporation are: Wardens, William Bennett and Fred Brehem; vestryman, Fred M. Havill. There are 100 families, 253 communicants, and last year's offerings were $2,417.38.

St. John's.—In 1880 a mission work was opened in a private house on Upton park through the zeal of Mrs. Margaret Ferrarei and William G. Congdon. In June, 1882, Charles E. Upton gave the mission the use for three years of a lot on Hawthorne streeet and of the temporary chapel that he volunteered to erect thereon. This building was completed on April 1st and was named St. John's. Rev. J. A. Massey, D. D., was placed in charge. In 1885 $5,500 was paid for the property. In 1886 Rev. Arthur Sloan succeeded Mr. Massey as rector and for four years did faithful service. In 1891 the parish was vacant and faced a debt of $8,000. In 1892 Rev. W. N. Webbe began a three years' pastorate, after which the parish was absorbed into the new St. Paul's.

Ascension.—In October, 1886, Rev. Frederick S. Hyde, rector of Trinity church, began holding cottage services in a private house in the growing district to the north of his parish. The need for

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ampler accommodations was soon felt and Mrs. W. L. Halsey gave the missionary the use of a building on Lake avenue opposite Glenwood, where the Sunday school and other services were maintained until the church was erected on Augustine street. The new site (worth $2,000) was the gift of a generous citizen, not of our communion, Charles J. Burke. The brown stone structure was in its incomplete condition occupied in 1888 and the mission was organized under the name of Ascension. With great self-sacrifice Mr. Hyde carried the burden of the work until 1891.

Next year the field was placed under the care of Rev. George T. Le Boutillier, who devoted the following twelve years to strengthening and extending the work. He paid the debt of $750 and finished the building. In 1901 the seating capacity was doubled by the addition of a section of a more extensive edifice designed by Addison Le Boutillier. The $4,500 necessary to construct this addition was raised by the personal solicitation of the missionary from church friends in the city. On the 1st of February, 1904, Mr. Le Boutillier resigned, owing to his failing health. In May Rev. Francis S. Lippitt assumed charge. There are sixty families and 113 communicants attached to the mission and last year their offerings amounted to $1,774.73. The officers are: Warden, James J. Withall; treasurer, J. Lees Hilton; clerk, H. T. Brown.

St. George's (All Saints).—In December, 1888, cottage services were inaugurated in the rapidly growing section of East Rochester by Rev. Arthur Sloan, under the auspices of the deanery of Rochester. In June, 1889, a lot was secured on the corner of Webster and Garson avenues and next year a chapel was constructed and the mission of All Saints organized. In 1891 Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier assumed charge and with the aid of lay readers from the church club, chiefly Eugene C. Denton, maintained the work for several years. In 1894 Rev. Henry Rollings was the minister in charge. The Rochester archdeaconry was established in 1895 and under the new system of administration this with other missions in the city received a new impetus. Rev. Thomas A. Parnell, D. C. L., was the first clergyman to give his undivided attention to the interests of this developing field and for six years ministered faithfully to the little congregation struggling under a burdensome debt from city assessments. In 1902 the mission was consigned to the oversight of St. Paul's parish and was served by the assistant miniters there. Rev. Arthur S. Mann officiated in 1903-04 and Rev. Wallace Watts until 1906, when the mission was reorganized and incorporated as the parish of St. George's, Rev. George C. Richmond becoming the pastor.

St. Thomas's.—With the true spirit of sharing privileges, some willing helpers in Christ church started a Sunday school out Monroe avenue in 1890. Rev. Charles H. Boynton, curate of the parish, co-operated. From July, 1890, to February, 1892, Rev. T. F. Johnson led the expanding movement. The meetings were held in a house on Boardman avenue. Early in 1896 the work was put under the direction of Archdeacon Washburn. Services were held in a vacant store, corner of Monroe avenue and Rutgers street, and the mission was duly organized and given the name of St. Thomas. For the year preceding December, 1897, Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier was the missionary, at which date the request of the rector of St. Paul's was granted and the mission entrusted to him. In February, 1899, services were discontinued. But in the summer of 1900 the work was revived by lay readers. Services were conducted in a room of the school-house on Field street. In May, 1901, Rev. Evan H. Martin was appointed minister in charge. The lot on Field street was purchased and an attractive church erected. An enterprising work has been developed. There are fifty-two families and seventy-two communicants enrolled; their offerings last year amounted to $1,330.20. The officers are: Wardens, William Harding and Sheridan Daboll; treasurer, Cyrus G. Daboll; clerk, J. J. Mosher.

St. Stephen's.—One of the effective agencies for church extension hereabouts was the church club with its group of lay readers, who did a quiet but extensive work under Archdeacon Washburn. In 1894 they conducted a Sunday school in the little school-house out on the Chili road and maintained it there until 1897, when an attractive chapel was erected for the mission on Fillmore street. The money for this undertaking was secured from the sale of the property of the disbanded Good Shepherd parish. In 1899 Rev.

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Evan H. Martin took charge and upon his resignation, in 1903, Rev. W. O. Taylor was appointed minister. The present officers are: Alphonso Collins, warden; G. G. Brainard, treasurer; George McDonald, clerk. There are fifty families and fifty-two communicants and their offerings the past year were $643.45.

The Church Home Chapel of the Good Shepherd.—Since the founding of the Home in 1869 services have been conducted for the benefit of the members of the household, at first by the city rectors in rotation, but since 1879 by regular chaplains. Rev. Fortune C. Brown was the pastor from April, 1879, to June, 1888. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert Wood from 1889 to November, 1898, and then followed Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier from 1899 to 1905. Since November 1st, 1905, Rev. Dr. Washburn has supplied ministrations. The beautiful chapel was built in 1901 and is adorned with many fine memorials.

At these thirteen strategically located sanctuaries the Episcopal church is engaged, striving to do her share toward making Rochester a city of the great king; joyfully recognizing the large part that the Christian brethren of other groupings have contributed to the leavening of the community. Such a sketch as this must manifestly be merely suggestive; it is impossible even to call the roll of the men and women identified with this church who have brought light and leading to our local business and social world. Such names as Rochester, Montgomery, Child, Smith, Andrews, Mumford, Whittlesey, Erickson, Sibley, Douglas, Field, Watson, Clark, Reynolds, Hoyt, Elwood, Dewey, Walker, Pitkin, Ellwanger are but partial indications of the rank and file of the goodly company. These and others are inextricably woven into every chapter of this history; their descendants and successors are enlisted with their contemporaries in the manifold beneficent enterprises of to-day.

THE QUAKER CHURCHES.

The Quakers—or "Friends," as they always preferred to be called—found their way to this region at an early day. The first meeting in this village was held on the 18th of the tenth month in 1831, embracing members of that faith in Rochester, Riga and Henrietta, and Isaac Colvin being the clerk for the day, a position filled afterward by Thomas Congdon and Harvey Frink. It was determined to purchase a burial lot in Frankfort, sixty-six feet by 200, for eighty dollars, and also to erect a meeting-house, which was built in the following year at a cost of $350, so that the Quakers had the third church in Rochester, which was situated on the east side of North Fitzhugh street, very near Allen. There they all worshiped till 1829, when the division took place, and the Orthodox Friends built a new church on Jay street, while the Hicksite Quakers retained possession of the old place. There they remained till 1870, when they moved into a modest little structure on the north side of Hubbell park, opposite the orphan asylum. This was maintained, with a constantly diminishing attendance, until about twelve years ago, when it was given up. In the meantime the Orthodox Friends, after continuing on Jay street till 1873, moved in that year to Alexander street and after that drifted around to East Main and then on to Stone street, where they struggled along till some time after the other branch had expired, when they likewise gave up the contest with an unfriendly world.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

In the year 1812 there were two houses on the Genesee river where the city of Rochester now stands. Only four years later, namely, in 1816, the first Methodist meeting was held in a building on the lower race, near, and southwest of, where the Whitney mills stand. In the year following the first Methodist sermon was preached by Rev. Elisha House in the private residence of Fabricius Reynolds, near the corner of Fitzhugh and Buffalo (now Main) streets. During the year the first Methodist class was organized by Cyrus Story, afterward a minister and a member of Genesee conference.

The First Church.—On the 20th day of September, 1820, the legal voters met and incorporated the church under the name and title "The First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of the Village of Rochester." This name was retained until November 10th, 1900, at which date the Frank street Methodist Episcopal church was consolidated with the First under the present

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name, "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Rochester." At the original meeting, September 20th, 1820, Rev. Orren Miller, pastor, was elected president; Frederick Clark, vice-president; Nathaniel Draper, secretary. The trustees elected were Frederick Clark, Elam Smith, Abelard Reynolds, Nathaniel Draper, Dan Rowe. The proceedings were duly certified for record by Wheeler Collins and Asa Weston.

In the following June they began the erection of a modest house of worship, forty-two by fifty-five feet, upon South St. Paul street, near the south line of the present site of Cook's opera house. It was completed and dedicated in July, 1826, at which time they had seventy members. Under the fruitful labors of Rev. Dr. John Dempster it was found necessary to enlarge the building in 1827. Two years later, with four hundred members, it was still inadequate. This led to the erection of an immense stone structure on the west side of the Genesee river, on the northwest corner of Main and Fitzhugh streets. It was one hundred and four by eighty feet, galleried on three sides, capable of seating 2,000 people. It had twenty-one class rooms, and the basement floors were rented for stores. It was said to have been the largest Methodist Episcopal chapel in the United States. Its cost was $40,000. It was dedicated in 1831. On the 5th of January, 1835, at 3:30 a. m., flames were seen bursting from the building, and in a few hours it was totally consumed, with no insurance, and a debt of $21,000 remaining. Undaunted, they rebuilt, occupying in the meantime the old church on St. Paul street. Within a year they worshiped in the basement of the new church, and in January, 1839, the completed structure was dedicated by Rev. Noah Levings of the Troy conference. Rev. Elijah Hebard was pastor when the fire occurred, and initiated the work of rebuilding. He recorded his opinion that building the second time so large a church was an error. Evidently this was so, for the locating of the church on the west side led in 1836 to the building of another on the east side, thus weakening the original organization. Soon after the dedication, in 1839, the trustees sold a part of their lot to the city for fire engine house number 6, and at length, under stress of debt, sold the entire structure, moving further down the street to the present site at the corner of North Fitzhugh and Church streets, though it was not until a much later date that Church street was opened, taking a part of the original lot and the parsonage.

The new site was purchased in 1854. The last service in the large church was held Sunday, April 30th, 1854, and the farewell sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Hickok, pastor. On the following Sunday, May 7th, services were held in the city hall, on the present site of the Powers Hotel, and were continued until the dedication of the basement of the church, on the first Sunday of March, 1856. Thenceforward, for nearly five years, they continued in the basement, until the dedication of the entire building by Rev. John M. Reid, D. D., LL. D., president of Genesee college at Lima, N. Y., February 7th, 1861. Despite these striking vicissitudes the entire period was one of marked spiritual prosperity. Under the labors of Glezen Fillmore, who was pastor in 1830-31, not less than nine hundred were converted, and in 1834 nine hundred members were reported. After the separation of the east side, in 1836, an average of three hundred members was reported for several years as belonging to the First church. Among the members were Nehemiah Osburn, Ezra Jones, Willis Kempshall, Elijah K. Blythe, Samuel Richardson and James Henderson. James Vick was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, and was succeeded by Edmund Ocumpaugh, sr. During the pastorate of Rev. William Lloyd, D. D., 1870-71, the church of 1854-61 was liberally repaired and renovated. But the progress of the city, and the growing demands of modern church life, soon rendered it unsuitable, and many years of unrest and debate followed. At last, under the labors of Rev. Melville R. Webster, D. D., pastor, 1891-96, the present commodious and beautiful stone edifice was begun and the new chapel, costing $45,000, was built. John P. Weston was chairman of the committee and William J. McKelvey secretary. March 17th, 1896, ground was broken on the west end of the church lot for the new chapel, the old building remaining intact for further service. On the second day of June following, at early twilight, Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D., laid the corner-stone. This was his first public official act after his election and consecration as bishop, a few days before, at Cleveland, Ohio. The pastorate of Dr. Webster expired October 1st, the term being lim-

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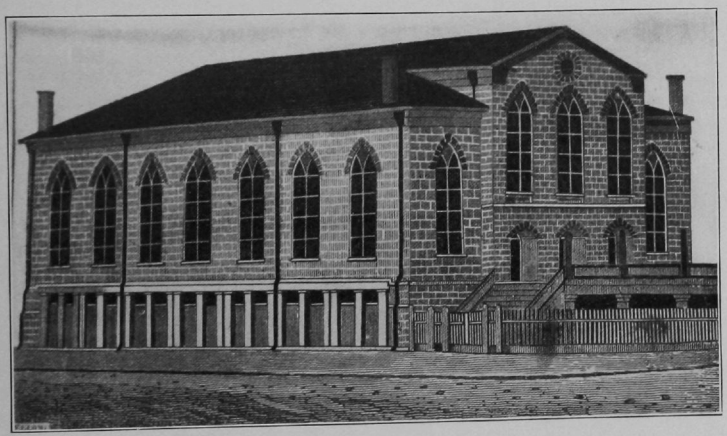

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, 1850.

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ited to five years, and the dedication was celebrated under the pastorate of his successor, Rev. Charles Elbert Hamilton, D. D. Bishop Henry W. Warren, D. D., LL. D., of Denver, Col., preached the dedicatory sermon, Sunday morning, February 28th, 1897. Ex-Chancellor Charles N. Sims, D. D., LL. D., preached in the evening.

Three years later it was determined to remove the old building and complete the erection of the entire plant. Accordingly, on the 12th of January, 1900, the quarterly conference appointed a building committee and the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies on September 6th, 1900. The completed edifice was dedicated June 30th, 1901, by Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, D. D., LL. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn., who preached the morning sermon. Chancellor James Roscoe Day, D. D., LL. D., of Syracuse university, preached in the evening. The cost of the main building was $85,000. This, added to the $45,000 expended in erecting the new chapel, and the expense of the entire building, exclusive of the lot, was $130,000. An opinion which had for some time existed, namely, that First and Frank street churches were so located as to impair the growth and usefulness of both, at this time took definite form, and led to a joint meeting of committees appointed by both churches, which was held September 6th, 1900, at which it was agreed to consolidate Frank street church with the First. Genesee conference gave its formal approval October 1st, 1900, and the Supreme court its order November 10th, 1900, thus consummating with rare unanimity one of the most important movements of the denomination. The church thus united has a memebrship of over 1,100; a Sunday school of nearly 1,700, including the Dewey Bible class for men of nearly 400, and property reported at $215,000. To the skill and leadership of Dr. Hamilton, the pastor, the success of these enterprises was in no small measure due.

The pastors, with the year of their appointment and term of service are as follows, the term of each pastor continuing till that of his successor began:

1820, Orren Miller; 1821, Reuben Aylesworth; 1822, Elisha House; July 26, 1820, to July 26, 1821, Orren Miller; 1821, Reuben A. Aylesworth; 1822, Elisha House; 1823, Micah Seager; 1824, Dana Fox; 1825, John Dempster, D.D.; 1827, Zachariah Paddock, D.D.; 1829, Gideon Lanning; 1830, Glezen Fillmore, D.D.; 1832, Robert Burch; 1833, Glezen Fillmore, D.D., second term; 1834, Elijah Hebard; 1835, John Copeland (Daniel P. Kidder assistant, 1835); 1837, Wilbur Hoag; 1838, Jonas Dodge; 1839, Glezen Fillmore, D.D., third term; 1840, Thomas Carlton, D.D.; 1842, Moses Crow, D.D.; 1843, Samuel Luckey, D.D.; 1844, Schuyler Seager, D.D.; 1846, John Dennis, D.D.; 1848, John G. Gulick; 1850, John Copeland, second term; 1851, Augustus C. George, D.D.; 1853, Henry Hickok; 1854, Jonathan Watts; 1856, Daniel D. Buck, D.D.; 1858, Israel H. Kellogg; 1860, Jabez R. Jaques, D.D.; 1862, Sanford Van Benschoten, D.D.; 1865, James E. Latimer, D.D.; 1868, George G. Lyon; 1870, William Lloyd; 1872, Darius H. Muller, D.D.; 1875, Robert M. Stratton, D.D.; 1877, Carmi A. Van Anda, D.D.; 1879, George Chapman Jones, LL.D.; 1882, Charles Wesley Cushing, D.D.; 1885, John E. Adams, D.D., J. Duane Phelps, D.D., supplying the last six months; 1889, Ira Taylor Walker, D.D.; 1891, Melville Reuben Webster, D.D.; 1896, Charles Elbert Hamilton, D.D.; April, 1905, to the present, Don Snell Colt, D.D., transferred from Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, Md., and Henry Hosie Rowland, assistant pastor.

Asbury Church.—Evidently the removal of the church hitherto occupied by the Methodists from South St. Paul street, on the east side of the river, to the corner of Main and Fitzhugh streets, on the west side, about 1830, did not command the approval of all, for meetings were continued with more or less of regularity in the old brick church on South St. Paul street. After the fire of January 5th, 1835, the congregation of the First church retreated to the old church, and Rev. John Copeland, pastor, was given an assistant to look after the interest of the east side. On the 26th of September, 1836, a legal organization was effected. The meeting was held in the church. The trustees elected were: Elihu H. Grover, Jonah Brown, William G. Russell, William Algood, Philander Davis, John Stroop, John McGonegal. The corporate name adopted: "The East Society of the Methodist Episcopal church in Rochester." In the autumn of 1841 it was resolved to build a new edifice, and a lot on the southeast corner of Main and Clinton streets, now occupied by the East Side Savings bank, was secured. Work began the April following. The corner-stone was laid June 27th, 1842. In the autumn the basement was occupied for worship. In February, 1844, the completed building was dedicated by Rev. John Dempster, D. D. At the suggestion of Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., pastor in 1842, the name of the church was changed to the Saint John's Methodist Episcopal church. A heavy debt required the mortgaging of the property, which was ultimately foreclosed, and title to the property was lost. Greatly discouraged, most of the members withdrew and organized a new society. February 1st, 1860, a meeting was held in a church on Stillson street to legally incorporate the new society. The trustees elected were Daniel Stocking, Austin Mandeville, Daniel Wood, Richard Trenaman, Joseph L. Chappell, Henry S. Brown, Charles A. Bloomer, William Tuttle, Luther D. Berry. The corporate name adopted was "The

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Asbury Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester." The trustees of this new society purchased the St. John's church property and into this new organization what remained of the St. John's church was subsequently merged. In 1866 the building was remodeled and repaired, at a cost, including a new pipe organ, of $14,000, and in May, 1867, was formally reopened. Its membership rose from two hundred and fifty to about four hundred. The site having appreciated in value, and a better location being desired, the property was sold December 24th, 1883, for $50,000, and a lot purchased on East avenue, near Union street, at the corner of Anson place. The auditorium of the present edifice was immediately erected, the corner-stone being laid June 28th, 1884. The completed church was dedicated June 25th, 1885, by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., the cost, including the lot, being $64,694. During the pastorate of Rev. Edwin B. Olmstead, D. D., 1899-1904, a spacious annex for the Sunday school and chapel purposes was erected, costing, complete and furnished, $29,000. The corner-stone was laid June 25th, 1900, and the completed structure was dedicated December 16th, 1900. Rev. James W. Bashford, D. D., LL. D., president of Ohio Wesleyan university, preached in the morning, and Rev. Edmund M. Mills, D. D., secretary of the Twentieth Century Fund, in the evening. The entire church property is estimated at $116,000; membership, 804; Sunday school, 642.

The following is a list of the pastors: 1836, Daniel P. Kidder; 1837, John Parker; 1838, William H. Goodwin; 1840, Manley Tooker; 1841, Samuel Luckey, D.D.; 1843, Freeborn G. Hibbard, D.D.; 1844, James M. Fuller, D.D.; 1846, Schuyler Seager, D.D.; 1848, Daniel D. Buck; 1850, second term, William H. Goodwin, D.D.; 1852, John Mandeville; 1854, John Raines; 1856; Jonathan Watts; 1858, Thomas Towsey; 1860, Thomas Stacy; 1861, DeWitt Clinton Huntington, D.D.; 1863, James E. Latimer, D.D.; 1865, George Van Alstyne; 1866, second term, DeWitt C. Huntington, D.D.; 1869, second term, Freeborn G. Hibbard, D.D.; 1872, Lorenzo Dow Watson, D.D.; 1874, Charles Eddy; 1876, third term, DeWitt C. Huntington, D.D.; 1879, Robert M. Stratton, D.D.; 1881, Charles Wesley Winchester, D.D.; 1882, Robert Carson Brownlee; 1885, William Riley Benham, D.D.; 1889, George Chapman Jones, LL.D.; 1893, Philip Shull Merrill, D.D.; 1894, Addison W. Hayes, D.D.; 1899, Edwin Bailey Olmstead, D.D.; 1904 to the present, Frank Salmon Rowland, D.D.

North Street Church.—Early in 1849 several members of the Saint John's Methodist Episcopal church residing in the northeast part of the city, deeming that the growing population in that region needed religious care and service which the central church could not adequately supply, sought the counsel and co-operation of Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D. An old building on Joiner street was rented and religious worship established. Dr. Buck, the pastor at Saint John's, cordially supported the project, and on the 8th day of April, 1849, preached in the afternoon and organized two classes, with a total of twenty-eight members. At the ensuing session of the annual conference Rev. Sevellon W. Alden was appointed pastor of this young society and also of the recently organized Third church on Caledonia avenue, near the corner of Main street. In the following April the place of meeting on Joiner street was changed to a rented hall at the corner of North and Delevan streets. April 17, 1850, the society was legally incorporated under the name, "Trustees of the North Street Methodist Episcopal church of Rochester." The trustees elected were Alfred B. Judson, Philander Davis, John Patterson, S. H. Moulder, James Hubbell. On the same evening the society of Caledonia avenue, under the charge of the same pastor as North Street, met at the United States Hotel and legally incorporated under the name and title, "The Third Methodist Episcopal church of Rochester." Thomas S. Weddle, Ralph Coatsworth, Edward Dawson, Henry Barnard and James H. Hinman were elected trustees. During the deliberations preparatory to erecting a suitable place of worship for the North street society came the proposal of Aristarchus Champion, of the Congregational church, to give $10,000 to any Christian denomination which would plant ten new churches in the growing outskirts of the city. Subsequently he changed the proposition from ten to four. On behalf of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., presiding elder, accepted the offer and North street became the first beneficiary of this fund. Aided by this gift the building now standing was erected on North street on the west side of the street, just north of Woodward, and was dedicated November 2d, 1853. Twelve years later important improvements were made in the appearance of the church. Eight years later a second improvement included a new roof and pews changed to a modern pattern. At the same time (1873) a new parsonage at 4 Concord street was built, valued at $4,000. It is still retained as the pastor's home. In 1886 a new front was built on the church, with other improvements costing $5,500; and in 1890 a new pipe organ costing $1,300 was installed. The interior was re-frescoed, bringing the total outlay up to

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$1,900. In 1904, during the pastorate of Rev. George Mortimer Harris, extended improvements were made, costing $3,500. At this time Rev. Ray Allen is the efficient pastor. Church property, $44,000; members, 210; Sunday school, 218.

Pastors: 1849, Sevellon W. Alden; 1850, Sylvester L. Congdon; 1851 (supply), S. VanBenschoten; 1852, Alpha Wright; 1854, John Mandeville; 1856, John N. Brown; 1858, Nathan Fellows; 1860, Samuel Luckey, D.D.; 1861, Martin Wheeler; 1862, Israel Herrick Kellogg; 1864, Alonzo H. Shurtleff; 1866, Daniel Leisenring; 1869, second term, John N. Brown; 1872, Reuben D. Munger; 1877, E. Lansing Newman; 1878, Lemuel Thomas Foote; 1881, Edwin T. Green; 1883, Richard F. Kay; 1886, George Stratton; 1891, George Wesley Peck, LL.D.; 1896, Frederick Shrewsbury Parkhurst; 1898, George Mortimer Harris; 1905 to the present, Ray Allen.

Corn Hill Church.—Corn Hill Methodist Episcopal church is located on Edinburgh street, just west of Plymouth avenue, and faces Plymouth park. The society was originally composed of about thirty members of the First Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church and a little later of about thirty more who composed the Third church. The original thirty held their meetings for some time in the old orphan asylum on Adams street at the corner of what is now Rutland alley. Rev. Augustus C. George, D. D., pastor of the First church, gave notice of a meeting for the legal incorporation of the society, which was held June 8th, 1852, at the place where they "statedly met," which is supposed to have been at the residence of William P. Stanton. The trustees elected were Henry Wray, William P. Stanton, Caleb H. Bicknell, Coles C. See (not Lee, as it is generally printed), Heman Lyon, Silas A. Yerkes, George Harrison. Corporate name, "The Trustees of Corn Hill M. E. church." After this legal organization was effected the members of the Third church, located on Caledonia avenue, near the Erie canal, abandoned their organization and location and become a part of the Corn Hill church. This nearly doubled the membership, the total being seventy. June 14th, 1853, the first quarterly meeting was held and August 22d, following, Rev. Augustus C. George, D. D., who as pastor of the First church had nourished the enterprise, was appointed their first pastor as a separate organization. The sum of $1,000 had been subscribed on the evening of the incorporation for a new church, and this, with $2,500 becoming available under the gift of Aristarchus Champion, enabled them to build on the site still occupied. The church was completed and dedicated in June, 1854, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., LL. D., president of Genesee college at Lima, officiating. Twenty years later at an expense of several thousand dollars front towers were added to the building, with other extensive repairs, and on April 26th, 1874, a grand reopening, attended by several former pastors, was enjoyed. During this jubilation Henry Wray and wife presented the house and lot at 20 Tremont street to the church as a parsonage, which was gratefully received and has ever since been the home of the Corn Hill pastors. In time the church building became inadequate for a growing city and a growing congregation, and under the labors and pastorate of Rev. Thomas Cardus, a "veteran church-builder," the old was torn down and the present elegant stone structure, costing without the lot $40,639.55, was built. June 3d, 1900, Bishop Charles C. McCabe, D. D., dedicated the church. He preached the morning sermon and Rev. William Riley Benham, D. D., of Clifton Springs, a former pastor, preached the evening sermon. During the present pastorate of Rev. Edgar Prosper Hubbell, a new parsonage has been built on the old lot, costing $4,217.02. The church reports 56 members, 873 in the Sunday school and property valued at $67,000.

Pastors: 1853, Augustus C. George, D.D.; 1855, J. W. Willson, who died during his pastorate; 1856 (supply), Joseph A. Swallow; 1857, Schuyler Seager, D.D.; 1858, Joseph Ashworth; 1859, Samuel Luckey, D.D.; 1860, Isaac Gibbard, D.D.; 1861, John Mandeville; 1862, Albert N. Fisher; 1864, W. R. Holt; 1867, George Washington Paddock; 1870, R. O. Willson; 1872, William Riley Benham, D.D.; 1873, Albert Dutton Wilbor, D.D.; 1876, second term, Albert N. Fisher; 1879, Andrew Jackson Kenyon; 1882, Luman Albert Stevens (1884 included Genesee Street church with James Gosnell, second pastor); 1885, Addison W. Hayes, D.D.; 1890, Ebenezer Herman Latimer, D.D.; 1892, M. Elijah Hedding; 1895, Thomas Trelese Rowe; 1898, Thomas Cardus; 1903 to the present, Edgar Prosper Hubbell.

Alexander Streeet and Monroe Avenue Church.—From about the year 1827 a Sunday school was more or less continuously maintained at the Mount Hor, Cobb's Hill, or Sand Hill school-house, as it was variously called, in the town of Brighton. On Christmas day, 1842, Rev. Nathan N. Beers, then a young local minister of the First church, preached in the Mount Hor school-house on "The Faithful Saying" (I Tim. i:15), and this was the beginning of a gracious revival in which some fifty were converted. A class was formed and Mr Beers continued to minister to them for two years and seven months. Having joined the annual conference in the autumn of 1844 he was appointed second pastor of "Rochester East," Rev. Dr. James M. Fuller being the preacher in charge. July 7th, 1845, this society was legally incorporated as "The

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First Methodist Episcopal church and society of Brighton." The trustees elected were S. C. Blinn, Edward Vinton, Eleazer Hall, A. D. Deming and John Bliss. This did not result in the building of a house of worship and the succeeding seven years were often without preaching services except as they were furnished by Rev. A. H. Jervis, a local preacher of the First church, and others. It was after a period of suspension of such meetings that the people were convened in the schoolhouse October 12th, 1852, and the society again legally incorporated. The trustees elected were Gideon Cobb, Daniel Stocking, Godfrey Tallinger, B. Langdon, J. Donnelly. Rev. Alpha Wright, pastor, was present and attested the proceedings. The corporate name was given in anticipation of the proposed location of the new church, namely, "Trustees of the Alexander Street Methodist Episcopal church of Rochester." Mr. Champion was unwilling to aid in building a church on Mount Hor and hence the movement to concentrate nearer the more thickly populated portion of the city. A lot was purchased July 30th, 1853, at the corner of Alexander and Cobb streets, at a cost of $700 and a church erected at an expense of about $6,600 It was dedicated August 23d, 1854, by Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., LL. D. At that time there were forty-five members, one of whom, Mrs. Jane Sprague, was living and still a member in 1904. Under the pastorate of Rev. John E. Williams, D. D., 1878-81, a parsonage was built on Cobb street. Alexander Street church was emphatically a "revival" church and her growth for some years before the final move was made suggested the need of a more commanding site and a better church building. At length the location on Monroe avenue, near Averill avenue, was agreed upon, and their splendid edifice, built of green stone from the battlefield of the Brandywine, was erected thereon and dedicated April 9th, 1893, by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D. LL. D., of New York, who preached the morning sermon, and Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D. D., who preached the evening sermon. Rev. Benoni I. Ives, D. D., of Auburn, the veteran church dedicator, managed the finances. The cost, including lot, was $68,000. This great achievement was accomplished under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Cardus. The last of the indebtedness was not paid until the pastorate of Rev. Frederick De Land Leete, D. D., who on Easter Sunday, 1900, culminated the effort, and with $8,000 on hand in the old church building and good unpaid subscriptions the entire amount of debt on church and parsonage, amounting to $34,000, was swept away. Immediately a corner lot adjoining the church, costing $10,000, was purchased, and in the summer of 1906, under the pastorate of Rev. Josephus Leander Sooy, D. D., the interior of the entire building was elaborately refitted at an expense of $10,000. They now report 1,086 members, 861 in Sunday school and church property valued at $95,000.

Pastors: 1854, Alpha Wright; 1855, Thomas Stacy; 1856, Elijah Wood; 1858, John G. Gulick; 1860, Israel Herrick Kellogg; 1862, John Raines; 1865, Edwin J. Hermans; 1867, Henry Van Benschoten, D.D.; 1868, Andrew Sutherland; 1869, DeWitt C. Huntington, D.D.; 1871, James Dixon Requa; 1872, John A. Copeland; 1875, Thomas J. Leake, D.D.; 1877, Albert N. Damon; 1878, John Edward Williams, D.D.; 1881, Lemuel Thomas Foote; 1884, John Talbot Gracey, D.D.; 1886, Albert N. Fisher, D.D.; 1889, Sion Abisha Morse, D.D.; 1891, Thomas Cardus; 1893, Ward Delos Platt; 1898, Frederick D. Leete, D.D.; 1903 to the present, Josephus Leander Sooy, D.D.

The Frank Street, or Sixth Church.—In schoolhouse number 6, on the corner of Frank and Smith streets, where afterward the church building was erected, the pastor of the Third Methodist Episcopal church, then located on Caledonia avenue, preached and conducted a Sunday school. At length the growth warranted a legal incorporation of the society, which took place at the residence of James H. Hinman, 141 Frank street, May 6th, 1852. Samuel S. Wood, Melancton Whetmore, James H. Hinman, Joel P. Milliner, Sylvanus I Bartlett, William Collins and Jeremiah Hagaman were elected trustees. The corporate name adopted was "The Sixth Methodist Episcopal church of Rochester." This name continued until November 10th, 1900, when the church was consolidated with the First church. This newly formed society was the fourth and last of the churches to receive an equal share of the Aristarchus Champion $10,000 benefaction. The society at once purchased the school property above mentioned and erected May, 1854. In the month of November follow- a house of worship, the actual work beginning in ing it was completed and dedicated by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., LL. D. Unfortunately a debt disproportionate to the financial strength of the society remained and threatened for five years thereafter the entire loss of the property. But the annual conference of 1859 came to the rescue and appointed Rev. William Manning, pastor, with authority to seek financial aid in the church at

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large, which he did with entire success. Thus relieved, it entered upon an era of prosperity, its membership increasing rapidly from thirty to two hundred and fifty. Large improvements were afterward made on the building, and when in the year 1900 it was consolidated with the First church it had 204 members, 350 in the Sunday school and property valued at $17,000. Rev. Benjamin Copeland was its last pastor. When the Genesee conference was asked to consent to the union of Frank Street with the First church it was proposed by the representatives of the two churches that the original gift of $2,500 by Mr. Champion should be reserved from the proceeds of the sale of the property and be given to the Glenwood church "to perpetuate the memory and work of this good man in that part of the city." This was accordingly done and it is now a part of Grace church.

Pastors: 1853, Samuel B. Rooney; 1855, Sanford Van Benschoten, D.D.; 1856, Sylvester L. Congdon; 1858, Thomas B. Hudson; 1859, William Manning; 1861, Robert Hogoboom; 1863, DeWitt C. Huntington, D.D.; 1866, George W. Chandler; 1868, John Dennis, D.D.; 1871, Clark Pettengill Hard; 1872, John J. Landers; 1874, Thomas Edwin Bell; 1876, Thomas Jefferson Bissell, D.D.; 1879, Andrew Finch Morey; 1880, George Washington Coe; 1883, Micajah C. Dean; 1886, Richard F. Kay; 1887, James Earl Bills, D.D.; 1890, Frederick S. Parkhurst; 1895, Orville Cram Poland; 1899, Benjamin Copeland. At this point the history of this church as a separate organization ends and is continued in the history of the First church.

Hedding Mission Church.—The conviction that a population on the east side of the river, north of Central avenue, could never be successfully ministered unto by a church so distant as North street and other Methodist Episcopal churches led a number of zealous persons to establish the Hedding Mission church. January 4th, 1876, the effort had so far progressed that a legal incorporation was secured under the name and title of "The Hedding Methodist Episcopal Mission church." The first trustees were John S. Stewart, James J. Bennett, Dearborn B. Durgin, Ephraim McBurney, Thomas Fenwick, George Gunn, Thomas Fitt. A chapel was built at the corner of Saint Paul and Scrantom streets and was dedicated December 24th, 1876. For twenty-nine years it served well its purpose, but changes in the Protestant population and the narrow territory from which it drew its support led to the belief that it could never become a strong self-supporting organization, and so negotiations with Glenwood church on the west side of the river led to the consolidation of the two bodies. Genesee annual conference gave its cordial and formal approval October 9th, 1905, and the Supreme court its final order October 21st, 1905, uniting the two bodies under the name and title, "Grace Methodist Episcopal church." Rev. Lincoln Lowell Rogers was its pastor, under whose faithful labors a new parsonage on Avenue B was erected. The year closed with 145 members, 178 in the Sunday school and church property valued at $13,500, not free from indebtedness.

Pastors: 1876, Horatio O. Abbott; 1877, no appointment; 1878, Sumner C. Smith; 1880, E. M. Sassville; 1881, Israel Herrick Kellogg; 1883, George W. Loomis; 1884, Edward Clare Dodge; 1885, James E. Wallace; 1887, Albert Dutton Wilbor, D.D.; 1892, P. M. Harman (a supply); 1893, Ray Allen; 1895, R. C. Grames; 1898, Earl D. Shepard; 1899, Irving Blair Bristol; 1901, Lincoln L. Rogers; 1905, consolidated with Glenwood church; new name, "Grace."

Genesee Street and Epworth Church.—Mrs. A. E. Tanner gathered into her own home on Genesee street in 1878 the children of the immediate neighborhood for religious instruction. It grew to such an extent that she deemed it wise to connect it with some responsible church. Accordingly the Corn Hill church assumed the charge and appointed Samuel Whybrew class leader and Harper R. Day Sunday school superintendent. Mrs. James D. Bashford conveyed a lot on Genesee street, corner of Superior, to the trustees of Corn Hill church in 1879 on which to build a church, it being largely a gift from her. To this was added $100 from Mr. Whybrew. September 14th, 1882, the corner-stone was laid and May 20th, 1883, the completed church was dedicated by Rev. John T. Gracey, D. D., presiding elder. Dr. Gracey said of it in his report to Genesee conference: "The Corn Hill church with wise forecast has fostered this enterprise from its inception and contributed a large share of the $3,000 cost. * * * The house, fully furnished, was dedicated without a cent of debt on the premises in any form. The pastor of Corn Hill (Rev. Luman A. Stevens) has been also the pastor of this church." In October, following the dedication, Rev. Phineas T. Lynn was appointed second pastor at Corn Hill, to have charge of this work. An independent legal organization was effected August 12th, 1886, at which time George S. Thompson, Christopher Sparling, Abram Arnold, Lyndsay Miles and William Killip were elected trustees, and the name, "The Genesee Street Methodist Episcopal church," was adopted. A more eligible site was secured in 1887, during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Dennis, on Clifton street near Church Lea place, and a new house of worship, valued with the lot at $5,000, was erected

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and the name of the corporation changed from "Genesee street" to "Epworth." The church enjoyed some years of marked prosperity, especially under the five years' pastorate of Rev. James Gosnell, Ph. D., years which pointed to the larger needs and future which have since been realized in the West avenue church, in which this was gradually merged. The last official statistics of this church, printed in 1898, showed 375 members, 388 in the Sunday school and $10,000 in church property, church and parsonage.

Pastors: 1883, Phineas T. Lynn; 1884, James Gosnell; 1885, Franklin D. Mather; 1886, Joseph Dennis; 1890, second term, James Gosnell; 1895, Corwin Victor Wilson, D.D.; 1898, Ward D. Platt, in connection with West avenue.

Central Park and Spencer-Ripley Memorial Church.—A new appointment appeared in the minutes of Genesee conference of 1885: "Rochester East, James Gosnell." The next year it failed to appear, but the year following it came to the front again, this time as "Central Park, J. H Stoody." These are the visible media of that faithful preliminary work which resulted in the founding of the flourishing Spencer-Ripley church. November 16th, 1887, it was incorporated under the name, "The Central Park Methodist Episcopal church of the city of Rochester." The trustees then elected were Rev. Lemuel T. Foote, Mortimer A. Dancy, George W. Scott, C. Newbold, W J. Osbourne. The house of worship was not, however, erected on Central park, but on Emma street instead, between North Goodman street and Webster avenue. December 11th, 1889, the name of the church was legally changed to "Spencer-Ripley Memorial" in honor of an elect lady who had contributed $5,000 toward the erection of the church. She was the widow of Rev. Merritt W. Ripley, an honored member of Genesee conference. Her maiden name was Lucina Martha Spencer and at her request her maiden and married names were united in this "memorial," Spencer-Ripley. The new brick structure was dedicated December 2d, 1890, by Bishop John Philip Newman, D. D., LL. D. Rev. Lemuel T. Foote, pastor. This has been an active growing church from the beginning, in a rapidly developing part of the city. During the pastorate of Rev. John M. Walters, 1902-06, a parsonage was purchased on North Goodman street at a cost of $4,000 and the church repaired and beautified at an expense of nearly $6,000. The present pastor is Rev. Burton McClellan Clark The church has a membership of 377, a Sunday school numbering 431 and church property valued at $24,000.

Pastors: 1885, James Gosnell; 1886, John Henry Stoody (the first year a supply); 1889, Arthur Oscar Sykes; 1890, Lemuel T. Foote; 1893, Thomas Jefferson Bissell, D.D.; 1895, second term, John H. Stoody; 1898, Phineas Taylor Lynn; 1902, John Millman Walters; 1906 to the present, Burton M. Clark.

Glenwood, Glenwood-Hedding and Grace Church.—The young people of the First church organized the Glenwood mission Sunday school December 16th, 1888, and elected Charles O. Weston its first superintendent. The brick dwelling house at 47 First street was rented and used until the church was built. There was no church or Sunday school on the west side of the river north of Locust street and it was felt that there was an opening for this work. Those who sustained it were members of up-town churches and at much inconvenience and fatigue they gathered in the afternoon to assist in the Sunday school. This hastened the movement for an independent organization. On March 25th, 1890, the legal voters, "upward of fifteen persons of full age," met in the brick house and incorporated "Glenwood Methodist Episcopal church." The trustees elected were James E. Briggs, Samuel H. Lowe, Henry East, Rev. Daniel Leisenring, William Stoneburn, George A. Brooks, George M. W. Bills. Mr. Stoneburn removed from the city and Judge Arthur E. Sutherland was elected in his place. Rev. Daniel Leisenring secured pledges immediately amounting to $1,405; the contract for building was let to John O. Wood; the corner-stone was laid by Rev. James E. Bills, D. D., presiding elder, July 6th, 1891, and the house was ready for occupancy before a pastor had been appointed. Rev. Frank Salmon Rowland was appointed pastor October 9th, following, and on his first Sunday, namely, October 11th, 1891, in the afternoon, the church was dedicated by Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D. LL. D., chancellor of Syracuse university, who preached the sermon. There were sixty-two charter members, chiefly from the First church. Under the successful pastorate of Mr. Rowland and those of his successors it became more and more apparent that a larger and better building was needed, and under the pastorate of Rev. Horace Alonzo Crane a subscription was taken Sunday, April 2d, 1905, amounting to $12,500, after an impressive sermon by Bishop Edward G. An-

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drews, D. D., LL. D., of New York, for a new church. With the approval of Genesee conference, given October 9th, and the order of the Supreme court, given October 21st, 1905, a consolidation with Hedding Mission church was consummated under the new name, "Grace Methodist Episcopal church." Glenwood church was located on Driving Park avenue at the corner of Pierpont street. After the union it became evident that it would be better to secure a lot nearer Lake avenue for the new church building. A commanding and beautiful site was secured on the south side of Driving Park avenue at the corner of Thorn street at a cost of $5,000 and contracts are now (1907) let for the erection of a structure to cost $60,000. Rev. Earl Dorman Shepard is the present pastor. The last official statistics of Glenwood church showed 286 members, 344 in the Sunday school and one church valued at $7,500. The first official statistics of Grace church show 435 members, 485 in the Sunday school and church property valued at $7,500.

Pastors: 1891, Frank Salmon Rowland; 1896, Lyman E. Rockwell; 1899, Curtain Gregg Roop; 1902, Horace Alonzo Crane; 1905 to the present, Earl D. Shepard.

West Avenue Church.—The triangle formed by the junction of West avenue with Chili avenue, commanding an open view through West avenue eastward, early attracted the attention of many as a most eligible site for a church. Rev. James Earl Bills, D. D., presiding elder of Rochester district, secured the co-operation of twenty laymen and purchased the lot, and held it several years in anticipation of some day building a church there. September 12th, 1895, a meeting was held on the lot and a legal incorporation secured. Daniel W. Wright and William E. De Cue presided. Franklin B. Hutchinson, Dr. George M. Haywood Edward P. Wright, Rev. James E. Bills, Lindsay Myles, Alfred Williams, William Killip, William E. De Cue and George M. W. Bills were elected the first trustees. The corporate name adopted was "West Avenue Methodist Episcopal church." When on October 8th, 1895, Rev. Corwin V. Wilson, D. D., was announced by Bishop Vincent as pastor of Epworth church, it was understood that he was also to take charge of the larger enterprise of West avenue. During his three years' pastorate he secured subscriptions, purchased the lot held by Methodist laymen, let the contracts for the stone work and during the conference session at the First church, Rochester, laid the corner-stone. His successor was Rev. Ward D. Platt, who was appointed October 18th, 1898, pastor at Epworth and West avenue, which is the first official recognition of the oncoming church by the annual conference. Inadequate resources for so great an enterprise soon brought on a crisis and the work halted, but, aided by Rev. Isaac Newton Dalbey, D. D., presiding elder of the district, and generous laymen of other churches, $20,000 were raised to supplement the original $9,000 raised by Dr. Wilson, and the building again proceeded. After one year Rev George Herbert Dryer, D. D., became pastor and remained three years, and the work progressed to another stage, but was again suspended. On September 30th, 1902, Dr. Dalbey, who had concluded his term as presiding elder, became pastor at West avenue. With characteristic zeal and skill he wrought out a scheme of five-year subscriptions at a penny a day and secured pledges of more than $30,000. With this aid the chapel was dedicated June 21st, 1903, by Bishop Mallalieu, of Boston. But the failing health of Dr. Dalbey not only arrested the work to a degree but culminated in his death August 15th, 1904. Rev. Benjamin F. Hitchcock concluded the year and Rev. Oakley Earl Van Slyke, Ph. D., the present pastor, was appointed. Under his labors the main building was completed and January 21st, 1900, the church was dedicated by Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D. D. LL. D., who preached the morning sermon. Rev. John Krantz, D. D., of New York, preached the evening sermon. Over $20,000 was pledged at the dedication, leaving a funded debt of $20,000. Few enterprises have come through graver crises or achieved more signal victories. Already the faith and sacrifice of the people are being rewarded by the large ingathering of members both in the church and Sunday school. The list of pastors has already been given in the above brief sketch. It should be said that Epworth church was legally consolidated with West avenue under the pastorate of Dr Dryer, March 10th, 1900. The last statistics show 721 members, 1,103 in the Sunday school and church property valued at $75,000.

Summary.—The Methodist Episcopal churches report at this time (1906) 5,365 members; 6,311 in their Sunday schools, and $643,500 in church

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property; thirty years ago (1876), members 1,710, in Sunday schools 1,796, church property $161,500, showing a threefold gain in membership, still more in Sunday school membership, and a fourfold gain in church property. Since 1810 Rochester has been within the jurisdiction of the following annual conferences, namely: 1810-1848, Genesee conference; 1848-1872, East Genesee conference; 1872-1876, Western New York conference; 1876 to the present, Genesee conference. The district jurisdiction has been: 1821, when Rochester first appears in the general minutes, to 1832, Genesee district; 1832-1846, Rochester district; 1846-1858, divided between Rochester district and West Rochester district; 1858 to the present, Rochester district. The presiding elders have been (the term of each continuing till that of his successor begins): Genesee district—1820, Gideon Draper; 1822, Goodwin Stoddard; 1826, Micah Seager; 1827, Asa Abel, 1829, Loring Grant. Rochester district—1832, Glezen Fillmore, D. D.; 1833, Abner Chase; 1834, Samuel Luckey, D. D.; 1835, Abner Chase; 1836, Manley Tooker; 1840, John Copeland; 1842, John B. Alverson; 1846, Samuel Luckey, D. D.; 1850, John Dennis, D. D.; 1854, John G. Gulick; 1858, Augustus C. George, D. D.; 1859; William H. Goodwin, D. D.; 1863, John Mandeville; 1864, John Dennis, D. D.; 1868, Kasimer P. Jervis; 1872, King David Nettleton; 1876, John N. Brown; 1880, John T. Gracey, D. D.; 1884-90, Lemuel T. Foote; 1890-96, James E. Bills, D. D.; 1896-1902, Isaac N. Dalbey, D. D.; 1902 to the present, Melville Reuben Webster, D. D. West Rochester district, 1846-1848, Glezen Fillmore, D. D.; 1852-55, John Copeland; 1855-58, Augustus C. George, D. D.

The First German Methodist Episcopal.—Dr. Wm. Nast, the founder of German Methodism, came to Rochester with Rev. John Sauter, August 17th, 1848, and, finding a number of German Methodist families who had long been praying for services in their mother tongue, he, after preaching the first German Methodist sermon in this city at number 5 Tyler street, August 21st, in the home of Adam Luther, left Rev. Mr. Sauter to do missionary work among the Germans. The Genesee conference, at its session in September, regularly appointed Mr. Sauter and he opened his parlor for preaching services. This soon becoming too small, the meetings were held in a hall over a grocery at the corner of Delevan and North streets, where on December 20th, 1848, the society was duly organized. Doctor Lukey having presented the trustees with a lot on the corner of North street and Arthur place (now Hartford street), a chapel was soon erected, where the society worked and prospered until, in 1869, it became fully self-sustaining. In 1859 a parsonage was built and successively occupied by fourteen pastors, until in 1904 the present parsonage, on Woodward street, was purchased. The growing congregation and Sunday school as early as 1870 planned for a larger and better church building. Lots on North street, near Hudson avenue, were bought, but it was not until June 6th, 1875, that the present church building was dedicated by Bishop Janes. The cost, $16,000, proved so heavy a burden for the congregation that the East German conference granted it its church extension collection in 1880, thereby reducing the debt by nearly $4,000 or one-half. In April, 1890, the trustees, for $3,000, bought the North Baptist church building on Clifford street, near Joseph avenue, and opened a German Sunday school May 4th. The second day of November, 1890, the chapel was dedicated by Rev. F. W. Dinger, and Rev. Theo. Rodemeyer, his assistant pastor, took charge of the new mission. In 1896 lots were bought on Joseph avenue, opposite St. Joseph park, a beautiful church erected thereon and dedicated November 7th, 1897, by Pres. Elder Chas. Reuss. The society was organized as the Emanuel German M. E. church and is in a flourishing condition. Another missionary enterprise of the First church was begun in 1894. A. Boss donated a lot on Seventh street, near Bay. A chapel built thereon was dedicated November 24th, 1894, for the very promising Sunday school which had been gathered earlier in the year. Mr. Boss, the pastor's right-hand man for many years, in 1885, began the publication of an eighty-seven page family paper, *Der Hausbesucher*, which is now published by the Epworth league of the church and of which 600 copies a month are distributed gratis in German homes. The pastors have been the following: John Sauter, 1848; J. G. Graw, 1850; Jacob Kindler, 1851; C. H. Afflerbach, 1853; A. C. Hertel, 1855; F. G. Gratz, 1857; Chr. Blinn, 1859; J. G. Lutz, 1861; F. G. Gratz, 1863; Jacob Kolb, 1866; P. Quattlaender,

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1869; J. W. Freund, 1872; J. F. Seidel, 1874; G. H. Mayer, 1877; F. H. Rey, 1880; J. J. Messmer, 1883; F. W. Dinger, 1886; John Lange, 1891; G. Bobilin, 1896; H. H. Heck, 1900; G. F. Hausser, jr., 1905.

Emanuel German Methodist Episcopal.—The pastors of this church, situated at 519 Joseph avenue, have been the following: Theo. Rodemeyer, 1890; E. Huber, 1892; John Schuler, 1893; J. Pieringer, 1896; H. Schukai, 1900; H. A. Maser, 1903.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

In preparing this sketch of the Baptist churches of Rochester the editor has made use of the article by Rev. C. J. Baldwin, D. D., that was contained in the Semi-Centennial History of Rochester, published in 1884. For the history of the churches since that time he is indebted to Rev. J. T. Dickinson, the present pastor of the original church.

The First Baptist.—This was organized in 1818 and was then called the "First Baptist church of Brighton." It had twelve constituent members, all of whom died many years ago. The number of members steadily increased and was more than trebled after the great revival of 1830-31 under Rev. Mr. Finney, though considerable reductions took place on the successive establishment of other churches of this denomination. In spite of its original name, it must have moved over to the west side of the river immediately after its organization, for the records show that the first meeting was in the small school-house on Fitzhugh street that had been built five years before. For a long time the church was almost itinerant, meeting for some nine years in the old court-house, from which it was finally evicted by the board of supervisors; then using for a year Col. Hiram Leonard's ballroom over a stable in the rear of the old Clinton House, and then purchasing, in 1828, from the Rochester Meeting-House company, the wooden building on State street where the First Presbyterian society had originally worshiped. For this purchase Deacon Oren Sage, Deacon Myron Strong, Zenas Freeman, H. L. Achilles and Eben Griffith gave their notes for $1,500 and then spent about $1,000 for improvements, which made the house so satisfactory that the congregation remained there till 1839. Then they built their first real church, at the present location on Fitzhugh street. It was of stone and cost $18,000; it was enlarged in 1852 and again in 1868, when the rear part of the present structure was built for the Sunday school at a cost of $53,000; in 1875 the front part as it stands to-day (except for great improvements that have been recently made in the interior), was erected, the entire amount thus invested being about $150,000. The successive pastors were Rev. E. M. Spencer, 1819; Eleazar Savage, 1824-26; O. C. Comstock, 1827-34; Pharcellus Church, D. D., 1835-48; J. A. Smith, D. D., 1849-54; Jacob R. Scott, D. D., 1855-58; Richard M. Nott, 1859-65; G. W. Northrop, D. D., 1866; Henry E. Robbins, D. D., 1867-72; A. H. Strong, D. D., 1873; Charles J. Baldwin, D. D., 1874-84. The Sunday school superintendents in that time have been Myron Strong, Rev. Mr. Savage, Zenas Freeman, H. L. Achilles, Ellery S. Treat, George Dawson, Edwin Pancost, William N. Sage, James T. Griffin, A. R. Pritchard, L. R. Satterlee, A. G. Mudge, S. A. Ellis, A. H. Cole.

The Second Baptist.—This church was organized March 12th, 1834, by fifty-six former members of the First church, who chose as trustees H. L. Achilles, S. Lewis, Daniel Haight, John Culver and D. R. Barton. A month later the new society purchased for $6,600, nearly all of which was subscribed by twenty members, the Third Presbyterian meeting-house on the northwest corner of Main and Clinton streets. It was a commodious structure of stone, with a very high basement, in fact a whole story above ground, through the front part of which a flight of steps led to the floor above. It was burned to the ground on the night of December 10th, 1859, and the society then purchased the site of the present edifice, which since then has been greatly enlarged, on Franklin street, corner of Achilles. The first pastor was Rev. Elon Galusha, 1834-37; the second, Elisha Tucker, 1837-41; the third, V. R. Hotchkiss, D. D., 1842-45; the fourth, Charles Thompson, 1846-48. In the year last named he resigned, to organize the Tabernacle Baptist church, which proved to be not strong enough for a long life, so that its church building, on St. Paul street, was soon sold to the Jewish congregation. The succeeding pastors of the Second Baptist were Rev. Henry Davis, 1849-50; G. W. Howard, D. D., 1851-56; George Dana Boardman, D. D., 1856-64; Joseph H. Gilmore

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(who resigned to take a professorship in the university), 1865-67; T. Edwin Brown, D. D. (who resigned to accept a call to Providence, R. I.), 1869-82; Samuel W. Duncan, D. D., in 1883. Mrs. Louisa Hooker Van Meter went as a missionary from this church, and several ministers have been ordained from its ranks.

The First German Baptist.—Several German Baptists came to Rochester about 1848 and for some time held meetings in different private dwellings, which were at first conducted by a colporteur of the American Tract society. In October, 1850, Rev. A. Henrich came here from Buffalo and under him the church was regularly organized on June 29th, 1851, he being ordained as the first pastor, and among the constituent members being John Doppler, Jacob Bopser, Conrad Steppler and Joseph Richard. After holding services for a few years in a hall on Allen street the society purchased, for $2,000, an old public school-house on Andrews street, near Clinton. This was torn down in 1870 and the present edifice, costing $10,000, was erected in its place. In 1883 the society bought a lot on Sanford street and put up a neat chapel there, where services are held by the German students of the theological seminary. The second pastor of the church was Rev. Gerhard Koopman, 1859-63; the next, Henry Schneider, 1863-65, and the next, Ernest Tschirch, after whose resignation in 1874 the pulpit was supplied for a year by Prof. H. M. Schaffer, of the theological seminary, and then came Rev. Peter Ritter, who remained till some time after 1884.

Park Avenue.—This was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, started in 1847 by Doctor Giustiniani for the benefit of the Germans. Originally a union school, located on Cherry street, it came under the control of the Baptists in 1863 and was known as the Bethlehem mission school, holding its meetings in a public hall on the corner of Main and Scio streets. There it remained till 1870, when a chapel was built on East avenue, corner of Anson park, and a church was organized with sixty-eight constituent members, under the title of the East Avenue Baptist church. In 1884 the society built a fine and commodious place of worship on Meigs street, corner of Park avenue, and since then it has been known as the Park Avenue Baptist. The pulpit having been supplied for several years by seminary professors, Rev. Henry L. Morehouse became the pastor in 1873, remaining for six years; then came Rev. W. H. Porter, for nineteen months; after another intermission, Rev. Henry Clay Peepels was installed in 1884.

Lake Avenue.—This church, also, began life as a mission school, which had an unsettled existence till 1865, when a brick chapel was built for it on a lot given by Deacon Oren Sage, fronting on Lake avenue at the intersection of Jones avenue and Ambrose street. It was not till 1871 that the church was organized, under its present name, with 107 constituent members. In 1883 a capacious Sunday school room was erected, of hewn stone, and three years later the present edifice, one of the most attractive in the city, was completed, of the same material. The first pastor was Rev. Ebenezer Nisbet, D. D., who began his work on November 1st, 1871, and resigned the pastorate after four years. Rev. A. J. Barrett, at that time a member of the senior class in the seminary, became then the stated supply, and upon his graduation and ordination, in 1876, was settled as the pastor.

In 1884 there were the five Baptist churches in the city whose careers to that time are described above. Since then these five churches have steadily grown and prospered, sending out far-reaching influence for good, and, in addition, ten more Baptist churches and several mission chapels have been established in Rochester. Since 1884 the pastors of the First church have been Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, D. D., and Rev. James Taylor Dickinson, D. D., the present pastor. The membership of the church is now 965 and its Sunday school has an enrollment of 1,400. A year ago the church spent $30,000 in beautifying and modernizing all parts of the interior of its structure. Since 1884 the pastors of the Second Baptist church have been Rev. S. W. Duncan, D. D., Rev. F. L. Anderson, Rev. D. D. McLaurin, D. D., and Rev. Charles H. Rust. The present membership of this church is 1,129, with a Sunday school enrollment of 911. This church has recently made extensive improvements on its edifice. Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., has been pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist church for the past sixteen years. It has a membership of 1,078 and a Sunday school enrollment of 1,084. The Park Avenue Baptist church has had the following pastors: Rev. H. C. Peepels,

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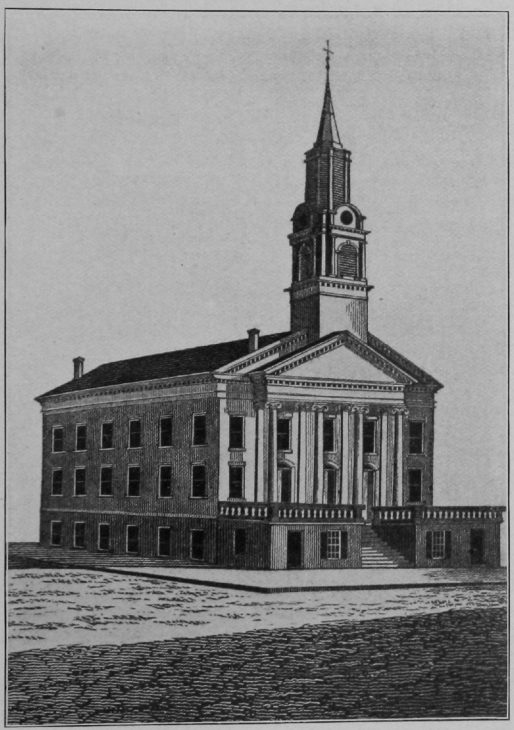

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, 1838.

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Rev. Chas. H. Moss and Rev. H. C. Applegarth, D. D., the present pastor. It has a membership of 740, with a Sunday school of 498. The present pastor of the First German Baptist church is Rev. C. A. Daniel, and the church has a membership of 254, with a Sunday school of 174.

The younger Baptist churches of the city, with their pastors, are as follows: Bronson avenue, Rev. C. A. MacAlpine; North avenue, Rev. F. C. A. Jones; Lyell avenue, Rev. W. J. Reid; Meigs street, Rev. H. C. Peepels; Niagara street, Rev. S. Everton; Second German, Rev. H. Swyter; Parsells avenue, Rev. S. F. Langford; University avenue, Rev. William Calloway; Wilder street, Rev. Harry G. Greensmith; Genesee street, Rev. E. V. Lamb. The total membership of the Baptist churches of the city is a little over 6,000. One of the most successful of recent Baptist enterprises was the establishment of the Baptist Home for the Aged at Fairport, in 1904. This magnificent home is already filled with inmates. The *Rochester Baptist Monthly* is a valuable publication, which was enlarged and improved in 1905. The development and prosperity of the University of Rochester and of the Rochester Theological seminary are largely due to the devotion and generosity of Rochester Baptists. Both of these institutions are under the control of the Baptist denomination. The Meigs Street Baptist church has purchased recently a very desirable lot on the corner of South avenue and Linden street and expects to erect on this location as soon as possible a new house of worship. Several others of the younger Baptist churches of the city have important plans which they hope soon to carry out, either to erect new edifices or to enlarge their present buildings.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Rochester was formerly under the ecclesiastical administration of the bishops of New York. The first of these was the Rt. Rev. John Connolly, who came to New York in 1817. There is no evidence that he ever visited Rochester. His successor, Bishop Dubois, came to Rochester in 1834, to dedicate the second church. Bishops Hughes and McCloskey also visited Rochester officially. In 1847 the diocese of Buffalo was erected, and Rev. John Timon, a member of the Congregation of Missions, was appointed its first bishop. In March, 1868, the diocese of Rochester was formed, comprising the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Cayuga and Tompkins as its limits. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid was consecrated bishop of the new diocese on the 12th of July and took possession of his see on the 16th of the same month. In 1897 the counties Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben and Tioga were detached from Buffalo and joined to Rochester.

St. Patrick's Church.—The first priest who exercised the ministry in Rochester, of whom we have any record, was Rev. Patrick McCormick, in 1818 and 1819. He acted under the administration of the Rt. Rev. John Connolly. Rev. Mr. McCormick was succeeded by Patrick Kelly in 1819, remaining until 1823. It was during his pastorate that the first Catholic church was built in 1821 on the corner of Platt and Frank streets. Rev. Michael McNamara came to Rochester in 1825, remaining as pastor of St. Patrick's church, the first church, until 1832. He died in Chili, August 30th, 1832. During his administration the second church, eighty feet by fifty, of stone, was built. A wood cut of this is reproduced in this volume. During its erection the congregation rented the lower part of D. B. Crane's schoolhouse, on Buffalo street, for $1.25 per Sunday.

On the 20th of April, 1829, the congregation was organized as a church corporation under the law of 1813. On the same day the following trustees were elected: William Tone, John Sheridan, Robert Elliott, Stephen Conroy, William Grennan, Patrick Rigney, Patrick Grace, William Morony and Richard Storey. In 1823 Rev. John F. McGerry was appointed to succeed Father McNamara. In 1833 Rev. Bernard O'Reilly replaced Father McGerry, who in 1834 returned to the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's. In 1835 Father O'Reilly resumed the pastorate, which he held until 1849, when as vicar-general of the new diocese of Buffalo he took up his residence with the bishop of Buffalo. In 1850 he was consecrated bishop of Hartford. In June, 1856, he sailed from Liverpool on the steamer "Pacific" and was lost at sea. Father O'Reilly had Rev. P. Foley as assistant pastor in 1834, who made an attempt to organize the congregation of St. Mary's. Rev. Mark Murphy, an eminent linguist, was assistant to Father O'Reilly in 1840 and 1841. In 1849

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Rev. Wm. O'Reilly, having been his assistant from 1845, succeeded his brother as pastor of St. Patrick's, remaining until 1854. Rev. Michael O'Brien was pastor from 1854 to 1859. Rev. Martin Kavanagh held the office for a year and was replaced by the Rev. M. O'Brien, who continued in office till 1865. In May, 1864, the pastor and Michael Lester and James H. Tone, as trustees, contracted for the building of the present church, it being the third stone church on the same site. A large temporary building having been erected on the lot of the academy, religious services were held in it until March, 1869. In 1865 Rev. James M. Early was appointed pastor and continued the work begun by his predecessor. On the 17th of March, 1869, the church was so far advanced that the congregation moved into it. In November, 1870, it was solemnly blessed by Most Rev. John M. McCloskey, then archbishop of New York, afterward cardinal. Eighteen archbishops and bishops and over one hundred priests were present. In April, 1876, Rev. James M. Early offered his resignation as pastor and withdrew from the diocese. He was immediately succeeded by Rev. James F. O'Hare, who in seven years paid off an indebtedness of $70,000, which he found on the church and school when he assumed office. In March, 1886, Rev. James F. O'Hare was appointed pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception and was succeeded by Rev. James P. Kiernan. Under his able administration the great work accomplished by his predecessor was continued. In January, 1898, he was appointed to the irremovable rectorship of St. Mary's. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey (Bishop Hickey) succeeded him. The high standard of administrative ability evinced by his predecessor has since been maintained. In 1897 and 1898 a chapel was built on the site of the old St. Patrick's girls' orphan asylum; the spire of the cathedral, unfinished at the building of the church, was completed and the apse was built and a marble altar was presented by Rev. F. Donoghue in memory of his dead parents.

On Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, the cathedral was consecrated. The consecration of the cathedral marked the diamond jubilee of the parish, the golden jubilee of Bishop McQuaid and the thirtieth anniversary of his consecration as bishop. The following were the officers on the occasion: Consecrator of the cathedral, Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, archbishop of New York; for the solemn pontifical mass, Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States. There were present twenty-three archbishops and over one hundred and fifty very reverend and reverend clergy from various parts of the United States. Bishop McQuaid preached the sermon. In the cathedral on May 24th, 1905, Very Rev. Thomas F. Hickey was consecrated bishop, to be titular bishop of Berenice and coadjutor bishop of Rochester. The event will be forever memorable in the history of the cathedral and Rochester. There were present seventeen archbishops and bishops, fifteen monsignori and over two hundred of the very reverend and reverend clergy, secular and regular. There were present all the students of St. Bernard's and St. Andrew's seminaries, sisters from the various orders of women engaged in religious work of the diocese, the trustees of the churches of Rochester and a congregation of more than two thousand persons. Most Rev. D. Falconio, the apostolic delegate, was a guest of honor. The consecrating prelate was Most Rev. John M. Farley, archbishop of New York; the assistant consecrators were Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester and Rt. Rev. P. A. Luddon of Syracuse.

St. Patrick's School.—The early phases of the school connected with St. Patrick's parish are difficult to trace, as the records are fragmentary and most of the parties connected with it are dead. There was a school in the basement of the church as far back as 1832, Mr. Hughes being one of the pioneer teachers, and Patrick Grennan was an instructor between 1843 and 1848. In 1843 the Sisters of St. Joseph took charge of the female portion of the scholars. In 1857 the new school at the corner of Frank and Brown streets was open for the reception of boys under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian school. Brother Adolphus was the first director. In the spring of 1871 the foundation of the new school next adjoining and west of the old one was laid and the work continued without interruption, so that in September, 1871, ample school accommodations were afforded to all the children of the parish. This school, graded after the manner of the public schools, is free to all the children of the parish and is supported by the congregation. The

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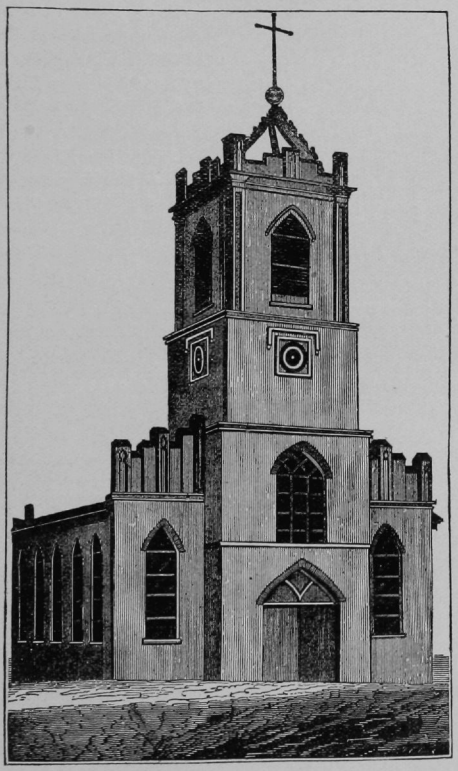

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1838.

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Christian Brothers left Rochester in the summer of 1872 and their places were supplied in part by laymen. D. B. Murphy, James Rowan and William E. Ryan had successively charge of the first and second grades of boys till July, 1882. In the meantime the Sisters of St. Joseph supplied the places of the other lay teachers. In September, 1882, the Sisters assumed full charge of the school, under the direction of Rev. James P. Kiernan as superintendent. In September, 1906, the grammar school opened with a registered attendance of 954 pupils, with Sister M Cornelia in charge, assisted by eighteen others Advanced courses were undertaken in 1903 under the direction of Very Rev. Thomas F. Hickey. In 1906 the Cathedral hall, built in 1887, was converted into a high school, classical and commercial. Sister M. Prudentia was appointed principal and is aided by six other teachers. The registered attendance is ninety-three.

St. Joseph's.—The German Catholics of Rochester had to worship in St. Patrick's from the time of its erection till 1836, when they bought, for $1,600, the negroes' church on Ely street, occupying that small structure till 1843, when the handsome stone edifice was completed, having been begun two years before. It has always been in charge of the Redemptorist fathers, its first rector having been Rev. Joseph Probst. His successors, down to 1884 (since which time it has been impossible to obtain a list), were Messrs. Tshenhens, Beranack, Czvikovicz, Breska, DeDyker, Leingruber, Anwander, Holzer, Ruland, Zimmer, Schneider, Frolich. The present rector is Rev. Wm. Kessel, with four assistants. The parish comprises about 485 families. During 1899 a change in the teaching faculty for higher grades for boys of St. Joseph's parochial school was made. In place of the Marian brothers, who taught the boys for the previous thirty-eight years, the Sisters of Notre Dame were engaged with the consent of the higher superiors, and these sisters took charge of the whole school. In 1904 a commercial class was added. During the summer months of 1901 repairs and alterations were made in St. Joseph's school and hall, to the great satisfaction of the parish. The C. Y. M. A. of St. Joseph's church built, in 1902, a substantial club-house on Ormond street. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the rector, Rev. Wm. Kessel, on September 22d. The building is forty-two feet by one hundred and five feet, number of members over 300. In 1902 a new beautiful private oratory for the use of the Redemptorist community was erected and the following year was occupied. A new parish library was begun in 1906.

St. Mary's.—This is one of the largest parishes in the city. For many years the congregation worshiped in a building that they bought from the Methodists on South avenue, opposite Ely street, which was afterward turned into a wagon shop. The present fine edifice, which seats comfortably 1,500 people, is on South street; it was consecrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, on August 23d, 1858. The first regular pastor of the parish was Father Carroll, who came in 1851. He was succeeded by Fathers Creedon, McEvoy, Moore (who was an army chaplain during the Civil war), Flaherty, McMannis, Early, McGovern, Barker and Stewart. The last named died in September, 1897, and was succeeded by Very Rev. James P. Kiernan, V. G M. R. Father Kiernan died in May, 1900, and was succeeded by Rev. T. C. Murphy, who died in October of the same year. Rev. James Leary succeeded Father Murphy and died in December, 1901. Rev. Wm. Gleason, M. R., is the present rector. The old parochial residence was replaced in 1905 by a fine brick structure. The school is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, with Sister M. Stanislaus as principal. There are 511 children in the school. The pastor of St. Mary's is an "irremovable rector."

Sts. Peter and Paul's.—When St. Joseph's was built on the east side, the German Catholics on the west side of the river considered that they must have a church of their own, so they separated from the others in 1842 and put up a frame structure on the corner of King and Maple streets, the deed of the property, on account of some trouble that they had, standing in the name of Bishop Hughes of New York. The first trustees were Simon Zeug and J. Iogele. The present church was built in 1859 and was dedicated by Bishop Young, of Erie, on August 15th of that year. The first pastor was Rev. Ivo Levitz, a Franciscan father, who was followed by Rev. Count Anthony Berenyi; his successors have been Messrs. Schneider, Follenius, Krautbaur, Eicher, Sadler and Francis H. Sin-

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clair, who became the rector in October, 1865, and still retains that position. A few years ago the congregation, having bought two houses on the northeast side of its property, thereby obtained the possession of a public alley necessary for the erection of a parish hall and gymnasium on Litchfield street. This was connected with a brick building, the interior of which was changed into rooms suitable for the young men's club, and a bowling alley was built adjacent to it. In 1898 all the bodies, about 1,200, buried in the old parish cemetery on Maple street, were removed and reinterred in a common lot in Holy Sepulcher cemetery and a granite monument erected over the same. In 1903 a new and large organ was purchased and two years after the whole interior of the church was remodeled and decorated in the basilican style, and the next year the exterior also of the brick buildings was renovated.

Our Lady of Victory.—The French Catholics formed a congregation in 1847, and for the first twenty years worshiped in the old German church on Ely street, which thus became known as "St. Mary's French church." In 1868, during the pastorate of Father De Regge, the present building, of brick, was erected on Pleasant street, taking then its present name, though the incorporation of the society still retains the old title. The first trustees were Antoine Langie and Ambroise Dupont, and the first resident pastor was Rev. A. Saunier, his successors being Messrs. Bricoh, Lefèvre, Pierard, Magné, Matricon, Amatore, Le Breton, De Regge and Dolé. Since 1879 Rev. A. A. Notebaert, a native of Belgium, has been in charge of the church. Under his administration a beautiful and much needed portico was added to the building. The interior of the church was tastefully decorated and adorned with several artistic statues, the work of European artists. Candelabras of great value were supplemented for the altar and an organ of artistic conception was inaugurated. Electric lights in great profusion help to beautify this homelike little church. The purchase of two parcels of real estate, one in the rear of the pastoral residence, the other in the rear of the church building, gave additional room required for the needs of the growing congregation. On the former is built a spacious study room; on the latter a parochial school at an expense of $16,000. The building contains large school-rooms, accommodating 300 pupils; meeting-rooms for societies, and a hall with a sitting capacity of 600 persons. The school is under the direction of the able Sisters of St. Joseph's.

Immaculate Conception.—This congregation was formed in 1849, being taken from St. Patrick's. The first church, a frame structure, having been burned to the ground, another one, of brick, was built in 1864. This also having been greatly damaged by fire in 1872, the present edifice was erected, on Plymouth avenue, facing the little park. The first trustees were James Hayes and Patrick Condon. The first pastor was Rev. John Fitzpatrick, who was succeeded by Messrs. Bradley, O'Brien, McKeon, Stephens, Bede and Burns. Rev. Michael M. Meagher was appointed in 1875. He died in 1886, and, though during his pastorate the country had suffered a great financial depression, he nevertheless reduced the indebtedness from $45,000 to $19,000. He was succeeded by Rev. James F. O'Hare. The congregation had been constantly growing, and in 1886 the school-house was enlarged, and remodeled. An addition was made to the building at a cost of $9,500, making it 110 feet long. The same reason that demanded the enlargement of the school in 1886 required the erection of another building in 1893. A school hall having a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of 110 feet was erected. In the basement are society rooms; on the first floor are six class-rooms, and the upper story consists of an auditorium, which will seat 1,000. It cost $33,600. Father O'Hare died in August, 1898, and was succeeded by Rev. Augustine M. O'Neill. The southwestern portion of the parish was then cut off for the formation of St. Monica's. In 1889 was celebrated the golden jubilee of the organization of the parish. The parish indebtedness then was $24,000, and in 1904 it was all paid. In 1906 was erected a parochial convent for the accommodation of the sisters teaching in the school. Its cost was $33,500, and, with the exception of $11,500, the debt thus contracted is paid. The church property is valued at $225,000. There are over 1,000 children attending the school. The congregation numbers 4,500. Rev. G. W. Eckl and Rev. A. V. Byrne are the assistant priests. There are fifteen societies connected with the church and school, and a parochial school library.

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St. Bridget's.—This parish was organized in 1854 by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. It is situated in the northern part of Rochester, lying east of the river. It has a far better account of its beginnings than have most churches, for even the minutes of the first meeting are still extant. This was held on April 21st, 1854, in the basement of the French Catholic church on Ely street. There the founders of the parish met with their first pastor, Rev. Father Saunier, Richard Story being chairman, and Patrick Connolly secretary. Father Saunier urged the immediate erection of a Catholic church in the section of the city known as the Dublin district. A committee that was then appointed decided upon the purchase of a lot extending 120 feet on Summit park (Hand street), 300 feet deep and 120 feet on Gorham street. The lot was bought, and the erection of a church, dedicated to St. Bridget, was commenced on Hand street. The building still stands, and, with some improvements, at present serves as the parochial school. The new congregation soon outgrew the accommodation of the little brick church on Hand street, and the erection of the present church on Gorham street was undertaken by the late Very Rev. J. F. O'Hare, V. G., and on the 8th of September, 1872, the laying of the corner-stone took place by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. On Low Sunday, April 5th, 1875, mass was celebrated for the last time in the old church, on Hand street, and on the following Sunday the new church was dedicated by Bishop McQuaid. The most important event was the opening of the parochial school and, under six Sisters of St. Joseph, sessions were commenced on the 8th of September, 1875. The parish is composed of about 500 families, with the attendance in the parochial school numbering about 450 children. The names of the devoted priests who have assisted in the success of St. Bridget's parish as pastors are as follows: Fathers Saunier, 1854-56; Flaherty, July, 1856, to October, 1856; Moore, 1856-58; Baker, 1858-59; McKeon, June, 1859, to December, 1859; Payne, 1860-67; Burns, 1867-71; O'Hare, 1871-76; O'Connor, 1876-91; Hendrick, 1891-1903. The present pastor is Rev. D. W. Kavanaugh. The parish buildings consist of the church on Gorham street and the convent adjoining, and the parochial school-house and pastoral residence on Hand street.

St. Boniface's.—This German congregation, an offshoot of St. Joseph's, was organized in 1860 under the care of the Redemptorist fathers, and in the following year a church was built on Grand street, which, though enlarged in 1870, became outgrown by the needs of the parish, so a new church, of Gothic architecture, with a beautiful tower 195 feet high, was erected at a cost of $70,000, the corner-stone being laid June 6th, 1886, and the building dedicated December 18th, 1887. In 1900 the new Sisters' convent was built, costing $11,000. The school building, where German and English are taught, contains eight rooms; 380 pupils attend; the parish has 475 families. The first pastor was Rev. J. P. Klein, an Alsatian, who was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. J. F. Payer, an Austrian; he by Rev. Herman Renker in 1875, and he, in 1894, by Rev. F. R. Rauber, the present rector.

The Holy Family.—This parish, also German, was separated from that of Sts. Peter and Paul and organized in 1862. The present church, on the corner of Jay and Ames streets, was built in 1864. The first trustees were Peter Esse and John Behm. The first pastor was Rev. Nicholas Sorg, from 1864 to 1866, the next was Rev. Charles Wagner for one year, then Rev. Leopold Hofschneider, from 1867 to 1884, then Rev. D. Laurenzis, from May 4th, 1884, to the present time. In 1904 the church was declared by Bishop McQuaid to be one with an "irremovable rector," and Father Laurenzis was reappointed with that enlarged dignity. In 1888 a residence was built for the clergy. Up to this time the pastor resided in the rear part of the church. In 1889 the second school with a hall was built. In 1890 a house was bought for the residence of the sexton. In 1891 the old wooden convent building was removed and a new brick building was erected for the school sisters. The first assistant to the pastor was appointed in 1891. A second assistant was appointed in 1902. In 1906 the third school building (fire-proof) was erected. From 1891 to 1907 the following have been assistants at this church: Revs. Jas. Miller, S. B. Englerth and P. A. Erras. At present the two assistants are Rev. Jos. H. Gefell and Rev. Ernst Ziegan. On January 1st, 1907, the Holy Family church consisted of about 1,000 families (600 in 1884), all belonging to the laboring class

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There are about 1,100 children (500 in 1884), in the parochial school, taught by twenty Sisters of Notre Dame. The school has been a free school since 1898. The congregation has been free from debt since 1893.

Holy Redeemer.—This parish was separated from St. Joseph's in 1867. The first church, now used as the school-house, was dedicated July 23d, 1868; the present church was finished in 1877. A new hall, to cost $75,000, is now in process of erection. The school contains 700 children. The first trustees were J. Leckinger and J. Armbruster. The first resident pastor was Rev. F. Oberholzer, who died in November, 1902, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Staub, the present incumbent.

St. Michael's.—This parish was organized in January, 1873. Rev. Father Pingel, C. SS. R., was appointed temporary pastor. On March 8th, 1874, the first church edifice was dedicated, and in November of the same year Rev. F. Pascalar was appointed permanent pastor. The parish, which was organized with 200 families, grew in numbers and in 1875 additional ground was purchased. In the spring of 1888 the present building, on Clinton avenue North, was begun and dedicated on St. Michael's day, September 29th, 1890. It is an imposing structure, built in ecclesiastical Gothic style with a tower 226 feet high. In 1896 Rev. M. J Hargather succeeded the late Rev. F. Pascalar. He built the large and commodious school on Clifford street and completed the church by placing altars, an organ and stained glass windows in the church and a chime of bells and clock in the tower. All the buildings connected with the parish are first-class. The present membership of the parish is 4,000. The parochial school numbers 800 pupils. Rev. L. G. Hofschneider is the able assistant rector.

The Holy Apostles'.—This is located at the corner of Lyell avenue and Austin street. The parish was organized May 1st, 1884, as a mission to the cathedral. It is so named, as it was the twelfth Catholic parish in Rochester. Rev. Timothy C. Murphy, at that time pastor of St. Michael's church, in Livonia, N. Y. was appointed by Bishop McQuaid to administer the affairs of the new parish, and to his untiring labors was due much of the subsequent growth of the new district. The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid October 1st, 1884, and the building was dedicated February 15th, 1885. The lower story was used for school purposes, and on September 11th, 1885, 115 pupils assembled under Sisters Borgia and Pancratia, forming the first Holy Apostles' school. The upper story was the church proper. And here the faithful worshiped until the expanding school and congregation demanded larger accommodation. The corner-stone of the new church was laid May 31st, 1896, and the building dedicated March 28th, 1897. The church is built of Medina stone and is a model of architectural beauty. A handsome portico, supported by granite pillars, adorns the main entrance, and the church is further ornamented by a high square tower. The wood-work of the interior is quartered oak; the high altar is hand-carved and is a specimen of art. The church has a seating capacity of 800. Father Murphy labored faithfully during these years to bring parish and property to this successful status. On July 1st, 1900, he was promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. Mary's church, Rochester. Rev. James A. Hickey, of Geneseo, N. Y., was appointed to succeed Father Murphy in charge of the Holy Apostles' parish. On July 1st, 1904, Rev. George T. Jones was appointed assistant rector. The parish at present numbers 360 families. The registry in the parish school shows 434 pupils. Sister M. Gerald is in charge.

Corpus Christi.—This parish was formed in 1887. In the next year a site was purchased on East Main street for $8,000, ground was broken in April, the corner-stone was laid July 8th, and the new church was dedicated, which was superseded by the present edifice, which was dedicated on June 14th, 1903. The first pastor was Rev. James J. Leary, whose impaired health compelled him to resign in 1901, when Rev. D. J. Curran, the present rector, took his place. The school, opened in September, 1889, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, has 585 registered pupils.

St. Francis Xavier's.—St. Francis Xavier's parish was organized in the spring of 1888. Rev. M. Hargather was appointed pastor by Bishop McQuaid. A suitable site was obtained on Bay street opposite Third avenue and arrangements were made at once to erect a new church. The corner-stone was laid July 23d, and October 29th of the

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same year the new church was dedicated. The edifice, which is 110 feet long, served at first as church and school, but the parish grew so rapidly that the entire building had to be used for church purposes, and in 1890 the parishioners decided to erect a separate school building. A parish hall was also erected in connection with the school for the societies connected with the church. April 8th, 1896, Rev. M. Hargather was promoted to St. Michael's church and Rev. Joseph Netzel succeeded him as rector of St. Francis Xavier's church. As the school had grown so rapidly, an addition was built on to the school in 1896, giving them four additional rooms. In 1902 a new convent was erected for the Sisters of the school, and in 1906 the congregation erected a new parish house. The parish numbers at present 350 families and registers 472 children in school. Rev. Father Netzel is assisted on Sundays by a professor from St. Bernard's seminary.

Holy Rosary.—This parish was organized in 1889. It was formerly part of the cathedral parish. It starts at the intersection of Deep Hollow and the Erie canal and extends to the Little Ridge road. There were eighty-nine families in the district when the parish was formed. The school was opened with forty-seven pupils, but within a month the number grew to seventy-two. For seven years the parish was attended from the cathedral. On April 6th, 1896, Rev. John G. Van Ness, the present rector, was appointed. A new parochial residence was erected in the same year, and many improvements were made in the church and school. In 1904 a large brick combination building, answering the purpose of church and school, was erected. In 1906 another house was purchased, now used as a convent for the Sisters. The present church property extends along Lexington avenue from Finch to Oriole street, 260 feet, and on both of the above named streets north, 222 feet. The plot contains ten lots. The buildings are the combination building, the parish hall, meeting-rooms, parochial residence and convent. The parish numbers 260 families; there are 320 children attending school; all the sodalities and societies usually found in well-organized parishes are established and prospering.

St. Stanislaus's.—This is a Polish congregation which was organized in 1890, the present church, on Stanislaus avenue, being erected in that year. Rev. Theophile Szadzinski was appointed pastor. Five Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the school, which contains 280 children.

St. Monica's.—In June of 1898 Bishop McQuaid established this parish in the southwestern part of Rochester, and appointed Rev. J. P. Brophy as its first, as he is its present, pastor. The first mass was celebrated in this church December 8th, 1898. The parishioners then numbered about 400. The school opened on January 3d, 1899, with three teachers and sixty-seven children. On January 1st, 1907, there were in the school six teachers and about 300 children. The number of parishioners at present is about 1,500, and the value of the church property is about $30,000.

The Blessed Sacrament.—This church is situated at the corner of Monroe avenue and Rutgers street, a two-story, red brick combination building for church and school purposes, with a basement used for societies. Ground was broken in October of 1901, and the church proper was dedicated April 13th, 1902, by Bishop McQuaid. The pastor is Rev. T. F. Connors, under whose care the parish has been from the beginning. There has never been a regularly appointed assistant pastor. The parish numbers over 200 families, with 350 children in attendance at school, who are taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Blessed Sacrament parsonage, situated at 540 Oxford street, was built in 1905; and the convent, situated at 256 Rutgers street, was purchased the same year.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help.—In view of the rapid growth of the parishes of St. Michael and the Most Holy Redeemer, Bishop McQuaid had for some years contemplated the organization of a new parish comprising the extreme northern section of the city, east of the river. In definite form in April, 1904, he appointed Rev. John P. Schellhorn, for nine years assistant rector of St. Michael's parish, as rector of the new parish to be established. The lay trustees were Joseph Keller and George Maier. In May, 1904, the new parish was incorporated under the title "The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help." A piece of land, 234 by 230, on Joseph avenue, between Weaver and Norton streets, was purchased and a brick building, with hall in the basement, church on the ground floor and school upstairs, was begun in

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July, 1904. The church was dedicated by Bishop McQuaid on Sunday, January 22d, 1905, when the first service was held. The school was opened in September, 1905, with 260 pupils.

St. Augustine's.—A chapel and school was built on Chili avenue in 1898 to accommodate the people of the cathedral parish residing in the western section of the city. Rev. George V. Burns, Rev. Philip Golding and Rev. J. F. O'Hern, assistants of the cathedral, had successively charge of this. In September, 1906, Rev. John O'Brien was appointed pastor. The corner-stone of a new church and school was laid in December, 1906, by Bishop Hickey. The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the school, with 177 children.

St. Anthony of Padua.—This church is located at the corner of Lyell avenue and Frank and White streets. The property was formerly known as public school number 6, and was purchased from the city at public auction March 19th, 1906, for the purpose of establishing a Catholic church and school for the Italians in the western part of the city. The school was opened in September, 1906, with an attendance of about 200 Italian children. The second story of the building has been remodeled and is now a church with a sitting capacity of about 740. The church was dedicated October 7th, 1906, by Bishop McQuaid. Rev. J. Emil Gefell, Ph. D., who has held services for the Italians in the cathedral chapel since February, 1907, is the rector of the new church, and is assisted by Rev. Croce Cappellino, D. D., a professor in St. Andrew's seminary.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Zion's First German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—As early as 1832 Lutheran pastors visited Rochester and held services for the scattered Lutherans. Among these was the well known Dr. C. F. Welden, who died in 1897. Under him the church seems to have been organized. Dr. Welden was a traveling missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the state of New York. The first regular pastor mentioned is Rev. W. A. Fetter, who also served the congregation at Rush. In 1836 he laid the corner-stone of the new building, located on the corner of Grove and Stillson streets. Differences of opinion between the Lutherans and some members of the German Reformed church, who had connected themselves with the congregation and desired their forms and ceremonies to be recognized in the services, greatly retarded the work. Rev. John Muehlhaueser, sen., became pastor in May, 1838, and with him new life made itself felt in the organization. In December of the same year the church was dedicated. The following were elected elders and deacons: Christian Traugott, C. Lauer, G. C. Drehmer, J. Schonmaier, Jacob Maurer, J. Ebersold, John Rohr, John Maurer, H. Diener, Bernh. Heidt, George Ellwanger, R. Heidt, George Maurer. In the church register the first communicants are entered in 1834; in the same year also the first baptisms; the first catechumens and marriages are recorded in April, 1835. After a service of ten years Rev. J. Muehlhaueser resigned in order to look after the scattered Lutheran settlers in Milwaukee, Wis. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. G. Kempe, who had been pastor of the churches in Syracuse, N. Y., and Boston. As the building had become too small, a new edifice was erected, and dedicated on January 29th, 1852. Pastor Kempe, who died in 1862, was succeeded by Rev. A. Uebelacker, who remained until 1868, when Rev. Fred. von Rosenberg became his successor. This gentleman, in 1874, returned to Germany. The congregation now called Pastor C. F. W. Hoppe, of Lancaster, Pa., who died in April, 1881. The congregation now elected Rev. Alexander Richter, of Philadelphia, who entered upon his duties in July of the same year. He established the mission in South Rochester, from which Frieden's congregation has grown, and introduced in the church service the liturgical forms and responsive singing. In December, 1890, St. Matthew's church, of Hoboken, N. J., sent him a call, which he accepted. Two years before he had been elected president of the New York Ministerium, an office which his predecessor filled for several years before his death. Under the administration of Rev. Richter Zion's enjoyed the time of its greatest prosperity. It attained a communicant membership of some 1,500. A call was now extended to Rev. Ernest Hartmann. His ministry did not prove a success, and about one-half the members were scattered. The church was obliged to resort to vigorous measures. The result was that Rev. Hartmann with some sixty families withdrew and organized a new

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congregation. In the early part of 1900 Rev. Ernest Heyd, then pastor in Lyons, received an unanimous call, which he accepted. He has been successful in again building up the congregation. During the last fifteen years death has taken away an unusually large percentage of the prominent men and supporters of the congregation. There are at present about 800 communicant members, 240 children with thirty-one teachers in the Sunday school.

The Church of the Reformation.—The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of New York held its annual convention in Zion's Lutheran church, Rochester, the first week of September, 1868. Up to that time the Lutheran church had not been represented in this community in the English language. When the ministers and lay delegates assembled and saw the extensive field that ought to be cultivated, it was their conviction that the speedy establishment of an English mission was of great importance. Accordingly, the executive committee of the synod appropriated $400 for the support of a missionary, on condition that the work be commenced within the year. On September 8th a society was formed called "The Evangelical Lutheran Missionary society," whose object was the establishment of an English Lutheran church in Rochester. Nine persons entered their names as members of the society at the first meeting. Rev. Reuben Hill, of Rheinbeck, N. Y., was chosen missionary and, having received a commission to that effect from the president of the New York Ministerium, he entered upon the work December 1st. From that time until May, 1869, worship was conducted in Zion's church every Sunday evening by the kind permission of the congregation. A lease for the third story of the German school-house on Chatham street was obtained for the use of the mission as a place of worship, with the privilege of remaining five years. This upper room was dedicated June 13th, 1869. On July 9th five persons were confirmed, and on the following Sunday, July 11th, the Lord's Supper was administered and twenty-seven persons participated. The total membership at this time was thirty. The date of the organization of the congregation was July 18th, 1869. The Sunday school was organized on the 1st of August of that year with fourteen teachers and fifty-two scholars. By the end of the first year it had increased to seventeen teachers and 130 scholars. On the anniversary of the Reformation, October 31st, 1871, the congregation chose as its name "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation." The board of trustees elected at this meeting were: C. C. Meyer, president; William J. Steinhauser, secretary; John B. Snyder, treasurer; John S. Kratz and William Maser. As a church building was an absolute necessity, a lot on Grove street was purchased on July 1st, 1872, for $2,300. The dedication of the church took place on the second Sunday in Advent, 1872. The first pastor closed his ministry there on April 8th, 1874, and accepted the call to St. John's church, Allentown, Pa. The second pastor was Rev. Charles S. Kohler, who assumed charge the same year. He remained for ten years and was succeeded by Rev. Hiram Peters, who was pastor from 1884 to 1888. During his ministry the congregation purchased the lot adjoining the church and erected a commodious parsonage. The fourth pastor was Rev. John E. Whitteker, who remained for five years. During his pastorate, the congregation organized three missions, namely: Grace, Trinity and St. Paul's. All of these have become self-sustaining congregations. After a brief interval in the pastorate Rev. William J. Miller was called and entered upon the work on July 1st, 1894. Soon the congregation felt the necessity of enlarging their place of worship. While the new building was in process of construction the congregation worshiped in the Jewish Temple, at the corner of Grove and Gibbs streets, through the courtesy of the officers and members of that body. On the fourth Sunday in Advent, 1900, the present church edifice was consecrated, and on the 1st of July, 1901, Rev. Miller resigned to accept the call to Zion's Lutheran church, Greensburg, Pa. He was succeeded on October 15th, 1901, by Rev. Franklin F. Fry, who had formerly been pastor of Grace Lutheran church, Bethlehem, Pa., for eleven years. Within a few months it became apparent that a Sunday school building must be added. The corner-stone of this was laid in 1902, and on the first Sunday after Easter, 1903, the large and cheerful Sunday school building was dedicated, Rev. Wm. J. Miller preaching the sermon, and the pastor performing the act of consecration. The Church of the Reformation has

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now 1,116 communicant membership, with a baptised membership of 1,623. There is a vested choir of forty-five boys and men under the direction of Edward H. Walker. The value of the church property is $86,000. The Sunday school has forty-six officers and teachers, 678 scholars. During the past year the congregation raised for all purposes $13,622.68. Of this amount $1,046.04 was contributed for missions and benevolent purposes. The church organizations include the Dorcas society, the Women's Home, the Foreign Missionary society, the Men's Social Union, the Lutheran Workers (young ladies), the Young Men's Lutheran association and the Boys' Guild.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran.—Some fifty or sixty years ago that part of the city lying east of the river and north of the Central railroad tracks became rapidly built up. The settlers were mostly Germans, and, hence, in large part Protestants. True, those Lutherans who desired to have a spiritual home found it not too far to attend the services of Zion's church. But it was dangerous to send the children across the tracks of the railroad, which at that time were not only on a level with the grade of the street, but also curved so that an approaching train could not be seen from a distance. Many accidents occurred in consequence, and parents were afraid to send their children across the tracks. Seeing the necessity of organizing a second German Lutheran church in this district, Zion's church, in 1872, called Rev. Ernest Heydler as assistant pastor, for the purpose of devoting his energy to the organization of a congregation in the northeastern part of the city. The vacant chapel of a former church society which stood upon the corner of Joseph avenue and Buchan park was at first rented and subsequently purchased. Here, the first service was conducted on the 20th of October, 1872. The organization of a congregation followed on the 18th of August, 1873. Rev. Ernest Heydler was called to the pastorate of the new church, which had a phenomenal growth. During the first year the number of communicants was 419, and in the second year it had increased to 616. The Sunday school numbered 300 puopils, with thirty teachers, and the parochial school was attended by 170 pupils, who were instructed by three teachers. The corner-stone of the new church building was laid June 14th, 1874, and the dedication took place June 27th, 1875. A heavy debt rested upon the congregation, which it was unable to meet; the people were poor, and the times were not of the best. In consequence, the larger portion of the congregation withdrew from the church and on the 20th of September, 1877, organized the present Concordia church, whose edifice stands two blocks east of St. John's. The pastor went with them. For several months St. John's had no pastor. Because of the crushing debt and of the few members left, ministers feared disaster and were, therefore, afraid to take hold. At length, Rev. John Muehlhaeuser, then of Perrysville, Pa., and son of the first pastor of Zion's church, was prevailed upon to accept the call, but in 1884 he withdrew from the New York Ministerium, with which all the Lutheran churches in Rochester were at that time connected, and joined the synod of Missouri, which did not sustain friendly relations to the Ministerium, a body organized in New York as early as 1773. The deed to the lot upon which the church is built contains the provision that both pastor and church must be members of the Ministerium; therefore, he resigned, took about half of the members with him, and built St. Matthew's, in Morris street, a few hundred feet distant from St. John's. Rev. Joseph Rechtsteiner become now pastor, and entered upon his duties July 1st, 1884. Three years later he resigned, and a call was sent to Rev. John Nicum, D. D., at Syracuse, which he accepted and went to work with a determination to remove the heavy debt of about $22,000 and finish the church. In both he has been successful. The incumbrance was gradually removed and at the same time a fund collected for finishing the towers, placing a peal of three bells in the larger of the two towers, and also a public clock, which was needed in that part of the city. This was all accomplished within one year (1892), and on the day of dedication all were paid for. Recently a fine pneumatic organ was provided at an expense of $5,000, said to be one of the finest in the city. A fund for a parish house has been started. During the twenty years' service of the present pastor many changes have taken place in the congregation. At one time the membership had increased from 400 to more than four times this number. It does

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not number so many now. During the fifteen years last past, no less than five Lutheran churches have been established upon the territory where the members of St. John's reside, and, of the five, two are English churches. These have drawn largely upon the membership of St. John's. It now numbers 1,100 confirmed persons, has over 400 pupils and fifty teachers in the Sunday school, and several missionary and beneficial societies. A parish paper, called the *St. Johannis Bote,* is published monthly and distributed gratuitously. The value of the property is $65,000, which is free of incumbrance. The present pastor, Dr. Nicum, is a graduate of Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., and of the theological seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. From 1890 to 1902 he served as president of the board of trustees of Wagner College; from 1894 to 1902 as president of said college; from 1886 to 1897 he was secretary of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America; from 1888 until 1897 secretary and chairman of the German board of home missions of the same general body, and from 1884 to 1888 president of conference of Central and Western New York. He is the author of the history of the New York Ministerium, and of several theological treatises. He has also translated Wolff's "Lutherans in America."

Grace English Evangelical Lutheran.—This congregation had its origin in a Sunday school established about twenty years ago in the so-called Wakelee farm district. In 1889 a church was organized. The first regular pastor was Rev. D. W. Sarver, who remained but a short time. Rev. W. L. Hunton came in 1891 and remained five years. Under him the church increased its membership materially. In 1896 Rev. W. E. Murray received a call and was pastor for nearly ten years. Some two years ago the present pastor, Rev. C. P. Weisskotten, entered upon his duties. The building fronts on Central park and extends along Niagara street. It is valued at $8,500. There are 250 communicant members, and 330 teachers and scholars in the Sunday school.

The Evangelical Lutheran Frieden's Church.—The German Evangelical Lutheran "Friedensgemeinde" (church of peace), corner of Caroline street and Mt. Vernon avenue, is an offspring of the church of Zion and originated in the mission Sunday school which the pastor of Zion, Rev. A. Richter, had established in 1884 for the benefit of the members residing in the southern part of the city. In 1891 the young congregation became independent and elected as its first pastor Rev. H. Meyer, who two years later was succeeded by Rev. O. Posselt. During his pastorate the congregation in 1895 unfortunately divided, and the pastor with the dissatisfied members formed a new congregation, now St. Markus on South Goodman street. Under the next pastor, Rev. W. Rohde, a parsonage was erected at a cost of $2,700. In 1902 he was succeeded by Rev. W. K. Fiebke, who on account of ill health had to resign in 1905, the present pastor, Rev. Wm. Ludwig, taking his place. The congregation now numbers 200 communicant members; its Sunday school is attended by 130 children and sixteen teachers; on Saturdays forty children receive German instruction. The property of the congregation is valued at $8,000.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran.—This was organized September 14th, 1898, with twenty-one charter members. Sunday school, however, was conducted as early as March 6th, 1892, first in Widman hall, corner Joseph and Herman streets. August 7th, 1892, the Sunday school was continued at the corner of Clifford and Loomis streets, the present location. The congregation was organized by Rev. L. F. Mayle under the auspices of the Lutheran Mission Union, which body supervised the work from the beginning in 1892. Rev. Mayle is still the pastor. The church property, including parsonage, is valued at $17,000. There are 425 communicant members. The Sunday school is composed of 353 scholars and thirty teachers and officers.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Christ.—On January 11th, 1892, the German Evangelical Lutheran Christ church was organized in Welker's hall in Niagara street, corner of Central park. For a year services were held in this hall until the congregation could move into its new church, on Central park, corner of Fourth street. The first pastor was Rev. W. E. Rommel, who, together with the following persons, constituted the first vestry: Elders, Philip Zuck, Fred Schmidt and C. H. Radtke; deacons, Christian Genkel, H Buhr, C. Ehlenfeldt, Jacob Thomann, Wm. Siems and E. Oldenburg; trustees, Henry Dummer, H. Leissten, F. Radtke, Aug. Genkel, C. Tosch and F. Meyer. The congregation at

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once proceeded to purchase a lot. The corner-stone of the new church was laid July 22d, 1892, and the edifice dedicated in January of the following year. The time of service of the first ministers was generally brief. Rev. W. E. Rommel resigned in May, 1893, and his successor, Rev. O. E. Lorenz, in September, 1894. Rev. Geo. Seel of this city supplied them for a time, when in November of the same year another denomination sent a pastor, Rev. Fried. Wiedner, of the German Evangelical synod. Concerning this period in the church's history the present pastor writes: "After a service extending over a period of but ten months Mr. W. resigned. His place was taken by another member of that organization, Rev. John Kraemer, who left in 1898. The congregation had scattered, and the organization was near dissolution." It was then that Rev. A. H. Roeder, the present pastor, was called, who had formerly been a student of Wagner college and subsequently pastor in Pennsylvania. Under his guidance the people took new courage, and the church is now in a flourishing condition. During 1906 the church edifice was renovated, and a new organ and water-heating apparatus were provided. The expense aggregated $4,000. There are two Sunday schools, the larger one, numbering 180 children and twenty-one teachers, German, and the smaller one, numbering fifty children and eight teachers, English. On two Sundays the evening services are conducted in the English language. The number of communicant members is 400. The property is valued at $20,000.

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran.—The year of the organization of this church is 1892. Its first pastor was Rev. P. B. Smith. After a short pastorate he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Altpeter, who remained for about two years. In 1896 Rev. Henry C. Erbes took charge of the congregation, and is pastor still. During the years last past the church has been fairly prosperous. The church edifice, corner of Campbell and Walnut streets, is valued at $15,000. There are 385 persons entitled to communion and 316 teachers and officers in the Sunday school.

Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran.—Some fifteen years ago Concordia congregation erected a chapel upon the northeast corner of Central park and Fourth street, for the purpose of accommodating its members who resided in that neighborhood with occasional preaching services. A branch Sunday school was organized, and conducted under the supervision of Concordia congregation. On October 15th, 1895, Rev. John Hartmann organized the German Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem congregation; the chapel was enlarged and other improvements were added. Rev. H. resigned in February 1899, when Prof. C. Krahmer of Wagner college acted as temporary supply until the present pastor was called in July, 1899. Two hundred communicant members belong to the congregation at present, whilst the Sunday school is attended by 120 children who are in charge of fifteen teachers. Religious instruction is given on Saturday by the pastor; forty children attend the same. The present pastor is Rev. Carl Betz, jr.

St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran.—During the latter part of his pastorate of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation Rev. J Muehlhaeuser embraced the peculiar views of Dr. Walther, the leader of the Missouri synod, on predestination. As the New York Ministerium in an official declaration did not approve of the extreme position of the Missouri synod on this point of doctrine, Rev. Muehlhaeuser withdrew, and in the summer of 1884 organized the first church of the Missouri synod in this city. A church was built in the immediate vicinity of St. John's on Morris street near Joseph avenue. Rev. Muehlhaeuser has been the only pastor. We have not been able to get the latest reports, but may safely say that the congregation numbers about 400 communicant members, has 200 children in its Sunday school and maintains a parochial school, as is customary with Missouri synod churches.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in the latter part of 1896. The nucleus of the new church came from Frieden's congregation. They brought the pastor with them. It was Rev. Otto Posselt. The first service was conducted in a church on Cobb street, the date being January 1st, 1897. An edifice was erected on the corner of South Goodman and Benton streets, and dedicated February 11th, 1900. Six years later a parsonage was added. The value of the property is $10,000. This church, also, belongs to the Missouri synod. Rev. Posselt resigned in 1897. The congregation

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was vacant for some time, when Rev. F. Kroencke came in 1898. He remained six years, and was succeeded in the same year by Rev. N. W. Czamanske, the present pastor. Services are held twice a Sunday, one being in German, the other in English. There are 159 communicant members and 73 children in the Sunday school taught by twelve teachers. The pastor also conducts a parochial school during the week.

North German Evangelical Lutheran Concordia.—This church was organized on the 20th day of September, 1877, by the Rev. E. Heydler and the former members of St. John's church who followed him. It was a strong congregation from its inception. The ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the church took place in July, 1878, and of the dedication of the finished edifice on October 6th, 1878, so that the entire church occupied scarcely three months in building. In the spring of 1882 Rev. Heydler broke down in health and died at the end of September in the state insane asylum in Buffalo. In July of the same year Rev. C. N. Conrad was elected pastor, and has served the congregation since. The growth of the congregation necessitated the enlargement of the building A school-house was later built alongside of the church, in which a parochial school has been conducted. From the minutes of the synod the latest reports are gathered. Number of communicant members, 1,970; value of property, $35,000; children and teachers in the Sunday school, 841. The parochial school is attended by 118 children. This as well as the following one, is an independent Lutheran church.

St. Luke's German Evangelical.—This is the youngest of the Lutheran churches in the city, having been organized by some sixty or more families which in November, 1899, left Zion's church, together with the pastor of the said church, Rev. Ernest Hartmann. Services were at first held in Odd Fellows' hall. In February, 1900, a private dwelling was purchased, located on Cumberland street, east of Joseph avenue, remodeled and enlarged for church purposes. The lot is sixty feet front and 150 feet deep. The value of the property is about $12,000. In September, 1906, Rev. Hartmann resigned as pastor, and dismissed the ministry. Rev. William Trebert became his successor. There are 414 communicant members, confirmed persons belonging to the church. In the Sunday school the names of 250 children are upon the rolls, who are instructed by thirty teachers. There is also a school on Saturday forenoon, which has an attendance of about seventy pupils.

THE GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

Since the Reformation there have been many attempts to unite the two main factions that were created at that time, the "Evangelical Lutheran" and the "Reformed" church. This union has been accomplished in Germany, where the state church is the "German United Evangelical church." A denomination of the same name is now meeting with great success in the United States and Canada. The official name is the "German United Evangelical Synod of North America." It is represented in Rochester at present by three congregations, one of them ranking as one of the largest congregations of the city. The oldest is the German Trinity church.

German Trinity Church.—We find the beginning of this congregation in the year 1842. A few members of the German Lutheran Zion's church in the city for some reason became dissatisfied and held religious meetings on West avenue near the B., R. & P. depot, and later in an old house on Allen street, between Fitzhugh and State streets. Finally they elected as pastor Rev. C. F. Th. Soldan from Poughkeepsie, who served the little flock until 1845. The second minister, Rev. C. Biel, had only a short term, from April 1st, 1845, to July 24th, the same year. After a vacation of six months the new pastor, Rev. I. F. Illinger, laid the corner-stone of the old church on Allen street on June 8th, 1847. Rev. A. Berkey, from Dansville, served from 1847 to 1849; the congregation received under him their first constitution, consisting of forty paragraphs. The fifth minister, Rev. C. Haas, of Buffalo, entered the field with zeal and energy, and continued his pastoral labors until 1852. Now the congregation united in a call to Rev. C. C. Clausen, which he accepted September 29th, 1852. Under his labors the congregation again made steady progress. He left on April 1st, 1861, and Rev. Joh. Ph. Conradi became his successor. But, on account of difficulties between him and the members, he resigned and, with a part of the congregation, organized the German Evangel-

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ical St. Paul's church, on Fitzhugh street. This was sad, but the Lord filled the pulpit in the person of Rev. Siebenpfeiffer, from Black Rock. This man's thorough education, manly figure, beautiful voice and earnest utterances, made him the most distinguished pastor that Trinity congregation ever had. During his term, from the spring of 1862 to the spring of 1873, the congregation more than doubled. In 1867 it was necessary to build a large gallery all around the church, and even then people were turned away every Sunday because there was no room. Then came another break, in which a large number of the congregation left, started the Salem church, and called Dr. Siebenpfeiffer as their pastor. Nevertheless, the majority of our members remained in the old ship on Allen street and elected Dr. B. Pick as their minister, who served from 1873 to 1881. During his term the congregation joined the German Evangelical synod of North America. The tenth pastor, Rev. Otto von Buehren, served from May 1st, 1881, to November 4th, 1883. His successor was Rev. E. Henckell from Syracuse. During his ministry, from 1883 to 1897, the entire debt on the house of worship was wiped off. He is gone, but not forgotten! On account of ill health he resigned and died in the spring of 1898. The present minister is Rev. Adolf C. G. Blatzer, from Sandusky, Ohio. He was installed July 4th, 1897, and since that time remarkable changes have occurred in the congregation. A beautiful lot on the corner of Child and Wilder streets, 130 feet by 105 feet, was purchased for $2,150 on August 27th, 1902. The next year the old church and parsonage on Allen street were sold to the "Gospel Workers" for $8,500; in February, 1904, the Sunday school on their new premises was begun in July, the corner-stone was laid August 28th, and the building dedicated April 30th, 1905. The cost amounted to $16,000. It is expected to build the church as soon as possible. The official reports from 1842 to 1907 show that the baptisms were 6,190, the confirmations 1,859, the marriages 2,780, the burials 2,299, the communicants 26,343. Trinity congregation has now 112 voting members, with 250 children in the Sunday school.

St. Paul's Evangelical.—At the beginning of 1862 some of the members of the Evangelical Trinity church left and formed under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. J. Ph. Conradi, a new congregation, which on March 14th, 1862, organized as German United Evangelical St. Paul's church. The property on North Fitzhugh street of the Unitarian church, which was destroyed by fire, was bought for $4,500, and a new brick edifice erected at the cost of $6,000. As is found to be the experience of many of the small churches whose members possess much good will but little of worldly means, the young congregation had to go through many troubles and trials and ofttimes it appeared as though the end had come. That the congregation to-day stands as strong as it does is due to the grace of God, who did not count the many sins of former years, but showed His mercy to those who prayed, worked and waited. Since 1872 the congregation has been united to the German Evangelical synod of North America. In 1905 a new Sunday school building with the most modern improvements was erected in connection with the church for $16,000, so that the property of the congregation has now a value of almost $100,000. This is chiefly due to the efforts of Pastor Rev. W. Baur, who served from 1894 until 1904, when he was called to fill a position in our Eden Theological seminary at St. Louis. The names of the successive pastors are: J. Ph. Conradi, 1862-1865; F. Hoffmann, 1865-1869; F. Heinle, 1869-1873; A. Grotrian, 1873-1883; A. Zeller, 1883-1895; W. Baur, 1895-1904; H. T. W. Grotefend, 1904. The number baptised since 1862 was 2,360; confirmed, 1,112; married, 824; buried, 900. The congregation has about 400 communicants.

Salem Church.—The youngest and largest of the three congregations is the German United Evangelical Salem church, on Franklin street. Situated in the heart of the city, it has members in all parts of Rochester and the surrounding towns. It is a large and well arranged church, seating about 1,400 people, and was built in 1873, together with a parochial school and Sunday school at a cost of $70,000. Owing to additions that have been built and some of the surrounding property having been acquired, the church property is now valued at over $100,000. The congregation was formed in 1873 from members of Trinity church and many other German families that awaited with eagerness the organization of a church of this denomination east of the river. With Rev. C. Siebenpfeiffer as pastor, the congre-

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gation grew rapidly, so that in 1884 it comprised about 450 families, and 200 single persons. For twenty-one years Dr. Siebenpfeiffer served his congregation faithfully, and deeply was it regretted when in 1894 he was forced by ill health to turn over the work to a younger man. He died the same year. The pastor who succeeded him is Rev. J. F. Wm. Helmkamp, who is still the pastor of the church. It has steadily grown until it now stands foremost among the German-speaking congregations of Rochester. According to the church census, there are about 900 families claiming membership. For many years the pastors have been assisted by students from Eden college, St. Louis, Mo., but the church now has a regularly ordained assistant pastor. Rev. Theodore R. Schmale has acted in this capacity since 1905. Since the founding of the church 5,381 children have been baptised, 2,812 persons confirmed, 2,174 couples united in marriage, 2,765 persons buried. The number of communicants is 2,118. The Sunday school was formerly English, and during that time Thomas Dransfield was superintendent. Later the Sunday school became German, and is still conducted in that language. About 800 children are enrolled and are taught by ninety teachers and officers.

EMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH.

The origin of this congregation dates back to 1848, when a number of German Roman Catholics, dissenting from the mother church, appealed to the American and Foreign Christian association for aid in administering to their religious needs. In reply the association sent Dr. L. Giustiniani, an ex-priest, especially qualified for the work entrusted to his care. The first meetings were held in Minerva hall, the site now occupied by the Merchants bank. So great was the opposition on the part of the Roman Catholics that Dr. Giustiniani was obliged to seek police protection. The first organization bore the title "Frei Deutsche Katholische Gemeinde" (Free German Catholic Congregation). The early years were fraught with many hardships and reverses. During the first year a change of pastors was experienced no less than three times, as well as the loss of the meeting-place. The members were thoroughly discouraged. The work was discontinued, with the exception of the Sunday school, which was carried on at the Third Presbyterian church under English leadership. In 1849 the congregation again rallied and resumed its work under the leadership of Rev. W. Wier, with a shrinkage of membership, however, to less than one-third the original number. After several failures to gain a permanent church home, the congregation finally secured two lots on Cherry street (now Windsor), near University avenue, and erected a small frame church. In March of 1851 the congregation was reorganized under the name of "Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Congregation," but upon the request of the American and Foreign Christian association, which was still supporting it, the congregation was induced to organize simply as "German Mission Church," to prevent a possible disruption among the membership, now composed of various denominational persuasions. The new church building was dedicated May 29th, 1851. During the pastorate of Rev. Robert Kohler (1852-4) the congregation again changed its name, organizing as "German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel Congregation" on March 24th, 1852, which title it still holds. In the spring of 1854 the congregation was materially strengthened by the influx of immigrants from Reformed Hesse. Despite many hardships the growth of the congregation from that time on was assured. The society bought the present site on the corner of Hamilton and Bond streets, and erected a neat brick church, in 1867. Among the more prominent pastorates must be mentioned those of Rev. Groszhusch, 1857-64; Rev. Claudius, 1867-9; Rev. C. Kuss, 1869-74. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. Carl Gundlach, 1878-98. These twenty years mark a period of faithful activity. The pastorate came to an end, owing to the demand of the rising generation for a German-English work. At the close of this pastorate, the modern and commodious church was erected, which stands as a monument to the zeal and faith of pastor and people. A new epoch was ushered in by the call of Rev. H. E. Schnatz in the autumn of 1898, under whom the work was continued on a German-English basis. The present pastor, Rev. C. A. Hauser, began his work in November, 1903. The work of the congregation is progressing. The membership is about 400. At this writing ground is about to be broken for a modern Sunday school

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building, accommodating 500, and an assembly hall for the social work of the church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The Reformed Church of America has three churches in the city of Rochester, the First church, the Second church, and the Brighton church. The English language is exclusively used in the Second church. The First church and the Brighton church worship in the Holland and English languages. The pastors, who, at the time of this writing, 1907, minister to these churches are: Rev. Lawrence Dykstra in the First, John Lamar in the Second, and D. L. Belten in the Brighton. The Reformed church differs very little from the Presbyterian church in church policy and doctrine. Like it, it is Presbyterian in government and Calvinistic in doctrine. The Reformed church in Rochester dates from about 1850. The first Hollanders of the later immigration came to this city in 1844 and 1845. They did not come thus early in very large numbers. Soon after the first immigrants came, fairly large numbers made Rochester their new home. For a number of years these people worshiped with the Presbyterians in the Brick church, but few joined the church. In 1849 Rev. Mr. Van Veenheuizen came to the city and united the scattered Hollanders under his shepherding ministry. The people were organized as a church in 1852 under the leadership of Rev. Dr. A. C. Van Raalter and Rev. C. Van Der Meulen and Rev. A. Bolks of Michigan and united with the classis of Geneva, now Rochester. Their first place of worship was in a hall on State street. Afterward their meeting-place was in a house on St. Joseph street. Then the people managed to get a church building of their own on Central avenue, and in 1866, under the leadership of Rev. A. Krickvert, they secured the present property of the First church on Oregon street, corner of Harrison. The organizers and pillars of the church from its inception were the De Mallies, Christiansen, Zwemer, Zeewelds, Rykinbaer and many others equally prominent. The church has always been exceedingly conservative in its customs, language and doctrine. This may in part account for its size and prominence. It was not conservative enough for some of the Hollanders, and these dissatisfied ones seceded in 1875 and organized a "True" (now "Christian") Reformed church. For some of the younger people it was too conservative and these united with different American churches in the city.

In 1888, at the instigation and the leadership of the pastor, the beloved Peter De Bruyn, a second Reformed church was organized from the younger members of the first church. The second church adopted the use of the English language in their worship and work. This checked the large migration of the young people to other denominations.

In 1890 those of the Reformed church living in Brighton township felt that a church should be organized nearer their homes for the good of the children and young people. Their request was granted and a church was organized on the Blossom road. John B. Pike, taking an active part in this new movement, became elder and has since been active in the interests of the church.

The three Reformed churches of Rochester are doing good and aggressive work ministering to the religious needs of the Hollanders and their descendants. The First church and the church of Brighton have at the urgent request of the young people, introduced the English language in one of their Sabbath services and in most of their other services. Numerically they are about equally strong, each having a little more than 300 communicants.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

A society was organized in November, 1836, under the title of the "Free Congregational church," with John T. Avery as the first pastor, so far as is known. From the fact that no mention is made of that organization in the directory of 1841 it is probable that it was not then in existence, but on the 30th of August in that year the State Street Congregational society was formed, with its meetings in Teoronto hall, Rev. Shubael Carver being the pastor at least as early as 1845. Rev. Henry E. Peck assumed the pastorate of the small flock in 1847, preaching in the small upper room of the Teoronto block for more than a year, when, in 1848, a commodious church was erected nearly opposite, where Mr. Peck preached for nearly four years, when, on being elected to a professorship in Oberlin college, he resigned on the 11th of

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January, 1852. Mr. Miner and Mr. Harper were the succeeding ministers, under the latter of whom the final service was held on August 30th, 1856, on the occasion of the funeral of Deacon Leonard Hitchcock; the church was then abandoned and the building given up to commercial purposes.

There was another Congregational society of that period on South avenue, organized in 1847, of which Rev. Richard DeForest, William Dewey and D. D. Francis were the successive pastors.

Plymouth Church.—The propriety of having a strong society of this denomination became so manifest that in February, 1853, an organization called the Plymouth church of Rochester was formed for the erection of an edifice on the corner of Troup and Sophia streets, the name of the latter being subsequently changed to Plymouth avenue on account of the church. Four months later a building committee was appointed, consisting of Aristarchus Champion—who was the principal contributor to the fund—Edmund Lyon, Freeman Clarke, William A. Reynolds, and William Churchill. The corner-stone was laid September 8th of that year, and the society was incorporated by the legislature on April 15th, 1854, the trustees being the first three named above, together with Charles J. Hill, William W. Ely, Albert G. Bristol, Emmett H. Hollister, Cornelius A. Burr and Erastus Darrow. The church was dedicated August 21st, 1855. The first pastor was Rev. Jonathan Edwards, whose term extended from February, 1856, to November, 1862; after an interregnum of more than two years, during which the pulpit was generally filled by Rev. Dr. Robinson of the Theological seminary, Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett became the pastor in February, 1865, and remained so till February, 1873. Then came another hiatus, still longer than the first, until a call was accepted by Rev. Myron Adams, who filled the pastorate from May, 1876, till his death on the 29th of December, 1895. Rev. William F. Kettle, Rev. William Thurston Brown and Rev. Charles R. Evans were the succeeding ministers, each for a short term, till August, 1904, when the society became involved in financial difficulties and the congregation dissolved, the church passing, a little later, into the control of the Spiritualists, by whom it is now occupied.

South Congregational.—This society was organized in 1886 and has continued to the present time, the church building being on Alexander street at the corner of Pearl. The present pastor is Rev. H. S. Capron.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This did not come into existence in Rochester at a definite time, as was the case with other churches. Rev. William Ware, then of New York, preached here four times, in the court-house, at the close of 1828, and at the beginning of the following year Rev. James D. Green came here from Cambridge, Mass., of which place he was afterward mayor. He does not seem to have stayed here very long and was probably hardly more than a missionary preacher. There was, however, enough interest in the Liberal movement to warrant the purchase of a little wooden building, which St. Luke's church people had abandoned and which was then moved to the north side of West Main street, near Plymouth avenue. The effort was soon abandoned, the building was sold and for the next ten years those who felt in that way had to be content with desultory services held at a place on Exchange street and afterward in the school-house on the corner of Plymouth avenue and Troup street, as well as more regular meetings down in Carthage, near the lower falls, where Myron Holley was the sustaining member of the congregation. After these preliminaries, the organization of a real society took place on August 17th, 1841, when a board of trustees was chosen, with Dr. Matthew Brown as president and George F. Danforth as clerk, the other members being John Briggs, W. W. Allcott, H. B. Sherman and W. H. Swan. Several preachers came here, each for a few Sundays only, and the first settled pastor was Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., who remained for one year. Under his brief administration a church building was erected on Fitzhugh street, where a German church now stands, the corner-stone being laid on September 29th, 1842, and the edifice dedicated on May 9th, in the following year. The building, which cost $6,000, was a commodious one, but the society was at the outset very small, for it included, apparently, only ten persons, those in addition to the trustees above named being Daniel Knower, James H. Watts, Miss Maria G Porter and Mrs. Louisa Schenck. Following Dr. Ellis in the pastorate were Rev. Frederick W. Hol-

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land, Rufus H. Bacon, W. H. Doherty, W. H. Channing, Thomas Hyer, James Richardson, James K. Hosmer and Mr. Fitzgerald, the last of whom had preached only one Sunday when the church was burned, November 10th, 1859.

Then came a break of six years, a season of silence, which was broken by the return of Mr. Holland, who gathered the society together and succeeded in raising enough money to build, on the east side of Fitzhugh street, another church, which, with the land on which it stood, cost $12,000, and was dedicated on January 24th, 1866. This stood till 1883, when the place was sold to the United States government as part of the site for the post-office building; the money received, $20,000, was immediately paid to the Third Presbyterian society for their stone church and chapel occupying both corners of Cortland and Temple streets; there the Unitarians have remained permanently. Following Mr. Holland's second ministry were Rev. Clay McCauley and E. H. Danforth, after whom Newton M. Mann held the pastorate from June, 1870, till 1889, when he removed to Omaha, Neb. His long term of service has been already nearly equaled by that of his immediate successor, Rev. William C. Gannett, the present minister. The church has no formal creed, in the usual sense of the term, but its members are held together by a bond of union which declares a belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and which emphasizes the principles of freedom, fellowship and character in religion, as above all doctrinal belief.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

As early as 1838 the few Universalists residing in Rochester organized the "First Universalist society of Rochester, N. Y." A church was purchased at the corner of Court and Stone streets, and Rev. P. T. Abell was engaged as pastor, three preaching services being held each Sabbath. Mr. Abell was followed by Charles Sanderson and Jacob Chase, the latter continuing as pastor until March 26th, 1843. Among the visiting ministers who occupied the desk was Rev. G. W. Montgomery, who preached for the first time in Rochester, March 12th, 1843. To quote from the records "the house was full, and so were the hearts of all who heard him." On May 28th of that year Charles Hammond was engaged as regular pastor, and on July 22d a church organization was effected with nine members. For some reason this seems not to have succeeded, but the banner of Universalism was kept floating through the persistent efforts of the Sunday school, which had been formed in 1839. The officers and members maintained regular preaching services three times each Sunday, some one of their number officiating when no minister could be secured. On April 1st, 1844, the church edifice was sold to the Scotch Presbyterian society, who took immediate possession. An invitation from the Unitarian society to use part of the basement of their church on Fitzhugh street was soon after accepted, and there the Sunday school met until Minerva hall, on the corner of Main street and South avenue, was engaged, in which place Dr. Montgomery, above referred to, began his pastorate on December 7th, 1845, the large room being always crowded during the two years that it was occupied. The society was incorporated in April, 1846, the constitution being signed by nine members; Isaac Helmes, and John Fowler were made trustees, Isaac Pitts treasurer, Almon Gage clerk and George H. Roberts collector. A lot having been purchased on South Clinton street, near Main, a church was built there, which was dedicated, free from debt, December 19th, 1847. The first communion was observed there on January 1st, 1850, George H. Roberts and J. J. Van Zandt acting as deacons.

Dr. Montgomery continued as pastor until 1853, when a serious throat trouble necessitated his retirement. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., whose pastorate covered a period of six years. A call was extended to Rev. Asa Saxe, D. D., January 10th, 1860, and was accepted by him. He began his pastorate soon after, and after forty-seven years is still the beloved pastor *emeritus* of the church. In 1871 the church was remodeled at a cost of $20,000. At the rededication, some of the ministers assisting were present at the first dedication in 1847. In 1892 the parish engaged the Rev. H. P. Morrell to assist Dr. Saxe in the strenuous work of the large and growing church. Mr. Morrell gave one year of efficient service, at the end of which time he accepted a call to Buffalo. Dr. Saxe's health now began to show the effect of so many years of labor and in March, 1897, he was obliged to resign his active pastorate.

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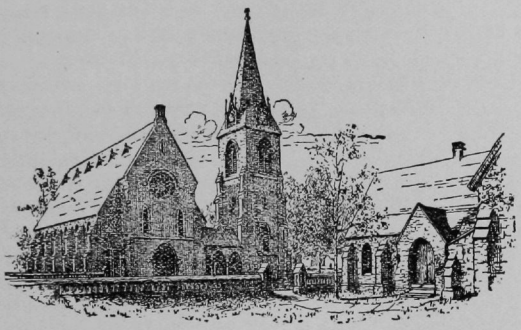

UNITARIAN CHURCH.



FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

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The resignation was reluctantly accepted, and Rev. L. H. Squires was called to the vacant pastorate. In December, 1897, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, all the pastors being present in the pulpit. Mr. Squires resigned in 1898, and Rev. I. P. Coddington was called to succeed him, beginning a successful pastorate December 1st, 1898. In 1901 the church was again entirely remodeled and rebuilt at an expense of $60,000, which was paid by Mr. and Mrs. James Sargent. The new edifice was dedicated October 24th, and December 8th, 1902, the society celebrated the payment of all mortgage and other indebtedness in an elaborate service. The severe strain upon the strength of the pastor so affected his health that it became evident he could not longer bear the burden, and he resigned May 1st, 1905. Rev. A. W. Grose, the present pastor, accepted a call, beginning his work September 1st, 1905. In November, 1906, it was decided to sell the church property to the Seneca Hotel corporation for a consideration equivalent to $120,000, and the final services were held in the old church on Easter Sunday, March 31st, 1907. During the present summer, while a new church is being erected on the fine lot at the southeast corner of Clinton avenue and Court street, the congregation worships in the temple of the Berith Kodesh, which has been most generously placed at its service.

THE JEWISH CHURCHES.

Although the Jews of Rochester are sufficiently numerous to count up nearly three thousand, there seems to be no record as to the first settlement here of persons of that faith. Some few were here as early as 1840, but it was 1848 when the first Jewish congregation was formed, the original members being M. Rothschild, Joseph Wile, S. Marks, Joseph Katz, Gabriel Wile, Henry Levi, Joseph Altman, Jacob Altman, A. Adler, Elias Wollf, A. Weinberg and J. Ganz. The meetings of the society were held at first on North Clinton street, at the corner of Clinton place, but at the end of six months a hall was rented at the corner of Main and Front streets, and there a permanent organization was effected, called *Berith Kodesh* (Holy Covenant). A burial lot was purchased in Mt. Hope by the society on May 23d, and the first board of trustees, with Mayer Rothschild as president, was elected October 8th, in that year. The society was incorporated on October 16th, 1854, and two years later an old Baptist church on St. Paul street was purchased. This answered well enough for purposes of worship for twenty years, when it was torn down and a temple erected in its place, at a cost of $25,000, which was dedicated September 15th, 1876. As the congregation increased in size and in wealth a natural desire was felt for a more imposing as well as more capacious building, so the present temple of Berith Kodesh, on Gibbs street, at the corner of Grove, which fills all the requirements, was erected and was dedicated on the 1st of June, 1894, with ceremonies that were most remarkable for the comprehensiveness of the denominations that were represented. Prominent parts were taken not only by rabbis from a distance, but by Dr. Saxe (Universalist), Rev. Myron Adams (Congregationalist), Dr. Hill (Baptist), president of the university, and Rev. William C. Gannett (Unitarian), all of this city; the chimes of St. Peter's Presbyterian church rang out a glad salute and all the Protestant clergy of Rochester attended the dedication.

The first pastor of the Jewish congregation was the Rabbi Tuska, who was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Mayer in 1856. In 1859 Dr. Sarner took charge, but he held the position only nine months, after which there was no rabbi till 1863, when Dr. Ginsberg was called. He retired in 1868 and the pulpit was again vacant for more than two years until, finally, Dr. Max Landsberg was chosen in December, 1870, and in the following March he entered upon the functions of his pastorate, which has continued to the present time. At the outset the congregation was strictly orthodox, the first advance being made in 1862, when an organ was purchased, and the next in the following year, when a few slight alterations were made in the ritual. In 1869 family pews were introduced, taking the place of the old system by which the sexes had been kept strictly apart during the services. This change caused a schism, a few families, headed by Meyer Greentree, breaking away and founding a new congregation, that of *Etz Raanon* (Green Tree), which erected a church on Hyde park. From that time the parent body increased steadily, in numbers and in spiritual

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growth, so that it now includes 279 families, while there are 211 children in the Sabbath school, of which the rabbi is the superintendent, assisted by several young people of the church, who serve as teachers; this has always been conducted on Sunday morning. In December, 1883, a new ritual was introduced, consisting almost entirely of prayers in English, so that Berith Kodesh was the first Jewish congregation in the country to introduce the custom, now followed by many others, of having the services conducted mainly in the prevailing language.

There are a few other Jewish congregations in the city, all quite small and all strictly orthodox—*Beth Israel* (House of Israel), founded in 1879, located on Leopold street, with Rev. David Ginsberg as pastor; *Benai David* (Sons of David), organized in 1892, on Hanover street, Rev. Isaac Kaplin being the rabbi, and two or three others of Polish nationality.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH.

This goes back to 1827, when a few colored people met in a school-house on Ford street and organized a Methodist society in connection with another church then called by the name of Zion, and in 1836 an incorporation was effected under the title of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, the last part of the name being the one by which the congregation and the building have always been known. Charles Dixon, William Earles and Alfred Williams constituted the first board of trustees. Five years before it was incorporated the society had built a church on Favor street, near Spring, and this answered all purposes until last year, when it was torn down to make way for a more commodious structure on the same site. The successive pastors have been Isaac Stewart, Henry Johnson, John P. Thompson, Dempsey Kennedy, W. S. Bishop, John A. Williams, C. Thomas, James H. Smith, William Sandford, William Abbott, Thomas James, W. A. Ely and J. W. Brown, the last named being the present minister. Many years ago another colored society was formed, which occupied a small house of worship on Joiner street, but it was soon found to be impracticable to support two churches, so the second enterprise was abandoned.

OTHER CHURCHES.

There are several other bodies, ecclesiastical in their nature, which may be disposed of in a few paragraphs.

The Advent Christian church (commonly called the Second Advent) held its first meeting here on June 22d, 1843, in a large tent on the east side of the river, north of Main street, Elder J. V. Hines conducting the services. Elder J. B. Cook was the first regular pastor, from 1850 to 1853, but it was not till 1867 that an organization was effected, under the title of the "First Christian church of Rochester," with a membership of 200. The present pastor is Rev. Milton M. Livingston, and the society is located on William street. It is to build a church on Hayward avenue during the present year.

The Evangelical Association might be supposed to have some affiliation, at least, with the United Evangelical churches, the more especially as all of them are German, but the former prefer to be considered as a separate denomination, though the line of demarcation is difficult of understanding by outsiders. This has now two churches here, the first of which was founded by J. G. Marquardt, about 1849, and which is now located on Hudson avenue, the pastor being Rev. Ernest M. Glasow. The second church, called Calvary, which was founded in 1898, is on Ontario street near Union, and has Rev. N. S. Methfessel as its pastor.

On the 6th of March, 1870, a few persons joined themselves together under the name of the Christadelphian Ecclesia, claiming to be "called out to God's kingdom and glory," and acknowledged as their only authority "the mind of Christ as expressed in the written word." They have no paid ministers and they have always been very few in number, but they hold their meetings regularly in the Frankfort temple, on the corner of Frank and Smith streets.

Christian Science has two churches here, both with large congregations. The first, founded in 1894, is located on the corner of Alexander and Cobb streets; the second, organized in 1898, has lately purchased and is now occupying the old Rochester Female Seminary on Fitzhugh street

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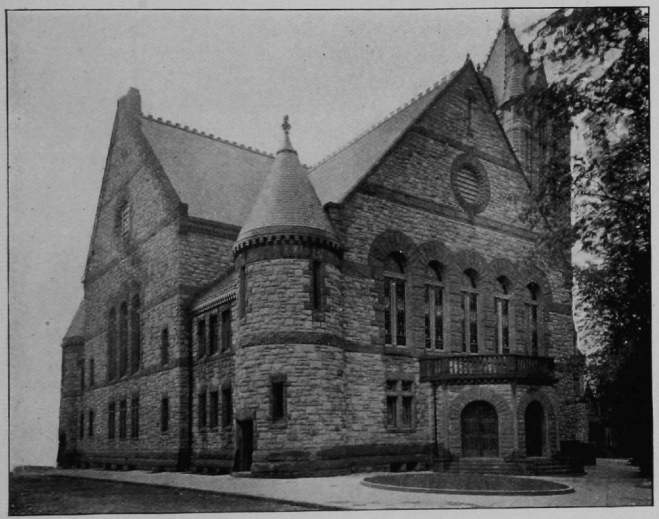

JEWISH TEMPLE.

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which was kept for so many years by Miss Doolittle, and afterward by Mrs. Nichols.

A denomination bearing the somewhat generic title of "Christian" has also two churches here, one, called the First church of Christ, founded in 1886, being located on Howell street, with Rev. Robert Stewart as pastor; the other, beginning in 1897, called the Columbia avenue church of Christ, being on the street named, with Rev. E. C. Harris as its minister.

The Spiritualists have for many years had an organization here, which until recently met on South avenue, but they have now come into possession of the old Plymouth Congregational church, on the corner of that avenue and Troup street.

Besides those named above there are a great number of associations, too many to be all traced out and mentioned in detail—such as the Salvation Army, the People's Rescue Mission, the Liberty Mission, the Christian Brotherhood and the Missionary Alliance—in which the religious and the philanthropic elements are so blended that it is impossible to differentiate them.

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CHAPTER XIX

THE CIVIL LIST.

The Village Trustees—The Mayors—Members of Congress—Collectors of the Port—Members of the Legislature—Assessors—City Treasurers—City Clerks—City Surveyors—The Executive Board—The Police Commission—Chiefs of Police—The Common Council.

A full list of all officials connected in any way with the courts, whether municipal or those of the county—including the judges, the district-attorneys, the sheriffs, the city attorneys, the surrogates, the police justices, and even the county clerks as being, in a sense, officers of the county court—will be found in the chapter on the "Courts and the Bar," those of the supervisors and of the county treasurers are given in the chapter entitled "How Monroe Became a County"; the postmasters appear in the narrative portion of this history and the chief engineers of the fire department are mentioned in the chapter devoted to that subject The following list, which is complete as far as it goes, embraces all others who have held offices of any great importance within the limits of the county. We will begin with the

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE.

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

MAYORS OF THE CITY.

Jonathan Child, 1834; Jacob Gould, 1835-36; Abraham M. Schermerhorn, 1837 (resigned); Thomas Kempshall, 1837; Elisha Johnson, 1838; Thomas H. Rochester, 1839; Samuel G. Andrews, 1840 and 1856; Elijah F. Smith, 1841; Charles J. Hill, 1842; Isaac Hills, 1843; John Allen, 1844; William Pitkin, 1845-46; John B. Elwood, 1847; Joseph Field, 1848; Levi A. Ward, 1849; Samuel

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Richardson, 1850; Nicholas E. Paine, 1851; Hamlin Stilwell, 1852; John Williams, 1853; Maltby Strong, 1854; Charles J. Hayden, 1855; Rufus Keeler, 1857; Charles H. Clark, 1858; Samuel W. D. Moore, 1859 and 1866; Hamlet D. Scrantom, 1860; John C. Nash, 1861; Michael Filon, 1862; Nehemiah C. Bradstreet, 1863; James Brackett, 1864; Daniel D. T. Moore, 1865; Henry L. Fish, 1867-68; Edward M. Smith, 1869; John Lutes, 1870; Charles W. Briggs, 1871; A. Carter Wilder, 1872-73; George G. Clarkson, 1874-75; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1876-89; William Carroll, 1890-91; Richard Curran, 1892-93; Geo. W. Aldridge, 1894; Merton E. Lewis, 1895; Geo. E. Warner, 1896-99; George A. Carnahan, 1900-01; Adolph J. Rodenbeck, 1902-03; James G. Cutler, 1904———.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Monroe county was, for the first session of Congress after its formation, in the twenty-first district, with eight other counties; for the next ten years it was in the twenty-sixth district, with Livingston county; for the next thirty years it formed a district by itself; for the next twenty years it was with Orleans county, the district being first the twenty-eighth, then the thirtieth; since 1883 it has been by itself, continuing for some time as the thirtieth, becoming afterward the thirty-first, then the thirty-second, which it is at present. The first representative who lived in this county (with the exception of William B. Rochester, who was a resident of Allegany county while a member of Congress, though he lived here both before and afterward) was Daniel D. Barnard, who was elected in 1826. His successors were as follows, the year of election (or appointment) being given hereafter in all cases, except in the common council, where it indicates the year of service: Timothy Childs, 1828, 1834, 1836 and 1840; Frederick Whittlesey, 1830 and 1832; Thomas Kempshall, 1838; Thomas J. Patterson, 1842; Elias B Holmes, 1844 and 1846; A. M. Schermerhorn, 1848 and 1850; Azariah Boody, 1852; Davis Carpenter (to succeed Boody, resigned), 1853; John Williams, 1854; Samuel G. Andrews, 1856; Alfred Ely, 1858 and 1860; Freeman Clarke, 1862, 1870 and 1872; Roswell Hart, 1864; Lewis Selye, 1866; Noah Davis, jr. (of Orleans), 1868; John M. Davy, 1874; E. Kirke Hart (of Orleans), 1876; John Van Voorhis, 1878, 1880 and 1892; Halbert S. Greenleaf, 1882 and 1890; Charles S. Baker, 1884, 1886 and 1888; Henry C. Brewster, 1894 and 1896; James M. E. O'Grady, 1898; James Breck Perkins, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906.

COLLECTORS OF THE PORT.

Congress passed an act on the 3d of March, 1805, creating the customs district of Genesee, with the port at Charlotte. Until very lately that has been known as the port of Genesee, but the official name is now the port of Rochester. The following named have held the position of collectors of customs—all of Rochester, except as stated otherwise: Samuel Latta, of Gates (now Greece), 1805; Caleb Hopkins, of Boyle (now Pittsford), 1809; Jesse Hawley, of Gates, 1817; Jacob Gould, 1829; James Smith, 1839; James K. Livingston, 1841; Joseph Strong, 1843; Lyman B. Langworthy, of Greece, 1844; Joseph Sibley, of Rush, 1846; Elias Pond, 1849; James R. Thompson, of Clarkson, 1851; James C. Campbell, 1853; Pliny M. Bromley, 1857; Philander M. Crandall, 1861; William H. Crennell, 1865; John M. Davy, 1866 and 1872; James H. Kelly, 1867; Thomas Parsons, 1868; William Emerson, 1869; David K. Cartter, 1875; William T. Simpson, 1879; Charles E. Morris, 1883; John W. Martin, 1887; Henry Hebing, 1889; George H. Houck, of Rush, 1894; George P. Decker 1896; Martin J. Calihan, 1898; Charles W. Wall (acting collector), 1899; Henry Harrison, of Brockport, 1899; George F. Roth, 1904.

STATE SENATORS.

Not till 1844 did Monroe have a member of the state Senate who lived in this county, so we will begin with Frederick F. Backus, who, after serving three years, was succeeded by Jerome Fuller, elected in 1847; Samuel Miller, 1849; Micajah W. Kirby, 1851; William S. Bishop, 1853; John E. Patterson, 1855 and 1857; Ephraim Goss, 1859; Lysander Farrar, 1861; George G. Munger, 1863; Thomas Parsons, 1865; Lewis H. Morgan, N. Emerson, 1875; George Raines, 1877; Edmund

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L. Pitts (of Orleans), 1879, 1881 and 1885; Charles S. Baker, 1883; Donald McNaughton, 1887 and 1889; Cornelius R. Parsons, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1898 and 1900; Henry Harrison, 1895; William W. Armstrong, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904 and 1906; Merton E. Lewis, 1901 (to fill out the term of Parsons, deceased), 1902 and 1904; Thomas B Dunn, 1906.

By the constitution of 1846 Monroe, which before that was in the eighth district, was made a senatorial district by itself and continued so till 1879, when Orleans was added to it. The constitution of 1894 made it solitary again and gave it two Senators, their districts being numbered the forty-third and forty-fourth; it provided also that the Senate to be elected in 1895 should be three years in length, returning after that to its former term of two years. In the first year after its formation Monroe had one member of Assembly and a year later three members, keeping that number till 1895, when, the total membership of the lower house having been increased to one hundred and fifty, the contingent from this county became four and was increased last year to five. The following is a list of our

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Nathaniel Rochester, 1821; John Bowman, Samuel B. Bradley and Simon Stone, 2d, 1822; Peter Price, Major H. Smith and Enos Stone, 1823; Gustavus Clark, Henry Fellows and Thurlow Weed, 1824; H. Fellows, Isaac Lacey and Vincent Mathews, 1825; P. Price, Abelard Reynolds and Joseph Sibley, 1826; Timothy Childs, Ezra Sheldon, jr., and Francis Storm, 1827; John Garbutt, Heman Norton and Reuben Willey, 1828; E. Sheldon, jr., Joseph Randall and T. Weed, 1829; Samuel G. Andrews, I. Lacey and P. Price 1830; S. G. Andrews, Ira Bellows and William B Brown, 1831; T. Childs, Levi Pond and Milton 1867; Jarvis Lord, 1869, 1871 and 1873; William Sheldon, 1832; Elihu Church, Fletcher M. Haight and Jeremy S. Stone, 1833; George Brown, Derick Sibley and Enoch Strong, 1834; Horace Gay Micajah W. Kirby and J. Sibley, 1835; Levi Russell, D. Sibley and Silas Walker, 1836; John P. Patterson R. Sheldon, jr., and D. Sibley, 1837; William S. Bishop, Henry P. Norton and John P. Stull, 1838; G. Brown, D. Sibley and E. Strong 1839; Alexander Kelsey, Lucius Lilley and E. Strong, 1840; Henry K. Higgins, Frederick Stark and George S. Stone, 1841; Jerome Fuller, Robert Haight and E. Strong, 1842; Ashley Sampson, Moses Sperry and Edward Wadhams, 1843; William C. Bloss, John McVean and Isaac T. Raymond 1844; Matthias L. Angle, W. C. Bloss, and James R. Thompson, 1845; W. C. Bloss, John McGonegal and John B. Smith, 1846; E. Sheldon, A. M. Shermerhorn and Isaac Chase, jr., 1847; Levi Kelsey, L. Ward Smith and Elisha Harmon, 1848; M. Day Hicks, L. W. Smith and E. Harmon, 1849; Nathaniel H. Fordyce, William A. Fitzhugh and Caleb B. Corser, 1850; John Shoecraft, Joel P. Milliner and C. B. Corser, 1851; Lyman Payne, Orlando Hastings and James O. Pettengill, 1852; L. Payne, James L. Angle and Pliny B. Holdridge 1853; Benjamin Smith, John W. Stebbins and Nehemiah P. Stanton, jr., 1854; Benjamin Smith, Eliphaz Trimmer and Joseph Dewey, 1855; Jeremiah S. Baker, John T. Lacey and Robert Staples, 1856; Jarvis Lord, Thomas Parsons and R. Staples, 1857; Harrison A. Lyon, Elias Pond and Alphonso Perry, 1858; Thomas J. Jeffords, E Pond and A. Perry, 1859; Martin Roberts, Lewis H. Morgan and Benjamin R. Wells, 1860; George E. McGonegal, E. Trimmer and B. R. Wells, 1861; G. E. McGonegal, E. Trimmer and William Brown, 1862; Fairchild Andrus, John McConvill and William Rankin, 1863; F. Andrus, J. McConvill and W. Rankin, 1864; F. Andrus, Henry R. Selden and Abner I. Wood, 1865; J. Lord, Henry Cribben and A. I. Wood, 1866; John M. Davis Nehemiah C. Bradstreet and A. I. Wood, 1867; Charles S. Wright, N. C. Bradstreet and Andrew J. Randall, 1868; C. S. Wright, James S. Graham and Volney P. Brown, 1869; Richard D. Cole, George D. Lord and V. P. Brown, 1870; George A. Goss, G. D. Lord and Leonard Burritt, 1871; G. A. Goss, Henry L. Fish and L. Burritt, 1872; G. A. Goss, George Taylor and L. Burritt, 1873; R. D. Cole, G. Taylor and Josiah Rich, 1874; Willard Hodges, J. S. Graham and Heman Glass 1875; W. Hodges, J. S. Graham and Washington L. Rockwell, 1876; Albert C. Hobbie, Elias Mapes and James Chappell, 1877; Samuel Beckwith, Charles S. Baker and Henry W. Davis, 1878; George Le Grand Seely, C. S. Baker and Frederick P. Root, 1879; G. L. G. Seely, John Cowles and F. P. Root, 1880; Judson F. Sheldon, C. S.

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Baker and Alexander P. Butts, 1881; Levi J. Deland, David Healy and A. P. Butts, 1882; Walter S. Hubbell, Charles R. Pratt and Philip Garbutt, 1883; W. S. Hubbell, Philip Tumilty and P. Garbutt, 1884; Frank Gardiner, C. R. Pratt and George W. Sime, 1885; Fletcher A. Defendorf, Edward W. Maurer and G. W. Sime, 1886; F. A. Defendorf, P. Andrew Sullivan and William S. Church, 1887; J. F. Sheldon, Joseph Bauer and Edwin A. Loder, 1888; Frank M. Jones, P. A. Sullivan and E. A. Loder, 1889; F. M. Jones, Robert Courtney (to fill vacancy), Cornelius R. Parsons and William H. Denniston, 1890; F. M. Jones, Richard Curran and W. H. Denniston, 1891; Samuel H. Stone, James M. E. O'Grady and W. H. Denniston, 1892; S. H. Stone, J. M. E. O'Grady and W. H. Denniston, 1893; Charles J. Smith, J. M. E. O'Grady and William W. Armstrong, 1894; C. J. Smith, J. M. E. O'Grady, W. W. Armstrong and Thomas H. Eddy, 1895; Merton E. Lewis, J. M. E. O'Grady, W. W. Armstrong and Frederick E. Gott, 1896; James B. Perkins, J. M. E. O'Grady, W. W. Armstrong and Jacob S. Haight, 1897; M. E. Lewis, Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Richard Gardiner and Benjamin F. Gleason, 1898; M. E. Lewis, A. J. Rodenbeck, R. Gardiner and B. F. Gleason, 1899; M. E. Lewis, A. J. Rodenbeck, R. Gardiner and Isaac W. Salyerds, 1900; Martin Davis, George Herbert Smith, R. Gardiner and I. W. Salyerds, 1901; M. Davis, G. H. Smith, Eugene J. Dwyer and John Pallace, jr., 1902; M. Davis, Charles F. Ogden, Charles E. Callahan and J. Pallace, jr., 1903; De Witt C. Becker, C. F. Ogden, C. E. Callahan and Albert P. Beebe, 1904; D. C. Becker, James L. Whitley, Robert Averill and A. P. Beebe, 1905; George F. Harris, J. L. Whitley, Henry R. Glynn, R. Averill and Henry Morgan, 1906.

ASSESSORS.

The first assessors for the little village, in 1817, were Isaac Colvin, Hastings R. Bender and Daniel D. Hatch. They were followed by Abraham Plumb, 1818-21 and 1823; Abner Wakelee, 1818; Ebenezer Watts, 1818-20; Silas O. Smith, 1820 and 1824; Caleb L. Clark, 1821; Samuel Works, 1821; William Atkinson, 1822-25; Thomas Kempshall, 1822; Abelard Reynolds, 1822; Warham Whitney, 1823; Jacob Graves, 1824; William J. McCracken, 1825; Preston Smith, 1825; Davis C. West, 1826-28; Ezra M. Parsons, 1826; Charles J. Hill, 1826; Daniel Tinker, 1826-30; Phelps Smith, 1827-29; William Rathbum, 1827; Daniel Loomis, 1827 and 1834; Elisha Taylor, 1828; James K. Livingston, 1828 and 1832; Erasmus D. Smith, 1828; John Jones, 1829; Raphael Beach, 1829; Abner Hubbard, 1829; Elias J. Minshon, 1829; Jehiel Barnard, 1830; Sidney S. Olcott, 1830; Thomas H. Rochester, 1830; Linus Merrill, 1830-31; Jonathan King, 1831; Ephraim Gilbert, 1831 and 1834; Matthew Mead, 1831 and 1839; Jacob Thorn, 1831 and 1833; Royal Harrington, 1832; Matthew Brown, 3d, 1832; Micah Porter, 1832; William H. Ward, 1832; Horace Gay, 1833; Seth Saxton, 1833; Miles Carter, 1833; Harvey Humphrey, 1833; John Haywood, 1834; Horatio N. Curtis, 1834; Oren E. Gibbs, 1834. That brings us into city life. From that time the records are imperfect and directories, which are the main reliance in such a case as this, were published only at long intervals. For some years it is known there were three assessors for each ward, which must have made a most unwieldy body and prevented anything like general consultation or systematic assessment. Finally the original number of three was resumed and continued so till 1900, since when it has been four; the almost continuous list may then be taken up as follows: Preston Smith, 1852-53; Louis K. Faulkner, 1852-53; Adonijah Green, 1852-55; Abram H. Jones, 1854-55; Francis Dana, 1854-65; David McKay, 1858-82; Jared Coleman, 1858-65; Charles M. St. John, 1866-70; Ebenezer T. Oatley, 1868-77; John J. Schaffer, 1871-76; August M. Koeth, 1876-81; William J. Maher, 1878-85; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1882-86 and 1898-99; John Gorton, 1883-85; Michael J. Maher, 1886-92; Luther A. Pratt, 1886-91; Jacob Gerling, 1887-93; Henry C. Munn, 1892-97; E. B. Burgess, 1893-97; George F. Roth, 1894; E. A. Kalbfleisch, 1895-99; Charles F. Pond, 1898—; Lyman M. Otis, 1900-03; Joseph C. Wilson, 1900—; Frank Fritzsche, 1900-1906; Charles H. Judson, 1904—; Thomas J. Neville, 1906—.

CITY TREASURERS.

Elihu F. Marshall, 1834 and 1838; Theodore Sedgwick, 1835; Erasmus D. Smith, 1836; William

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E. Lathrop, 1837 and 1859-60; Eben N. Buell, 1839-40-41-42; James M. Fish, 1843-44; Hiram Wright, 1845-46; Matthew G. Warner, 1847; Clarence H. Sweet, 1848; Elbert W. Scrantom, 1849-50; Charles M. St. John, 1851-52-53-54; Pliny M. Bromley, 1855-56; Abram Karnes, 1857-58; Thomas Hawks, 1861-62; Christopher T. Amsden, 1863-64; Harvey P. Langworthy, 1865-66-67-68-69-70; John Williams, 1871-72-73-74; George D. Williams, 1875-76-77-78-79-80; Ambrose McGlachlin, 1881-82-83-84; John A. Davis, 1885-86-87-88-89-90; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1890; Samuel B. Williams, 1891-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03; Lyman M. Otis, 1904-05-06.

CITY CLERKS.

While Rochester was a village the office of clerk of the board of trustees was filled by Moses Chapin for four years, then by Hastings R. Bender for one year, then by Rufus Beach for five years, after that by Frederick Whittlesey, Hestor L. Stevens, Samuel L. Selden, Isaac R. Elwood and A. W. Stowe. After it had become a city the clerks of the common council were John C. Nash, 1834; Ariel Wentworth, 1835; Patrick G. Buchan, 1836; Jasper W. Gilbert, 1837; I. R. Elwood, 1838; Theodore B. Hamilton, 1839; W. R. Montgomery, 1840-41; Joseph A. Eastman, 1842; A. S. Beers, 1843-44; Chauncey Nash, 1845-46; James S. Tryon, 1847; H. L. Winants, 1848; Newell A. Stone, 1849 and 1861; John N. Drummond, 1850; E. B. Shepardson, 1851; Washington Gibbons, 1852-55; Charles N. Simmons, 1856-58 and 1862-63; Francis S. Rew, 1859-60; B. Frank Enos, 1864-67; Richard H. Schooley, 1868-69; William F. Morrison, 1870-75; Edward Angevine, 1876-79; Lucius M. Mandeville, 1880; James T. McMannis, 1881; Frank N. Lord, 1882-83; Peter Sheridan, 1884-1891 and 1899; Henry W. Gregg, 1892-95; Theodore S. Pulver, 1896-98 and 1900-1903; Thomas E. White, 1904-05; Lewis D. Clements, 1906——.

CITY SURVEYORS.

No person is mentioned as surveyor among the city officials for the first few years, but the fact that a superintendent appears with more or less regularity leads to the supposition that the duties of that officer covered the ground at the beginning. Samuel Works was elected superintendent in 1834, Kilian H. Van Rensselaer in 1835, Theodore Chapin in 1836, no election, apparently, in 1837, and Pardon D. Wright in 1838. The first appearance of a surveyor was in 1844, when James M. Bruff was elected by the common council. His successors were Charles B. Stuart, 1845; Daniel Marsh, 1847; James M. Bruff again in 1849-52; then a break to 1857, when F. J. M. Cornell appears; Charles R. Babbitt, 1859; Cyrus Beardsley, 1861 and 1864-67; Daniel Richmond, 1863 and 1868; Manley D. Rowley, 1869; William S. Grantsynn, 1870-75; Oscar H. Peacock, 1876-84 and 1890-91; Isaac F. Quinby, 1885-89; J. Y. McClintock, 1892-96; Edwin A. Fisher, 1897——.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

This was called the board of public works for the first five years, after which it became, without essential change, the Executive board. The following named were successively members of it: Martin Briggs, 1872-76; William Purcell, 1872; George H. Thompson, 1872-76; Herman Mutschler, 1872; Daniel Warner, 1872-73; Henry S. Hebard, 1873; Thomas J. Neville, 1873-78; Ambrose Cram, 1874-77; Jonathan E. Pierpont, 1874-76; Philip J. Meyer, 1876-78; Valentine Fleckenstein, 1876-79; Henry L. Fish, 1876-79; C. C. Woodworth, 1876-79; Fred C. Lauer, jr., 1878-80; F. P. Kavanaugh, 1879-80; Ezra Jones, 1879; Jacob Gerling, 1880-81; Fred P. Stallman, 1881; Byron Holley, 1881-86; Samuel B. Williams, 1882-84; George W. Aldridge, 1883-93; Emil Kuichling, 1885-87; James M. Aikenhead, 1887-89; Julius Armbruster, 1888-90; William W. Barnard, 1890-95; John M. Schroth, 1891-96; Richard Curran, 1894-95; Fred W. Seitz, 1896-97; Thomas McMillan, 1896-97; Oscar Knebel, 1897-99; James Johnston, 1898-99; James Whalen, 1898-99. In 1900 the Executive board was superseded by the department of Public Works, of which the first commissioner was J. Herbert Grant, who was succeeded by J. Y. McClintock, he by Thomas J. Neville and he by Frederick T. Elwood, the present incumbent. For some years there was a board of police commissioners, whose duties, as well as all matters connected with the fire department, were afterward taken over by the department of Public Safety,

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the commissioners of which were, successively, James G. Cutler, James D. Casey and George A. Gilman, who now fills the position.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Henry S. Hebard, 1865-73; Jacob Howe, sr., 1865-67; George S. Gooper, 1867-77; Frederick Zimmer, 1873-84; Henry C. Daniels, 1877-80; Jacob Howe, jr., 1880-84; James D. Casey, 1884-99; Joseph W. Rosenthal, 1884-88; Jacob A. Hoekstra, 1888-96; Charles T. Chapin, 1896-99.

CHIEFS OF POLICE.

Addy W. Van Slyck, 1853; George I. Marsh, 1854; Samuel M. Sherman, 1855 and 1865 to 1873; Elisha J. Keeney, 1856 and 1859; W. D. Oviatt, 1857; Seth Simmons, 1858; Matthew G. Warner, 1860; William Charles, 1861; William Mudgett, 1862-63; Robert R. Harris, 1864; Alexander McLean, 1873-85; Joseph P. Cleary, 1885-1904; John C. Hayden, 1905——.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The following is a full list of the board of aldermen, from the incorporation of the city to the present time. The numbers indicate the wards. The second name in each ward for the first four years is that of the assistant alderman; after that time two full aldermen were elected from each ward till 1877, since when there has been only one representative from each:

1834.—1-Lewis Brooks, John Jones; 2-Thomas Kempshall, Elijah F. Smith; 3-Frederick F. Backus, Jacob Thorn; 4-A. W. Riley, Lansing B. Swan; 5-Jacob Graves, Henry Kennedy.

1835.—1-Hestor L. Stevens, Wm. E. Lathrop; 2-Matthew Brown, Hiram Blanchard; 3-James Seymour, Erastus Cook; 4-Joseph Halsey, Nathaniel Bingham; 5-I. R. Elwood, Butler Bardwell.

1836.—1-Alex. S. Alexander, John Haywood; 2-Warham Whitney, Joseph Alleyn; 3-Joseph Strong, Jonathan Packard; 4-M. G. Woodbury, Mitchell Loder; 5-Wm. H. Ward, David Scoville.

1837.—1-H. L. Stevens, H. K. Van Rensselaer; 2-S. H. Packard, W. Barron Williams; 3-J. Strong, John Hawks; 4-M. G. Woodbury, Schuyler Moses; 5-L. K. Faulkner, James Williams.

1838.—1-Abelard Reynolds, Stephen Charles; 2-John Allen, Isaac F. Mack; 3-J. Strong, John Hawks; 4-Elias Pond, Matthew G. Warner; 5-Samuel G. Andrews, Orrin E. Gibbs.

1839.—1-A. Reynolds, Stephen Charles; 2-J. Allen, George Arnold; 3-John C. Stevens, E. D. Smith; 4-E. Pond, S. W. D. Moore; 5-S. G. Andrews, William Pitkin.

1840.—1-S. Charles, Henry Whitbeck; 2-George Arnold, I. F. Mack; 3-E. D. Smith, Henry Cady; 4-S. W. D. Moore, Porter Taylor; 5-D. R. Barton, William J. Southerin.

1841.—1-H. Whitbeck, Johnson I. Robins; 2-I. F. Mack, Lewis Selye; 3-H. Cady, Joseph Field; 4-Porter Taylor, Wm. H. Howell; 5-W. J. Southerin, Aaron Erickson.

1842.—1-J. I. Robins, Hamlin Stilwell; 2-L. Selye, John Williams; 3-J. Field, H. Campbell; 4-W. H. Howell, George B. Benjamin; 5-Aaron Erickson, N. B. Northrop.

1843.—1-H. Stilwell, S. Richardson; 2-J. Williams, L. Selye; 3-H. Campbell, Eleazer Conkey; 4-G. B. Benjamin, Moses B. Seward; 5-N. B. Northrop, Joshua Conkey.

1844.—1-S. Richardson, Alfred Hubbell; 2-L. Selye, J. Williams; 3-E. Conkey, Simon Traver; 4-M. B. Seward, Thomas Kempshall; 5-J. Conkey, Rufus Keeler.

1845.—1-A. Hubbell, Abram Van Slyck; 2-P. D. Wright, Seth C. Jones; 3-S. Traver, Everard Peck; 4-T. Kempshall, John H. Babcock; 5-Joseph Cochrane, Jared Newell; 6-L. A. Ward, George Keeney; 7-William I. Hanford, J. Hildreth; 8-John Briggs, Edwin Scrantom; 9-John Fisk, Charles B. Coleman.

1846.—1-A. Van Slyck, A. Hubbell; 2-S. C. Jones, S. F. Witherspoon; 3-E. Peck, Charles Hendrix; 4-J. H. Babcock, Theo. B. Hamilton; 5-Jared Newell, Henry Fox; 6-Charles L. Pardee, L. A. Ward; 7-J. Hildreth, William G. Russell; 8-E. Scrantom, S. W. D. Moore; 9-George J. Whitney, Charles Robinson.

1847.—1-A. Hubbell, S. Richardson; 2-S. F. Witherspoon, J. Disbrow; 3-C. Hendrix, James F. Fish; 4-T. B. Hamilton, Joseph Hall; 5-H. Fox, Nathaniel H. Blossom; 6-L. A. Ward, John Rees; 7-W. G. Russell, L. Ward Smith; 8-S. W. D. Moore, Hatfield Halstead; 9-C. Robinson, James Gallery.

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1848—1-S. Richardson, H. Scrantom; 2-J. Disbrow, Ezra Jones; 3-J. M. Fish, William Churchill; 4-Joseph Hall, John L. Fish; 5-N. H. Blossom, Isaac Van Kuren; 6-Philander Davis, J. S. Benton; 7-L. W. Smith, John Greig; 8-H. Halstead, S. W. D. Moore; 9-J. Gallery, Sebastian Zeug.

1849.—1-H. Scrantom, John Dawley; 2-Ezra Jones, S. B. Stoddard; 3-W. Churchill, J. S. Caldwell; 4-J. L. Fish, G. L. Copeland; 5-I. Van Kuren, N. B. Northrop; 6-P. Davis, Samuel P. Allen; 7-John Greig, George T. Frost; 8-S. W. D. Moore, E. S. Boughton; 9-Sebastian Zeug, Peter A. Smith.

1850.—1-J. Dawley, William F. Holmes; 2-W. H. Wait, Martin Briggs; 3-J. S. Caldwell, L. R. Jerome; 4-G. S. Copeland, T. T. Morse; 5-N. B. Northrop, J. Conkey; 6-P. Davis, C. A. Jones; 7-G. T. Frost, Hiram Banker; 8-E. S. Boughton, Henry L. Fish; 9-Peter A. Smith, Henry Suggett.

1851.—1-W. F. Holmes, Benjamin M. Baker; 2-Martin Briggs, W. H. Wait; 3-L. R. Jerome, Amon Bronson; 4-T. T. Morse, S. Moses; 5-J. Conkey, J. B. Robertson; 6-C. A. Jones, Thomas Parsons; 7-Hiram Banker, J. H. Babcock; 8-H. L. Fish, H. Seymour; 9-J. Fisk, Lysander Farrar.

1852.—1-B. M. Baker, William F. Holmes; 2-W. H. Wait, B. F. Gilkeson; 3-A. Bronson, John M. French; 4-S. Moses, George Shelton; 5-J. B. Robertson, George B. Redfield; 6-T. Parsons, Michael Filon; 7-J. H. Babcock, Edward M. Smith; 8-H. Seymour, George G. Munger; 9-L. Farrar, Edgar Belden.

1853.—1-W. F. Holmes, Ambrose Cram; 2-B. F. Gilkeson, J. C. Marsh; 3-J. M. French, A. Bronson; 4-G. Shelton, J. C. Chumasero; 5-G. B. Redfield, M. Douglass; 6-M. Filon, Charles H. Clark; 7-E. M. Smith, P. P. Thayer; 8-G. G. Munger, Daniel D. Lynch; 9-E. Belden, B. Schoeffel; 10-Thomas Parsons.

1854.—1-A. Cram, Johnson I. Robins; 2-J. C. Marsh, A. J. Harlow; 3-A. Bronson, William Breck; 4-J. C. Chumasero, George Shelton; 5-M. Douglass, E. K. Warren; 6-C. H. Clark, Michael Filon; 7-P. P. Thayer, Stephen Charles; 8-D. D. Lynch, William H. Moore; 9-B. Schoeffel, J. Hilton; 10-T. Parsons, John Quinn.

1855.—1-J. I. Robins, Edwin Pancost; 2-A. J. Harlow, M. Briggs; 3-W. Breck, Thomas C. Montgomery; 4-G. Shelton, J. M. Winslow; 5-E. K. Warren, M. Douglass; 6-M. Filon, Charles H. Clark; 7-S. Charles, E. W. Sabin; 8-W. H. Moore, J. B. Bennett; 9-J. Hilton, Louis Bauer; 10-J. Quinn, John E. Morey.

1856.—1-U. C. Edgerton, W. S. Thompson; 2-M. Briggs, G. W. Parsons; 3-T. C. Montgomery, Adolphus Morse; 4-J. M. Winslow, John T. Lacy; 5-M. Douglass, M. McDonald; 6-C. H. Clark, G. G. Cooper; 7-E. W. Sabin, Chauncey Perry; 8-J. B. Bennett, H. L. Fish; 9-L. Bauer, Lewis Selye; 10-J. E. Morey, C. Dutton.

1857.—1-W. S. Thompson, Jacob Howe; 2-G. W. Parsons, Heman Lewis; 3-A. Morse, A. G. Wheeler; 4-J. T. Lacy, H. S. Hebard; 5-M. McDonald, P. M. Bromley; 6-G. G. Cooper, J. Schutte; 7-C. Perry, P. Cunningham; 8-H. L. Fish, Obed M. Rice; 9-L. Selye, John Lutes; 10-C. Dutton, Thomas Parsons.

1858.—1-Jacob Howe, W. Mudgett, jr.; 2-Heman Loomis, G. W. Perry; 3-A. G. Wheeler, W. A. Reynolds; 4-H. S. Hebard, G. W. Lewis; 5-P. M. Bromley, L. B. Twitchell; 6-J. Schutte, D. W. Perry; 7-P. Cunningham, H. Billinghurst; 8-O. M. Rice, Henry B. Knapp; 9-J. Lutes, L. Selye; 10-T. Parsons, H. S. Fairchild; 11-J. W. Phillips, L. Bauer.

1859.—1-W. Mudgett, jr., W. F. Holmes; 2-G. W. Perry, Benjamin Butler; 3-W. A. Reynolds, W. Hollister; 4-G. W. Lewis, H. S. Hebard; 5-L. B. Twitchell, N. C. Bradstreet; 6-D. W. Perry, John C. Nash; 7-H. G. Moore, Aaron Erickson; 8-H. B. Knapp, N. A. Stone; 9-L. Selye, J. Lutes; 10-H. S. Fairchild, G. Shelton; 11-L. Bauer, J. C. Mason; 12-W. T. Cushing; H. Billinghurst.

1860.—1-W. F. Holmes, James Brackett; 2-B. Butler, D. A. Woodbury, 3-W. Hollister, Eben N. Buell; 4-H. S. Hebard; I. S. Waring; 5-N. C. Bradstreet; Alex. Longmuir; 6-Alonzo Stearns, Gottlieb Goetzman; 7-A. Erickson, H. G. Moore; 8-N. A. Stone, Levi Palmer; 9-J. Lutes, O. L. Angevine; 10-G. Shelton, Frederick Vose; 11-J. C. Mason, Christian Schaeffer; 12-H. Billinghurst, Patrick Barry.

1861.—1-J. Brackett, W. F. Holmes; 2-D. A. Woodbury, B. Butler; 3-E. N. Buell, John H. Brewster; 4-I. S. Waring, H. S. Hebard; 5-A.

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Longmuir, N. C. Bradstreet; 6-G. Goetzman, Charles H. Williams; 7-H. G. Moore, Jason W. Seward; 8-L. Palmer, Daniel Warner; 9-O. L. Angevine, M. C. Mordoff; 10-F. Vose, S. B. Raymond; 11-C. Schaeffer, John Cody; 12-P. Barry, George N. Hotchkin.

1862.—1-W. F. Holmes, Luther C. Spencer; 2-B. Butler, George Darling; 3-J. H. Brewster, E. N. Buell; 4-H. S. Hebard, C. M. St. John; 5-N. C. Bradstreet, P. M. Bromley; 6-C. H. Williams, Joseph Hoffman; 7-J. W. Seward, Henry G. Moore; 8-D. Warner, H. L. Fish; 9-M. C. Mordoff, Horace A. Palmer; 10-S. B. Raymond, Louis Ernst; 11-John Cody, G. A. Sidler; 12-G. N. Hotchkin, Henry Hebing.

1863.—1-L. C. Spencer, Ambrose Cram; 2-G. Darling, William C. Rowley; 3-E. N. Buell, Daniel D. T. Moore; 4-C. M. St. John, Wallace Darrow; 5-P. M. Bromley, E. K. Warren; 6-James Hoffman, James O'Maley; 7-H. G. Moore, James Upton; 8-H. L. Fish, D. Warner; 9-H. A. Palmer, M. C. Mordoff; 10-L. Ernst, Alonzo Chapman; 11-G. A. Sidler, Thomas M. Flynn; 12-H. Hebing, Hamilton McQuatters.

1864.—1-A. Cram, L. C. Spencer; 2-W. C Rowley, S. A. Hodgeman; 3-D. D. T. Moore, William H. Groot; 4-W. Darrow, G. S. Copeland; 5-E. K. Warren, N. C. Bradstreet; 6-J. O'Maley, Joseph Schutte; 7-J. Upton, Rowland Milliman; 8-D. Warner, Henry L. Fish; 9-M. C. Mordoff, Horace A. Palmer; 10-A. Chapman, William Wagner; 11-T. M. Flynn, G. A. Sidler; 12-H. McQuatters, Henry Hebing; 13-George B. Draper, Lawrence Sellinger.

1865.—1-L. C. Spencer, A. Cram; 2-Joseph Qualtrough, George B. Harris; 3-W. H. Groot, William Hollister; 4-G. S. Copeland, Stephen Remington; 5-Martin Heberger, E. K. Warren; 6-J. Schutte, Joseph Beir; 7-R. Milliman, Wm. H. Gorsline; 8-H. L. Fish, George Taylor; 9-H. A. Palmer, W. D. Callister; 10-W. Wagner, John Quinn; 11-G. A. Sidler, Thomas M. Flynn; 12-H. Hebing, H. McQuatters; 13-L. Sellinger, George P. Draper.

1866.—1-A. Cram, L. C. Spencer; 2-G. B. Harris, J. Qualtrough; 3-D. C. Hyde, W. H. Groot; 4-S. Remington, John Graham; 5-E. K. Warren, Wm. Guggenheim; 6-J. Beir, Herman Mutschler; 7-W. H. Gorsline, David Copeland; 8-George Taylor, M. M. Brown; 9-W. D. Callister, James H. Kelly; 10-J. Quinn, Cyrus F. Paine; 11-T. M. Flynn, F. Adelman; 12-A. McQuatters, B. Horcheler; 13-G. P. Draper, John Mauder; 14-H. S. Hogoboom.

1867.—1-L. C. Spencer, A. Cram; 2-J. Qualtrough, John Lutes; 3-W. H. Groot, Ezra R. Andrews; 4-J. Graham, S. Remington; 5-W. Guggenheim, Wm. Carroll; 6-H. Mutschler, Lodowick F. Relyea; 7-D. Copeland, William Ratt; 8-M. M. Brown, George Taylor; 9-J. H. Kelly, Patrick Burke; 10-C. F. Paine, Samuel R. Woodruff; 11-F. Adelman, Robert R. Charters; 12-B. Horcheler, A. Bingemer; 13-John Mauder, Henry Miller; 14-Cornelius R. Parsons, J. Quinn.

1868.—1-A. Cram, A. G. Whitcomb; 2-J. Lutes, J. Qualtrough; 3-E. R. Andrews, H. E. Rochester; 4-S. Remington, G. W. Crouch; 5-W. Carroll, James Cochrane; 6-L. F. Relyea, William Sidey; 7-W. Ratt, C. A. Jeffords; 8-G. Taylor, Patrick Caufield; 9-P. Burke, W. S. Thompson; 10-S. R. Woodruff, Elijah Withall; 11-R. R. Charters, J. P. Roche; 12-A. Bingemer, F. S. Stebbins; 13-H. Miller, John Mauder; 14-J. Quinn, C. R. Parsons.

1869.—1-A. G. Whitcomb, C. W. Briggs; 2-J Qualtrough, John Barker; 3-H. E. Rochester, Ezra R. Andrews; 4-G. W. Crouch, S. Remington; 5-J. Cochrane, W. Caring; 6-W. F. Morrison, L. F. Relyea; 7-C. A. Jeffords, Philip J. Meyer; 8-P. Caufield, Henry H. Craig; 9-W. S. Thompson, John H. Wilson; 10-E. Withall, S. R. Woodruff; 11-J. P. Roche, Jacob Gerling; 12-F. S. Stebbins, Edward Dagge; 13-J. Mauder, John Nagle; 14-C. R. Parsons, William Aikenhead.

1870.—1-C. W. Briggs, A. G. Whitcomb; 2-J. Barker, George Wait; 3-E. R. Andrews, H. T. Rogers; 4-S. Remington, George Herzberger; 5-W. Caring, M. M. Smith; 6-L. F. Relyea, G. W. Conolly; 7-P. J. Meyer, A. J. Glover; 8-H. H Craig, N. A. Stone; 9-J. H. Wilson; James H. Kelly; 10-S. R. Woodruff, W. Mandeville; 11-J. Gerling, R. R. Charters; 12-E. Dagge, F. S. Stebbins; 13-J. Nagle, J. Mauder; 14-W. Aikenhead, C. R. Parsons.

1871.—1-A. G. Whitcomb, George W. Aldridge; 2-G. Wait, R. K. Gould; 3-H. T. Rogers, Charles F. Pond; 4-G. Herzberger, M. Heavey; 5-Owen F. Fee, William Caring; 6-G. W. Conolly, Abram Stern; 7-E. A. Glover, Robert Y. McConnell; 8-N.

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A. Stone, H. H. Craig; 9-J. H. Kelly, Lewis Selye; 10-Wesley Mandeville, John Stape; 11-R R. Charters, J. Gerling; 12-F. S. Stebbins, V. F Whitmore; 13-J. Mauder, Frederick Stade; 14-C. R. Parsons, William Aikenhead.

1872.—1-G. W. Aldridge, John Cowles; 2-R. K. Gould, James O. Howard; 3-C. F. Pond, H. T. Rogers; 4-M. Heavey, John Gorton; 5-W. Caring, O. F. Fee; 6-A. Stern, G. W. Conolly; 7-R Y. McConnell, Charles C. Meyer; 8-H. H. Craig, W. W. Croft; 9-Lewis Selye, J. H. Kelly; 10-J. Stape, J. H. Nellis; 11-J. Gerling, Thomas Mitchell; 12-V. F. Whitmore, E. H. C. Griffin; 13-F. Stade, J. Mauder; 14-W. Aikenhead, J. Philip Farber.

1873.—1-J. Cowles, G. W. Aldridge; 2-J. O. Howard, A. H. Cushman; 3-H. T. Rogers, John McMullen; 4-J. Gorton, G. Herzberger; 5-O. F. Fee, Henry Brinker; 6-G. W. Connolly, A. Stern; 7-C. C. Meyer, W. G. Anthony; 8-W. W. Croft D. M. Anthony; 9-J. H. Kelly, William Shelp; 10-J. H. Nellis, John Bower; 11-T. Mitchell, George Fleckenstein; 12-E. H. C. Griffin, V. F. Whitmore; 13-J. Mauder, J. Margrander; 14-J. P. Farber, F. S. Skuse.

1874.—1-G. W. Aldridge, William H. Tracy; 2-A. H. Cushman, J. O. Howard; 3-J. McMullen, George D. Lord; 4-G. Herzberger, W. Whitelock; 5-H. Brinker, Charles P. Bromley; 6-A. Stern, W. N. Emerson; 7-W. G. Anthony, C. R. Parsons; 8-D. M. Anthony, N. A. Stone; 9-William Shelp, James E. Booth; 10-J. Bower, Walter Weldon; 11-F. Gleckenstein, M. J. Maher; 12-V. F. Whitmore, B. F. Thomas; 13-J. Margrander, John Mauder; 14-F. S. Skuse, Louis P. Beck; 15-Anthony H. Martin, James Gorsline; 16-M. H. Merriman, S. Dubelbeiss.

1875.—1-W. H. Tracy, G. W. Aldridge; 2-James O. Howard, Andrew Nagle; 3-G. D. Lord, David H. Westbury; 4-William Whitlocke, A. G. Whitcomb; 5-C. P. Bromley, Henry Brinker; 6-Simon Hays, W. N. Emerson, F. H. Smith (fill vacancy); 7-C. R. Parsons, F. S. Hunn, 8-Newell A. Stone, J. W. Martin; 9-J. E. Booth, James H. Kelly; 10-Walter Weldon, Edwin Huntington 11-M. J. Maher, George Fleckenstein; 12-B. F Thomas, John McGraw, 2d; 13-John Mauder Jacob Nunnold: 14-Louis P. Beck, William S Smith; 15-A. H. Martin, J. P. Rickard; 16-J George Baetzel, William E. Buell.

1876.—1-G. W. Aldridge, W. H. Tracy, 2-Andrew Nagel, John M. Brown; 3-David H. Westbury, Thomas Peart; 4-A. G. Whitcomb, Nathan Palmer; 5-H. Brinker, Frederick Morhardt; 6-S. Hays, Willis C. Hadley; 7-Francis S. Hunn, G. A Redman; 8-J. W. Martin, A. H. Bennett; 9-James H. Kelly, Emory B. Chace; 10-Walter Weldon, Edwin Huntington; 11-G. Fleckenstein, John Brayer; 12-John McGraw, 2d, Benjamin F. Thomas; 13-J. Nunnold, F. C. Lauer, jr.; 14-W. S. Smith, Louis P. Beck; 15-Anthony H. Martin, J. P. Rickard; 16-J. G. Baetzel, Charles Hilbert.

1877.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-Michael H. FitzSimons; 3-Thomas C. Montgomery; 4-G. Herzberger; 5-Edward K. Warren; 6-Simon Hays; 7-George A. Redman; 8-J. W. Martin; 9-Emory B. Chace; 10-E. Huntington; 11-Nicholas Kase; 12-John Donivan; 13-Fred C. Lauer, jr.; 14-W. S. Smith; 15-J. Miller Kelly; 16-J. G. Baetzel.

1878.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. H. FitzSimons; 3-T. C. Montgomery; 4-G. Herzberger; 5-E. K Warren; 6-S. Hays; 7-Charles T. Crouch; 8-J. W. Martin; 9-E. B. Chace; 10-E. Huntington; 11-Rudolph Vay; 12-J. Donivan; 13-Lewis Edelman; 14-W. S. Smith; 15-Joseph W. Knobles; 16-J. G. Baetzel.

1879.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. H. FitzSimons; 3-D. H. Westbury; 4-L. M. Otis; 5-E. K. Warren; 6-Henry Hebing; 7-C. T. Crouch; 8-George Chambers; 9-E. B. Chace; 10-Wesley Mandeville; 11-R. Vay; 12-Philip Wickens; 13-Lewis Edelman; 14-D. G. Weaver; 15-J. W. Knobles; 16-J. J. Hart.

1880.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. H. FitzSimons; 3-D. H. Westbury; 4-L. M. Otis; 5-Owen F. Fee; 6-Henry Hebing; 7-Ira L. Otis; 8-G. Chambers; 9-S. D. Walbridge; 10-W. Mandeville; 11-John A. Felsinger; 12-Philip Wickens; 13-L. Edelman; 14-D. G. Weaver; 15-J. M Kelly; 16-J. J. Hart.

1881.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-Martin Barron; 3-D. H. Westbury; 4-H. S. Ransom; 5-O. F. Fee; 6-A. Stern; 7-I. L. Otis; 8-G. Chambers; 9-S. D. Walbridge; 10-J. M. Pitkin; 11-J. A. Felsinger; 12-Henry Rice; 13-L. Edelman; 14-W. Aikenhead; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. J. Hart.

1882.—1-Alphonso Collins; 2-M. Barron; 3-Amon Bronson; 4-H. S. Ransom; 5-George W.

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Archer; 6-A. Stern; 7-Charles A. Jeffords; 8-G Chambers; 9-James A. Hinds; 10-J. M. Pitkin; 11-J. A. Felsinger; 12- H. Rice; 13-James T. Southard; 14-W. Aikenhead; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. J. Hart.

1883.—1-A. Collins; 2-M. Barron; 3-A. Bronson; 4-Charles Watson; 5-George W. Archer; 6-Elias Strous; 7-Charles A. Jeffords; 8-John H. Foley; 9-James A. Hinds; 10-James M. Pitkin; 11-John A. Felsinger; 12-H. Rice; 13-James T. Southard; 14-James M. Aikenhead; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-John B. Simmelink.

1884.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. Barron; 3-Amon Bronson; 4-Charles Watson; 5-Henry Kohlmetz; 6-E. Strouss; 7-C. A. Jeffords; 8-J. H. Foley; 9-Frank S. Upton; 10-J. M. Pitkin; 11-Peter G. Seiner; 12-H. Rice; 13-Christian Stein; 14-J. M. Aikenhead; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. B. Simmelink.

1885.—1-W. H. Tracy, W. Coughlin, jr.; 3-A. Bronson; 4-C. Watson; 5-H. Kohlmetz; 6-Frank Fritzsche; 7-C. A. Jeffords; 8-J. H. Foley; 9-F. S. Upton; 10-W. Mandeville; 11-Peter G. Seiner; 12-Philip Weider; 13- C. Stein; 14-Louis Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-C. J. Shafer.

1886.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. Coghlin, jr.; 3-William H. Marson; 4-C. Watson; 5-H. Kohlmetz; 6-F. Fritsche; 7-George W. Elliott; 8-J. H. Foley; 9-De Villo W. Selye; 10-W. Mandeville; 11-George B. Swikehard; 12-P. Weider; 13-C. Stein; 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-C. J. Shafer.

1887.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-William H. Sullivan; 3-W. H. Marson; 4-Joseph H. Fee; 5-H. Kohlmetz; 6-F. Fritzsche; 7-G. W. Elliott; 8-J. H. Foley; 9-De V. W. Selye; 10-Leo J. Hall; 11-G. B. Swikehard; 12-P. Weider; 13-C. Stein; 14-L. 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-Halbert G. Thayer.

1888.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. H. Sullivan; 3-Thomas McMillan; 4-J. H. Fee; 5-H. Kohlmetz; 6-F. Fritsche; 7-Forest H. Williams; 8-J. H. Foley; 9-De V. W. Selye; 10-L. J. Hall; 11-G. B. Swikehard; 12-J. S. Judson; 13-John U. Schroth; 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-H. G. Thayer.

1889.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. H. Sullivan; 3-T. McMillan; 4-J. H. Fee; 5-H. Kohlmetz; 6-Morris H. Lempert; 7-F. H. Williams; 8-Henry Shelter; 9-De V. W. Selye; 10-L. J. Hall; 11-G. B. Swikehard; 12-J. S. Judson; 13-J. U. Schroth; 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-H. G. Thayer.

1890.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. H. Sullivan; 3-T. McMillan; 4-J. H. Fee; 5-Stephen Rauber; 6-M. H. Lempert; 7-S. D. W. Cleveland; 8-H. Shelter; 9-De V. W. Selye; 10-L. J. Hall; 11-Joseph Bierbrauer; 12-J. S. Judson; 13-J. U. Schroth; 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-H. G. Thayer.

1891.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-Martin J. Calihan; 3-T. McMillan; 4-Conrad Zimmer; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. H. Lempert; 7-S. D. W. Cleveland; 8-H Shelter; 9-Julius Wurtz; 10-M. B. Adams; 11-J Bierbrauer; 12-Henry G. Cook; 13-John F. Fox; 14-L. Bohrer; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-Merton E. Lewis.

1892.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-T McMillan*; 3-Charles S. Cook; 4-M. J. Calihan; 5-C. Zimmer; 6-M. B. Adams; 7-M. H. Lempert; 8-John F Fox; 9-James Johnston; 10-J. Wurtz; 11-William Ward; 12-Alvin H. Dewey; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-William Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-James W. Aikenhead; 17-John B. Simmelink; 18-Merton E. Lewis; 19-Daniel W. Forsyth; 20-Joseph Bierbrauer.

1893.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-T. McMillan; 3-C. S Cook; 4-Martin J. Calihan; 5-Conrad W. Zimmer; 6-Mahlon B. Adams; 7-Morris H. Lempert; 8-John F. Fox; 9-J. Johnston; 10-John H. Ashton; 11-W. Ward; 12-A. H. Dewey; 13-H. G Cook; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. W. Aikenhead; 17-J. B. Simmelink; 18-M. E. Lewis; 19-D. W. Forsyth; 20-J. Bierbrauer.

1894.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-T McMillan; 4-W. C. Green; 5-Stephen Rauber; 6-M. B. Adams; 7-Louis Edelman; 8-J. F. Fox; 9-John Powell; 10-John H. Ashton; 11-W. Ward; 12-A. H. Dewey; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. W. Aikenhead; 17-J. B. Simmelink; 18-M. E. Lewis; 19-David Harris; 20-J. Bierbrauer.

1895.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-T McMillan; 4-W. C. Green; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. B Adams; 7-L. Edelman; 8-J. F. Fox; 9-J. R. Powell; 10-J. H. Ashton; 11-W. Ward; 12-A. H. Dewey; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M Kelly; 16-J. W. Aikenhead; 17-J. B. Simmelink;

*During 1892 and 1893 the old third ward was, by a legislative trick, the second ward; after the latter date its original and rightful name was restored to it.

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18-M. E. Lewis; 19-D. Harris; 20-Richard J Decker.

1896.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-Thomas W. Ford; 4-W. C. Green; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. B. Adams; 7-L. Edelman; 8-William S Beard; 9-J. Johnston; 10-De V. W. Selye; 11-W Ward; 12-A. H. Dewey; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. A. Crane; 17-J. B. Simmelink; 18-Edward Englehardt; 19-Joseph C. Wilson; 20-William V. Reichenberger.

1897.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-T. W. Ford; 4-W. C. Green; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. B. Adams; 7-L. Edelman; 8-W. S. Beard; 9-J. Johnston; 10-D. W. Selye; 11-W. Ward; 12-A. H. Dewey; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-J. A. Crane; 17-J. Simmelink; 18-E. Englehardt; 19-J. C. Wilson; 20-W. V. Reichenberger.

1898.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-T W. Ford; 4-W. C. Green; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. B Adams; 7-L. Edelman; 8-W. S. Beard; 9-James H. Casey; 10-D. W. Selye; 11-W. Ward; 12-John M. Steele; 13-F. J. Ritz; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-Wendell Ernst; 17-C. P Meade; 18-C. H. Judson; 19-J. C. Wilson; 20-W V. Reichenberger.

1899.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 2-Matthias J. Calihan (to fill vacancy); 3-T. W. Ford; 4-W. C. Green; 5-S. Rauber; 6-M. B. Adams; 7-L. Edelman; 8-W. S. Beard; 9-J. H. Casey; 10-D. W. Selye; 11-W. Ward; 12-John M. Steele; 13-Frank J. Ritz; 14-W. Pauckner; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-W. Ernst; 17-C. P. Mead; 18-C. H. Judson; 19-J. C. Wilson; 20-W. V. Reichenberger.

1900.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-William H. Marson; 4-Milton Race; 5-Charles S Cook; 6-Frank A. Ward; 7-Christopher W Young; 8-W. S. Beard; 9-J. H. Casey; 10-William J. Baker; 11-John M. Reddington; 12-William T. Plumb; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-Frank G. Parsons; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-W. Ernst; 17-C. P. Mead; 18-C. H. Judson; 19-James J. Tanner; 20-August J. May.

1901.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-M. J. Calihan; 3-W. H. Marson; 4-M. Race; 5-C. S. Cook; 6-F. A Ward; 7-C. W. Young; 8-W. S. Beard; 9-J. H. Casey; 10-W. J. Baker; 11-J. M. Reddington; 12-W. T. Plumb; 13-H. G. Cook; 14-F. G. Parsons; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-W. Ernst; 17-C. P. Mead; 18 C. H. Judson; 19-J. J. Tanner; 20-A. J. May.

1902.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-William Kenealy; 3-Albert J. Hollister; 4-William H. Craig; 5-John Hart, sr.; 6-F. A. Ward; 7-Moses Rosenberg; 8-George J. Wunder; 9-J. H. Casey; 10-W. J Baker; 11-W. Ward; 12-W. T. Plumb; 13-Frank J. Ritz; 14-John Zellweger; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-John McParlin; 17-Joseph F. Ribstein; 18-Charles H. Judson; 19-James J. Tanner; 20-A. J. May.

1903.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. Kenealy; 3-A. J. Hollister; 4-W. H. Craig; 5-J. Hart, sr.; 6-F. A. Ward; 7-M. Rosenberg; 8-G. J. Wunder; 9, J. H. Casey; 10-W. J. Baker; 11-W. Ward; 12-W. T. Plumb; 13-F. J. Ritz; 14-J. Zellweger; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-John McParlin; 17-J. F Ribstein; 18-C. H. Judson; 19-J. J. Tanner; 20-A. J. May.

1904.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-W. Kenealy; 3-Raymond E. Westbury; 4-W. H. Craig; 5-J. Hart, sr.; 6-F. A. Ward; 7-William Quinlan; 8-G. J. Wunder; 9-J. H. Casey; 10-William P. Morgan; 11-W. Ward; 12-R. S. Paviour; 13-Frank J. Ritz; 14-Jacob Allmeroth; 15-J. M. Kelly; 16-Wendelin Ernst; 17-Joseph F. Ribstein; 18-Peter W. Seiler; 19-J. J. Tanner; 20-Jacob Gerling, jr.

1905.—1-W. H. Tracy; 2-William Kenealy; 3-R. E. Westbury; 4-W. H. Craig; 5-J. Hart, sr.; 6-F. A. Ward; 7-W. Quinlan; 8-G. J. Wunder; 9-Joseph Durnherr; 10-W. P. Morgan; 11-W Ward; 12-R. S. Paviour; 13-Frank J. Ritz; 14-J. Allmeroth; 15-James Malley; 16-W. Ernst; 17-J. F. Ribstein; 18-P. W. Seiler; 19-J. J. Tanner; 20-J. Gerling, jr.

1906.—1-Thomas T. Mooney; 2-William Kencaly; 3-R. E. Westbury; 4-L. J. Somers; 5-Joseph G. Ritter; 6-F. A. Ward; 7-George M. Schmidt; 8-G. J. Wunder; 9-John A. Casey; 10-W. P. Morgan; 11-W. Ward; 12-R. S. Paviour; 13-F. J. Ritz; 14-J. Allmeroth; 15-J. Malley; 16-Joseph D. Mura; 17-J. F. Ribstein; 18-P. W. Seiler; 19-J. J. Tanner; 20-A. J. May; 21-Henry J. Peck.

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CHAPTER XX

THE COURTS AND THE BAR.

BY JOHN H. HOPKINS.

The First Attorney in Rochester—Early Lawyers of the County—Orlando Hastings—George F. Danforth—James C. Cochrane—William F. Cogswell—John Van Voorhis—Theodore Bacon—Oscar Craig—George F. Yeoman—The Bar Association—The District Attorneys—The City Attorneys—The Court of Appeals—Judge Gardiner—The Two Seldens—Judge Church—Judge Danforth—Judge Werner—Chancellor Whittlesey—The Supreme Court—Judge E Darwin Smith—Judge Rawson—Judge Angle—Judge Macomber—Judge Davy—Judge Yeoman—The Present Justices—The Appellate Division—The Court of Claims—County Judges—Special County Judges—Surrogates—The Municipal Court—Police Justices—County Clerks—Sheriffs—Roll of the Bar—Present Members of the Bar.

I.

THE BAR.

Perhaps no body of men, not excepting the clergy, may exercise a greater influence for good in a community than those who follow the profession of the law; and it must be admitted that to no other body, not even to the so-called criminal classes, are committed greater possibilities of an influence for evil. What that influence shall be depends on the character of the men who constitute the bar of the community,—not merely on their ability or learning, but on their character. If the standard of morality among the members of the bar is high, the whole community learns to look at questions of right and wrong from a higher plane. If the bar, consciously or unconsciously, adopts a low standard of morality, it almost inevitably contaminates the conscience of the community. And this is true not only in the practice of the profession itself, not only because of the influence of members of the bar as men rather than lawyers, but in the effect on other professions and occupations to which the bar acts as a feeder. The members of the legislature are recruited largely from the legal profession. How can legislation, designed solely for the welfare of the public, be expected from one whose honor, as a lawyer, has not been above suspicion? And since lawyers, outside of the legislature, have a great influence in shaping laws, how can the people expect that influence to be exerted in their behalf, when the bar itself is unworthy? Still more does the character of the bar affect the judiciary, which is supplied from its ranks. It is not always, perhaps not generally, the case that members of the bench are chosen from those lawyers who have attained the highest rank in their profession. If a judge be industrious and honest, but not of great ability, or if he be able and honest though lacking industry, the rights of litigants are not likely to suffer seriously at his hands. But there have been instances where judicial office was bestowed solely as a reward for political services; and, while it has sometimes happened that one who has been a strenuous and not too scrupulous politician up to the moment of his elevation

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to the bench has thereafter forgotten that there was such a trade as politics and has administered justice without fear or favor, the experiment is a dangerous one. No one need be surprised if, in such a case, the old maxim holds true: "He who buys the office of judge must, of necessity, sell justice." Let our judges be men who are subject to other influences than those of the facts submitted to them and the law applicable to those facts, let them lack that independence which is an imperative requisite in one who holds the scales of justice, let a well-founded suspicion arise that their decisions are dictated by something outside of their own minds and consciences, and the confidence of the people in the maintenance of their rights through the agency of the courts is destroyed.

It has been the good fortune of the city of Rochester and the county of Monroe that the members of the bar here have been, for the most part, men of high character as well as of ability and learning, so that this bar has won a high and honorable reputation throughout the rest of the state. And because of the high character of the bar it has followed that those of its members who have been elevated to the bench have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the public and have been honored, not only in their own locality, but, in many cases, throughout the state.

Yet the preparation of a history of the bar, so far, at least, as that part of it which lies back of one's own generation is concerned, is attended with considerable difficulty. Probably few men who, in their time, play important parts in the community, or even in the state or nation, leave as transient a reputation as lawyers do. In an informal talk to the Rochester Bar association, in 1899, on "The Lawyers of Fifty Years Ago Whom I Have Observed," Mr. William F. Cogswell said "In thinking over the names of these distinguished men of whom I have been speaking, the thought has come to me, how evanescent and limited is a lawyer's reputation, both in time and in space. I doubt very much if a lawyer, whatever his standing, is much known to the profession outside of his own state." Those who attain high rank in the profession must realize that, with rare exceptions, their names are "writ in water." One may turn over the leaves of old reports and find repeated again and again, as counsel in different cases, the name of some lawyer who must have been, in his time, a power in the courts, only to wonder if he has ever seen that name outside of the covers of the dusty reports in which it appears. Hamilton in the conventions, in the Federalist and in the treasury, and Webster in the Senate and in public orations, have perpetuated and increased the fame of the lawyers, Hamilton and Webster; and were it not for their services outside of the strict limits of their profession, one might come upon their names, at this day, with much the same lack of recognition as that with which one finds, in a reported case, the name of some counsel, great, perhaps, in his own time, but long forgotten.

And there is another difficulty in such a history as this, brief, and, therefore, necessarily limited to a few names, and that is that some may be omitted who are quite as worthy of mention as those whose names appear. It is not often that any one man stands, as a lawyer, head and shoulders above the other members of the profession; and the same may be said of any half dozen men In many cases the most careful measurement would fail to disclose a difference of more than a fraction of an inch, if any. Lives of eminent men who have, at some period, been practising lawyers, often contain the assertion that, while they were engaged in the practice of their profession, they were "leaders of the bar;" and there is almost always room for doubt as to whether the title is not a brevet bestowed by the biographer alone. The mention in this article of certain lawyers must not be taken as any disparagement of those who are not mentioned.

And, finally, it is to be observed that this article, so far as the bar is concerned, treats only of those who are no longer living. In speaking of the bench, however, it will be necessary to mention the living, as well as the dead.

The history of the bar of Rochester opens, apparently, with John Mastick, who began practice at what was then Charlottesburg, at the mouth of the Genesee river, about 1815, moving soon after to the village of Rochester. He was, for a time at least, the leader of the bar, the bar association, and everything else connected with the legal profession. He was followed, about 1817, by Hastings R. Bender and, a little later, by Roswell Babbitt, Joseph Spencer, Jesse Dane and Enos Pomeroy

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All these were practising their profession prior to 1821, and, as the county of Monroe did not come into legal existence until that date, they cannot be said, strictly, to have been members of the bar of Monroe county before that time.

The village of Rochester grew rapidly and, as it grew, it attracted members of the legal profession in increasing numbers. From 1821 to 1827 the roll of its attorneys contains twenty-seven names in addition to those already mentioned, and among them Addison Gardiner, Fletcher M. Haight, Harvey Humphrey, Vincent Mathews, Samuel L. Selden and Frederick Whittlesey. Of these the bench may properly claim Gardiner, Selden, Whittlesey and Humphrey. Mr. Cogswell, in the informal talk already referred to, says of Mr. Haight: "When I came here to study my profession" (which must have been about 1844 or 1845), "the two gentlemen unquestionably at the head of the profession in active practice, were Orlando Hastings and Fletcher M. Haight. Mr. Haight soon after moved to St. Louis, from there to San Francisco, and was made district judge by Mr. Lincoln." He refers to Mr. Vincent Mathews, as, at that time, "the father of the bar."

Rochester was incorporated as a city in 1834 and by that time twenty-two more names had been added to the roll of its attorneys. Among them appear Orlando Hastings, Selah Mathews and E. Darwin Smith, the latter better known as a member of the judiciary. Orlando Hastings, Mr. Cogswell mentions, in the words already quoted, as one of the leaders of the bar. He further says of him 'Mr. Hastings was an albino. He could not see except with a magnifying glass of very high power I have often thought his physical infirmity might be largely the occasion of his great ability. It drove him into himself to think, instead of continuously reading the thoughts of others." Owing to his defective sight it was Mr. Hastings' habit on cross-examination, to stand close to the witness, a habit which was said to have been decidedly disconcerting to the witness. Some, at least, of the older practitioners now living are inclined to accord to Mr. Selah Mathews the title of leader of the bar of sixty years ago. He certainly held a very prominent position among the lawyers of that time, and his reputation has endured to the present day, which is a long time for a lawyer's reputation to survive. While his knowledge of real estate law gave him, perhaps, peculiar authority on that subject, he was recognized as an "all around' lawyer of great ability and learning. He was a man of high character and, as one who remembers him says, "his very appearance gave the impression of a man both brilliant and solid."

By 1838 fourteen more names were added to the list, including Jasper W. Gilbert, afterward justice of the Supreme court of this state, and E. Peshine Smith, better known in the diplomatic service; and in the list of 1841 is found the name of John W. Dwinelle, later a judge of the Supreme court of California.

From the long list of 1844 probably at least half a dozen names might be selected for special mention without impropriety; but the reputation of one somewhat overshadowed the others. At the time of his elevation to the bench of the Court of Appeals, George F. Danforth shared with the late William F. Cogswell the leadership of the bar of the city and county. On retiring from the bench in 1890, in consequence of the constitutional limitation of age, he resumed practice in Rochester, confining himself principally to the appellate courts, where he spoke with much of his old vigor and brilliancy. He did not care to take up general practice again, accepting only such cases as seemed to him of special interest. A mind as active and well equipped as his could not remain content in complete abandonment of the contests of the law On the 25th day of September, 1899, at the Rochester special term, he had just resumed his seat after addressing the court on the argument of a demurrer, when he was observed to sink down in his chair in evident unconsciousness. He was at once carried to another room of the court-house and medical assistance summoned, but nothing could be done to revive him and he died within a few minutes, without regaining consciousness.

In the roll of 1845 are found the names of James L. Angle, afterward justice of the Supreme court, and Lewis H. Morgan, better known in the world of science than in that of law; and four years later the names of Oliver M. Benedict, James C. Cochrane, William F. Cogswell and Henry R Selden appear.

Mr. Benedict was regarded as a very able and trustworthy counselor, his field being the office rather than the court-room. He was in partnership for several years with Samuel S. Bowne,

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whose name first appears on the roll of 1849, and whose gifts as an advocate won him an excellent reputation as a trial lawyer. Mr. Bowne had come to Rochester from Otsego county and soon returned there, after which Mr. Benedict took into partnership John H. Martindale, afterward attorney-general of the state, who came to be recognized as one of the ablest champions to whom plaintiffs in negligence actions could entrust their rights.

It has been said that, at the time of Judge Danforth's election to the Court of Appeals, he and Mr. William F. Cogswell divided the leadership of the bar; and yet there are not a few who insist that the leadership was vested in a triumvirate, and that the name of James C. Cochrane should be added to the others. Mr. Cochrane was certainly one of the ablest lawyers whom the bar of this city and county has known. A man of high character, he impressed a jury by the sincerity of his address rather than by any special gift of eloquence. He was not only learned in the written law, but he possessed, in large measure, that so-called "common" sense, which is really so uncommon, by which the fundamental principles of law and equity are recognized, without the necessity of first resorting to the printed pages of reports and text-books. He died January 25th, 1881, while still at the height of his powers.

For twenty years after the election of Judge Danforth to the Court of Appeals and the death of Mr. Cochrane no one would have hesitated to accord the primacy of the bar of this city and county to Mr. William F. Cogswell. Not that the bar has been at all lacking in able men during that time; many names will occur to those whose memories cover a quarter of a century. But Mr. Cogswell was a very unusual lawyer. He reached, at once, the very heart of a legal question, which most others gained only by a long road and arduously. If a litigant found that his adversary was represented by eminent counsel, no matter from what part of the country or with however vast a reputation, he might rest content if he had succeeded in retaining William F. Cogswell, knowing that his own interests were in the hands of a master. Judging from the accounts of those who read law in his office, he was not a man of extraordinary industry. His method of getting at the essence of a case was as far removed as possible from that of digging. He was one of the fortunate few who may be classed as "born" lawyers. Though he made no pretensions to oratorical skill, it was always a delight to listen to him. With a few luminous sentences, in which no word was wasted, he went straight to the vital part of a case, so that juries, as well as courts, owned his power. He was a man of fine literary tastes and wide reading in fields not connected with the law. For several years prior to his death, in 1905, he had virtually retired from practice, though, until the last year, he visited his office daily. He persistently refused to be a candidate for, or to accept, public office. It is characteristic both of his modesty and his enviable economy in the use of words that in "Landmarks of Monroe County," published in 1895, his biography, prepared by himself, contains this, and this only: "William F. Cogswell was born in the town of Perinton, Monroe county, September 26th, 1824, was admitted to the bar in May, 1846, and has practised his profession in Rochester ever since."

For some years after his admission to the bar in 1830, Henry R. Selden practised his profession at Clarkson, in this county. It is said, in "Landmarks of Monroe County," that he removed to Rochester about 1857, but his name appears on the roll of the Rochester bar in 1849. As he became a member of the highest court of the state, more space will be given to him in the portion of this article treating of the judiciary. It is sufficient to say of his career as a lawyer that no one has occupied a higher place in the bar of this city and county. After reaching the age of seventy years he ceased, in a measure, the active pursuit of his profession, and in 1879 he definitely withdrew from practice. At the time of his death, in 1855, the Rochester *Post Express* said: "Judge Selden, at the time of his retirement, was the universally acknowledged leader of the bar of Western New York."

Of the lawyers whose names appear on the rolls after those already mentioned, reference has already been made to John H. Martindale. Only four others will be selected, not, as has been said, from lack of material, but because the proper limits of this article forbid a more general reference. These four will undoubtedly be recognized as deserving of special mention.

John Van Voorhis was admitted to the bar in 1852 and, in the following year, opened an office

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in Elmira, in partnership with Hon. Gilbert O. Hulse. On July 4th, 1854, he removed to Rochester, where he resided and practised his profession until his death, October 20th, 1905. He held several public offices, among them that of representative in Congress, being elected in 1878, 1880 and 1892. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, and had many interesting reminiscences of the men of that time. Naturally of a kindly disposition, and a pleasant and entertaining companion socially, he was an indomitable fighter in his profession and threw himself so completely into the cause of his client as sometimes to arouse the hostility of the court as well as that of his antagonists. He never acknowledged defeat so long as there was a court left to which an appeal might be taken, and those clients who permitted him to carry the war to the end seldom had reason to regret their confidence in him, for he did not enter a combat recklessly or without a plentiful supply of legal ammunition. The mellowing effect of age led him to abandon, in later years, much of the asperity which had formerly characterized his appearance in the legal arena. He was much interested in young men who were preparing for or had just entered the profession freely giving them advice and encouragement, an interest which was repaid by them with respect and affection.

Theodore Bacon graduated from Yale college at the age of nineteen years, in the famous class of 1853. He studied law at Clarkson, Monroe county, with Hon. Henry R. Selden, whose eldest daughter he afterward married, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. From 1861 to 1865 he was a captain in the Seventh Connecticut volunteers, a regiment which won an honorable reputation in the Civil war. Coming to Rochester in 1865 he practised his profession here until his death, January 22d, 1900. Mr. Bacon was justly recognized as one of the ablest lawyers that this bar has had. One of the most courteous of men, he yet carried a blade of sarcasm of which his antagonists had good reason to beware; and his proficiency in the use of that weapon led him to resort to it more often, perhaps, than the occasion demanded. His sarcasm, however, was not infrequently conveyed with a humor that carried no sting. One instance may be given. He was about to argue a case in the Court of Appeals when the chief judge read aloud a telegram which had just been received from the opposing counsel, who stated, briefly, that he had been delayed, and suggested, also briefly, that the case be held until his arrival. The terseness of the telegram gave it a somewhat mandatory sound, and Mr. Bacon's only reply to the chief judge was, "I suppose the court will not venture to disobey so peremptory an order." While Mr. Bacon was devoted to his profession, he was a scholar whose intellectual activities could not be confined to one field. He possessed a fine literary taste and a mastery of English, to which his occasional contributions to magazines bear witness.

The name of Oscar Craig first appears on the roll of attorneys in 1859. He was not prominent as a trial lawyer, but was regarded as a wise and trustworthy counselor. He was attorney for the Monroe County Savings bank from 1878 until his death. Yet while his ability as a lawyer was beyond question, it was his broad philanthropy, his work and influence in the field of charity, that gave him a more lasting reputation. At the time of his death, in 1895, he was president of the State Board of Charities; and his name and philanthropic labors are perpetuated in the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea.

George F. Yeoman was born in Delaware county in 1846, was admitted to the bar in this city in 1875, and practised his profession here from that time until his death in 1902, with the exception of the year 1894, during which he served as justice of the Supreme court by appointment of Governor Flower. Judge Yeoman possessed a very clear and logical mind and was deeply and accurately read in the law. He was a man of the highest character, incapable of an unworthy action, and his untimely death was universally regretted.

Here ends the history of the bar of the city and county, so far as any extended reference to individual members is concerned. In accordance with the plan mentioned in an earlier part of this article, it has been confined to those who are no longer living. Sketches of living members of the bar will be found in another part of this book. There will also be appended to this article the roll of the Rochester bar, given in "Landmarks of Monroe County," and carried down to the present year, and the roll of the bar of the city and county as it now stands.

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A few other items relating to the bar may be of interest.

Four women are members of the Rochester bar. Their names and the dates of their admission to practice are as follows: Kate K. Crennell, 1897; Mary R. Orwen, 1898; Myrtle M. Mann, 1902, and Margaret E. Booth, 1905.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Rochester Bar association was incorporated November 28th, 1892. Candidates for admission must be recommended by the committee on membership, and more than one negative vote in committee excludes a candidate from recommendation. Election is by ballot, one negative in every five votes being sufficient to prevent an election. The present membership is over one hundred and seventy. Annual dues of five dollars are required from members. There is now over $2,000 in the treasury. The officers consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and eight trustees, who, with the president, secretary and treasurer, constitute the board of trustees. These are elected at the annual meeting on the second Tuesday of December in each year. The presidents of the association have been as follows: 1893-4, Nathaniel Foote; 1895, Porter M. French; 1896, George F. Yeoman; 1897, Edward Harris; 1898, William A. Sutherland; 1899, Walter S. Hubbell; 1900, Joseph W. Taylor; 1901, Charles J. Bissell; 1902, Charles M. Williams; 1903, James Breck Perkins; 1904, Albert H. Harris; 1905, John Desmond; 1906, Jonas P. Varnum; 1907, Eugene Van Voorhis.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

In 1818 each county was made a separate district, so far as related to the office of district-attorney. That office was created in 1801 and, from that time until the adoption of the constitution of 1846, was filled by appointment. Since 1846 district-attorneys have been elected. The list is as follows: 1821, Timothy Childs; 1825, Addison Gardiner; 1831, Vincent Mathews; 1831, Hestor L. Stevens; 1836, Horace Gay; 1836, Abner Pratt; 1843, Jasper W. Gilbert; 1846, Nicholas E. Paine; 1847, William S. Bishop; 1850, Martin S. Newton; 1853, Edward A. Raymond; 1856, Calvin Huson; 1859, Joseph A. Stull; 1862, William H. Bowman; 1865, Christopher C. Davison; 1868, John M. Davy; 1871, George Raines; 1877, Edward S. Fenner; 1883, Joseph W. Taylor; 1886, George A. Benton; 1892, George D. Forsyth; 1898, Stephen J. Warren.

CITY ATTORNEYS.

Those who have served as legal advisers of the city, under the title of city attorney (part of the time attorney to the common council), until 1900 and since then under the title of corporation counsel, are as follows: 1834, Vincent Mathews; 1835, Ashley Sampson; 1836, William S. Bishop; 1837, Ashley Sampson; 1838, Frederick Whittlesey; 1844, John W. Dwinelle; 1845, Robert Haight; 1849, William Breck; 1851, Henry Hunter; 1853, Lysander Farrar; 1855, John C. Chumasero; 1857, James L. Angle; 1859, John Van Voorhis; 1861, Edward A. Raymond; 1863, George W. Miller; 1864, W. Dean Shuart; 1866, Edward A. Raymond; 1869, Albert G. Wheeler; 1870, Jesse Shepherd; 1874, J. Breck Perkins; 1878, Albert G. Wheeler; 1880, John R. Fanning; 1882, John N. Beckley; 1886, Ivan Powers; 1888, Charles B. Ernst; 1892, C. D. Kiehel; 1894, A. J. Rodenbeck; 1899, John F. Kinney; 1900, Porter M. French; 1902, William A. Sutherland; 1904, William W Webb.

It is quite possible that these lists do not contain the names of all who filled the office of district-attorney or city attorney prior to 1850, but they are as accurate as available sources of information will allow.

II.

THE BENCH.

The highest court of the state, the Court of Appeals, was created by the constitution of 1846 to take the place of the court for the Correction of Errors, which consisted of the president of the Senate, the senators, the chancellor, and the justices of the Supreme court, or the major part of them. As at first constituted the court was "composed of eight judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the state for eight years, and four selected from the class of justices of the

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Supreme court having the shortest time to serve." By an amendment of the constitution of 1846, adopted in 1869, the composition of the court was changed so as to make it consist of "a chief judge and six associate judges, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, and shall hold their office for the term of fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election."

From time to time provision has been made for aiding the Court of Appeals in disposing of its business. Such was the case with the amendment of article 6 of the constitution, adopted in 1869, which provided that causes pending in the Court of Appeals on the first day of January, 1869, should be heard and determined by a commission composed of five commissioners of appeals.

Again, under the amendment of article 6, section 6, adopted in 1888, the second division of the Court of Appeals was established, consisting of seven justices of the Supreme court. It was in existence about four years.

And, finally, an amendment of article 6, section 7, of the constitution, adopted in 1899, directed the governor, whenever a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals should certify to him that said court was unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, to "designate not more than four justices of the Supreme court to serve as associate judges of the Court of Appeals." Since that year, with the exception of 1905, from two to three justices of the Supreme court have served as associate judges of the Court of Appeals by appointment.

The Rochester bar has furnished six judges of the Court of Appeals: Addison Gardiner, Samuel L. Selden, Henry R. Selden, Sanford E. Church George F. Danforth and William E. Werner.

Addison Gardiner was born in Rindge, N. H., March 19th, 1797. His grandfather, Isaac Gardner, was one of the Brookline minute men who marched to Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775 and engaged in a skirmish with the retreating British near Watson's Corners, in which he was instantly killed. Isaac's son, William, removed in 1809 from Rindge, where he had settled, and where he held many public offices, to Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., where he carried on a successful business as manufacturer and merchant until his death in 1833. The original spelling of the name with the "i" (Gardiner), was resumed by his sons Addison, the third son, began the practice of his profession at Rochester in 1825, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Samuel L. Selden under the firm name of Gardiner & Selden. In 1825 he was appointed district-attorney for Monroe county and, in 1829, circuit judge for the eighth circuit of the state, consisting of the counties of Allegany, Erie, Chautauqua, Monroe, Genesee and Niagara, becoming vice-chancellor of the same territory *ex officio*. He resigned in 1838 and resumed practice, but in 1844 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, on the ticket headed by Silas Wright. In 1847 he was elected one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, created by the constitution of 1846, and held that office until January 1st, 1856, when he retired, having refused a renomination. During the years 1854 and 1855 he was chief judge of the court. After his retirement his services were still sought as referee; and this to such an extent that it is said that, for twenty years after he left the Court of Appeals, he probably heard more causes than any justice of the Supreme court. In 1831 he married Mary Selkrigg, of Scotch descent, and had two children, Charles A., now deceased, and Celeste M., wife of George W. Loomis, of Rochester. His death occurred at Rochester, June 5th, 1883.

Hon. William M. Evarts announced the death of Judge Gardiner to the Court of Appeals at the June session of 1883, paying an eloquent tribute to him. Chief Judge Ruger responded as follows: "The court approves of the sentiments expressed as to the character of the late Addison Gardiner. He has worthily filled many of the highest offices in the state, and ceased to be so employed only by his own desire. Engaged in the public service at a time when his associates were among the most distinguished for learning and ability, he was always regarded as the peer of any It was his peculiar distinction that he should have maintained for so long a period his seclusion from public affairs in the face of the urgent demands often made by the people for his return. It is now over a quarter of a century since I had the honor of making Judge Gardiner's acquaintance, and, although he was then in the possession of unclouded and unimpaired mental and physical power, he had announced his permanent retirement from all public employment. He was much en-

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gaged, in the latter part of his life, in hearing references in the city of his residence, and his services were so urgently demanded in that capacity that he could not well avoid the employment. His calm, judicial temper, combined with great integrity, learning and common sense, made him almost invaluable in the performance of the duties of a judicial arbiter, and enabled him to give almost universal satisfaction in the settlement of legal controversies."

Samuel L. Selden, who, on the retirement of Judge Gardiner, was elected judge of the Court of Appeals in his place, was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1800, and came to what was then Rochesterville in 1821. He read law with Judge Gardiner and, after admission to practice, entered into partnership with him. From 1831 to 1837 he was first judge of the Monroe Common Pleas. He was also master and clerk of the court of Chancery. Nominated by the Democrats for justice of the Supreme court in 1847, his popularity was such that, although his party was in a minority, he was easily elected. At the end of his term, in 1855, he succeeded Judge Gardiner on the Court of Appeals as has already been stated. Before his term in that court had expired, his health became so precarious that he felt obliged to abandon his public duties and accordingly, on the 1st of July, 1862, he resigned, and thereafter lived in retirement in Rochester until his death, September 20th, 1876. Judge Selden's opinions while on the bench of the Court of Appeals may be found in the New York Reports, volumes 9 to 24 inclusive. They give evidence of profound learning as well as a great natural sense of justice, and are couched in a style of unusual beauty. Though Judge Selden's activities were, for the most part, confined to his professional and judicial life, he found time to devote to charitable work and was interested in various local institutions. That his judgment in other fields than that of the law was not at fault is proven by his early recognition of the value of Prof. Morse's invention of the telegraph, he and his brother, Henry, being among the first to organize a company for the construction of a telegraph line. Judge Selden married Susan Ward, a daughter of Dr. Levi Ward. Their only child, a son, died in boyhood.

On the resignation of Judge Samuel L. Selden his brother, Henry R., was appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals. Henry R. Selden was born in Lyme, Conn., October 14th, 1805, and in 1825 he followed his brother, Samuel, to Rochester. He read law in the office of Gardiner & Selden and, in 1830, was admitted to the bar. For some years after his admission he practised his profession in Clarkson, but about 1857 removed to Rochester, where he resided during the rest of his life. In 1856 he was nominated by the recently organized Republican party for lieutenant-governor of the state, and his election, with that of John A. King as governor, was the earliest victory of that party in the United States. During the canvass he was in Europe on professional business. The duties of presiding officer of the Senate, a position of peculiar difficulty at that time, when political feeling ran high, were discharged by him with conspicuous ability. From 1853 to 1857 he was official reporter of the Court of Appeals, his reports being contained in volumes 1 to 6 Selden (5 to 10 N. Y.) In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan to fill the vacancy in the Court of Appeals, caused by the retirement of his brother, and served until the 1st of January, 1865. In the latter year he consented to accept a nomination for the Assembly and, being elected, performed the duties of that office no less diligently than he had those of lieutenant-governor and judge of the Court of Appeals. On the reorganization of the Court of Appeals under the constitutional amendment of 1869, he was nominated for chief judge, but was defeated by Sanford E. Church. He retired from practice in 1879, and died at the city of Rochester, September 18th, 1885. Judge Selden married Laura Ann, daughter of Dr. Abel and Laura Smith Baldwin, at Clarkson, September 25th, 1834. Six of their children died young. The others were Julia (widow of Theodore Bacon), of Rochester; Louise (first wife of General Elwell S. Otis), deceased; Mary (first wife of Hon. Francis A. Macomber), deceased; George B., a prominent patent lawyer of Rochester and the inventor and patentee of the first gasoline engine for automobiles; Arthur R., of Rochester; Samuel L., a member of the Rochester bar, deceased, and Laura H. (Mrs. William D. Ellwanger), of Rochester.

Sanford E. Church was born in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised his profession at Albion, Orleans county, until 1868, when

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he removed to Rochester. After his election to the Court of Appeals he again made Albion his residence and died there on the 21st day of May 1880. It was while he was a resident of Rochester, however, that he was nominated for the office of chief judge of the Court of Appeals; so that, with him and Judge Henry R. Selden, Rochester had the honor of presenting the two candidates for the highest office in the judiciary of the state. Judge Church was successful in the election and thus became the first chief judge of the Court of Appeals, as reorganized under the constitutional amendment of 1869 and as at present constituted It is safe to say that no one has ever filled that office more satisfactorily and that the Court of Appeals never had a greater reputation than during the ten years that he presided over its deliberations. On the 25th of May, 1880, in the course of a long and appreciative eulogy, Hon. Charles J. Folger, senior associate judge, speaking for the court, said of the late chief judge:

"For now ten years he has sat at the head of this bench. Here he has been exactly in the focus of the acute and searching intellect of the bar from which escapes undetected no weakness of the head or infirmity of disposition. The bar knows that he has led the business of the court with a kindness of disposition, an evenness and serenity of temper, a gentleness in restraint, a nobleness of courtesy, a patience of hearing to tyro or veteran that pleased and satisfied and so soothed all as to make even defeat seem half success. All who hear me now know how seldom was the thread of argument snapped by interpellant words from him It was as if he bore in mind the saying of Bacon: 'A much-speaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal.' We may be foolish in the fond belief that there is a mutual cordiality between this bench and the bar that comes before it. We are not mistaken in the belief that whatever be the degree of respect and affection felt by the profession of this court it is due in the main to the official and personal bearing and courtesy of Chief Judge Church toward counsel, and the confidence inspired by him."

Some of the judges of our appellate courts of the present day would make no mistake if they occasionally read and pondered these remarks of Judge Folger, and particularly that part of them which refers to "interpellant words" from members of the bench. Counsel who have spent weeks or months in the study of a case are always more familiar with the facts, and usually more familiar with the law than any judge can possibly become on a hasty inspection of the printed appeal book and briefs. Judges who are most pleased with their own discernment, and whose voices are oftenest heard from the bench in a self-satisfied assumption of universal knowledge, are pretty sure to be the ones into whose heads the facts and the law can hardly be successfully driven short of a trepanning operation.

Judge Church was well known in public life before his election to the Court of Appeals. In 1842 he was elected a member of Assembly, in 1846 and 1847 district-attorney, in 1850 lieutenant-governor, in 1857 comptroller, and in 1867 a delegate to the convention for the revision of the constitution.

George F. Danforth was born in Boston, Mass., July 5th, 1819. His parents, Isaac and Dolly Danforth, were natives of New Hampshire. Graduating from Union college in 1840 he studied law in Rochester, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and began and continued the practice of his profession here until his election to the Court of Appeals. He was unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers who have ever appeared at the Monroe county bar In 1879 he was nominated and elected judge of the Court of Appeals and served as such from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1890, when he retired on account of the constitutional limitation of age. His death occurred in the courthouse at Rochester, September 25th, 1899.

The resolutions of the Monroe county bar, presented to the Court of Appeals October 2d, 1899, said of him, among other things: "His learning and ability as a judge are shown in his opinions published in the reports of the Court of Appeals; and it is safe to say that he maintained equal rank with the other members of that high tribunal." And Chief Judge Parker, in the course of his reply, said:

"There is something more than learning and ability displayed in these opinions, however. They demonstrate that the untiring industry for which Judge Danforth was noted while at the bar in the preparation for trial or for argument was equally notable in his preparation for the decision of causes and the writing of opinions. We wish, of course, that he might have been longer spared to

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us, but we are glad that when death sought him, at eighty, it found him, as it might have at any other time after his admission to the bar, with his legal armor on and in the thickest of the battle."

On April 27th, 1846, Judge Danforth married Frances J., daughter of Orrin and Frances J. (Gold) Wright, of Pittsford, Mass. He left three children, Frances W. (widow of Henry F. Huntington), of Rochester; Jessie A. (widow of Charles E. Miller), of New York, and Henry G., a member of the Rochester bar.

William E. Werner was born in Buffalo, April 19th, 1855, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. He came to Rochester in 1877 and began reading law here, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and, in 1881, served as clerk of the Municipal court. He was elected special county judge of Monroe county in 1884, again in 1887, and, in 1889, county judge. In 1894 he was elected, without opposition, justice of the Supreme court for the seventh judicial district. In 1902, having been nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals in opposition to Judge John C. Gray, who had been renominated by the Democrats after serving fourteen years, he suffered his first defeat for judicial office, but in 1904 he was again nominated and was elected. Judge Werner gives every promise of upholding the high reputation which members of the Court of Appeals from Monroe county have gained.

In addition to those who have been elected judges of the Court of Appeals that court has had the services of the following justices of the Supreme court from Monroe county: Samuel L. Selden in 1854, Theron R. Strong in 1858, E. Darwin Smith in 1862 and 1870, and William E. Werner from 1900 to 1905.

The old Court of Chancery had one representative from Monroe county in the person of Frederick Whittlesey, of Rochester. In 1839 the business of the eighth judicial district had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a new officer, called the vice-chancellor, to whom the equity business might be transferred Then, as on numerous occasions since, there was a lively rivalry between Buffalo and Rochester, Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States, being urged for the position, but Mr. Whittlesey was chosen. From the time of his appointment, April 16th, 1839, until the Court of Chancery was abolished by the constitution of 1846, he held that office, discharging its duties in a very satisfactory manner. He was nominated by the Whigs for judge of the newly established Court of Appeals, but failed of election. Soon afterward he received an appointment to the Supreme court, serving until the abolition of that court (as then constituted) in 1848. He died at Rochester, September 19th, 1851. Judge Whittlesey left seven children: Frederick A., a prominent member of the Rochester bar, recently deceased; Theodore H. deceased; T. Weed, of Rochester, deceased; W. Seward, now the postmaster of Rochester, after having been for many years the assistant in that office; the Misses Mary and Fannie Whittlesey, and Anna (widow of William S. Oliver), of Rochester.

We come now to the Supreme court of the state E. Darwin Smith read law in the office of Ebenezer Griffin and became a member of the Rochester bar in 1834. He was elected justice of the Supreme court in 1855, re-elected in 1862 (the term then being eight years), and again in 1870, for the term of fourteen years (under the amendment of article 6 of the constitution of 1846), retiring, on account of the constitutional limitation of age in 1876. As already noted, he served on the Court of Appeals in 1862 and 1870.

He was succeeded on the bench of the Supreme court by George W. Rawson, who was elected in the fall of 1876, but whose term of service, beginning January 1st, 1877, lasted less than a year, being cut short by his death in December, 1877.

The vacancy caused by Judge Rawson's death was filled by the appointment of James L. Angle, who served until January 1st, 1879, when he was succeeded by Francis A. Macomber, who had been elected the preceding fall. In 1883 Judge Angle was again nominated for the office of justice of the Supreme court by the Democrats of the seventh judicial district. It is usually much easier for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a Democrat to be elected in the seventh judicial district, but in 1883 there was an uprising of the bar of the district in favor of the candidates of the Democratic party, Judge Angle and Judge George B. Bradley, of Corning, and they were both elected. Judge Angle served until January, 1890, when he was compelled to retire, having reached the "dead line" of seventy years. In 1846 he married Eleanor C. Eaton. Two children

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survive, James M., of Rochester, and Anna M., wife of Ludwig Schenck, of Rochester. A third child, a son, died in infancy. Judge Angle's death occurred May 4th, 1891.

Judge Macomber, whose election to the Supreme court in 1878 has been mentioned, was re-elected in 1892 without opposition, having received a nomination from the Democrats as well as the Republicans. In 1888 he was appointed to what was then known as the general term of the fifth department, and continued a member of that court until his death, which occurred October 13th, 1893, after a protracted illness.

Judge Macomber was born in Alabama, Genesee county, April 5th, 1837, graduated from the University of Rochester in 1859, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Judge Henry R. Selden, whose daughter, Mary, he afterward married. His second wife, a daughter of the late Isaac Butts of Rochester, survives him. There were two children of the first marriage (one of whom, Francis S., is a member of the Rochester bar), and three of the second, all of whom are living.

John M. Davy was nominated by both the Republicans and the Democrats in 1888, for the Supreme court, and received the largest vote ever cast, up to that time, for that office in the seventh judicial district. In 1902 he was again elected, having received a renomination from both parties. His second term, however, came to an end on the last day of December, 1905, in consequence of the constitutional limitation of age. Judge Davy was a native of Canada, having been born at Ottawa on the 29th day of June, 1835. His parents removed to this county when he was an infant, residing in Mendon and Henrietta, where he received a common school education. He read law in Rochester, in the office of Strong, Palmer & Mumford, but before completing his studies he entered the army as first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Eighth New York volunteers, serving until the winter of 1863, when he was honorably discharged because of ill health. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and continued to practise his profession in Rochester until he became a justice of the Supreme court. He was district-attorney of Monroe county from 1868 to 1871, collector of the port from 1872 to 1875 and member of Congress from 1875 to 1877. No judge ever performed the duties of his office more conscientiously than Judge Davy. He was often assigned to duty in New York at the request of the members of the bar of that city.

On November 10th, 1893, George F. Yeoman was appointed by Governor Flower to the Supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Macomber, and took the oath of office November 15th, 1893. Judge Yeoman was a Republican and Governor Flower a Democrat, and the appointment was creditable to both. Judge Yeoman did not receive the nomination from his party in 1894, so that he served only a little over a year. In that brief period, however, he left a record for ability and learning that has never been surpassed in this district.

Monroe county, which, thirty years ago, was content with a single justice of the Supreme court, now has three: Nathaniel Foote, appointed in place of Judge Werner, in 1904, and elected in 1905; Arthur E. Sutherland, elected in 1905, and George A. Benton, elected in 1906. Justices Foote and Sutherland reside in Rochester and Justice Benton in Spencerport.

On the adoption of the constitution of 1894, which created Appellate divisions of the Supreme court in place of the old general terms, there was at once a spirited struggle over the location of the Appellate division of the fourth department, Rochester, Buffalo and Syracuse all being candidates for the honor. Rochester won the victory, and the sessions of the Appellate division of the fourth department have been held here ever since. But with this honor Rochester has had to be content. No justice from the city of Rochester or from the county of Monroe has sat upon the Appellate division, except temporarily, to fill a vacancy caused by the inability of one of the regularly appointed justices to attend. The members of the first Appellate division of the fourth department were George A. Hardin, presiding justice, and David L. Follett, William H. Adams, Manly C. Green and Hamilton Ward, associate justices. All of these are now dead. The present members of the court are Peter B. McLennan, of Syracuse, presiding justice, and Alfred Spring, of Franklinville; Pardon C. Williams, of Watertown; Frederick W. Kruse, of Olean, and James A. Robson, of Canandaigua, associate justices.

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The present justices of the seventh judicial district, in the order of their seniority, are as follows: Adelbert P. Rich, of Auburn; James A. Robson, of Canandaigua; Nathaniel Foote, of Rochester; Arthur E. Sutherland, of Rochester; William W. Clark, of Wayland, and George A. Benton, of Spencerport. The death of James W. Dunwell, of Lyons, in June, 1907, left a vacancy to be filled in the fall election.

Rochester now has a member of the Court of Claims in the person of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, who was appointed in 1903. Judge Rodenbeck is also chairman of the board for the consolidation of the statutes of this state.

Those who have held the office of county judge of Monroe county, or, as it was called prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1846, judge of the Common Pleas, are as follows: 1821, Elisha B. Strong; 1823, Ashley Sampson; 1826, Moses Chapin; 1831, Samuel L. Selden; 1837, Ashley Sampson; 1844, Patrick G. Buchan; 1852, Harvey Humphrey; 1856, George G. Munger; 1859, John C. Chumasero; 1868, Jerome Fuller; 1878 William C. Rowley; 1884, John S. Morgan; 1889, John D. Lynn; 1890, William E. Werner; 1895, Arthur E. Sutherland; 1906, George A. Benton; 1907, John B. M. Stephens.

The office of special county judge of Monroe county was created by chapter 368 of the laws of 1864. Those who have held that office are as follows: 1865, George W. Rawson; 1874, Pierson B. Hulett; 1880, John S. Morgan; 1884, Thomas Raines; 1885, William E. Werner; 1890, John F Kinney; 1894, Arthur E. Sutherland; 1895, Geo. A. Carnahan; 1900, John B. M. Stephens; 1907, John A. Barhite.

The office of surrogate of Monroe county has been filled as follows: 1821, Elisha Ely; 1823 Orrin E. Gibbs; 1835, Mortimer F. Delano; 1840, Enos Pomeroy; 1844, Mortimer F. Delano; 1845 Simeon B. Jewett; 1847, Moses Sperry; 1852 Denton G. Shuart; 1856, Henry P. Norton; 1860, Alfred G. Mudge; 1864, William P. Chase; 1868, W. Dean Shuart; 1884, Joseph A. Adlington; 1896, George A. Benton; 1906, Selden S. Brown.

The Municipal court of the city of Rochester was created in 1877, and, by the same act, the office of justice of the peace in the city was abolished, after the terms of those then holding the office had expired. The jurisdiction of the court is much greater than that of a justice of the peace, so far as the amount in controversy is concerned, but is more limited, so far as the person of the defendant is concerned. There are two judges, and the names of those who have held the office are as follows: 1878 to 1881, John W. Deuel and George W. Sill; 1881, George W. Sill and George E. Warner; 1882 to 1894, George E. Warner and Thomas E. White; 1894, George E. Warner and George A. Carnahan; 1895, George E. Warner and Henry W. Gregg; 1896 to 1898, Harvey F. Remington and John M. Murphy; 1898 to 1904, John M. Murphy and Thomas E. White; 1904, John M. Murphy and Delbert C. Hebbard.

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

Though not, perhaps, strictly germane to a history of the bench, lists of the county clerks and sheriffs of Monroe county, who are officers of the court, may be of interest. Ever since the adoption of the constitution of 1821 these officers have been elected by the people for the term of three years, sheriffs being ineligible to the next succeeding term. The lists are as follows:

County Clerks.—1821, Nathaniel Rochester; 1823, Elisha Ely; 1826, Simon Stone, 2d; 1829, William Graves; 1832, Leonard Adams; 1835, Samuel G. Andrews; 1838, Ephraim Goss; 1841, James W. Smith; 1844, Charles J. Hill; 1847, John C. Nash; 1850, John T. Lacy; 1853, W. Barron Williams; 1856, William N. Sage, 1859, Dyer D. S. Brown; 1862, Joseph Cochrane; 1865, Geo. H. Barry; 1868, Charles J. Powers; 1871, Alonzo L. Mabbett; 1874, John H. Wilson; 1877, Edward A. Frost; 1883, Henry D. McNaughton, 1886, Maurice Leyden; 1889, William Oliver; 1892, Kendrick P. Shedd; 1898, Charles L. Hunt; 1904, James L. Hotchkiss.

Sheriffs.—1821, James Seymour; 1823, John T. Patterson; 1826, James Seymour; 1829, James K. Livingston; 1832, Ezra M. Parsons; 1836, Elias Pond; 1838, Darius Perrin; 1841, Charles L.

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Pardee; 1844, Hiram Sibley; 1847, George Hart; 1850, Octavius P. Chamberlain; 1853, Chauncey B. Woodworth; 1856, Alexander Babcock; 1859, Hiram Smith; 1862, James H. Warren; 1865, Alonzo Chapman; 1868, Caleb Moore; 1869, Isaac H. Sutherland, appointed *vice* Moore, deceased; 1870, Joseph B. Campbell; 1873, Charles S. Campbell; 1876, Henry E. Richmond; 1879, James K. Burlingame; 1882, Francis A. Schœffel; 1885, John W. Hannan; 1888, Thomas C. Hodgson; 1891, Burton H. Davy; 1894, John W. Hannan; 1897, John U. Schroth; 1900, Thomas W. Ford; 1903, Charles H. Bailey; 1906, William H. Craig.

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF THE ROCHESTER BAR.

1812-21.—John Mastick, Hastings R. Bender, Roswell Babbitt, Joseph Spencer, Jesse Dane, Enos Pomeroy.

1821-27.—Daniel D. Barnard, Rufus Beach, Selleck Boughton, Moses Chapin, Timothy Childs, Palmer Cleveland, John Dickson, Addison Gardiner, James H. Gregory, Ebenezer Griffin, Fletcher M. Haight, Isaac Hills, Anson House, Harvey Humphrey, Richard C. Jones, Charles M. Lee, Vincent Mathews, Richard N. Morrison, William W. Mumford, Charles Perkins, Ashley Sampson, Samuel L. Selden, Elisha B. Strong, Theodore F. Talbot, W. C. Van Ness, Ephraim B. Wheeler, Frederick Whittlesey.

1834.—William S. Bishop, Patrick G. Buchan, D. K. Cartter, Isaac R. Elwood, Simeon Ford, Horace Gay, Theodore B. Hamilton, Orlando Hastings, E. Smith Lee, Thomas Lefferts, D. C. Marsh, Selah Mathews, Samuel Miller, William R. Montgomery, George H. Mumford, John C. Nash, Henry E. Rochester, E. Darwin Smith, Hestor L. Stevens, A. W. Stowe, Ariel Wentworth, S. T. Wilder.

1838.—Graham H. Chapin, John C. Chumasero, Carlos Cobb, Mortimer F. Delano, James R. Doolittle, Joseph A. Eastman, Jasper W. Gilbert, Simon H. Grant, Sanford M. Green, Robert Haight, Alba Lathrop, Hiram Leonard, Abner Pratt, E. Peshine Smith.

1841.—Charles Ayrault, S. W. Budlong, Charles Lee Clark, B. W. Clark, Samuel B. Chase, John B. Cooley, John W. Dwinelle, I. S. Fancher, Washington Gibbons, Joseph D. Husbands, Ethan A. Hopkins, Elisha Mather, James M. Schermerhorn, E. T. Schenck, Hiram A. Tucker, Delos Wentworth, Henry M. Ward.

1844.—Leonard Adams, Joel B. Bennett, William Breck, Daniel Burroughs, Jr., James Campbell, George F. Danforth, George Dutton, jr., Alfred Ely, Herman B. Ely, Lysander Farrar, Hiram Hatch, Thomas B. Husband, Henry Hunter, Nathan Huntington, Erastus Ide, Henry C Ives, Hiram K. Jerome, Leonard W. Jerome, Alexander Mann, Belden R. McAlpine, Thomas C. Montgomery, Chauncey Nash, Martin S. Newton, John W. Osborn, Nicholas E. Paine, Stephen M. Shurtleff, L. Ward Smith, Sanford J. Smith, John R. Stone, William C. Storrs, John Thompson, jr., James S. Tryon, John C. Van Epps, Horatio G. Warner, David L. White, Daniel Wood.

1845.—James Abrams, James L. Angle, Charles Billinghurst, Seymour Boughton, Rufus L. B. Clark, Frederick L. Durand, Samuel B. Dwinelle, Almon Gage, Christopher Jordan, George E. King, Daniel Marsh, Lewis H. Morgan, Hiram C. Smith, James E. Squire.

1849.—Truman Abrams, Horace B. Adams, James Ames, Daniel B. Beach, Oliver M. Benedict, Samuel S. Bowne, Charles A. Bowne, James S. Bush, William P. Chase, Charles H. Clark, James C. Cochrane, William F. Cogswell, Zimri L. Davis, Frederick Delano, Alexander Ely, Lorenze D. Ferry, Edward W. Fitzhugh, Thomas Frothingham, Truman Hastings, Luther H. Hovey, Calvin Huson, jr., D. Cameron Hyde, Kasimer P. Jervis, Byron D. McAlpine, Benjamin G. Marvin, Alfred G. Mudge, Thaddeus S. Newell, Chauncey Perry, Charles T. Porter, Edward A. Raymond, William A. Root, Henry Sargent, Henry R. Selden, Ebenezer B. Shearman, Anson Sherwood, Eliphaz Trimmer, Chauncey Tucker.

1851.—William L. Brock, Philander M. Crandall, John B. Curtiss, Charles R. Davis, Gideon Draper, jr., William A. Fitzhugh, Albert M. Hastings, Jarvis M. Hatch, James G. Hills, Henry T. Johns, William H. McClure, John H. Martindale, George W. Miller, James M. Miller, George G. Munger, Sylvester H. Packard, jr., William I. Parker, Charles H. Pierce, John N. Pomeroy, John L. Requa, W. Dean Shuart, John W. Stebbins, Matthew G. Warner, jr., Frederick A. Whittlesey.

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1853.—John J. Bowen, Phederus Carter, Philip I. Clum, Charles P. Crosby, Caleb S. Crumb, Geo. Ely, George Gardner, Issachar Grosscup, George H. Humphrey, Charles G. Loeber, John McConvill, George E. Mumford, George Murphy, Oliver H. Palmer, George W. Rawson, George P. Townsend, Henry E. White, Robert A. Wilson.

1855.—George B. Brand, Isaac S. Hobbie, Charles W. Littles, D. W. Sherwood, Wells Taylor, Seth H. Terry, John Van Voorhis, Albert G. Wheeler.

1857.—Theodore Bacon, Michael Canfield, William R. Carpenter, Byron G. Chappell, Andrew J. Ensign, Edward Harris, John H. Jeffres, George W. Johnson, Edgar Knickerbocker, E. S. Llewellyn, Alexander G. Melvin, William J. McPherson, George T. Parker, Charles J. Powers, Charles K. Smith, Vincent M. Smith, T. Hart Strong Joseph A. Stull, Seymour G. Wilcox, Charles C. Wilson.

1859.—William H. Andrews, Daniel L. Angle, Almon B. Benedict, Henry C. Bloss, T. B. Clarkson, John Craig, Oscar Craig, S. C. Crittenden, George P. Draper, James S. Garlock, Pierson B. Hulett, Abram H. Jones, James W. Kerr, David Laing, Charles P. Landers, J. H. McDonald, John A. McGorry, B. G. Marvin, Henry S. Redfield, Geo. E. Ripsom, William C. Rowley, T. D. Steele, John W. Tompkins, George Truesdale, Quincy Van Voorhis, John B. Vosburg, Homer H. Woodward.

1861.—Charles S. Baker, Thomas K. Baker, Hiram S. Barker, James D. Brown, William S. Campbell, DeLancey Crittenden, Samuel J. Crooks, Joseph Deverell, Seth Eldridge, DeWitt C. Ellis, Henry B. Ensworth, Philip Hamilton, Byron M. Hanks, Frank W. Hastings, Harmon S. Hogoboom, Kneeland J. Macomber, Walter Hurd, William S. Ingraham, Henry B. James, Francis A. Macomber, Abel Meeker, William Powell, D. P. Richardson, William H. Rogers, Jesse Shepherd, Theron R. Strong, Andrew J. Wilkin.

1863.—Charles P. Achilles, William H. Bowman, Charles H. Cherry, Martin W. Cooke, William Graebe, W. W. Hegeman, Francis I. Mather, William F. Peck, Charles F. Pond, James Rau, Archibald Servoss, W. S. Staples, George S. Tuckerman.

1865.—William M. Bates, George W. Blackmore, Lyman W. Briggs, Sanford E. Church, James L. Clark, John M. Davy, Christopher C. Davison, Joseph Felix, C. Hopgood, A. C. Hogoboom, Ralph O. Ives, Joseph L. Luckey, John C. O'Brien, Samuel S. Partridge, Otis H. Robinson, Richard H. Schooley, William J. Sheridan, Othello H. Stevens, Homer Stull, Edward Webster, William H. Webster, Menzo Van Voorhis.

1866.—C. W. Baker, Oliver, M. Benedict, jr., M. Campbell, J. W. Kerr, H. H. Mason, William S. Oliver, E. S. Otis, Samuel Stevens, Joseph C. Wells, Henry Widner.

1867.—W. G. Ashby, E. Burke Collins, G. S. Cutting, Dennis C. Feeley, John M. Dunning, W. H. Fish, Franklin B. Hutchinson, John W. Kelly, Donald McNaughton, Patrick McIntyre, George Raines.

1868.—Alvin L. Barton, Josiah H. Bissell, Milton H. Davis, Charles G. Hapgood, James S. Mathews, Sherman R. Robinson, William H. Shepard.

1869.—John W. Deuel, Edward B. Fenner, Lewis J. Goddard, B. Frank Maxson, J. Breck Perkins, Edward Witherspoon.

1870.—Charles M. Allen, John Clark, jr., Ephraim C. Fish, James E. Cheney, jr., John E. Roe, J. P. Varnum, John W. Wilson, Lodowick M. Woodin.

1871.—Henry N. Allen, J. Sherlock Andrews, James M. Angle, William H. Crouchen, Charles F. Dean, Charles H. Gorham, Daniel L. Johnston, William H. Mitchell, Milton W. Noyes, John C. O'Regan, Jacob Spahn, Darrell D. Sully, Arthur D. Walbridge.

1872.—William A. Combs, Joseph N. Crane, J. R. Fanning, James A. Jordan, John J. Palmer, James B. Pike, George W. Thomas, William K. Townsend, Thomas E. White, William H. Yerkes.

1873.—William E. Edmonds, George W. Fisher, John S. Morgan, George F. Jackson, Charles J. McDowell, Edward F. Stilwell, George W. Sill, H. D. Tucker.

1874.—Nathaniel Foote, jr., William S. James, Meritt G. McKinney, Marcus Michaels, Eugene H. Satterlee.

1875.—Walter W. Adams, Luther C. Benedict Horace L. Bennett, George A. Benton, Sardius D. Bentley, Marsenus H. Briggs, Samuel J. Budlong, Paris G. Clark, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Edward B. Fiske, Lorin H. Gillette, Richard H. Lansing, Edwin A. McMath, Thomas P. O'Kelley, William W. Webb, Richard E. White, Solomon Wile, Isaac A

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Wile, Byron C. Williams, Charles M. Williams.

1876.—George Armstrong, William H. Barker, William R. Carpenter, John A. Colwell, Henry R. Curtis, Frederick A. Hitchcock, Angus McDonald, W. Howard Olmsted, William H. St. John, John C. Simons, Henry J. Sullivan, Josiah Sullivan, Stephen Wheeler, George F. Yeoman.

1877.—J. Aaron Adams, Joseph A. Adlington, John N. Beckley, Walter Buell, Darius L. Covill, Edward O. Dowd, John H. Hopkins, Walter S. Hubbell, Thomas A. Hungerford, W. Martin Jones, J. Horace McGuire, Heman W. Morris, Michael F. O'Dea, Horace G. Pierce, William G. Raines, Thomas F. Stark, Samuel H. Torrey, Geo. E. Warner, Thomas D. Wilkin, William H. Whiting.

1878.—Louis A. Amsden, Frank M. Bottom, William M. Brock, George F. Bausum, Frederick L. Churchill, J. Ewing Durand, Frank W. Elwood, Frederick Hebard, Marcus Hirshfield, Robert Jarrard, D. Edgar Parsons, Arthur C. Smith, John T. Pingree, Ivan Powers, Henry J. Sampson, George B. Selden, William H. Shuart, Herbert L. Ward, Charles E. Yale.

1879.—William Butler Crittenden, A. Norton Fitch, George W. Lamb, Edwin A. Medcalf, James H. Montgomery, William F. Rampe, Edward M. Redmond, Joseph Welling, William E. Werner.

1880.—James Briggs, John A. Burgess, Isaac W. Butts, Philetus Chamberlain, jr., Fred H. Church, Walter S. Coffin, Adelbert Cronise, Henry G. Danforth, John Desmond, Frank W. Dickinson, George D. Forsyth, Frank M. Goff, George W. Hall, Henry J. Hetzel, Joseph S. Hunn, William W. Jacobs, Bartholomew Keeler, Constantine D Kiehel, Henry M. McDonald, Samuel P. Moore, James B. Nellis, Fred P. Nutting, Wilber F. Osborn, Thomas G. Outerbridge, Thomas Raines, Charles B. Rebasz, Samuel L. Selden, Allen R. Sheffer, John G. Snell, George C. Wolcott.

1881.—Adoniram J. Abbott, John B. Abbott, John H. Bishop, George M. Cone, William D Ellwanger, Charles C. Herrick, John H. Keefe, Edmund Lyon, Spencer S. Markham, Frank W Miller, William S. Servis, John M. Steele, Holmes B. Stevens, Edward F. Turk, Edward F. Wellington.

1882.—Frederick H. Baker, Angus Cameron, Edward S. Clarke, William N. Cogswell, Henry W. Conklin, William H. Davis, Edward W. Hall, William A. Hawthorn, David Hays, David Herron, Henry M. Hill, Frank J. Hone, James L. Hotchkiss, John D. Lynn, Edward W. Maurer, William A. Sternberg, Horace J. Tuttle, Roy C. Webster, Charles S. Wilbur, Casterline Williams, John W Wilson.

1883.—D. Clinton Barnum, John A. Bernhard, Myron T. Bly, Frank H. Bowlby, Selden S. Brown, Clarence J. Browning, Ralph Butler, Peter A. Costich, Raleigh Farrar, Seward French, William Johnson, Charles H. Kingsbury, William B. Lee, George R. Losey, Lemuel B. Marcy, Howard L. Osgood, Earl B. Putnam, Arthur J. Shaw, G. Fort Slocum, George J. Trenaman, Robert B. Wickes, Charles H. Wiltsie.

1884.—Milton A. Brown, Cassius C. Davy, Frank L. Gummer, Edward S. Martin, Edwin McKnight, Anson S. McNab, Valentine J. Ruppert, Nelson C. Watson.

1885.—William F. Chandler, James M. E. O'Grady, William H. Sullivan, Aldice G. Warren.

1886.—George M. W. Bills, Charles J. Bissell, George A. Carnahan, Albert R. Gulbert, Frederick B. Hall, James S. Havens, Herve Isbell, James M. Kerr, Frederick W. Sandborn, John B. M. Stephens, Seth S. Terry.

1887.—Albert A. Davis, George A. Gillette, James H. Kelso, J. Frank Morse, Frederick W. Smith, Arthur E. Sutherland, Stephen C. Truesdale, Eugene Van Voorhis.

1889.—Joseph M. Allen, (Brockport)), Abraham Benedict, Martin Davis, (Honeoye Falls), Norris Bull, Charles P. Lee, Ednor A. Marsh, Erwin E. Shutt, George F. Zimmer.

1890.—William DeGraff, Fred C. Hanford, Herbert J. Menzie, George E. Milliman, John F. Mitchell, Herbert J. Stull, Richard Van Voorhis, Elmer E. Wyckoff.

1891.—H. Perry Blodgett, William E. Carnochan, Joseph H. Hill, Willis K. Gillette, William L. Kiefer, Andrew Ludolph, Darius A. Marsh, Edwin A. Woodward.

1892.—Isaac Adler, Simon L. Adler, Kendall B. Castle, Benjamin B. Chase, William E. Davis, Franklin S. Hutchinson, Edward A. Keenan, Norman A. McPherson, Edwin C. Smith, Jr., (Brighton), Otto J. Stull, Stephen J. Warren (W. Henrietta), George M. Williams, Charles F. A. Young.

1893.—Henry Bartholomay, jr., Charles A. Edgerton, Lovelle M. Grube, Everett O. Gibbs, H.

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Irving Gordon, Willis A. Matson (Brockport), William T. Plumb, Henry V. Woodward, Henry A. Walker (Fairport).

1894.—John H. Daily, James R. Davy, George B. Draper, William H. Driscoll, Edward R. Foreman, William J. Hawkins, Leslie E. Hulburt, John Keenan, Charles R. Kreidler, Clyde W. Knapp, John B. O'Connor, Ira L. Ward (Pittsford), Fred M. Whitney, Herbert S. Wilbur.

1895.—James Fahy Galligan, David L. Hill, Chester F. Kiehel, William F. Lynn, Nelson E. Spencer, Arthur M. Wisner.

1896.—Raymond H. Arnott, Henry Selden Bacon, Frederick L. Dutcher, Homer C. Holmes, (Brockport), Delbert C. Hebbard, Wilber Kinzie, George L. Meade, Clarence W. McKay, Ernest B. Millard, Charles E. Murphy, Barney S. O'Neill, Harry Pease, Harry Otis Poole (Gates), Michael E. Ryan, Albert L. Shepard, Morris L. Stern, H. C. Spurr, William H. Tompkins, Irwin Taylor, Edgerton R. Williams, jr., Charles E. Woodward.

1897.—William J. Baker, Joseph H. Bush, Nelson H. Barnes, Charles W. Butler (Fairport), Patrick Cauley, Kate K. Crennell, Patrick J. Dobson (Greece), Fred G. Dutton, Edward C. Edelman, Henry W. Hall, Joseph L. Humphrey, Fred P. Kimball, Louis E. Lazarus, Herbert Leary, Horace A. McGuire, John P. Morse, Alexander Otis, Horatio Straus, Eugene M. Strouss, Richard L. Saunders, Henry D. Shedd, Joseph R. Webster, John E. Wellington, Marvin W. Wynne.

1898.—William Allen, Frank Clark Brown, Alphonzo S. Bissell, Rolison S. Bostwick, Curtis Fitz Simons, Milton E. Gibbs, Joseph B. Hone, Henry A. Mock, Timothy J. Nigham, Mary R. Orwen, Erwin S. Plumb, Bayard J. Stedman, M. D. Welles.

1899.—John F. Allen, Leonard B. Bacon, Geo. F. Bodine, Henry D. Buell, Roy Neil Burgess, Arthur L. Cerdus, Arnold L. Empey, Walter M Glass, Philip L. Koscialowski, Edward Lynn, Henry W. Martens, Lawrence M. Morley, Louis J. Neun, Fred W. Oliver, Raymond G .Phillips, G. Willard Rich, H. Harmon Scofield, Albert H. Stearns, George R. Van Alstyne, George W. Van Ingen, Ernest C. Whitbeck, James L. Whitley, Freeman F. Zimmerman.

1900.—Arthur W. Bingham, William O. Boswell, William H. Burr, James L. Brewer, Isaac M. Brickner, Merwin T. Daly, Joseph M. Feely, Charles M. Gambel, George R. Graves, Frederick C. Goodwin, Edward Harris, jr., Fred A. McGill, George P.| McKenzie, Emory G. Moore, Harry C. Nobles, Hugh J. O'Brien, Percival DeW. Oviatt, Frank P. Reilly, Chandler Wolcott.

1901.—Arthur R. Anderson, George F. Baker (Union Hill), William J. Carey, H. Bradley Carroll, James W. Dean, John H. Egan, Elon G. Galusha, Howard K. German, Henry R. Glynn, Roy M. Hart (North Rush), W. Martin Jones, Junius R. Judson, James F. Keeler, Robert P. Levis, James Mann (Brockport), George S. McMillan, Howard T. Mosher, August V. Pappert, jr., Frederick S. Rauber, Charles S. Roberts (North Chili), Joseph A. White.

1902.—Charles B. Bechtold, Charles Callahan, Joseph A. Donovan, G. Townley Fries, Dennis Kavanagh, Hugh J. Maguire, Myrtle M. Mann, Henry S. McGonegal, George S. McGregor, Frederick W. Parkhurst, Frederick S. Remington, Norman Rosenberg, Nelson B. Sanford, Frank S. Thomas, Alexander E. Wall, James M. Wallace, Raymond E. Westbury, Charles S. Williams, Ralph A. Woods.

1903.—J. S. Albright, Norman N. Britton, Charles A. Greene (Fairport), William H. Harrison, George M. Hegan, John J. McInerney, William J. Maloney, Charles Lee Pierce, Jacob J. Rosenberg, Edwin C. Redfern, Howard M. Stone.

1904.—Frederick W. Coit, Percy D. Dean (Webster), James P. B. Duffy, James A. Gosnell, Sidney S. Lowenthal, William MacFarlane, Smith O'Brien, Cyrus W. Phillips, Peter G. Smith (Webster), Salvatore Vella, George Y. Webster, Gershom V. Wiborn, Benjamin C. Wood.

1905.—Cogswell Bentley, Margaret E. Booth, James D. Harris (Fairport), Burlew Hill, Frank Keifer, William F. Love, George A. McGonegal, James J. McNeil, John Mead, Eugene Raines, Albertus D. Richards, William J. Richter, J. Donald Shoecraft (Webster), Marsh N. Taylor, Hubert B. Thomas, William B. Zimmer.

1906.—George H. Bemish, Orrin Barker, Homer E. A. Dick, Arthur G. Dutcher, James K. Feeley, Herbert D. Harmon (Brockport), James M. Heath (Rush), Joseph P. Hogan, Rochester H. Rogers, Hiram M. Rogers (Pittsford), George C Steele (Pittsford), Frederick Wiedman, George P. Wolcott.

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The following is a full list of the members, at the present time, of the Monroe county bar:

City.—John B. Abbott, Elbridge Adams, Isaac Adler, John H. Agate, J. S. Albright, Charles M. Allen, Arthur R. Anderson, J. S. Andrews, James M. Angle, William W. Armstrong, Raymond H. Arnot, Robert Averill, Henry Selden Bacon; Leonard Beaumont Bacon, Chas. H. Bailey, Fred H. Baker, Wm. J. Baker, John A. Barhite, H. L. Barker, Orrin Barker, John W. Barrett, W. M. Bates, Geo. H. Bemish, Daniel M. Beach, W. H. Beach, Chas. B. Bechtold, John N. Beckley, H. L. Bennett, Cogswell Bentley, Herbert L. Bentley, S. D. Bentley, John A. Bernhard, George M. W. Bills, Charles J. Bissell, Alvin Block, H. Perry Blodgett, Myron T. Bly, Margaret E. Booth, C. E. Bostwick, Rolison S. Bostwick, William O. Boswell, John P. Bowman, W. H. Bowman, Isaac M. Brickner, Norman N. Britton, John S. Bronk, F. Clark Brown, C. J. Browning, John A. Burgess, William H. Burr, Charles E. Callahan, George A. Carnahan, William J. Carey, H. Bradley Carroll, K. B. Castle, J. Warrant Castleman, Patrick Cauley, John H. Chadsey, P. Chamberlain, William F. Chandler, Benjamin B. Chase, Frederick F. Church, Frederick L. Churchill, Frederick D. H. Cobb, William N. Cogswell, Frederick W. Coit, Henry W. Conklin, W. H Coon, P. A. Costich, K. K. Crennell, W. Butler Crittenden, Adelbert Cronise, B. B. Cunningham, A. W. Curtis, Robt. N. Curtis. John H. Daily, Merwin Daily, H. G. Danforth, C. Schuyler Davis, Martin Davis, W. H. Davis, C. C. Davison, C. C. Davy, Janes R. Davy, John M. Davy, C. F. Dean George P. Decker, William DeGraff, Eugene C. Denton, John Desmond, Homer E. A. Dick, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, Theodore H. Dimon, George B. Draper, George P. Draper, James P. B. Duffy, J. E. Durand, Fred L. Dutcher, Arthur G. Dutcher, Eugene J. Dwyer, Edward C. Edelman, F. M. Ellery, William D. Ellwanger, E. U. Ely, Arnold L. Empey, Charles B. Ernst, H. S. Falkner, J. R. Fanning, Raleigh Farrar, James K. Feely, Joseph M. Feely, Curtis Fitz Simons, George V. Fleckenstein, Edward R. Foreman, Daniel W. Forsyth, George D. Forsyth, G. T. Fries, P. M. French, Louis E. Fuller, Clinton H. Furbish, D. Curtis Gano, J. B. Gatenbee, Howard K. German, Everett O. Gibbs, Milton E. Gibbs, Willis K. Gillette, Geo. A. Gillette, Walter M. Glass, Henry R. Glynn, Frank M. Goff, Fred C. Goodwin, H. Irving Gordon, Chas. A. Green, James G. Greene, Frank L. Gummer, William B. Hale, F. B. Hall, Henry W. Hall, Edward Harris, Edward Harris, jr., George H. Harris, W. H. Harrison, James S. Havens, D. C. Hebbard, Burlew Hill, David L. Hill, Henry M. Hill, W. H. Hill, M. Hirschfield, Joseph P. Hogan, F. J. Hone, Joseph B. Hone, J. H. Hopkins, J. L. Hotchkiss, Henry R. Howard, Walter S. Hubbell, Robert L. Humiston, Joseph L. Humphrey, Joseph S. Hunn, F. B. Hutchinson, F. S. Hutchinson, N. E. Hutchens, Harry M. Ingram, Theodore H. Jameson, William Johnson, Harry O. Jones, W. Martin Jones, Junius R. Judson, J. H. Keef, James Keeler, E. A. Keenan, John Keenan, Martin H. Kennedy, C. D. Kiehel, Chester F. Kiehel, John B. Kiley, Fred P. Kimball, John F. Kinney, H. S. Kline, William C. Kohlmetz, Charles R. Kreidler, R. H. Lansing, Louis E. Lazarus, Herbert Leary, William B. Lee, Merton E. Lewis, Wm. F. Love, Emil Ludekins, Andrew Ludolph, Edward B. Lynn, John D. Lynn, William F Lynn, Edmund Lyon, Wm. MacFarlane, Francis S. Macomber, Hugh J. Macguire, William J. Maloney, Frederick A. Mann, E. A. Marsh, Henry W. Martens, Willis A. Matson, T. P. McCarrick, C. I. McDowell, Geo. A. McGonegal, Henry S. McGonegal, Horace McGuire, Walter McGunn, John J. McInerney, Patrick McIntyre, C. W. McKay, George P. McKenzie, Joseph McLean, Jr., M. H. McMath, Geo. S. McMillan, W. J. McPherson, John Mead, G. L. Mead, E. A. Medcalf, Herbert J. Menzie, Ernest B. Millard, Harry A. Mock, J. H. Montgomery, Samuel P. Moore, Lawrence M. Morley, H. W. Morris, J. Frank Morse, George L. Morse, John P. Morse, Howard T. Mosher, John M. Murphy, William Neary, T. J. Nigham, Harry C. Nobles, Milton Noyes, Hugh J. O'Brien, J. C. O'Brien, Smith O'Brien, J. P. O'Connor, James M. E. O'Grady, Frederick W. Oliver, Mary R. Orwen, Wilbur F. Osborn, H. L. Osgood, Alexander Otis, Percival D. Oviatt, J. Stuart Page, August V. Pappert, D. E. Parsons, Fletcher C. Peck, H. Nelson Peck, J. B. Perkins, Cyrus W. Phillips, Charles Lee Pierce, H. G. Pierce, Erwin S. Plumb, William T. Plumb, C. F. Pond, Harry Otis Poole, Eugene Raines, George Raines, Geo. R. Raines, Thomas Raincs, W. F. Rampe, Edwin C. Redfern, E. M. Redmond.

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County.—D. A. Adams, Brockport; Arthur R. Anderson, Hilton; John W. Barrett, Webster; Homer B. Benedict, Brockport; Burton W. Brown, Spencerport; John Burns, Brockport; C W. Butler, Fairport; T. S. Dean, Brockport; W. H. Dusenbury, Honeoye Falls; E. J. Fisk, Fairport; F. M. Goff, Spencerport; James D. Harris, Fairport; James M. Heath, ——— F. C. Hovey, Brockport; H. C. Holmes, Brockport; Daniel Holmes, Brockport; T. L. Hulburt, Fairport; James Mann, ——— W. A. Matson, Brockport; Henry E. McArthur, Brockport; Chas. S. Roberts, North Chili; John E. Robson, Honeoye Falls; Louis B. Shay, Brockport; C. A. Shuart, Honeoye Falls; Jay K. Smith, Honeoye Falls; Peter G. Smith, Webster; Henry A. Walker, Fairport; Charles E. Yale, Fairport.

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CHAPTER XXI

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

BY EDWARD B. ANGELL, M. D.

Early Physicians of Rochester—Dr. Moore's Article—The Monroe County Medical Society—The Rochester Pathological Society—The Medical Library—The Academy of Medicine—The Hospital Medical Society—The Provident Dispensary—The Women's Medical Society—Brief Biographies of Physicians—the Health Bureau—Smallpox—the Milk Problem—Care of Children—Homeopathy—Hahnemannian School—Hospitals of Those Two—Dentistry in Rochester.

In preparing the chapter on the medical profession of Rochester it seems to me that no better beginning can be made than by quoting at some length from a comprehensive article on the same subject, by the late Dr. Edward M. Moore, which appeared in the history of Rochester that was published in 1884:

"The planting of a village on the site of the city of Rochester was later than that of most villages in the county of Monroe. Where the pioneers pushed forward into the dense forest that clothed the soil of Western New York they very naturally chose the higher lands as more easy of reduction to the conditions necessary to the production of food. The village became the outgrowth of the neighboring settlement of the farmers. But Rochester was the result of a conviction that a larger town would be developed by the presence of the fine water-power of the Genesee. When the village was laid out, high hopes were entertained of its future, a belief that it was not merely the incident of a near farming community but that of the necessities of a wide area. Such views naturally attracted members of the profession of medicine. The first house was erected in 1812, and in the succeeeding year we find the name of Dr. Jonah Brown as the first practitioner in the village. Dr. Brown died soon after his removal to his new home. Others soon followed him to this place, and we find them numerous enough to undertake the formation of a county medical society in 1821. At this period the laws of the state gave special privileges to members of the county societies, permitting them to collect their fees, a right which no one else possessed who practised medicine. Hence the construction of these societies was regulated by law, and it may be observed, in passing, that the law still regulates the construction and action of the medical societies but has withdrawn from them all privileges. At the time when the first society was formed in Monroe county medical colleges were remote, and the labor and time occupied in traveling rendered the city of New York as difficult to reach as the schools of London and Paris are by the student of to-day. It was then the law and custom for the aspirant to medical practice to derive all his information from the teaching of his preceptor. Men were admitted to practice after passing the ordeal of examination by censors appointed by the county medical societies. In this they realized, in a rude manner, the strong desire of the profession at the present day for an independent board of examiners. That the teaching was often crude and specially im-

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perfect in the foundation of all medical learning—namely, anatomy—must be confessed. But at various places men of strong intellectual characteristics gathered around them numerous students and became to them teachers who impressed their personality with great power upon the student of medicine, oftentimes with greater distinctiveness than that which is brought to bear on a large class by a more finished teacher at the present time. Of such character were Dr. Joseph White of Cherry Valley and Dr. McIntyre of Palmyra. It will be readily seen that the early establishment of a county society would become a necessity to the medical profession, independent of the natural desire for association for social and professional purposes. Accordingly we find that a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the county of Monroe was held pursuant to notice on the 9th of May, 1821, at the house of John G. Christopher, in Rochester. Alexander Kelsey was chosen chairman and John B. Elwood secretary. The physicians whose credentials were approved by the chairman were Joseph Loomas, Nathaniel Rowell, James Scott, Allen Almy, Daniel Durfee, Daniel Weston, Isaac Chichester, Alexander Kelsey, John Cobb, jr., John G. Vought, Chauncey Beadle, Theophilus Randall, Frederick F. Backus, M. D., Ebenezer Burnham, jr., Samuel B. Bradley, Ezekiel Harmon. These immediately elected officers, as follows: Alexander Kelsey, president; Nathaniel Rowell, vice-president; Anson Coleman, treasurer; Freeman Edson, J. B. Elwood, F. F. Backus, Ezekiel Harmon and Derick Knickerbocker, censors. That meeting was hardly more than preliminary and at a more formal one, held May 9th, 1822, the committee on constitution and by-laws made an elaborate report containing thirty-six distinct articles, defining the offices and the duties of their incumbents; also the duties of members, with the mode of their admittance. At that meeting the following named presented their credentials and were admitted to membership: Anson Coleman, Ezra Strong, David Gregory, William H. Morgan, M. D., Linus Stevens, O. E. Gibbs, James Holton, William Gildersleeve, J. B. Elwood, Berkeley Gillette, George Marion, M. D., Barzillai Bush, M. D. The small number of men who wrote their names with titles gives at a glance the relation between those who had received their instruction in medical colleges and been graduated by them and those who were licensed by the censors of the county societies."

Taking up the narrative at this point, it may be remarked that the activity of the County Medical society, however, very largely centered in its annual or special meetings for the purpose of the discussion of the various important medical questions of the day. Its annual meeting has taken place for many years on the last Wednesday in May but recently has been changed to the third Tuesday in December.

In 1882 the Medical society of the state of New York split into factions on the subject of the "code of ethics," an instrument of some antiquity and accepted authority, which prevented consultation with physicians belonging to other than the regular school. Upon this question the state society resolved to do away with the "code of ethics" altogether. The Monroe County Medical society agreed with the action of the state society, although a few of the prominent practitioners of the city disagreed and withdrew, both from the state and from county organizations, forming a new organization—the Association. This recognition, however, of the homeopathic and eclectic medical men made possible the establishment, a few years later, of a state board of medical examiners, and raised the standard of the medical education required very materially. At the beginning of this period, only two years of study at a recognized medical school, and registration of its diploma in the county clerk's office, was required to admit any one to practise medicine. To-day, a four years' course, of nine months each, is demanded, preliminary to admission to the state examinations, which must be satisfactorily passed before a candidate may become a practitioner of medicine. During all these years, the regular profession of the state has been divided into two organic bodies. But with the passing of time antagonism softened, and, after three years' effort, the regular profession of medicine again became united. It is a matter of interest that the judicial decree consummating this union was issued by Justice John M. Davy, in Rochester, in December, 1905. During the year 1906 the Medical Association of Monroe county, which had never been very active, became merged into the Monroe County Medical society. This organization is now a component part of the Medical society of the state of

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New York, and through the state society is directly affiliated with the American Medical association. Its regular meetings are held quarterly in March, May, October and December, the last being the date of the annual meeting. From the date of it organization in 1821, to the present time, the list of its successive presidents, with some names missing, due to lost records, is as follows:

Alexander Kelsey, 1821 and 1823; F. F. Backus, 1822, 1830-31 and 1838-39; Linus Stevens, 1824-25; John D. Henry, 1826-27 and 1834; John B. Elwood, 1828-29; Freeman Edson, 1832; Berkeley Gillette, 1833; I. W. Smith, 1835; W. W. Reid, 1836 and 1849; W .W. Brice, 1837; Maltby Strong, 1840; James Webster, 1844; Davis Carpenter (of Brockport), 1845; J. E. Camp (of Pittsford), 1847; Edward M. Moore, 1851, 1871 and 1883; Harvey F. Montgomery, 1853; William W. Ely, 1855; William H. Briggs, 1857; Henry W. Dean, 1859 and 1870; W. C. Slayton, 1872; David Little, 1873; William S. Ely, 1874; Enoch V. Stoddard, 1875; Jacob I. Denman, 1876; Bleecker L. Hovey, 1877; B. I. Preston, 1878; Samuel Holman, 1879; T. B. Collins, 1880; A. Mandeville, 1881; J. J. Kempe, 1882; Archibald Dann, 1884; P. D. Carpenter, 1885; Louis A. Weigel, 1886; E. H. Howard, 1887; W. J. Herriman, 1888; F. A. Jones, 1889; John O. Roe, 1890; W. R. Howard, 1891; E. W. Mulligan, 1892; T. Oliver Tait, 1893; Henry S. Durand, 1894; Wallace T. Sibley, 1895; H. T. Williams, 1896; F. F. Dow, 1897; Charles S. Starr, 1898; D. G. Mason, 1899; John W. Whitbeck, 1900; L. W. Rose, 1901; C. R. Barber, 1902; Wheelock Rider, 1903; William M. Brown, 1904; R. G. Cook, 1905-06. For the present year of 1907 the officers are W. L. Conklin, president; C. Dean Young, vice-president; C. R. Witherspoon, secretary; R. R. Fitch, treasurer.

With the growth of the city the annual meetings of the county society did not meet the needs of the city practitioners and from time to time other organizations have been formed for the purpose of cultivating a knowledge of medical science and stimulating social fellowship between physicians. In 1853 the Rochester Medical society was established but did not long survive. It was, however, reorganized February 14th, 1866, with Dr. John F. Whitbeck as president, Chas. E. Rider as secretary and E. V. Stoddard as treasurer. For some years it flourished, having for its succeeding presidents H. W. Dean, David Little, Geo. Swinburne, H. H. Langworthy, W. W. Ely, W. H. Briggs, C. E. Rider, W. S. Ely, E. V. Stoddard and E. M. Moore. Its membership embraced the more prominent of the city physicians of its time, but its very success was the cause of its downfall, its elaborate suppers becoming too great a burden, and toward the close of the seventies it faded away.

The most active of the local medical organizations, the Rochester Pathological society, was the outgrowth of a group of young physicians, who, about the year 1870, assembled regularly for dissection and the discussion of pathological questions. Through the personal efforts of Drs. Charles S. Starr and Charles Bulkley, the organization was perfected and the Rochester Pathological society established shortly after this date. It was incorporated May 25th, 1889, by John O. Roe, Wallace Herriman, E. W. Mulligan, E. H. Howard, and W. R. Howard. Among its original members were Drs. C. S. Starr, Charles Bulkley, P. G. Udell, Julius Schmidt, G. P. Morey, M. B. Spear, George J. Oaks. Prior to 1876 no written records were kept. In that year, Dr. T. A. O'Hare was chosen president, B. I. Preston vice-president, L. A. Weigel secretary, Charles Bulkley treasurer. From that date to the present the succession of presidents is as follows: L. A. Weigel, B. I. Preston, E. H. Howard, C. E. McKelvey, B. I. Preston, G. T. Beauford, C. S. Starr, W. F. Sheehan, P. D. Carpenter, Archibald Dann, W. R. Howard, C. A. Dewey, W. J. Herriman, E. H. Howard, W. A. Moore, E. W. Mulligan, Benjamin Wilson, F. F. Dow, Ogden Backus, H. S. Durand, W. B. Jones, Wheelock Rider, C. R. Barber, H. T. Williams, W. W. Soble, J. W. McCauley, H. Schoonmaker, W. M. Brown, Charles D. Young, T. Oliver Tait, Seelye W. Little, W. D. Becker. For the year 1906-07 the officers of the society are: President, Clifford V. C. Comfort; vice-president, Dr. E. Wood Ruggles; secretary and treasurer, W. T. Mulligan. The society meets regularly every other Tuesday from October to July, at the Rochester Whist club.

In 1892, largely through the efforts of Dr. John O. Roe, an arrangement was entered into between the Monroe County Medical society and the Reynolds Library, whereby the trustes of the Reynolds Library offered to establish and care for a medi-

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cal department, promising to contribute, in addition, a sum equal to that given by the members of the medical society, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per year. In the same year the Monroe County Medical society resolved to appropriate fifty dollars annually for this purpose, and authorized a committee consisting of Drs. Jno. O. Roe, Frank F. Dow, Sarah R. A. Dolley, Harriet M. Turner and Edward B. Angell, to act as a library committee, to collect funds by subscription and otherwise to further the interests of a medical library. During the ensuing seven years, over one thousand dollars was raised by subscription among the physicians, which, with an equal amount set aside by the Reynolds Library, made a respectable beginning of a medical collection. This collection was largely augmented by gifts in the form of books, bound volumes of periodicals, etc., from individuals and other libraries, notably the New York Academy of Medicine. But the difficulty of maintaining interest in a personally solicited library fund increased from year to year and it was recognized that a more efficient backing must be secured. It was suggested that a strictly scientific body be organized, composed of the more active practitioners of the city and county, who were interested in the scientific side of the medical profession.

In pursuance of this object, a call was issued by Drs. Ely, Roe and Angell, to the subscribers to the original library fund, to meet at the Reynolds library on June 26th, 1899. At this meeting there were present Drs. Ely, Whitbeck, Roe, Cook, Roseboom, E. H. Howard, W. R. Howard, Angell, Rose, Hayward, Elsner, Dewey, E. W. Mulligan, E. B. Potter, Darrow, Ruggles, Soble, Collier, Conklin, Young, O'Hare, Starr and Williams. Dr. Ely was made chairman and Dr. Angell explained the purpose of the proposed society. The scheme was discussed and unanimously commended. On July 10th, 1899, the organization was perfected, the constitution and by-laws being then adopted, and the Rochester Academy of Medicine was formally established, having for its object the cultivation and advancement of the science of medicine, including the development and maintenance of a medical library. The first officers of the Academy were: President, Dr. W. S. Ely; secretary, H. T. Williams; treasurer, Edward B. Angell. On June 20th, 1900, Dr. Edward M. Moore was unanimously elected an honorary fellow, on account of his eminent contributions to the science of medicine. At its annual meeting in December, 1901, through its president, Dr. W. S. Ely, Charles T. Ham, of Rochester, presented the Academy with five thousand dollars for the furtherance of its objects. In recognition of this gift, Mr. Ham was elected its first benefactor. The Academy of Medicine has taken great interest in public questions concerning the welfare of the citizens of Rochester. Among other matters, it established a milk commission in 1902, for improving the quality of the milk supply of the city, and in 1904 it aided in establishing medical inspection in the public schools, first proposed in a resolution offered by Dr. W. M. Brown. A permanent charter was granted the Academy in 1906 by the state board of regents. Under its care, the medical library has increased rapidly and finally has been placed on a permanent basis. Up to the present time over five thousand dollars has been expended in the purchase and binding of current medical literature, over fifty journals, foreign and American, being kept on file in the reading-room maintained by the Reynolds Library. The library contains about five thousand volumes, of which three thousand bound volumes are periodicals. This library is accessible to any properly qualified medical practitioner and is a credit to the generosity of the trustees of Reynolds Library and to the efforts of the physicians of Rochester. The presidents of the Academy have been in turn: Drs. W. S. Ely, Jno. O. Roe, E. W. Mulligan, John W. Whitbeck, Edward B. Angell, L. A. Weigel. The present officers are: President, H. T. Williams; secretary, W. M. Brown; treasurer, R. G. Cook.

On the 23d of November, 1886, The Provident Dispensary was organized for providing free medical care for women and children by women physicians, an institution which was in successful operation for some years and accomplished much good. On January 13th, 1887, the medical staff of the Provident Dispensary organized the Practitioners' society, a medical organization composed exclusively of the women physicians of Rochester. The charter members were: Drs. Sarah R. A. Dolley, Anna H. Searing, Mary E. Stark, Harriet M. Turner, Eveline P. Ballintine, Frances Hamilton, Lettie H. Woodruff, Sarah Perry, Mary A. Brownell, Marion Craig, Mary J. Slaight, Min-

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erva Palmer; and the officers for the first year were: President, Sarah R. A. Dolley; vice-president, Mary E. Stark; secretary and treasurer, Harriet M. Turner. The succeeeding presidents were Drs. Mary E. Stark, Mary J. Slaight, Anna H. Searing, Frances Hamilton, E. P. Ballintine, E. A. Cady Evelyn Baldwin, M. Craig Potter, S. R. A. Dolley, Anna Craig, Ida M. Porter, L. H. Woodruff, C. B. MacArthur, Mary E. Dickinson, Helen Justin, E. A. Cady Harris, C. W. Thomas, E. P. Ballintine, Ida M. Porter. In 1893 the Practitioners' society was incorporated, and in 1906 the constitution and by-laws were revised and the name changed to the Blackwell Medical society, in honor of that pioneer woman physician, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. The officers for 1906 were: Honorable president, Sarah R. A. Dolley; president, Marion Craig Potter; vice-president, Evelyn Baldwin; secretary, E. A. Cady Harris; treasurer, Helen D. Justin. The officers for 1907 are: President, Evelyn Baldwin; vice-president, M. Louise Hurrel; secretary, Harriet M. Turner; treasurer, Ida M. Porter.

The Hospital Medical society grew out of the informal meetings of the out-patient staff of the City hospital. It was organized in 1898 among the younger members of the medical profession, who had served as hospital internes and was therefore called the Hospital Medical society. Its purpose is to promote the study of the sciences of medicine and surgery and encourage good fellowship among its members. Its active membership is limited to those who have been in the practice of medicine for less than fifteen years. Thereafter they become honorary members, which privilege is also accorded to the senior members of the hospital staffs of the State, the City and St. Mary's hospitals. The following have served as presidents of the society in turn: Drs. S. W. Little, Wheelock Rider, L. W. Rose, George W. Goler, R. G. Cook, Joseph Roby, W. T. Mulligan, W. V. Ewers, The present officers are: President, A. C. Snell; vice-president, C. O. Boswell; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Hague. Women physicians were first recognized by the City hospital authorities in the appointment of Dr. Marion Craig Potter, in 1898, to the position of assistant physician on the hospital staff. On March 11th, 1907, at a banquet given in honor of Dr. Sarah R. A. Dolley, the Women's Medical society of the state of New York was organized for "the purpose of bringing medical women of New York state into communication with each other for their mutual advantage." The officers are: Honorable president, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell; president, Sarah R. A. Dolley; secretary, Eveline P. Ballintine; treasurer, M. May Allen. It holds an annual meeting in Rochester.

In presenting a few sketches of the lives of the more eminent physicians of this city, recourse may again be had to the article by Dr. Moore, referred to at the beginning of this chapter, for the biographies of those of an early date, as follows:

"Among the earliest comers we may note the name of Dr. Anson Coleman. He was born at Richfield Springs, N. Y., March 17th, 1795, and began his professional studies when about seventeen years of age, in his native town, but afterward went to Cherry Valley and completed his studies with the celebrated Dr. Joseph White. He was among the foremost practitioners of the village of Rochester, high-toned in his feelings and contemptuous of the charlatanry that has always hung on the outskirts of the profession. When the cholera first invaded Europe the dread accounts that came by the slow means of sailing navigation filled the whole country with a fear that has never had its parallel on this continent. The first appearance at the north was in Montreal. The authorities of the village requested Dr. Coleman to go to that city at their expense and bring back such information as he could gather from the experience of the health authorities and the physicians of that place, which was done with good results. The therapeutics then adopted have never been improved. We excel our ancestors in the profession only in the methods of prevention. Dr. Coleman was elected professor in the medical college at Geneva, but declining health prevented his occupancy of the chair. He died at the early age of forty-two of aneurism of the abdominal aorta, July 17th, 1837.

"John D. Henry was born October 19th, 1782, at Stonington, Conn., studied his profession at Cherry Valley with Dr. White and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1822 he removed to Rochester and at once took his place among the first physicians of his day. Those who remember him will do so largely from the recollection of his genial temper and high standard of professional duty, a true gentleman by association and from the

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still truer source of conduct befitting the appellation, that of the heart. He died November 13th, 1842.

"E. G. Munn was born in Munson, Mass., April 7th, 1804. After practising a few years in Scottsville, intending to keep himself *en rapport* with general practice, he found himself overwhelmed with the duties of an oculist. In 1837 he removed to Rochester and gave himself up to the duties of ophthalmology. The country was new and his fame spread far and wide. It is doubtful if, during the ten years of his residence here, any other man had so many patients and gathered from so large a territory. As the people generally were poor, much of this great following came from his generous disposition and as long as there was money in his purse he was very apt to pay the board bills of his patients and their passage home after their recovery. The scope of this benevolence may be recognized from the amount of unpaid services at the time of his death, which was $80,000, the sum of fees of the most meager kind. He died December 12th, 1847, possessed of small estate and loved by the warmest of friends, whose affection had no taint of benefits received. This is truly a marvelous history of a short professional life.

"Frederick F. Backus was born June 15th, 1794, and died November 5th, 1858. He was graduated from Yale college in 1814, was licensed to practise medicine the next year and took up his residence in this settlement, where he lived until his death. Few knew him without acquiring a high esteem for him, as a man and as a physician, for he filled a large space in the medical profession and the best associates of New York. To his untiring efforts when in the state Senate was due the establishment of the asylum at Syracuse for the care of idiots, and he was largely interested in the House of Refuge.

"William W. Reid was born in Argyle, Washington county, in 1799, graduated at Union college in 1825, and studied at the Boston medical college. He occupied a prominent position in the community and a respected one among his brethren, for his mind was acute with the elements of genius. After some opposition he obtained a complete triumph in the method of reducing dislocations of the hip, which has ever since then been known as 'Reid's method of manipulation.' If the development of an original idea can be fairly ascribed to one man it may be regarded as an ample result for one life. Dr. Reid died December 8th, 1866.

"John B. Elwood was born in Minden, Montgomery county, March 3d, 1792, and, after pursuing his studies both in New York and in Philadelphia, came here in 1817 and formed a partnership with Dr. Coleman which lasted for many years. Having the much vaunted though rarely possessed quality of common sense, his position in the profession was one that commanded the highest confidence. He became postmaster at a time when the salary added largely to his income. During the fierce speculation of 1836 he was almost the only man in the city who remained unmoved by its influence, selling his property and not buying, so that, when the flurry ended, he was richer than before. In 1840 he became the owner of a plantation in Florida and while there he received a fall, which so injured his spine that he did not recover entirely for many years. In 1849 he was elected mayor, with practically no opposition. He never married and died May 23d, 1877, in his eighty-seventh year.

"E. W. Armstrong was born at Fredericksburg, Canada. His education, both academic and medical, was at Dartmouth and afterward at Philadelphia. He moved to Rochester in 1837, after the so-called 'Canadian rebellion.' Here he continued to practise medicine till 1877, dying suddenly at the advanced age of eighty-eight years He was remarkable for his marvelously equable temperament, which kept him unruffled by the ordinary vexations of life, and he maintained through all his forty years of practice an unsullied reputation.

"Theodore Francis Hall, the son of Rev. Dr. Albert G. Hall, was born at Whitehall, N. Y., October 20th, 1827. Having graduated at Union college he studied medicine and took his degree at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1854, beginning to practice in this city in 1856. He was the surgeon of the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment of New York volunteers through most of the war, and died March 5th, 1869. He had a cultivated mind, moved by generous impulses which carried him on to the performance of duties that might be regarded as

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'aulty by excess. The attention demanded in :aring for a patient was extended, in his case, with utter recklessness of the expectation of re-ward, which was constantly forgotten by him-:elf and very often by the recipients of his care.

"Hugh Bradley was born in the county of Ant-rim, Ireland, in 1796. He pursued his medical studies in Glasgow university, where he took his degree in 1825. After practising his profession for several years in his native country, he came to America and settled in this city in 1834, where he soon attained an eminent position. He at once joined the medical sociey and continued in its membership till his death on the 6th of May, 1883.

"Freeman Edson was born in Westmoreland, N. H., September 24th, 1791, and died at Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., June 24th, 1883, aged ninety-one years and nine months. He graduated in medicine from Yale college in 1814 and at once removed to Scottsville, where he practised medicine until his death, during a period of over sixty-nine years. He was a man of clear mind and positive convictions, which, with his constitution of unusual endurance, fitted him for his wonderful career.

"Louis A. Kuichling was born December 29th, 1807, at Walsum, on the Rhine, and died June 4th, 1883, at Rochester, N. Y. He was the son of a physician and when graduated, although the youngest man in his class, he took the first prize in surgery and the second in therapeutics. From Wurtzberg he went to Heidelberg and thence to Paris, attending the lectures of Hahnemann, after which he practised homeopathy at Kehl, but eventually abandoned it. Being imprisoned, and his property confiscated, for complicity in the revolution of 1848, he escaped, coming to New York and afterward to Rochester, which he made his home for the rest of his life, in the very first rank among the German practitioners in this country.

"William W. Ely was born April 30th, 1812, at Fairfield, Conn., and died at Rochester, March 27th, 1879. After graduating at Yale medical college in 1834 and spending the winter of 1837 attending the lectures of Jefferson medical college at Philadelphia, he came to Rochester, living here for the remainder of his life. With fine talents, which were shown in a variety of ways, his mind had nothing erratic in it. His intellectuality guided his pursuits. He wrote with taste, but not for publication, being restrained by the extreme modesty of his nature. The University of Rochester conferred on him its highest degree, and it has never been more worthily bestowed.

"Henry W. Dean was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1818, and graduated at Geneva medical college in 1842. He long filled a large space in the estimation of the people of Rochester. With a physique of remarkable personal beauty, he added to the graces of nature's gentility an untiring devotion to his duties, both in his attendance on his patients and in the study of his profession. There was nothing erratic in his mental structure, and his work was pursued with constant patience, so that his *clientele* was large and attached to him with uncommon tenacity. He was a contributor to the labors of the medical societies, of which he was an efficient member. He died suddenly on January 13th, 1878."

To the above sketches of Dr. Moore may be appended the following:

Dr. John F. Whitbeck was born in Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., September 27th, 1812, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. After practising his profession a few years in Avon and Lima, he moved to this city and entered upon a professional career of marked success. In 1862 he became surgeon of the 108th regiment of New York volunteers and served actively for one year, when ill health compelled him to retire. In 1866 he was appointed to the surgical staff of the Rochester City hospital, a position he filled up to the time of his death. To the poor and friendless his professional services were freely given, even at the expense of much self-sacrifice. His death occurred December 8th, 1880, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Dr. Edward M. Moore, without question Rochester's most eminent physician, was born of Quaker parentage in Rahway, N. J., July 15th, 1814. His preliminary education was obtained at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y., and he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Anson Coleman of Rochester, in 1835. He took his first course of lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, but completed his studies in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in

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1838. After graduation he was interne at Blockley hospital, Philadelphia, and then became resident physician at Frankfort asylum for the insane, near Philadelphia. Dr. Moore came to Rochester in 1840, unusually well fitted for his day for the active practice of his profession. He early became greatly interested in surgery, for which his special knowledge of anatomy, as well as his temperament and self-reliance, peculiarly fitted him. Within four years after graduation, he was chosen professor of surgery at Woodstock, Vt. Here and at Pittsfield, Mass., he lectured for eleven years. In 1854-5-6, he occupied a similar chair at the Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, and in 1858 he received the appointment to the professorship of surgery at the University of Buffalo, a position he held until 1883. Professional honors came to him rapidly. He was president of the Monroe County Medical society, of the Rochester Medical society, of the Medical association of Central New York, of the Medical society of the state of New York, of the New York State Medical association, of the American Medical association, of the American Surgical association, of the state board of health, and of the Rochester branch of the Red Cross society. As delegate to the International medical congress at Copenhagen in 1894 he received special recognition for his work in surgery, particularly in the field of fractures and dislocations. His contributions to the pathology and treatment of Colles' fractures, and fractures and dislocations of the clavicle, were original and noteworthy. It was a source of great satisfaction to him, late in his life, to have his views regarding the nature of Colles' fracture confirmed by the Roentgen ray. In his home city his confreres delighted to do him honor. In his later years, after the cessation of his formal lectures at Buffalo, his addresses on the subject of fractures and dislocations before the local medical organizations were thronged by physicians, old and young, many of whom had been his pupils of an earlier time. He was an honorary member of the Rochester Pathological society, of the Rochester Academy of Medicine and of the Rochester Hospital Medical society. In all medical organizations with which he was connected he took a very active part, his numerous duties as a teacher of surgery, as an active surgeon and practitioner, as a consultant over a wide range of territory, not preventing his attendance upon and participation in the discussions that marked the progress of medical knowledge. Beginning his surgical career before the introduction of anæsthesia, his life work covered the years marked by the wonderful development of medical science and the great progress in surgical technique due to the discovery of anæsthesia, the establishment of antisepsis and the utilization of the Roentgen ray. In other directions, his broad and active sympathies were of special value, and his professional eminence, benignant personality and devotion to beneficent objects, were recognized by all. His death occurred at Rochester, March 3d, 1902, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and as Dr. W. S. Ely, whose memorial to him before the Medical society of the state of New York, the present writer has freely used, well remarks: "His life covered a long and eventful period. He saw wonderful changes wrought out in every department of human activity. To the last his mind was clear and his interest in scientific movement unabated. Truly he died full of years and honor."

Dr. Harvey F. Montgomery, son of Harvey Montgomery and Mary E. Rochester, and grandson of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, was born in Rochester July 21st, 1818. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1839 and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1842. He entered upon the practice of medicine in his native city and early gave attention to surgery, for which his temperament and knowledge specially fitted him. Upon the opening of the Rochester City hospital in 1863 he was appointed visiting surgeon and upon the full organization of the hospital staff in 1872 he was chosen its presiding officer, a position he held until his death. During the Civil war he was medical examiner of recruits and later became pension examiner for the Rochester district. Dr. Montgomery's reputation as a surgeon was based upon his accurate knowledge of anatomy, his clear insight into surgical methods and his absolute uprightness of character. His death occurred on November 8th, 1884, in his sixty-seventh year.

Dr. George G. Carroll was born at Geneva, N. Y., October 31st, 1842, and received his early education at the Geneva public schools. He was graduated from Hobart college in 1866, and four years

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later received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Buffalo university. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Rochester, and during his life time acquired an extensive *clientele*. Early in his career he was city physician and for thirty-five years he served on the surgical staff of St. Mary's hospital. For several years he was one of the managers of the State Industrial school, and in 1899, upon the reorganization of the educational system in the city, he was elected one of the members of the board of education, a position he retained until his death, which occurred September 25th, 1905, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Monroe County Medical society and of the Rochester Pathological society. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Bradley, mentioned above. Unassuming in his manner, Dr. Carroll was efficient and conscientious in his work, both in the pursuit of his profession and in the discharge of his official duties.

Dr. Louis A. Weigel was born of German parentage, in July, 1854, on Clinton avenue North in this city. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1875, and began the practice of medicine in his home city. Early in his career, his attention was directed to orthopedic work and he devoted his time more and more to its pursuit. In the specialty of orthopedic surgery he became one of the most widely known of American surgeons. He early became connected with the staff of the City and St. Mary's hospitals and later was appointed to the chair of orthopedic surgery, at Niagara university, Buffalo. He had always been proficient in amateur photography and was one of the organizers of the Rochester Camera club. With the discovery of the X-ray, the technical knowledge of an art taken up for diversion became of immense value in the development of radiography. His work in that direction was early recognized as most brilliant in character and it greatly extended his reputation at home and abroad. His devotion to experimental and practical work with the Roentgen ray was the direct cause of his early death. Careless of himself, anxious only for the success of his efforts, he early became affected with the dermatites now so familiar to all workers in that science. Even this did not deter him from his unceasing labor, and the disease rapidly progressed. Amputation of both hands only served to prolong a suffering which was constant and tormenting. Through it all he bore himself with remarkable fortitude. He died May 31st, 1906. In addition to his active service on the staffs of the Rochester hospitals, he was consulting orthopedic surgeon to the New York state hospital for crippled children at Yonkers, and consulting orthopedic surgeon to Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea. He had been president of the American Orthopedic society, and a member of various other medical organizations, and at the time of his death was the president of the Rochester Academy of Medicine.

Jonas Jones was born in Ontario, October 2d, 1837. He removed to Rochester when twelve years of age and was educated in the public schools of this city, and at Genesee college, Lima, N. Y. He studied medicine at Bellevue Medical college, New York, where he was graduated in 1867. He then returned to Rochester and became resident physician and superintendent of the Rochester City hospital, a position which he filled until 1872. He then began private practice on West avenue and rapidly acquired a large and devoted clientage. His death occurred in December, 1892, and was deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

Among others who have been prominent medical and surgical practitioners of their day, honorable mention should be made of Drs. H. H. Langworthy, Thos. B. Collins, Bleecker L. Hovey, A. Mandeville, and J. J. Kempe, who well maintained the best traditions of the profession, the first named and the last named of whom served long and faithfully as attending surgeons at the City hospital.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.*

For the old board of health the charter of 1900 substituted a commissioner of Public Safety having charge of the police, fire and health bureaus in the department of Public Safety. The power of the commissioner, so far as the health bureau is concerned, is all that of the old board of health. The health bureau is organized to exercise control over nuisances of all kinds, the installation and repairs of all plumbing and drainage in dwellings, the receipt and record of all births, marriages and

*This article was prepared by Dr. George W. Goler, health officer of the city.

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deaths and the supervision of all food supplies, including milk. It has to issue licenses to milk dealers, plumbers, scavengers and garbage collectors. It issues permits to children for work in mercantile or factory establishments under the mercantile law, and under the general public health law is supposed to have very general powers. Its force at the present time numbers forty-five persons, fourteen of whom are physicians. Since the organization of the health bureau there have been several periods in its history that need to be recorded. In 1901 the city was visited by an epidemic of rabies affecting dogs, cats, horses and cattle. A number of persons were bitten by dogs who were proven to be rabid, and two persons died of hydrophobia. Many people availed themselves of the anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute in New York city. More than 2,500 dogs and cats were impounded and killed. In 1903 and 1904 Rochester was visited by the most serious epidemic of smallpox in its history. The epidemic broke out in the summer of 1902 in several parts of the city simultaneously. The city was then wholly unprepared for an outbreak of this kind. A few little old buildings on the river road between the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroad crossing were the only means provided for the care of persons affected by smallpox. A temporary hospital consisting of tents and platforms was hurriedly erected and the patients were cared for during the months of May, June, July and August. About one hundred and fifty cases occurred during these months, of whom fifteen died. This warning did not seem to be sufficient for the authorities, and a proposed hospital that was to have been erected for the expected winter epidemic was not pushed forward as was expected. From the middle of August until about the middle of September there were but one or two cases of smallpox reported. As soon as the cold weather began to come on, cases of smallpox became more and more numerous. Tents were used in the beginning of the outbreak and then temporary buildings were erected. Soon afterward the election booths of the city were put in commission and used for the care of patients affected by the disease. In all in the winter epidemic there were about five hundred cases and eighty-five deaths. While the epidemic was still in progress a committee of investigation was appointed by the common council to investigate the conduct of smallpox epidemic by the health authorities. The health authorities had been refused adequate means for protecting the people against the invasion of smallpox, and no proper hospital facilities had been afforded them. After daily sessions of nearly two months the committee of the council strongly censured the health bureau, and recommended that the health officer be dismissed from service. During the winter outbreak of smallpox a site for a hospital was procured in the northwestern part of the city, where a smallpox hospital was in course of erection. The roads to this site were practically impassable, four horses being required to draw an ordinary load of gravel. By the time the hospital was ready and the roads finished there were not more than five of six cases of smallpox in the city.

After the smallpox epidemic had been extinguished the hospital stood idle for a year. Then, with the aid of the Rochester Public Health association, of which the late Dr. E. M. Moore was the first president, and Captain Henry Lomb vice-president, the hospital was converted into an institution for the care of incipient and moderately advanced cases of tuberculosis. Through the aid of the Rochester Public Health association about five thousand dollars was subscribed for the experiment. A visiting tuberculosis nurse, Miss Marie Phelan, was employed by the association, and, the city having given the use of the building, the association attempted the experiment of caring for cases of tuberculosis under the direction of the health authorities. At the end of the year the experiment was so successful that the city authorities assumed the expense of caring for these cases, and on this basis the hospital has been since conducted, except that the Public Health association assumes the expense for the visiting nurse.

As far back as 1897 the health authorities began to attack the milk problem. Milk brought to the city came from many dirty barns, was teeming with filth and bacteria, with a marked effect upon the mortality rate. The health bureau established summer milk stations during July and August for the sale of nursing bottles of clean milk at the cost of production. These stations were in charge of trained nurses and were supplied with little pamphlets showing how to take care of ba-

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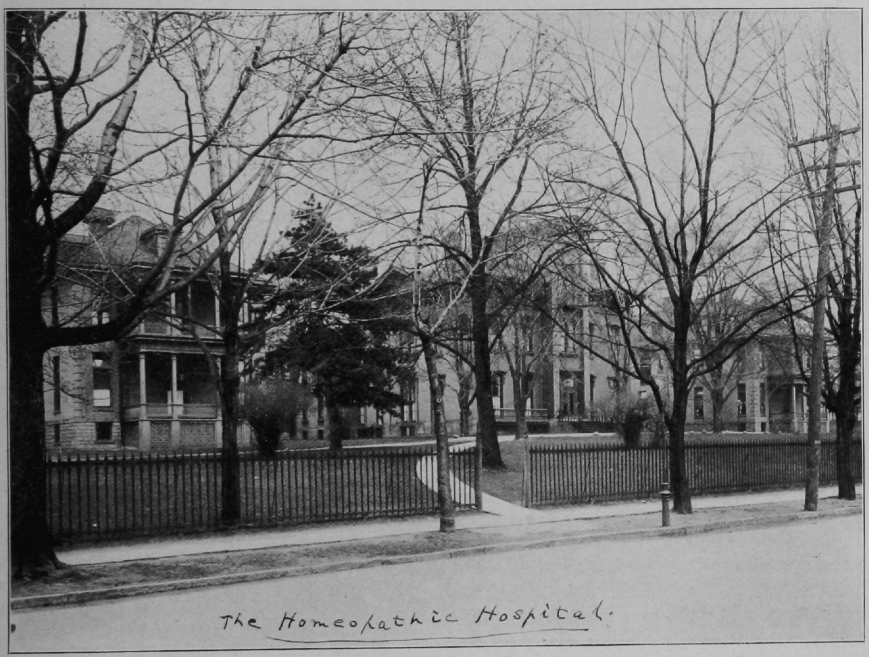

The Homeopathic Hospital.

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bies in summer. To these stations mothers came with their babies for milk and advice.

In the summer of 1904 the Rochester Public Health association offered the services of five physicians to carry on the experiments of medical school inspection. These services were accepted by the city. This experiment, too, having proven a success, in the following year five additional physicians were appointed to the health bureau, who, with the seven health physicians, constituting a corps of medical school inspectors, began systematically to visit the schools in an attempt to exclude children suffering from transmissible diseases. They also make systematic weekly inspections of the warming, ventilating and general conduct of the building. The health bureau is intrusted with the enforcement of the mercantile law which permits it to issue certificates to work in mercantile establishments and factories to those children having passed the sixth grade in the public schools, and who are found in physical condition sufficient to enable them to work. It was early noticed that many of the children applyig for certificates had defective eyesight and hearing, carious teeth, large tonsils and adenoid obstructions. Such children were deemed to be physically unable to work and were either compelled to have their physical deformities remedied or else a permit was not issued to work. Those children whose parents were not able to secure medical or dental aid for them were sent to a dispensary organized by the Public Health association, where without charge their teeth might be cleaned, temporary fillings inserted, eyes corrected, glasses furnished, hearing cared for, and where tonsils and adenoid obstructions might be removed. Here, too, at this dispensary, children from the public schools are sent by the school inspectors when their parents are unable to give to them that aid which the teeth, eyes, ears, noses and throats of children so frequently demand.

HOMEOPATHY.*

The history of all things accomplished by human efforts leads our thoughts into the realm of the departed. To those of the homeopathic school of medicine who worked and died in the faith we reverently bow in silence. This is not to be a sketch of individuals, in the profession or out of it; on the contrary its object is, in a simple manner, to place before those interested the steps by which homeopathy has reached its present elevated position in our community. The illustrations accompanying this chapter should be a greater factor than the text, as they show actualities, and speak those things which no one can controvert.

Dr. Augustus P. Biegler was the first to introduce homeopathy in Rochester. He was born in Prussia and graduated from the University of Berlin, March 29th, 1832. In 1837 he began, and was the first, to practise homeopathy in Albany, N. Y. In the autumn of 1840 he became a resident of this city, and late in the same year made the journey to Paris for the purpose of visiting Hahnemann. After a year he again returned to this city, and formed a partnership with Dr. John Taylor. Their office was at number 6 Spring street, being on the northeast corner of Spring and Fitzhugh streets. During the fall of 1844 came the next maker of our history, Dr. Moses M. Mathews, who was a convert to the system through the influence of Dr. Biegler. Dr. Biegler remained a resident here until his death, which occurred in 1849, at the age of fifty-nine years. Dr. Taylor removed to the city of New York and Dr. Mathews occupied the office on Spring street for fourteen years. He died in the year 1867. These men were not brought up in the school of Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy; they were graduates of the dominant school, and had practised under such teaching prior to embracing the principles of homeopathy. During 1850 Dr. Edwin H. Hurd came to the city and entered as a student the office of Dr. Mathews. After becoming prepared to practise, a partnership was entered into, lasting one year. At this time in active practice we find Drs. A. P. Biegler, M. M. Mathews, E. H. Hurd, Hilem Bennett, George Lewis, George W. Peer and Thomas C. Schell.

The Monroe County Homeopathic Medical society was organized on the second day of January, 1866. Its chartered members numbered seventeen and its officers were: President, Dr. George Lewis; vice-president, M. M. Mathews; secretary and treasurer, D. A. Baldwin. By 1884 its membership had increased to thirty-seven, with the fol-

*This sketch of both the Homeopathic and the Hahnemannian schools was prepared by Dr. P. W. Neefus.

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lowing officers: President, Dr. C. R. Sumner; vice-president, S. W. Hartwell; secretary, Volney A. Hoard; treasurer, T. C. White. The present membership, February 1st, 1907, numbers fifty-two and there are eighty-eight homeopathic physicians in Monroe county, seventy-four being located in Rochester.

After many years of hope deferred, the Rochester Homeopathic hospital was incorporated May 25th, 1887. Sixteen months later, September 18th, 1889, the opening reception was held in its building, situated on the south side of Monroe avenue, between Union and Alexander streets. The property included what had been known as the Monroe Avenue Sanitarium and two frame dwellings east of the sanitarium. In these quarters were accommodations for forty-seven patients. The *Hospital Leaflet* issued its first number April 10th, 1889, marking the birthday of Hahnemann. The Western New York and the Monroe County Homeopathic societies jointly celebrated this anniversary by a banquet at Powers Hotel. In the *Leaflet* for September, 1889, the following appears: "We intend to take a prominent part in the charitable work of the city." How far this has become a success, the illustration of the present property shows beyond a peradventure of a doubt. A training-school for nurses was established December 1st, 1889, and opened with three pupils. At the present time, February 1st, 1907, there is a class of fifty-six members. April 7th, 1890, a free dispensary, at 30 Pearl street, was placed at the disposal of the city poor. Later it was removed to a store on Monroe avenue, and still later to the hospital property on Alexander street.

This hospital was the first in Rochester to send out a nurse to work in the homes of the sick poor. Such a blessing to those in need was made possible January 1st, 1891, by provision for her annual support, the gift of Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Fletcher Harper. This nurse is still known as the "Margaret Harper nurse." This appears in the *Hospital Leaflet* for August 10th, 1891: "During the month of July the Margaret Harper nurse made eighty-four visits, some of which were nine hours long, while some were only forty minutes."

The original quarters soon became inadequate and the demands upon homeopathy were met November 21st, 1894, by removal to new buildings. They are situated at 224 Alexander street, upon what was known as the Freeman Clarke homestead.

The property consists of about eight acres. The buildings thereon include the spacious hospital and maternity buildings, nurses' home, superintendent's home and ambulance house. Accommodations are ample for one hundred and forty-nine patients and sixty nurses.

THE HAHNEMANN SCHOOL.

The Hahnemann society was organized during 1886, for the special study of the homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics. The society began with a membership of seven. Its work has always been of a high order along the special lines of homeopathic practice and the society now numbers seventeen members. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month. The Hahnemann hospital, located on Oakland street, was incorporated in the year 1889 and opened for the reception of patients in May, 1891, with thirteen beds. At the same time a training-school for nurses was established and commenced with four pupils. This institution has enjoyed a healthy growth, showing clearly an appreciation of its labors by the public. During 1901 additions were built, increasing its capacity to forty beds. So successful was it that other additions were made, so that January 1st, 1907, marks the completion of a large wing, doubling its capacity which gives room for eighty patients and thirty-five nurses. They have a fine ambulance service and publish monthly a leaflet called *The Advocate*. There is a nurses' home on the property and it is expected that in the near future a maternity building will be erected, as $15,000.00 has already been raised for that purpose.

The Lee private hospital, on Lake avenue, is not to be forgotten in recording the growth and history of homeopathy. This hospital was opened January 9th, 1898, by John Mallory Lee, M. D., with seven beds. Success has ever hovered over this undertaking, so that it has now fifty-one beds, besides a training-school numbering twenty-seven nurses, with a commodious brick building for their accommodation. In the same line is the Graham Highland Park sanitarium and maternity hospital,

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The Hahnemann Hospital.

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on South avenue, an institution under homeopathic management. It was opened April 1st, 1900, by the late M. E. Graham, M. D., with a capacity of thirty-two beds. During 1905 the building for a maternity hospital was erected, allowing for thirteen beds. The institution can now care for forty-five patients and a training-school of fifteen nurses.

From the training schools of these various institutions two hundred and sixty-three nurses have been graduated and the demand is still greater than the supply.

The value of property under homeopathic management amounts to over half a million dollars, making it an incontrovertible fact that this school of medicine has its many loyal friends, and a legion of loyal supporters, to whom great honor is due (and here offered) for making it possible for this branch of the medical profession to demonstrate its ability to administer, so successfully, medical and surgical assistance to the sick.

DENTISTRY IN ROCHESTER AND VICINITY.*

In giving a partial history of dentistry in Rochester and Monroe county, I should like to state a little of what dentistry in general has accomplished. It is one of the oldest professions, reference being made to it by Herodotus in the fifth century before Christ. Specimens of dental operations of these early ages are to be seen in the museum of the Louvre, Paris, also in the Cornetto museum, Italy, and numbers of others taken from sarcophagi. The subject is not an especially fascinating one, and yet humanity owes to it a very large debt, for the health and comfort it has afforded it, notwithstanding some occasional pain. The dental profession is proud of its record, and considers itself second to none in the amount of suffering it has alleviated. One of the greatest boons conferred upon mankind was the discovery and use of anæsthetics by a dentist in 1844, Dr. Wells of Hartford, Conn., and also by Drs. Morton and Long in 1846. How much of relief these have accomplished it is needless to state. Many of the prominent inventions that have influenced the world have been made by dentists. The first gold crown used to cap a broken-down root of a tooth, before useless, was the invention of a Rochester dentist, Dr. Beers, afterward of California. The first repeating rifle was the invention of Dr. Maynard, a dentist. The first rapid-fire gun, or battery, as it was called, was invented by one of our Rochester dentists, J. Requa, in 1863 (a photograph of the inventor, and batteries, with full description, may be found in the Rochester *Herald* of December 11th, 1904). The first attempt to inaugurate a dental protective association, with the design of protecting the individual dentist from unjust attack on the part of patentees, was made by Rochester dentists, and, although it did not permanently materialize here, it started the movement which was afterward taken up by Chicago dentists and perfected, and has become a national affair. So far as I have been enabled to learn, the first free dental dispensary in the world was started by our Rochester Dental society in the year 1901. It had rooms in the City hospital, and was in operation two years, when, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, it disbanded. In 1904 a new organization was effected, by the same society with a view of giving to the worthy poor the professional services of our best dentists free of all charge, and owing to the liberality of our townsman, Captain Lomb, whom we all delight to honor, sufficient funds have been provided to supply the dispensary office with every needed modern device for operating in the mouth.

The first Rochester City Dental society was formed in 1868, when the following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. C. Wanzer; vice-president, J. Naramore; treasurer, A. A. Morgan; secretary, H. S. Miller. This society continued for a short time, when it disbanded, and in 1878 a new one was formed, with the following officers: President, H. S. Miller; vice-president, B. F. La Salle; secretary, J. Edward Line. In 1903 the twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated with a complimentary banquet to its founders, who were Drs. J. Requa, L. D. Walters, F. D. Brown (of Mt. Morris), J. S. Walter, F. French, H. S. Miller, W. E. Royce, J. E. Line, Maurice Leyden, J. E. Sanford and B. F. La Salle. This society is still in existence, and is a recognized force in the profession. The Rochester directory of 1827 has no record of dentists. So far as I have been able to learn, the first dentist of record was one Dr. Bigelow, an itinerant, who operated in a room in

*This sketch was prepared by Dr. Henry S. Miller.

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the old Eagle Hotel. Following him came Dr. S. W. Jones, also an itinerant. The first settled dentist, probably, was Dr. L. K. Faulkner, who, according to his advertisement, had an office at number 14 Arcade. I am unable to gather any historical facts relating to dentistry between 1834 and 1840, in which latter year Dr. H. N. Fenn, a graduate in medicine and pharmacy, opened a dental office. In 1844 the following dentists were practising here: Drs. Palmer Babcock, John B. Beers, E. Dunan, David Haines, Daniel Knower, Elijah Pope, Ralph Resseguie, Roswell T. Reynolds, Albert Stebbins, Chester L. Straight, Wm. Tichenor and H. C. Wanzer. The first dental advertisement was that of Dr. Faulkner, the next was of Proctor & Allen, who advertised "to extract teeth, with or without pain." In 1847 I find additions to the prior lists as follows: C. Mills, Proctor & Allen. In 1855 there were Drs. Crane and Hoffman, H. N. Fenn, W. M. Haines, C. R. Hamilton, B. R McGregor, C. Miles, A. A. Morgan, J. Naramore, D. J. Peer, Proctor & Allen, H. C. Wanzer, B. Wright. Dr. J. Requa opened an office for practice of dentistry in 1858. The list varies but little until we reach the year 1863, when there were Drs. J. Brown, Sluman Crittenden, A. H. Brockway, Samuel A. Haines, Geo. M. Hopkins, H. N. Lowe, Philander Macy, C. Mills, A. A. Morgan, John Naramore, D. J. Peer, Proctor & Allen, J. Requa, H. C. Wanzer and L. D. Walter. Proctor & Allen continued as a firm until the death of Dr. Allen in 1878. The 1905 directory gives the names of 110 dentists, of whom two are ladies. At this present writing Dr. J. Requa is the longest in practice in Rochester, next to him come Drs. F. French and H. S. Miller, who came here at about the same time in 1865. Dr. J. E. Line is probably among the next longest in practice in Rochester.

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CHAPTER XXII

HOW MONROE BECAME A COUNTY.

BY WILLIS K. GILLETTE.

The Ownership of Western New York—Controversy between this State and Massachusetts—Its Settlement at Hartford—The Sale to Phelps and Gorham—And to Robert Morris—Early County Divisions—Efforts for the Creation of Monroe—Frantic Opposition from Other Counties—Letter from Colonel Rochester—The Bill Finally Passes—The First County Officers—County Government — County Civil List — Sketches of the Towns.

Although the narrative of the controversy regarding this portion of the state, with its subsequent changes of ownership, has been briefly given in an earlier part of this work, it is deemed advisable to go somewhat over the same ground again at greater length and with more of technical detail, because the purchases and surveys then made became the foundation of all titles in this county, and they are still frequently referred to in title deeds and abstracts of title.

DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Western New York was disputed territory. Holland claimed under the discovery of Henry (often called Hendrick) Hudson. In 1664 Charles II. of England, ignoring the rights of Holland, granted the whole of the New Netherlands to his brother James, the duke of York and Albany. Under grants from the British king, the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the state of New York both claimed the ownership of the larger share of the territory lying within the bounds of New York. The matter was finally settled by commissioners, appointed by both states, who met at Hartford, Conn., November 30th, 1786, and, after several conferences, did enter into and execute an agreement embracing mutual cessions, grants and releases, whereby all of the interfering claims and controveries between the said states, as well in respect of jurisdiction as property, were finally settled and extinguished, and peace and harmony established between them on the most solid foundation. By this settlement New York obtained the right of government, sovereignty and jurisdiction over all of the lands in dispute; and to Massachusetts was ceded the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians to about 230,400 acres, north of Pennsylvania, between the Owego and Chenango rivers, commonly called the Massachusetts Ten Townships; and also to all of the lands in New York, west of a line beginning at the eighty-second milestone, on the north bounds of Pennsylvania, and running on a due meridian north to Lake Ontario, except one mile in width along the Niagara river.

THE LAND IS SOLD.

Massachusetts soon disposed of the ten townships, and on April 1st, 1788, by act of the legislature, agreed to sell to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps the right of pre-emption from the native Indians to the remainder of the lands embraced in the cession, for the sum of 300,000 pounds, in three annual installments, payment to

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be made in the consolidated securities of Massachusetts. Negotiations were soon held with the Indians, and at a council held at Buffalo creek a treaty was concluded, July 8th, 1788, by which Phelps and Gorham obtained the Indian title to all of the lands that the Indians would sell, estimated at 2,200,000 acres, agreeing to pay therefor five thousand dollars and an anuity of five hundred. This Indian grant was confirmed by the legislature of Massachusetts and the purchase thus made was bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by the line of cession to Massachusetts, commonly called the pre-emption line; on the south by Pennsylvania, on the west by a meridian line to be run from Pennsylvania to the confluence of the Canaseraga creek and the Genesee river, and northerly along the Genesee river to a point two miles north of Avon village, thence west twelve miles, thence northerly and twelve miles distant from the Genesee river to Lake Ontario. This was known as the Genesee tract, and was all of the land that Phelps and Gorham ever procured.

In consequence of the rise in the price of Massachusetts paper, which was worth only twenty cents on the dollar at the time of the purchase, and other causes, they were unable to make the payments required by their contract, and finally compromised with Massachusetts, and surrendered their claim to that portion of the territory to which they had not obtained the Indian title, which was afterward sold by Massachusetts to the agent of Robert Morris, the great financier of the American Revolution. Phelps and Gorham soon finding themselves in further financial difficulties, they applied to Robert Morris, and he became the purchaser of all of the unsold lands in the Genesee tract, except about 47,000 acres, which Phelps and Gorham retained for their own use.

Phelps held a council with the Senecas in 1788 at Buffalo creek, and with the assistance of the powerful eloquence of Red Jacket, one of the principal sachems of the Senecas, they were persuaded to agree without much reluctance to sell all of the land from Seneca lake to the Genesee river, but the latter was to be the dividing line, for the land just west of that the Great Spirit told them was to be their home forever, but in some way he induced the Indians to believe that it would be to their advantage to let him have a large tract on the west side of the river, which was then considered the most desirable locality between the rapids and the lower falls. The story has been already told how Phelps got hold of the reserved piece of land. Having obtained the deed he lost no time in having an official survey made by Hugh Maxwell, and it was so made that it included more than the twelve miles by twenty-four as agreed upon. This was called the Mill lot. When Robert Morris acquired title he had this tract resurveyed, and in less than a year sold it to three Englishmen—Sir William Pulteney, William Hornby and Patrick Colquhoun—and, as title to lands could not be deeded to aliens, Charles Williamson came over from Scotland, and, after he had become naturalized, the property was deeded to him in trust for the real owners, and Morris more than doubled his money, as Phelps and Gorham had doubled theirs.

THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

Scarcely had the western end of the state, which Phelps had been unable to obtain, been relinquished to Massachusetts, when that state sold it for $333,000 to Robert Morris, and he in 1791 sold the tract of nearly four million acres, with the exception of a strip on the east, known as the Morris Reserve, to several Dutchmen, known as the Holland Land company, Morris agreeing to extinguish the Indian claim. In 1797 Morris had a council meeting at Big Tree, near Geneseo, with the Senecas, and after a conference which lasted several days, accompanied with much eloquence from Red Jacket and Thomas Morris, and after bribing some of the squaws with trinkets and the principal chiefs with money, the Indian title was relinquished.

The "Holland Land Purchase" is described as follows: Embracing all of the territory bounded on the east by a transit line beginning at a point in the boundary line, between New York and Pennsylvania, and running north to Lake Ontario, at a point near the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, passing six miles east of Batavia, Genesee county: on the north by Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; on the west by the state Mile Reserve, on Niagara river, and by Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania

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line; on the south by the Pennsylvania line to the place of beginning. The deed was given by Robert Morris to the Holland purchasers, December 31st, 1798, and the land conveyed is estimated at 3,600,000 acres. In after surveys west of the Mill lot, the tract struck out of Maxwell's survey by Porter was termed the "Triangle."

Sir William Pulteney dying intestate in 1805, his property descended to his only child, Henrietta Laura, countess of Bath, for whom the town of Henrietta was named, and also Bath, in Steuben county. Pulteneyville, on the lake shore in Wayne county, was named for Sir William.

EARLY SETTLERS.

New York is the Empire state and the Genesee valley has become celebrated as her granary. The sons of New England sought their fortunes in Monroe, and found it given as the price of industry. With sinewy stroke and lusty blow the forest fell before them; their descendants stand today upon the vantage ground so nobly won by their progenitors.

A poem written by one of our pioneers, Edwin Scrantom, commemorating the settlement of Rochester, is worthy of reproduction, as follows:

"Back on the misty track of time, in memory's flickering light,
I see the scenes of other days, like meteors in the night,
The garden with its low built fence, with stakes and withes to tie it;
The rude log house, my early home, and one wild maple by it.

"Rude were the sports 'round that wild home, when little hands were twined,
And echoing woods swept back the joy, like voices in the wind;
And there gay birds, on bended spray, their wildwood songs have given—
The robin sang at dawn of day, the whip-po-will at even.

"But leaves are scattered not more wild, by autumn's wind uphurled,
Than all that group of faces bright, upon the wide, wide world;
But still on memory's page, in light which time can ne'er destroy,
Stand out those scenes—that house and tree—a lost but sacred joy."

These were the days of huskings, quiltings, loggings, raisings, appleparings and other festivities or bees. Furniture in these days was meager and crude. Chairs were represented by sections of a tree. Many of the beds contained no mattress, springs or bed cord, the couch being spread upon the floor, and sleeping apartments made by hanging up blankets. Spinning wheels, warming pans, foot stoves, and flag bottomed chairs, not fit to grace our present-day kitchens, were in use. In the log huts of that day Hencher's was thatched with long grass, and Allan's was covered with bark. The ox-cart was used for transportation over the rough, unbroken roads. Fever and ague abounded in the community. The land between the site of Powers block and the river was marshy, and what is there now is all made land. Some of the hardships of this period are illustrated in the case of George Goodhue, who was the first settler at Braddock's bay, coming from Canisteo, in six days by ox-sled in 1802. He reached Rochester and attempted to cross the Genesee on the ice, which was thawed near the bank, a dozen feet or more. He unyoked the cattle and attempted to drive them to land, they broke through the ice and barely escaped drowning. He had left his wife, sled and furniture upon the ice; while he attempted to make a bridge to rescue Mrs. Goodhue, the ice she was on became detached, and moved toward the falls. He promptly seized a pole and threw it to his wife, who attached it to the sled, a chain was hitched to the other end, and the ice towed ashore by the cattle, where all were landed. A few moments later the ice cake went over the falls.

The town meeting was imported here from New England. In 1789 all of the eastern part of Monroe county, except the towns of Rush and Mendon, was organized into the district of Northfield. In 1794 the same territory without change of name was made a town, and the first school was established in the present town of Pittsford and taught by Mr. Burrows. A school house was built at Irondequoit landing in 1802, and in 1804 little classes were taught by Miss Wiley in the present town of Ogden. The first school in Henrietta was on the Wadsworth road, so-called, near Stephen's corners, in a log building, and was taught by Sarah Leggett, in 1807. In 1810 the first school in North Penfield was established and taught by a Scotchman named Wm. Harris. Welcome Garfield of Mendon and Charlotte Cummings of Clarkson were pioneer teachers of those localities; Miss Huldah M. Strong, a sister of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds, taught the first school in Rochester. Aaron Skinner taught the next school, old number 1, where the Rochester Free Academy building now stands.

COUNTY LINES.

From 1816 to 1821 Ontario county included the eastern half of what is now Monroe county, all of

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Wayne and all of present Ontario, the eastern part of Livingston and all of Yates counties. Genesee county included the western half of Monroe, the western part of Livingston, all of Orleans and of the present Genesee counties. The village of Rochester was situated between the two, partly in Genesee county and partly in Ontario county, being thus divided by the Genesee river. As the settlements along the river and for a dozen miles each side of it increased in population and prosperity, it was felt to be a great hardship for the inhabitants to be without facilities for transacting business that are provided by the presence of county officers and courts. Canandaigua, the county seat of Ontario county, on the one side, and Batavia, the county seat of Genesee county, on the other, were each some twenty-five miles away from this region, and in those days, when travel was so difficult and laborious, it was manifestly unjust to compel the inhabitants of this section to journey all that distance.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MONROE.

Ontario and Genesee counties, however, were unwilling to give up any of their territory, and they selfishly opposed the efforts of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and Dr. Matthew Brown, jr., who went down to Albany to lay the matter before the legislature in 1816. Colonel Rochester, with different committees, went to Albany before the legislature with petitions in the years 1816, 1818, 1819 and 1820, but met with no success, being opposed by John C. Spencer from Ontario and Samuel M. Hopkins from Genesee, and others. The argument contained in these petitions is substantially as follows:

That the counties of Ontario and Genesee are extensive in territory, and contain a population of upward of 80,000, that many people are subject to great inconvenience, trouble and expense, in transacting business with the public offices and courts, and that parties, jurors and witnesses are compelled to travel great distances, and that cases are adjourned from term to term, to the perplexity of the courts, the expense of suitors and in many cases to a denial of right. That between many of the towns and the respective seats of justice there is no natural frequency or facility of intercourse, and that they have no occasion to visit these shire towns, except to transact business at the public offices and for attendance upon the courts, whereas they have direct and frequent communications and intercourse on a variety of business with the settlements on the Genesee river, to market their produce and look for manufactures and supplies.

The petitions also recite the local advantages: that in the short period of five years a wilderness has been made to retire before the hand of industry and to give place to villages, wealth and the arts. Statistics were also recited as to the amount of business done at Rochester, for comparison with that done at Canandaigua and Batavia; and the export trade from the port at the mouth of the Genesee as appeared from the statement of the collector, consisting of flour, pot and pearl ashes, pork, wheat, cider, lumber, staves, timber, etc., of the value of $400,000; and that forty-eight vessels were engaged in carrying the freight from the port of Genesee. The petitions asked for a county substantially of the dimensions and bounds of the present Monroe, although one of the petitions, seems to ask for a little more than our present territory, possibly with a view of asking for more than they wanted, in the hope of falling back and getting what they wanted by way of compromise. These petitions were signed by several thousand persons. Petitions in opposition were also circulated, receiving a little less than two thousand signatures. These petitions for the new county were reported favorably out of the Assembly committee to which they were referred, in some instances, but met with defeat in the Assembly.

Nevertheless the petitioners were not discouraged by four successive failures, and on August 23d, 1820, at a meeting of citizens, committees were again appointed to push the project, and Nathaniel Rochester and Elisha B. Strong were appointed to go to Albany. The opponents were equally in earnest, although fewer in number, led by such able generals as John C. Spencer and Myron Holley, assemblymen from Ontario county, and Samuel M. Hopkins, from Genesee county.

In the legislature of 1821 the bill met with vigorous opposition from Messrs. Spencer, Holley and Hopkins, who urged that no county should be erected with territory lying on both sides of the river, as it would subject half of the inhabitants to great inconvenience and expense, and that the

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division would only promote the interest of a few lawyers, merchants and tavern keepers residing at the new county seat. They stated that county charges before the division fell lightly upon individuals and that the time, which was a period of serious financial depression, was unpropitious for raising the sums necessary for the erection of expensive buildings.

Besides this the Erie canal was expected to make changes in the distribution of business through the counties of Ontario and Genesee, and it might be found to be most unwise to have made the division when the canal should be completed and the traffic upon it should be fully under way. They also urged that there were many other places better adapted than Shingletown, as they called the village of Rochester, for the seat of justice, and charged that the inhabitants of the region about did not want a new county, but were overpersuaded by a few southern gentlemen who had acquired landed interests, which would be greatly increased in value by the proposed change. It was also stated that in the near future a tier of lake counties along the southern shore of Lake Ontario would certainly be erected and that the erection of Monroe county was an entering wedge for the purpose; that it was better to have as few county clerks' offices as possible, in which deeds and other instruments were to be recorded, as the examination of titles would be more easily conducted where the territory of the county was large.

In the meantime their sympathizers were acting vigorously in the two counties to create reasons for the defeat of the bill. The judge of the county court of Ontario county opened his court at sunrise, and continued the sessions day after day until late at night, giving those in attendance scarcely time for food or sleep. His calendar was soon exhausted. The people of Canandaigua were highly elated and boasted that the evils complained of were only imaginary, and that any court anxious to complete what business was before it could easily do so. The county clerks kept their offices open early and late.

But it was too late to change the results. The advocates of division pressed the argument that Ontario and Genesee counties were too large and that they had exerted undue influence in the counsels of the state in many different ways, and that the petitions which had been presented to five sessions of the legislature showed sufficient reason for the passage of the bill.

The feelings of Colonel Rochester at this time can best be portrayed in his own language, as given in a letter from him addressed to Abelard Reynolds, the first postmaster of Rochester, which reads as follows:

"ALBANY, 13th February, 1821.

"DEAR SIR: This being the day set apart to take up the bill for the county of Monroe, I did hope there would be no further delay, but when the order of the day was called Mr. J. C. Spencer rose and observed that as he was not well enough to go into the discussion of so important a subject, and as his friend from Genesee (Mr. Hopkins) was too unwell to attend the house today he hoped the house would postpone the discussion of the bill to some future day, and it being customary to indulge members on such occasions Mr. Tracy (the chairman of the standing committee on new counties) moved that the subject be postponed and made the order of the day for Thursday, the 15th instant, which was agreed to.

"Mr. Spencer and Mr. Hopkins have attended the house very regularly each day until now, the latter did not attend to-day and perhaps the former will not on Thursday, as he is (I think from his appearance) really unwell, tho' not so much so as to prevent his giving a speech on almost every subject. I fear that we shall not get a final discussion on Thursday. If the gentlemen should be well enough to attend the house they will urge the propriety of delaying the subject until all the applications for new counties and all the remonstrances are before them, and if they succeed on that project no determination will be had until late in March, and by that time they may make such arrangements as to defeat us. Our opponents are now turning their attention to take from Monroe the whole of Caledonia and Rush, together with Penfield and Perrinton, so as to destroy our application in that way if they cannot in any other. They urge that as we take the breadth of three towns west of Genesee river we shall have territory enough along the lake without Penfield and Perrinton and that these two towns will be wanted to make a respectable county east of us. Mr. Holley is at the bottom of this project, with a view to making Palmyra a center for such county, where he has a store and contemplates settling (as I am informed); he will be supported in this measure by Spencer, Hopkins, the Palmyrans, &c. Hopkins and Ganson are at the bottom of the other project and will be supported by both the Spencers, Holley, &c.

"Mr. Strong and myself have to contend with a great deal of management and intrigue and what

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will be the result of our application is uncertain. I do not despair, however, of success before the end of the session, notwithstanding the different plans to defeat us. My return is uncertain, but hope it will be some time next week.

"Yours very respectfully,

"N. ROCHESTER.

"Please show this to our neighbors."

IT BECOMES A COUNTY.

After much filibustering by Mr. Spencer and his colleagues the bill passed the house by a vote of 73 to 27 soon after this letter was written; the bill was approved and became a law February 23d, 1821, being chapter 57 of the laws of 1821.*

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

The bill provided that the towns of Gates, Parma, Ogden, Clarkson, Brighton, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Mendon, Henrietta, a part of Sweden, and a part of Rush, and a portion of Caledonia which was newly named the town of Inverness, were to be known as Monroe county. In the bill commissioners were appointed to determine the proper site for court-house and gaol, a court of Common Pleas and a court of General Sessions were provided for, and terms for said courts were fixed. One member of Assembly was apportioned to the new county. Elisha Ely and Levi Ward, jr., of Brighton, N. Y., and James Seymour, of Clarkson, were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of the court-house and jail and two assessments of $5,000 each were authorized to be collected for the expenses of the county buildings and for other expenses of the county. The council of appointment, in whom the power of naming the county officers was vested, on March 5th, 1821, appointed Elisha B. Strong as the first judge of the court of Common Pleas, Timothy Childs as district-attorney and Nathaniel Rochester as county clerk; on March 7th James Seymour was appointed sheriff and on March 10th Elisha Ely received his commission as surrogate. At the election the same year Nathaniel Rochester was elected the first member of Assembly; Elisha Ely was appointed county clerk in 1822 in his place, and Orrin Gibbs was appointed surrogate.

The next question to be settled was the selection of a site for county buildings. Three lots were offered to the commissioners; one the lot now occupied by the court-house, and two others on the east side of the river, one being a part of Enos Stone's garden, and another a lot on North St. Paul street. It was argued that the site afterward selected was the best, as the larger part of the county lay west of the river, and that this territory would admit of a much larger population than that on the east, the east side having much more poor land, and the soil on the west side being more sandy, and consequently drier and less muddy in wet weather; that the lots offered on the east side were less comfortable for use, as more exposed to the high, cold winds in winter, and that the expansion of the population of the village would certainly be toward the west to meet the incoming trade upon the canal, as Colonel Rochester said in one of his petitions to the legislature: "In vain does man design towns and villages where nature forbids."

The first board of supervisors of Monroe county assembled at the house of John G. Christopher, in Rochester, on the 8th day of May, 1821, and there were present the following: Clarkson was represented by Aretus Haskill, Brighton by Ezekiel Morse, Gates by Matthew Brown, jr., Henrietta by Elijah Little, Mendon by James Smith, Ogden by James Baldwin, Pittsford by Simon Stone, 2d, Penfield by Henry Fellows, Perinton by Reuben Willey, Riga by Joseph Sibley, Rush by Peter Price, Sweden by Silas Judson and Wheatland by John Garbutt. Matthew Brown was selected as chairman, and Josiah Sheldon clerk, of the board, and Samuel Melancton Smith was chosen county treasurer. The second meeting was held at Avon, June 13th, where it was resolved to build a court-house. The compensation of the first board of supervisors was $344.10, as against $21,000 for the present board. The assessed value of the real estate of the county in 1821 was $3,183,953, and in 1907 $156,749,991. The county contains 400,000 acres. Population of Monroe county was stated in petitions to be about 80,000 in 1821; it now is 239,434, 181,666 residing in the city, 57,768 in towns outside of the city.

* In setting forth the foregoing details of this controversy the writer has been much assisted by a paper read by Mr. Howard L. Osgood before the Rochester Historical Society, May 13th, 1892, and also by original documents kindly loaned by Mr. William H. Samson.

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FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The mission of Rome was to give us our laws, the mission of Greece was to give us learning, art and literature; the mission of the Hebrew or Jewish race was to give us our religion; the mission of America is one of freedom, republicanism as distinguished from monarchy, democracy in the sense of unity of brotherhood and equality of man. America stands for the perfection of the common man. In ancient days despotism was prevalent, and even now in some places one man absolutely rules thousands, yea millions, but in America today thousands, yea millions, rule themselves, and every American citizen is an individual monarch. So the sovereignty of the state rests in the people of the state, subject to the provisions of the constitution, which has been adopted by the people, and their power is exercised through the state legislature, which is representative in its capacity and elected by the people of the various Senatorial and Assembly districts, being composed of two branches, the Senate and the Assembly.

And all the right that we have to exist as a municipal corporation is derived from the sovereign power of the state, as exercised by the legislature. Even our land escheats, or reverts, to the state upon failure of heirs. Our city government has only such powers as have been delegated to it through its charter, passed by the state legislature, which in our case is called the White charter, and governs likewise Syracuse, Albany and Troy, all cities of the second class. These powers are expressed in the charter, and it only has such implied powers as are necessary to carry out its express powers. Hence the necessity of going to the legislature for an enabling act, whenever some unusual need arises.*

Counties are of a lower grade of municipal corporation and are sometimes called quasi-municipal corporations. They are involuntary in their inception, being political divisions of the state set off originally for the purpose of the administration of justice and election purposes. They have no charters and have only such powers as have been given them by statutory enactment of the state legislature; most of the powers of a county are expressed in the general county law, but there have been special acts granting certain powers to this county. County in England is synonymous with shire. The word is of French origin and means the territory of a count. The legislative power of this county is vested in a board of supervisors, consisting of forty-one members, elected biennially, one from each of the twenty-two wards and nineteen towns, receiving an annual salary of $500 each. They meet to perform their committee duties two or three days before the first of each month, where their most important work is done; and they hold formal sessions on the first and second days of each month, the committee reports and resolutions are received and printed the first day and are called up for adoption on the second day. They organize on the second day of January each year. They have the care and custody of all the corporate property of the county, which consists of the court-house, jail, penitentiary, penitentiary farm, almshouse, Monroe County hospital, and also the care and custody of the Armory and the Naval Reserve Station, which belong to the state. They audit the bills of all of the foregoing departments of the county, including the expenses of the operations of the courts, jurors, witness fees, etc.

They have the power to raise all county, state and town expenses by taxation and for this purpose prepare an annual tax levy. They fix the salary and compensation of all county officers and employees, not fixed by statute. They have power to borrow money for the erection of county buildings and the purchase of sites therefor, and for all other county purposes and uses and issue bonds therefor. The only indebtedness of this county is for bonds issued for the construction of the court-house, for which purpose $850,000 of bonds were issued, of which about $500,000 remain unpaid, being retired at the rate of $50,000 per year. One of the notable things accomplished by this county has been the construction under state aid of nearly one hundred miles of improved highway under the Higbie-Armstrong law, and over three hundred miles have been petitioned for and will be constructed when reached.

DEVELOPMENTS.

Our grand old county in its gradual development has become celebrated along some lines of activity.

*After the 1st of January, 1908, Rochester will be a city of the first class, with a new charter of its own.

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Ten thousand men were enlisted from this county in the late war of the Rebellion, being nearly one for every ten inhabitants, or about one-half of the entire voting population. Notable among the regiments raised was the old Thirteenth infantry, which has always been held in fond remembrance as the "Old Thirteenth," a few of whose honored members still live among us. According to the United States census this county stands second, among all of the counties in the Union, in the value of its agricultural products, Lancaster county, Penn., being the first. Monroe is the fourth county in the state in population.

In view of the foregoing, and much more that might be adduced, we are to be congratulated upon the material advancement, growth, progress and prosperity of this great county and this beautiful garden city of homes, the Flower city.

"Almighty! May thine outstretched arm,
Guard through long ages yet to be,
From tread of slave, and kingly harm,
Our Eden of the Genesee."

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CHAPTER XXIII

THE TOWNS OF MONROE COUNTY.*

THE TOWN OF BRIGHTON.

Brighton was named for the well-known watering place in England. Orange Stone settled in what is now Brighton in 1790, and opened a house of entertainment near the council rock and elm. Enos Stone, jr., was one of those who drove through stock, cattle and swine from his eastern home until, in 1810, he became the pioneer settler of Rochester, and the owner of a farm located in what is now one of the most densely populated portions of the city. On March 25th, 1814, the old town of Smallwood was divided into Brighton and Pittsford. A part of Rochester was taken off in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1839. It lies upon the east bank of the Genesee river, a little southeast of the center of the county. Its surface is gently rolling with a slight inclination toward the north. The deep valley of Irondequoit bay is on the east border. Its streams are small brooks, tributaries of the Genesee river and Irondequoit bay. The soil is a sandy loam in the east and a clay loam upon the river. Near the center are gypsum beds formerly extensively worked. The people are largely engaged in raising nursery stock and vegetables for the Rochester market. A large brick and tile manufactory is located in the southern part of the town. In its immediate vicinity are the Monroe county penitentiary, the almshouse, the Monroe county hospital, the Rochester state hospital for the insane, and Mt. Hope cemetery. The original town of Boyle was formed in 1806, and included all that is now Brighton, Pittsford, Perinton, Irondequoit, Penfield and Webster. The name was changed from Boyle to Smallwood in 1812 or '13. As a part of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, Brighton comprised chiefly township 13, in range 7. The original purchasers of this township were General Hyde, Prosper Polley, Enos Stone, Colonel Job Gilbert and Joseph Chaplin, none of whom, except Enos Stone, were ever permanent residents in the town. The first white settler in the town was John Lusk, who came in 1787, spent some time in prospecting and visiting among the Indians, and then returned to Massachusetts. In 1790 he returned to the locality and became a permanent settler, establishing a tannery at the old Irondequoit landing.

Among the other early settlers can be recalled the names of Erastus Lusk, Chauncey and Calvin Hyde, Joel Scudder, Timothy Allyn, Samuel Shaffer, Enos Blossom, Oliver Culver and Judge John Tryon, who took up his abode at the head of the bay, built a log warehouse and made preparations for the building of a village, and this place became known as "Tryon Town." Asa Dayton kept a public house here in 1801, a tannery and distillery were in operation about the same time and Tryon Town at once became a settlement of importance in the new country. Ira West was one of the earliest storekeepers, and Solomon Hatch and Oliver Culver operated a saw mill on Allen's creek as early as 1806. During the war of 1812-15 the little settlement at the landing was a busy locality and much lake navigation had its beginning here.

*This chapter, as well as the foregoing, was prepared by Mr. Willis K. Gillette, the material for this being taken in large part from the "Landmarks of Monroe County," published in 1895.

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The first decked vessel to descend the St. Lawrence, it is claimed, was constructed here. Among the settlers about the time or soon after the war were the Cory and Dryer families, Francis Charter, Milo Barnes, Erastus Stanley, Barnabas Curtis, Hanford Boughton, Abner Buckland, William Crocker, Abel Follett, Enos and Israel Blossom, Roswell and Romanta Hart, Joseph G. Wheeler and others. It is proper to call to mind the old Genesee model school, incorporated in 1848, afterward called the Clover street seminary. The village of Brighton was annexed to the city of Rochester in 1905 by act of the legislature, and now comprises the twenty-first ward of Rochester.

THE TOWN OF CHILI.

Chili was formed from Riga, February 22d, 1822. The first settlement was made by Joseph Morgan, in 1792. The first child born there was Joseph Wood, in 1799. It is an interior town lying southwest of the center of the county. Its surface is level or gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the east. The Genesee river forms the eastern boundary of the town, and Black creek, a sluggish stream, flows east through the central portion of the town. The soil is a clay loam, mixed with sand. South of Black creek are several peculiar gravelly knolls, the principal of which is Dumpling hill, near the river. The early history of Chili is entirely contemporaneous with that of its mother town of Riga, which was known originally as East Pulteney, and a little later as East Riga, while Riga proper was known as West Pulteney and West Riga. In the town as at present constituted are five small villages or hamlets, known respectively as Chili, North Chili, Chili Station, Clifton and South Chili. The first settlers of the town were Yankees, that is New Englanders of pronounced type, and they brought with them the customs and manners peculiar to all inhabitants of New England. The pioneer of this locality was Joseph Morgan, who located near the south line, adjoining the lands of Peter Sheffer, the pioneer of Wheatland and the successor of the notorious Ebenezer Allan. Among the early settlers were Andrew Wortman, Colonel Josiah Fish and his son Lebbeus from Vermont, who settled on the river at the mouth of Black creek. The first industry was a distillery built by Stephen Peabody in 1796. In 1797 Jacob Widner and his sons, Samuel, Jacob, Abraham, William and Peter, and also Joseph Cary, made a beginning here; and later, but prior to 1800, came Lemuel and Joseph Wood, Samuel Scott, Joshua Howell, Benjamin Bowman, John Kimball, Daniel Franklin, Mr. Dillingham, George Stottle and others. About this time came John McVean from Ontario county, with his six sons, Duncan, Samuel, John, Daniel, Peter and Alexander, also William Woodin and his family from Seneca county. Later settlers were Joseph Sibley, Joseph Davis, William Holland, John Wetmore, Joseph Thompson, Isaac Burritt, Berkley Gillett, Isaac Lacey, William Pixley and others. James Chapman established the first store, in 1807, and James Cary built the first mill. Later storekeepers in the town were Mr. Filkins, Mr. Hawes and Theodore Winans. The first tavern was kept by Elias Streeter about 1811, on the Chili and Spencerport road. Paul Orton was the second landlord, and one, Pennock, kept the checkered tavern, an old historic building. Cary's mill was located on Mill creek, north of Clifton, and near by, in 1807, Comfort Smith built a grist mill. Joseph Sibley built a saw-mill in 1811, near Buckbee's Corners, and soon afterward a grist mill. In 1806 there was a school-house erected north of Black creek, one mile west of the Center. The town has not increased in population very materially since 1825, when it numbered 1,827, as it is estimated that the present population is about 2,000. Chili is an agricultural town, being deficient in manufacturing and other industries, which is doubtless due to the absence of suitable water power. The Green nursery company operate a large nursery farm in the town, which constitutes the chief industry of the town. The chief educational institution is the Chili seminary, located at North Chili. There are eleven school districts in the town, each of which is provided with a comfortable school-house.

THE TOWN OF CLARKSON.

This town was named for General Matthew Clarkson, an extensive land owner in this locality, who gave one hundred acres to the town. It was formed from Murray, Orleans county, April 2d, 1819. Union was taken off in 1852 and comprises

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VIEW ON THE GENESEE RIVER.

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the present town of Hamlin. It has been claimed that Moody Freeman was the first settler in Clarkson. James Sayres purchased at Clarkson Corners in 1804 and was the first settler on the Ridge road. Eli Blodgett also settled here in 1804, and there were many others prior to 1809. In 1810 and a year or two thereafter settlement and development progressed rapidly. It was the home of Henry R. Selden, judge of the Court of Appeals, and later lieutenant-governor of the state of New York. The first male child born was a son to Mrs. Clarkson, the first female birth was that of Betsey Palmer, in 1812. Charlotte Cummings taught the first school, in 1812. Henry McCall kept the first store, about 1810. Isaac Williams built the first frame house, and was the first blacksmith. Dr. Noah Owen was the first physician and Dr. Rowe the second. John Bowman was the first lawyer. The first and about the only newspaper published in Clarkson was the *Jeffersonian,* in 1835, which continued only about a year. The first saw-mill was erected previous to 1811, by James Sayres, and stood a half mile east of the corners; about the same time Mr. Tolles built a grist-mill. Several distilleries were among the early industries along the Ridge road. A post-office was established in 1816, Dr. Baldwin being the first postmaster. The Ridge road was an important thoroughfare during the war times of 1812-15, and Clarkson was the general rendezvous for troops and the temporary depository for supplies and munitions of war. Clarkson village, then known as Murray Corners, was a hamlet of considerable note, the Ridge road being the main route between Canandaigua and Lewiston. The Corners was a stopping-place where horses were changed and travelers allowed a brief respite, but since the completion of the Erie canal, and the still later construction of the New York Central railroad, the town of Sweden has gained an ascendency and profited, while Clarkson has correspondingly lost in commercial importance.

THE TOWN OF GATES.

Gates was named for General Horatio Gates, a Revolutionary commander. It has been known as Northampton till its name was changed, June 12th, 1812. It is near the geographical center of the county. Its surface is undulating with a gentle inclination toward the north. Genesee river forms a small portion of the eastern boundary. The people are largely engaged in raising vegetables for the Rochester market. The first settlement was made in 1809 by Isaac Dean from Vermont. Among other early settlers were John Sickles, Augustus B. Shaw, Ezra Mason, Charles Hartford, John Harford, Isaac Ray, Samuel and Daniel Gilman, Dr. Wellman, William Williams and Ira West. The first child born was a daughter of Ezra Mason, in 1818. Ira West kept the first store, and Isaac Dean built the first mill. John Harford was one of the largest land owners in the county and is said to have possessed at one time at least one twelfth part of Gates. He located near the junction of the Lyell and Spencerport roads.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Jeremiah Olmstead in 1809, Zaccheus Colby acting as presiding officer. Among other early settlers identified with olden times in Gates, subsequent to 1810, were Ansel Griffin, William Hinchey, Philip Lyell, for whom the road received its name, David Frink, Everett H. Peck, Thomas Jameson, Lowell Thomas, Ira Waite, Ira and Cyrus Bartlett, Calvin G. Hill, Calvin Sperry, and others, many of whom still have descendants in the town. It was on the land of John Harford that the first grain was sown, while Isaac Ray, who married Harford's daughter, cleared some of the first land, and erected one of the first houses. The old log cabin, the pioneer hotel, was built in 1806, and William Jameson was its landlord. Joshua Beeman followed him as host. Mr. Caswell had a hotel at the rapids as early as 1810, and Dr. Wellman a little later on. Asa Munson's tavern west of the rapids was opened in 1820. In 1823 Eleazer Howard opened a hotel at Gates Center, and later Lindsay Sturgis opened one on the Buffalo road, and later Chester Field in 1832. The old Buffalo enjoyed much the same early prominence as the Ridge road further north. The Dean saw-mill was built in 1819, near the Chili line. A part of the town was taken for the organization of Rochester in 1817, and in 1822 the erection of Greece took more than one-half of the remaining territory. In the eastern part of the town are several large manufacturing enterprises, which are really city interests, but have moved to Gates, presumably to escape city taxation, notable among which are the

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Pneumatic Signal company, the Pfaudler company, the Rochester German Brick company, the American Fruit Product company, the Standard sewer pipe company, the Co-operative foundry. It is very probable that within a few years another extension of the city boundaries will absorb these interests. Gates's present acreage is 11,815, and the total assessed value of its real, personal and franchise property for 1906 is $2,725,158.

THE TOWN OF GREECE.

On the 22d of March, 1822, the legislature passed an act dividing the old town of Gates, and more than one-half of the northern part of its territory was set off and called Greece. The first settlement was made at the mouth of the Genesee river, by William Hencher and family in 1792. It is drained by several streams that flow into the small bays that indent the lake. These bays are six in number, and from west to east are named as follows: Braddock's bay and Cranberry, Long, Buck, Round and Little ponds. The shifting sand bars at the mouth destroy their commercial utility. The character of the soil is clay loam, with large tracts of drift sand along the lake shore. The village of Charlotte, named for the daughter of Colonel Troup, formerly agent for the Pulteney estate, is located near the mouth of the Genesee river, and is the lake port for Rochester, and the United States port of entry for the Genesee district. In June, 1813, a British fleet under Sir James Yeo, landed at Charlotte and seized a quantity of provisions and whisky. In September of the same year the fleet returned and commenced a heavy fire upon the place, but the American fleet came to the rescue and the British fleet escaped with difficulty. In May, 1814, the British fleet again made its appearance, and under cover of a flag of truce demanded the delivery of the public stores at Rochester. The few militiamen who were present passed into and out of the woods in sight of the British, giving the appearance of a great number, and the enemy, suspecting an ambuscade, retired, after having furiously bombarded the woods for an hour. Among the early settlers were John Love, in 1793, at the mouth of the river; Zadock Granger and Gideon King, at the lower Genesee falls, afterward Hanford's landing, in 1796; and in the winter of 1796 and '97 Eli Granger, Thomas King, Simon King, Elijah Kent, Frederick Bushnell and Samuel Latta, for whom the Latta road was named, settled in town. Eli Granger and Abner Migells built a schooner at Hanford's (then King's) landing, in 1799. This was the first merchant vessel built by Americans on Lake Ontario. The first marriage was that of Thomas Lee and a daughter of William Hencher. Frederick Hanford kept the first store, in 1810, and Nathaniel Jones built the first saw-mill. This lake region, and particularly the small bays and the Genesee river valley, were for many years the favorite hunting, fishing and trapping grounds of the Senecas. Between 1800 and 1810 many families took up their residence in Greece, among them Thomas Wood, Asa Hurd, John Mastick, the pioneer lawyer of the county; Ephraim Spaulding, Daniel Budd, Wheeler Heacock, John Bagley, Silas Loyd, Joseph Bullock, Silas Smith, John Utter, James Dailey, Francis Brown, Aristotle Hollister, Benjamin Fowler, John Odell and others. Greece is territorially the largest town in the county, containing 30,232 acres, and has the largest assessed valuation, which amounted in 1906 to $4,411,625.

THE TOWN OF HAMLIN.

Union was formed from the town of Clarkson, October 11th, 1852. The name was changed to Hamlin, February 28th, 1861, in honor of Hannibal Hamlin, who was inaugurated a few days later, vice-president of the United States. It is the northwest corner town of the county. Salt was manufactured to a limited extent by the early settlers. The first settlement was commenced in 1810 by Aretas Haskell; afterward came Josiah and Samuel Randall from Maine, Stephen Baxter, John Nowlan, Billings and Alanson Thomas. A. D. Raymond kept the first inn, Daniel Pease the first store, and Alanson Thomas built the first mill for LeRoy & Bayard. Among later settlers were a family of Dutchmen named Strunk, settled near the mouth of Sandy creek, Stephen Baxter, the Wright family on the Parma line, Thomas Hayden, William Hayden, P. Beebe, Joseph Knapp, the Paul and Pixley families, Caleb James, William Clark, Albert Salisbury and others. The Yankee pioneers of this town have been followed by the Germans. The first saw-mill was built by Joshua Green, about 1813, and stood on Sandy

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creek, James Sayres built the second, Aretas Haskell the third. Alanson Thomas built the first grist-mill, followed by O. C. Webster and E. K. Webster. The first death was that of Mr. Strunk in 1812. Philander Kane built the first tavern at East Hamlin, about 1830, and the locality became known as Kane's Corners. A. D. Raymond opened a tavern at the center in 1842, and south of that hamlet David Look previously kept a hotel. H. Beebe had the first store at the east village, and Daniel Pease the first at the Center, while the first postmaster here was Henry Kimball. At East Hamlin the postmaster was Elisha Wheeler, and at East Kendall, Andrew Clark. At Thomasville, North Hamlin, the first postmaster was L. Hovey. Hamlin has never built up a municipality of either size or note, nor have manufacturing industries flourished there, but at the same time it has been a frugal, industrious, agricultural community, and has never had need of any jail or station-house. The first town meeting was held March 1st, 1853, at the house of John Patterson, at which time Ebenezer Barringer was elected supervisor. Hamlin has an acreage of 26,443 acres, and its total assessed valuation for 1906 was $1,503,525.

THE TOWN OF HENRIETTA.

Henrietta was named for Henrietta Laura, countess of Bath, the daughter of Sir William Pulteney and was formed from Pittsford March 27th, 1818. The first settler was Jesse Pangburn, in 1806. The Baptist church was the first church, organized in 1811. Major Isaac Scott received for military services nine hundred acres of land in the southwest part of the town and attempted a settlement in 1790, but abandoned it in 1792. In 1806 Charles Rice, William Thompson, Thomas Sparks, Moses Goodall, George Dickinson, Selah Reed and Gideon Griswold settled in the west part of the town. In 1807 Ira Hatch, Jonathan Russell, Benjamin Hale, and the Baldwin family settled on what was called the Wadsworth road. In 1809 the Spring family settled near the center. Sarah Leggett taught the first school, in 1809; James Smith kept the first store, Jonathan Smith built the first saw-mill in 1811, and the second was built by Eager Wells. Daniel Richards put up a small tannery in 1813, and, with the leather there made, Phineas Baldwin and Mr. Austin made shoes for the townspeople. John Gooding was the first distiller, having come from Bloomfield with his brother Ebenezer. Sidney Warner made the first chairs in town, and Daniel Henges afterward followed him in the same business. Among the pioneers of Henrietta were a number of old Revolutionary soldiers, among whom were Major Gilbert, Joel Clark, Robert McLoud, Lyman Wright, and Daniel Phillips. The town was also represented by men who made honorable records in the war of 1812-15, notably Jacob, John and Samuel Hibbard, Loren Connise, who died in service, ———— Bartlett (killed), ———— Beckwith (died in 1813), Samuel Cady (died in service), Ira James and Dr. Phillips. In the town at an early day were a number of squatters, who occupied land without claim or color of title. Several of these were worthy pioneers, and afterward became permanent residents. This settlement before it was taken from Pittsford was known as "West town," and settlement developed here so rapidly that it naturally gave rise to a discussion of the question as to a division of the town; and considerable difficulty was experienced between the representatives of the east and west districts of Pittsford, each, of course, looking for the chief town officers and public improvements for their respective localities. Other disputed questions entered into the controversy, but a division was finally accomplished on March 27th, 1818, and on April 20th of the same year the first town meeting was held, and Jacob Stevens was elected the first supervisor. Henrietta is a distinctly agricultural town, having an acreage of 21,791 acres, and an assessed valuation in 1906 of $1,738,150.

THE TOWN OF IRONDEQUOIT.

Irondequoit was formed from Brighton in 1839, and named from Irondequoit bay, called by the Indians Neo-da-on-da-quat, signifying a bay. Lake Ontario forms the northern boundary, and the Genesee river the western boundary. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination in the north part toward the lake, and the deep valley of Irondequoit bay on the east. The streams are small and flow north and east into the lake and bay. The first settlement was made by William Walker, in 1791. He was a ranger and settled at the mouth of the

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Genesee river, but shortly thereafter moved to the west side of the river into the present town of Greece. He is frequently referred to as the "Tory Walker," as he had been engaged with Butler and Brant during the Revolution, and taken part in the frequent merciless slaughter of white men, women and children, in the frontier settlements. Later he became involved in difficulties and removed to Canada. The second settler was one Dunbar, a mulatto, who came from Massachusetts in 1795. He was a hunter and fisher. Oliver Culver and Samuel Spafford visited Irondequoit landing, at the head of the bay, in 1796, but afterward went west with a party of emigrants. In the same year John Parks located in the town.

During the period of French dominion in America, and nearly a hundred years previous to the Revolution, this locality was invaded by Marquis de Denonville, in July, 1687, who came with his French forces and allied Canadian Indians to chastise and subdue the native Senecas. He proceeded to the head of the bay and built a palisade fort for the protection of his forces. Among other early settlers were Jesse Case, Jesse Taintor, Elmer Reynolds, John Culver, Ransford Perrin, Adonijah Green, Abner Wakley and Abel Densmore. In 1815 Elisha B. Strong, afterward first judge of the old Common Pleas court, and Elisha Beach, purchased a thousand acre tract of land on the east side of the Genesee river, and established a little hamlet called Carthage, about opposite Hanford's landing, which was intended to outrival Rochesterville, and become the seat of justice of a new county. Bounded on three sides by water, with numerous bays, indentations and marsh lands, in early days the region offered temptation only to the hunter and trapper, but, after the forests were cleared out, it was found that this town possessed some of the most fertile soil in the whole Genesee country, and at present it is the garden spot of the county, standing first among the market gardening spots of the country, with the possible exception of the market-gardening region around Boston. The greenhouses are numerous and some of them are quite extensive, notably those of the Titus family, covering acres, and being cultivated by team and plow. The first meeting of electors was held April 2d, 1839, when William Shepherd was chosen supervisor, and Alexander A. Hooker town clerk. The town contains 11,067 acres, and the assessed value of its property in 1906 was $2,104,313.

THE TOWN OF MENDON.

This town was formed from Bloomfield, Ontario county, May 26th, 1812. It lies on the southern border of the county, east of the center. Honeoye creek flows through the southwest corner, and the head waters of Irondequoit creek flow through near the center. There are three small ponds in the northwest part of the town. Mendon was organized as a town of Ontario county, and was annexed to Monroe county upon the erection of the latter in 1821. Township 11, range 5, was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Messrs. Franklin and Boughton, and by the latter was subdivided and sold in smaller tracts. The first settlement was made by Zebulon Norton from Vermont, in 1790, at Honeoye Falls, formerly known as "Norton Mills," from the first mills erected by Zebulon Norton. Captain Jonathan Ball and Peter Sines came in with Mr. Norton. Among the other early settlers were Daniel Williams, Captain Treat, Rufus Parks, Ebenezer Rathbun, Benjamin Parks, William Hickox, Lorin Wait and Reuben Hill, from Massachusetts, in 1793. They all settled in the eastern part of the town. Samuel Sterling, Jason Cross and Calvin Perrine settled at Honeoye Falls in 1794, John Parks, Jonas Allan and Joseph Bryan in 1795; Charles Foot and Samuel Lane in 1797. The first birth was that of William E. Sterling, in 1795; the first marriage that of Jason Cross and Mary Moon, in 1796, and the first death that of John Moon, in 1801. Welcome Garfield taught the first school, Abram Parrish kept the first inn and James Dickinson the first store. The first church was a Baptist church, organized in 1809. Rev. Jesse Brayman was the first settled minister. Later tavern-keepers were John Case, Daniel Gibson, Samuel Ladd and Captain John Lines. Benjamin Baker was the first blacksmith. John and James Dunn built a distillery about 1813, and about the same time James Dixon and Atwell and Grout had potasheries. Clark and Wright were the pioneer tanners. Smith Wicks had the first carding machine, but Samuel Hanna changed the building to a trip-hammer shop. James Wadsworth purchased the "Eleven Thousand Acre Tract," which was numerously settled.

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The hamlets or villages of the town are Honeoye Falls, Mendon, Mendon Center and Sibleyville, Honeoye Falls being the only incorporated village, incorporated in 1838; it contains an excellent union free school. The first town meeting was held in April, 1813, at the house of Thomas Ewer, and adjourned to his barn. Timothy Barnard was moderator and John Allen was elected the first supervisor. Mendon contains 23,532 acres and its assessed valuation for 1906 was $2,387,150.

THE TOWN OF OGDEN.

On the 27th of January, 1817, Ogden was formed from Parma, then one of the civil divisions of Genesee county, so called in allusion to William Ogden, the son-in-law of John Murray, the original proprietor. The streams are small brooks forming head branches of Sandy, Salmon and Little Black creeks. It is one of the best wheat-growing towns in the county. The settlements are Spencerport, a canal village; Adams Basin, Ogden Center and Ogden. Spencerport was named for William H. Spencer, the pioneer settler of the village and the one who built the first saw-mill. Ogden comprises one township, divided originally into 230 town lots, of about 100 acres each, and contains a little more than thirty-seven square miles of land.

Settlement was commenced in 1802 by George W. Willey, from East Haddan, Conn. The first preacher was Rev. Daniel Brown, in 1807, and the first church was Presbyterian, formed in 1811. Among other early settlers were Ephraim, Abraham, Timothy and Isaac Colby, Josiah Mather, Jonathan Brown, Henry Hahn, Daniel Wandel, Benejah Willey, John Webster, Benjamin Freeman, Daniel and Austin Spencer, Judge William B. Brown and Daniel Arnold, all from Connecticut. The first child born was John Colby, in 1805, and the first death was that of Mrs. G. W. Willey, in 1803. Miss Willey taught the first school, in 1807. George Huntley kept the first inn, Charles Church the first store. Eastman Colby was a colonel of militia in the war of 1812-15 and one of the foremost men of the town in his day. He died in 1859. Ansel Chapman was the pioneer of the southern part of the town. About the same time came the Gotts, Samuel and John, who located near the center. Stephen Ross in 1816 settled a mile south of Adams Basin, where he had a farm and cabinet shop. The early settlers were chiefly New England Yankees, with a sprinkling of Mohawk and New Jersey Dutch. The disposition and settlement of the lands in this town was under the direction of James Wadsworth, the representative of the proprietor, and John Gott was appointed local agent under Wadsworth, the latter being located at Geneseo, or "Big Tree." John Gott was a brother of Samuel Gott and father of Oscar F. Gott of Spencerport. To carry out his agency Mr. Wadsworth visited New England to induce settlement in the Genesee country, then referred to as Fairfield, in the town of Northampton. A public meeting was called at Haddam, Connecticut, after which Daniel Arnold visited this region and reported favorably thereon. The construction of the Erie canal did much to build up Spencerport and this section and the construction of the railroad later added impetus to the movement. The present acreage of the town is 22,318 acres, and the assessed value of its taxable property in 1906 was $1,921,979.

THE TOWN OF PARMA.

In the original division of territory of Western New York into towns of the original county of Ontario all of the territory west of the Genesee river in said county was included in the town of Northampton, formed April 4th, 1797. This great town was divided December 8th, 1807, into Pulteney, Bayard, Fairfield and Northampton. Fairfield included Parma and Ogden, and April 8th, 1808, the name Fairfield was dropped and Parma adopted in its stead. Ogden was taken off in 1817. The original dividing line between Parma and Ogden was the center of the once famous Ridge road, but a subsequent change established the line one mile further south, including the gore within Parma. It lies upon Lake Ontario west of the center of the county. Its streams are Salmon, Little Salmon, Buttonwood and Long Pond creeks. All authorities agree that the honor of having been the pioneers of Parma belongs to Bezaleel, Stephen and John Atchinson, brothers, who with the family of the first mentioned came to the town early in 1796 and settled one mile and a half northwest of Parma Center. Among the other early settlers were Michael Beach, Silas

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Leonard, George Goodhue and Timothy Madden in 1802, and Jonathan Underwood, Gibbon Jewell, George Huntley, Abner Brockway, jr., James Egbert and Jonathan Ogden in 1805, Hope and Elisha Downs in 1809, Augustus Mather, Lendell Curtiss, Samuel Castle and Kinnicone Roberts in 1810, and Joshua Whitney in 1811. The first marriage was that of Captain Jonathan Leonard to a daughter of William Hincher; Alpheus Madden opened and taught the first school in 1804; J. Thompson kept the first store; Hope and Elisha Davis built the first tavern in the town; Jonathan Whitney built the first grist-mill, and it is claimed that the first saw-mill was that of E. W. Thayer, on Long Pond creek, built in 1806 or 1807. Bezaleel Atchinson constructed a grist-mill on Salmon creek in 1809 and a few years later a saw-mill. The Gulf mills, otherwise known as the Fowler mills, were built on the Ridge road, about 1812, by Whitney & Markham. The first saw-mill in the north part of the town was built in 1820 on West creek by Mr. Winchell. Philander Curtis built the second and the Buells, Joseph and George, the third. The Sperry mills were built about 1840, as was also the carding and planing mill of Mr. Trimmer. The settlements are North Parma, formerly called Unionville, now the village of Hilton, Parma Corners and Parma Center. The town is noted for its orchards and fine fruit raised along its lake belt. It contains 25,384 acres of land and the assessed value of its taxable property in 1906 was $1,820,626.

THE TOWN OF PENFIELD.

Penfield was named from Daniel Penfield, an extensive landholder during the early settlement, and was formed from Boyle, March 30th, 1810. Webster was taken off in 1840. Its surface is rolling and in the west it is much broken. Irondequoit bay enters the northwest corner. Irondequoit creek flows through the southwest corner and forms a part of the western boundary. It falls about ninety feet in the village of Penfield. The other streams are small brooks. The first permanent settlement was made by Lebbeus Ross and Calvin Clark, in 1801. Asa Carpenter had previously settled, but did not remain. Phelps and Gorham about 1790 sold the township to General Jonathan Fassett, a Vermont Yankee, who visited his purchase and made some small improvements, but the situation of the town and its malarial districts were too much even for a Yankee and he abandoned his purchase and subsequently sold it to Mr. Ham, of New Jersey, for less than he paid for it. Proprietor Ham sold the town to General Silas Pepoon, reserving to himself a two-hundred-acre tract a mile north of Penfield village. Pepoon sold to Samuel P. Lloyd and the latter in 1810 disposed of all that remained to Daniel Penfield. Caleb Hopkins and a Mr. Maybee, together with four others, made an early settlement. As early as 1804 Josiah J. Kellogg, Daniel Stilwell, Benjamin Minor, Jonathan and David Baker, Isaac Beatty and Henry Paddock moved in. The first birth was that of a child of Mrs. Fiske and the first death was that of Benjamin Stilwell, in 1804. Joseph Hatch taught the first school, Daniel Stilwell kept the first inn, 1806, and William McKinstry the first store. The first mills were built by Daniel Penfield. Irondequoit creek furnishes excellent water power and upon its banks many industries were early started. The old trip hammer was started in 1800 by Mr. Bronson. The first distillery was that of William McKinstry, in 1810, and the second was John Hipp's. Daniel Penfield, Alpheus Clark, Josiah J. Clark and Josiah J. Kellogg were later distillers, and the last was Henry Fellows in 1835. Nathaniel Case and Nelson Fullam built mills on Irondequoit creek about 1815. About 1805 Captain Benjamin Minor built a fulling mill on the creek, and in 1815 a cloth factory was erected. The first tannery was built about 1812 by Henry Fellows. The first town meeting was held at the schoolhouse, April 20th, 1811, at which time William McKinstry was elected supervisor and Brooks Mason town clerk. The principal settlements are at Penfield village, Penfield Center and East Penfield. Penfield contains 22,068 acres, and the assessed value of its taxable property, as appears from the assessment rolls for 1906, was $1,430,652.

THE TOWN OF PERINTON.

Perinton was named for Glover Perrin, the first permanent settler in the town, in 1789. His original log cabin stood a mile south of Fairport.

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The township was first formed as Northfield, was afterward known as Boyle, and May 26th, 1812, was formed as Perinton. It is the south town on the east line of the county. Turk Hill, in the southern part, is the highest point in the county. The town is drained by the headwater of Irondequoit creek and its branches. The soil is a sandy loam. The first settlement was commenced in 1790, but was mostly abandoned soon after. Among the early settlers were Jesse Perrin in 1792, Abner Wright in 1795, Caleb Walker in 1799 and Asa and Edward Perrin, Levi Treadwell, Major Norton, John Scott, John Peters and Gideon Ramsdell soon after. Rev. Mr. Crane preached the first sermon. The first birth was that of Asa Wright, in 1797. Glover Perrin kept the first inn, Gregory and Dean the first store and Richard Lincoln built the first grist-mill and Joseph Richardson one in 1810 on Irondequoit creek; Packard and Watson, in 1818, built one in Egypt, another in 1821 was built by Rich, Lincoln and Lathrop. The first saw-mill was built on Thomas creek by Peter Ripley, about 1812; another a little further down the creek about 1817 by E. Lewis; a third was built on Irondequoit creek about 1820 by Bailey and Richardson; a clothing mill was connected with it. The pioneer period of the town of Perinton may be said to have ended with the opening of the Erie canal in 1822. Thirty-one years later the direct line of the Central railroad was built through the town and through the village of Fairport. Perinton in the original survey was township number 12, range 4, of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and was one of the six-mile-square townships and has not suffered any change in its original boundaries. In 1789 the entire township passed by purchase to William Walker, land agent for Phelps and Gorham. Walker sold to Daniel Penfield and the latter to a Mr. Duncan. The first town meeting was held April 6th, 1813, in Egypt, and the officials elected were: Supervisor, Cyrus Packard; town clerk, Amasa Slocum; assessors, Elisha Slocum, Joseph Beal and Charles Aldrich; commissioners of highways, Olney Staples, John Scott and David Stout; poormasters, Thomas Ramsdell and Stephen Eaton. The principal settlement is the village of Fairport, which was incorporated April 30th, 1867, a prosperous village containing a complete system of waterworks, a union free school and large manufacturing interests. Perinton contains 21,450 acres, and its taxable property is assessed for $3,060,807.

THE TOWN OF PITTSFORD.

Pittsford was formed from Smallwood, March 25th, 1814. It is an interior town lying east of the center of the county. Irondequoit creek flows through the northeast part and Allen's creek through the west part. The first settlement was commenced in 1789 by Israel and Simon Stone. The first church, Congregational, was organized in 1809. It is a small part of the Phelps and Gorham purchase and was by them sold to Israel and Simon Stone and Seth Dodge, or at least 13,300 acres of it, for which they paid eighteen pence per acre. The lands of this region increased in value so rapidly that Phelps and Gorham sought to regain this tract, and they agreed with the Stones and Dodge to give them one-half of the tract without further payment if the latter would relinquish their claim to the other half. This was done, and by it the Stones and Dodge became the absolute owners of nearly one-half of the town for the merely nominal consideration of about thirty dollars. Simon Stone's log house stood a short distance south of Pittsford village, while the house of his brother stood on a site near a spring in the village. John Lusk and his son Stephen had a squatter's residence near the head of Irondequoit bay two or three years before the Stones arrived. Among the other settlers who settled in the town from 1791 to 1800 were Silas Nye, Joseph Farr, Alexander Dunn, David Davis, Thomas Clelland, Ezra Patterson, Josiah Crininson, Caleb Hopkins, William Acer, Israel Canfield and Benjamin Miller. The first marriage was that of N. Armstrong and Miss E. Cole. The first school was taught in 1794. Noah Norton built the first frame house, in 1795. Simon Stone built the first saw-mill and he was also a nail maker. John Mann built a saw-mill in 1805 on Irondequoit creek, in the east part of the town. Among the early settlers who had served in the Revolutionary war were Ebenezer Graves, Captain Henry Gale, Captain Silas Nye, Deacon Samuel Stone, Thomas Clelland and others. Among those who served in the war of 1812 were Caleb Hopkins, William Jones, A. M. Gallagher, Amon Dunn, who was killed and scalped by the Indians;

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Joel Dunn, James Merrill and Candius Boughton. This district had no special town organization previous to 1796, in which year the following town officers were chosen: Silas Nye, supervisor; John Ray, town clerk; Noah Norton, Caleb Hopkins, Glover Perrin, assessors. The principal settlement is the village of Pittsford, located near the center of the town. Pittsford contains 14,748 acres and the assessed value of its taxable property for 1906 was $1,931,019.

THE TOWN OF RIGA.

This town originally formed a part of old Northampton, the mother of Monroe county towns west of the Genesee. Northampton was divided December 8th, 1807, and Pulteney erected out of a part of its territory, the latter including what is now Chili and Riga, respectively known as East and West Pulteney. Riga was formed from Northampton April 8th, 1808. Black creek, a dull, sluggish stream, flows east in a tortuous course through near the center. The soil is a clayey loam. These lands were a part of the famous "Mill-Seat tract," deeded to Phelps and Gorham by the Indians and afterward sold to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolution, and by him sold to the Pulteney estate. The agency for these lands was entrusted to James Wadsworth, under whose auspices the first settlement was commenced in 1805. The first church was a Congregational church, organized in 1806, Rev. Allen Hollister being the first pastor. The first settlers were mostly from Massachusetts. Elihu Church settled near the Center in March, 1806. Soon after Samuel Shepherd settled in the southwest part of the town; Henry Brewster, Samuel Baldwin, William Parker, Ezekiel Barnes, Nehemiah Frost, Samuel Church, for whom the principal settlement, the village of Churchville, was named; James Knowles, Thomas Bingham, Joseph Tucker, Enos Morse and George Richmond, in 1807, and Joseph Emerson and Eber and Chester Orcutt, in 1808. The first birth was that of a daughter of Samuel Church, the first male child born was Hiram Shepherd in 1806, the first death was that of Richard Church in 1807; Elihu Church built the first house; the first marriage was that of Joseph Sibley and Clarissa, daughter of Richard Church; Joseph Thompson kept the first inn and he was also the first postmaster; the first store was opened in 1808 by Thompson & Tuttle, at the Center, while in the same year Amasa Frost opened a tavern in a log house, also at the Center. Here, too, the first school was taught by Thomas Gray. John Darling was the first physician, in 1808, and Richard Dibble the second, two years later. Benjamin Holbrook was the first blacksmith. The principal settlements are the village of Churchville and Riga Center. The first town meeting was held at the house of Henry Waidener, at which the following town officers were elected: Thomas Hill, supervisor; Joshua Howell, town clerk; Ebenezer Slater, Jesse Church and Isaac Douglass, assessors; Thomas Gay, collector; Warner Douglass, constable; Thomas Bingham, I. G. Griswold and Jacob Cole, road commissioners; Amasa Frost and Henry Waidener, overseers of the poor. Riga contains 20,989 acres of land and is assessed for $1,909,550 in the last assessment roll.

THE TOWN OF RUSH.

Rush was formed from Avon, Livingston county, March 13th, 1818. In the original division of Genesee county into towns or provisional districts Hartford was created in 1789, and this name was changed to Avon, in 1808; in 1818 the present town of Rush was formed and in 1821 it was taken from Ontario county to form a part of the then created county of Monroe. Genesee river forms its western boundary and Honeoye creek flows west through the town and enters the river near the western border. In the western part of the town along the river are extensive flats. The first permanent settlement in this town was commenced by Colonel William Markham, in 1799, and Ransom Smith from New Hampshire, although James and John Ganson in 1788 visited the town, built a log house and made a clearing. They were the sons of Captain John Ganson, a soldier of the Revolution, whose knowledge of the country hereabouts was acquired during Sullivan's campaign against the Indians in 1779. They constructed the first mills for grinding grain in the whole region. Phelps and Gorham sold nearly all of the lands of this township to Jeremiah Wadsworth and also to Joseph Morgan and his associates. The Ganson tract passed into the hands of Colonel Markham. He was a prominent man in

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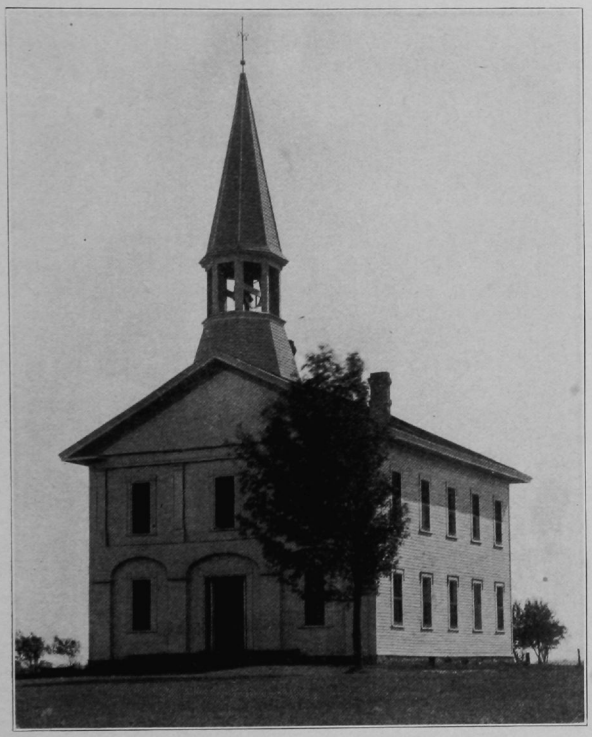

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RIGA.

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the early history of Ontario county and at one time was member of Assembly. The third settler was John Barnes, followed about 1797 by Thomas Dailey. In 1801 Christie Thomas came from Maryland and built the first saw-mill in the town in 1805. The first birth was that of Joseph Morgan, in 1789. The first deaths were Mr. and Mrs. Markham, in 1791. John Webster kept the first inn, Benjamin Campbell the first store, and John Webster built the first grist-mill. The first settled minister was Elder Goff, of the Baptist church. Among other early settlers were Mr. Spraker, Jacob Stull, Philip Price, the former of whom built a block-house in the town in 1802. Price built another in 1803. The Ott family came in 1801, and also John Bell. Abraham Wright, a mulatto, settled as early as 1797, in a locality then known as "Negro's Settlement," but later as "Abraham's Plains." In 1804 there came into the town a considerable colony of pioneers, nearly all of them from Connecticut. They were devoted members of the Baptist church and became known as the Baptist colony. The first town meeting was held at the dwelling of Benjamin Billings, when William Markham was elected supervisor; Peter Price town clerk, Nathan Jeffords, Jacob Stull and John Markham assessors; Nathan Rose, Dudley Brainerd and Clark Davis commissioners of highways, George Lyday and Peter Price overseers of the poor, Adolphus Allen collector. Rush contains 18,353 acres and its taxable property was assessed in 1906 at $1,427,461. It has recently become the home of the State Industrial school.

THE TOWN OF SWEDEN.

Sweden was formed from Murray, Orleans county, April 2d, 1813, and is a part of the Triangle tract, which came into the possession of Robert Morris in 1801, who conveyed it to Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers, of New York city. A high ridge passes east and west through the town, north of the center. Salmon creek rises in the southwest part and flows through the town. The soil is clay and clay loam. The principal settlement is Brockport village, named from Hiel Brockway, a prominent early settler in the village. Also small settlements at Sweden Center and West Sweden. In 1807 Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer commenced the first settlement on the Lake road, and later in the same year Samuel Bishop, Isaac White, Stephen Johnson and Joseph Hopkins settled on the same road; John Reed, Timothy Tyler and Edward Parks settled in 1808. Reuben Moon, with his sons James, Amos and Isaac, settled in 1809 and '10 in the east part of the town. James Scott (colored) was the first settler in the south part, in 1809. John Phelps, Rufus Hammond and Benjamin Knight were the original purchasers of the site of Brockport. James Seymour, George Allen, Thomas R. Robey, Ralph W. Goold, Luke Webster and Charles Richardson were early settlers. Samuel Bishop kept the first inn, in 1809; Charles Richardson the first store, and Brockway and Blodgett built the first mill. In 1802 a road was opened to the lake, but so little progress was made in the matter of highways that as late as 1811 the Ridge road was but a pathway cut through the woods, wide enough only for a single wagon to pass. On April 5th, 1814, the first town meeting was held, at the house of Reuben Stickney, resulting in the election of the following town officers: Supervisor, John Reed; town clerk, Elisha Stewart; assessors, Joshua B. Adams, Henry Hill and John Marshall; road commissioners, Alanson Dudley, Zenas Case, Colvin Gibbs; poormasters, Benajah Warden, Record W. Vining; school commissioners, John Reed, William James, Colvin Gibbs; collector and constable, William James; pound master, Reuben Stickney, and twenty-seven overseers of highways.

The village of Brockport, about eighteen miles west of Rochester, on the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central railroad, is the largest village in Monroe county, with a population of about 5,000. The village was incorporated in 1829; in 1852 its charter was revised, under which a board of five trustees constituted the village government, and in 1872 its present charter was adopted. It is the seat of many thrifty manufacturing establishments, and at as early a date as 1828 an iron foundry was established on State street by Harry Backus and Joseph Ganson. In 1830 they removed their plant and the name changed to Backus, Webster & Co. Balch, Webster & Co. soon succeeded and later the firm became known as Backus, Burroughs & Co., but a change was again made to Backus, Fitch & Co., who were the pioneers in the manufacture of improved threshing machines. In 1844 Cyrus Mc-

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Cormick started to manufacture reapers; in 1868, after passing through many firm changes, the factory passed into the hands of Samuel Johnston and Byron Huntley and a stock company was soon formed under the corporate name of the Johnston Harvester company. Among other early manufacturers were William H. Seymour and Thomas R. Robey, Dayton S. Morgan; Palmer & Williams, George H. Allen, of the firm of Seymour, Morgan & Allen. In 1881 a shoe manufactory was established as the Moore-Shafer manufacturing company and the Brockport piano company was established in 1893, and more recently the Gleason cooling board company, the Brockport vinegar factory and many others. The educational advantages of Brockport are of the highest order and the Brockport normal school, which is the outgrowth of the Brockport Collegiate Institute, a Baptist organization of early days, has graduated many students and ranks high among the educational institutions of its class. Sweden contains 20,834 acres, and is assessed for $3,081,057, and, with exception of Greece, is the wealthiest town in the county.

THE TOWN OF WEBSTER.

Webster was formed from Penfield, February 6th, 1840. In 1806, one year after the first permanent settler came to what is now Webster, the six northeastern towns of Monroe county were brought under one town organization and called Boyle. On March 30th, 1810, Boyle was divided and Penfield created, embracing all that is now Penfield and Webster, and in 1840 the northern portion of the old town of Penfield was cut off and called Webster. It lies on Lake Ontario, in the northeastern corner of the county. Irondequoit bay forms the western boundary. Its surface from the ridge in the southern part has a gentle inclination to the lake. The shore rises in places fifty feet, and in the west, on the shores of Irondequoit bay, eighty to one hundred feet. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the agency of Caleb Lyon, and he built the first saw and gristmills, which were burned in 1816, when owned by John Inman. Soon after came Ebenezer Spear and William Harris. Among other early settlers were John Shoecraft, from Ulster county; Isaac Straight, Daniel Harvey, Abraham Foster, Paul Hammond, William Mann, John Letts, Samuel Pierce, Samuel Goodenough and Benjamin Burnett, mostly from New Hampshire and Vermont. The first church was the Methodist Episcopal, formed in 1812 by the Rev. Solomon Pierce. The first birth was in the family of Caleb Lyon, and the first death that of a child in the family of N. Caines. William Harris taught the first school, in 1810; John Letts kept the first inn, F. B. Corning the first store, in 1825; Ebenezer Cook was the first blacksmith, Dr. Nathaniel Beecher was the pioneer physician, from Connecticut. The principal settlements are at Webster village, which was recently incorporated, and West Webster, a small hamlet. The first town meeting was at John Lett's tavern, situated about a mile south of Webster village, at which time Byron Woodhull was elected supervisor and T. B. Corning town clerk. Webster is to be mentioned first among the small fruit and berry producing towns in the county, while in general agriculture it ranks almost equal with any other similarly conditioned town in the county. It contains 20,390 acres of land and its taxable property was assessed in 1906 for $1,539,019.

THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND.

Wheatland was formed from Caledonia, Livingston county, as Inverness, February 23d, 1821, and so called undoubtedly in allusion to "Inverness," Scotland, from whence came many of the early settlers of this region. Its name was changed April 3d, 1821, to Wheatland. It was a part of the territory formed in 1802 into Southampton. The Genesee river flows southerly on its eastern border. Oatka, or Allan's, creek flows easterly through the town. It is joined at Mumford by the outlet of Caledonia springs, forming an excellent water power. The soil is loam, mixed with clay in the interior. Gypsum is found in large quantities. The first settlement was made in 1789 by Peter Sheffer and his sons, Peter and Jacob, from Pennsylvania. They found a settlement commenced by the notorious Ebenezer Allan and his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, near the mouth of Allan's creek, a short distance below Scottsville. Allan had a comfortable log house and about sixty acres of improvement. The Sheffers became the purchasers of his farm, paying

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therefor $2.50 per acre. Allan was a tory, who, in consequence of his crimes, fled from his home in Pennsylvania and joined the Indians about 1780. He located on the Genesee and lived for a time on the lands of Mary Jemison, the noted white woman, who was adopted by and dwelt among the Senecas during the Revolutionary time. He afterward built a saw and grist mill on the site of Rochester, thence moved to Oatka creek, near Scottsville, afterward to Mount Morris and later to Canada. He was an inhuman monster, being an open polygamist and a treacherous murderer. The valley of the river below Sheffer's was slow in settling; Joseph Morgan came in 1792, Andrew Wortman in 1794 or '95. Caleb Aspinwall, Peter Conkle, Frederick and Nicholas Hetztiller were early settlers in the Sheffer neighborhood. Reuben Heath came from Vermont in 1799. The southwestern part was settled under the auspices of Charles Williamson, by Scotch, among whom were John McNaughton and family, near Mumford, and Isaac Scott, for whom the village of Scottsville was named, and who at one time owned the site of that village. He settled there about 1790, and Donald McVean soon after. Bachariah Garbutt and family settled at what is now Garbuttsville, in 1803; and Powell Carpenter, near Scottsville, in 1804. The first marriage was that of Peter Sheffer, jr., and a daughter of Jacob Schoonover, in 1790. The first death was that of Peter Sheffer, sr. Jacob Scott kept the first inn; Philip Garbutt and Abram Hanford the first store; and Peter Sheffer, jr., built the first saw mill, in 1810, and the first grist mill in 1811. John and Robert McKay built the first grist mill at Mumford, in 1808; and Donald McKenzie erected the first cloth-dyeing works west of the Genesee river. The first church was a Baptist church, formed in 1811, and the first pastor was Rev. Solomon Brown. The first meeting of freeholders of the town was held at the house of Powell Carpenter, April 3d, 1821, and John Garbutt was elected supervisor; Levi Lacy, town clerk; William Reed, Jirah Blackmer and William Garbutt, assessors; Thomas Stoker, collector; Rawson Harmon and Peter Sheffer, overseers of the poor. The principal settlements are at Scottsville, Mumford, Garbuttsville and Wheatland Center. The township contains 19,243 acres of land, with an assessed valuation upon its taxable property, in 1906, of $1,503,340.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The following is a complete list of the board of supervisors of Monroe county, from the several towns and the various wards of the city of Rochester, from the organization of the county, in 1821, to the present time:

Brighton.—1821-24, 1826 and 1828, Ezekiel Morse; 1825, Elisha B. Strong; 1827, Thomas Blossom; 1829-31, Samuel G. Andrews; 1832-34, W. B. Alexander; 1835-36, David S. Bates; 1837, Nathaniel Beckwith; 1838-41 and 1844, Oliver Culver; 1842-43 and 1865, Samuel P. Gould; 1845-47, Stephen Otis; 1848 and 1862-64, Lorenzo D. Ely; 1849, Jason Baker; 1850, Elisha Miller; 1851, Benjamin Remington; 1852, Abel Dryer; 1853, Justus Yale; 1854, Seth Weed; 1855, Timothy Wallace; 1856, Luther Eaton; 1857-58, Benjamin Huntington; 1859-60, Henry H. Holton; 1861, Edwin T. Otis; 1866, 1868-70 and 1875-76, Ira Todd; 1867, Caleb Moore; 1871-72, Austin Crittenden; 1873, Henry E. Boardman; 1874, Harrison A. Lyon; 1877-79, Thomas C. Wilson; 1880-84 and 1888, David K. Bell; 1885, S. Hatch Gould; 1886-87 and 1889, K. A. Hughson; 1890, Edwin C. Remington; 1891-92, William H. Rowerdink; 1893-95, 1899-1901 and 1904-07, A. Emerson Babcock; 1896-98, William L. Manning; 1902-03, Cornelius F. Warrant.

Chili.—1822-23, Joseph Sibley; 1824-25, Josiah Howell; 1826-28, Alfred Scofield; 1829 and 1840, Isaac Lacey; 1830, Benjamin Bowen; 1831-32, 1836-37 and 1852, William Pixley; 1833-34, George Brown; 1835, 1838-39 and 1853-54, Moses Sperry; 1841, 1843 and 1845-46, John T. Lacey; 1842, Isaac Burritt; 1847-48, 1861-64, 1867 and 1880-81, William P. Hill; 1849-51, Franklin Cate; 1855-58, David Starkie; 1859-60, Edward J. Reed; 1865, A. S. Little; 1866 and 1871, Albert H. King; 1868-70, William Voke; 1872-76, Frederick Fellows; 1877-78, William Fellows; 1879, Edwin A. Loder; 1882-84, Benjamin Fellows; 1885-86, Byron D. Beal; 1887-90 and 1896-98, Lewis B. Carpenter; 1891, Myron Sperry; 1892-95, John B. Johnston; 1899-1901, Arthur A. Sickles; 1902-07, Cornelius A. Nichols.

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Clarkson.—1821-22 and 1825, Aretas Haskell; 1823-24 and 1830-32, Gustavus Clark; 1826, Abel Baldwin; 1827-29, William Grover; 1833-34, Simeon B. Jewett; 1835-36 and 1841-42, Henry Martin; 1837, Isaac F. Allen; 1838, Theodore Chapin; 1839, Jonathan Prosser; 1840, William Groves; 1843, Samuel R. S. Mather; 1844, Alphonso Perry; 1845-46, Isaac Houston; 1847, George W. Clark; 1848, James R. Thompson; 1849-51, 1853, 1855-56 and 1867-73, James H. Warren; 1852 and 1865-66, George W. Estes; 1854, Isaac Garrison; 1857, William P. Rice; 1858, William H. Bowman; 1859-60, Cicero J. Prosser; 1861-62, Adam Moore; 1863-64; Elias Garrison; 1874-76, W. L. Rockwell; 1877-79, John B. Snyder; 1880-81, Adelbert P. Chapman; 1882, Eli H. Gallup; 1883-84, Henry Allen; 1885-86 and 1888, William Leach; 1887, John B. Haskell; 1889-90, John Prosser; 1891-93, William N. Gallup; 1894-98, Irad Crippen; 1899-1903, A. J. Gallup; 1904-07, Harley E. Hamil.

Gates.—1821, 1823 and 1828, Matthew Brown, jr.; 1822, Jesse Hawley; 1824, Samuel Works; 1825, Jacob Gould; 1826, Seth Saxton; 1827, Fletcher M. Haight; 1829, 1835 and 1858-60, Ezra M. Parsons; 1830-32, N. T. Rochester; 1833, James H. Gregory; 1834, William S. Bishop; 1836, Calvin Sperry; 1837-39 and 1847, Henry K. Higgins; 1840-42, Silas A. Yerkes; 1843, E. Darwin Smith; 1844-46 and 1853, M. C. Wetmore; 1848-49, 1856-57, 1862 and 1865-66, James Warner; 1850-51 and 1854-55, Joseph Dewey; 1852, Hiram Shearman; 1861, Nathan Palmer; 1863, William Otis; 1864, James Chappell; 1867-71, Chester Field; 1872-73, John L. Pixley; 1874-75, 1877 and 1884-86, Edward C. Campbell; 1876, 1878-80, 1883 and 1888, Reuben L. Field; 1881-82, Avery L. Reed; 1887, Alfred G. Wright; 1889-91, Jacob S. Haight; 1892-98, Albert Hondorf; 1899-1905, Alphonso Collins; 1906-07, Ardean R. Miller.

Greece.—1822 and 1830, John Williams; 1823-25, Frederick Bushnell; 1826-29, Silas Walker; 1831, —— Hughitt; 1832-33, —— Holden; 1834-35 and 1842, Asa Rowe; 1836-38, Samuel B. Bradley; 1839-41 and 1850, L. B. Langworthy; 1843 and 1848, Abdiah B. Carpenter; 1844-45 and 1849, George C. Latta; 1846-47 and 1853, James S. Stone; 1851-52, Levi H. Parrish; 1854-55, Elias Avery; 1856-57 and 1873, Erastus Walker; 1858, Joshua Eaton; 1859 and 1870-71, Simeon Butts; 1860, Alamander Wilder; 1861-62, 1872 and 1876, Peter Larkin; 1863, H. A. Olmsted; 1864-69, Nelson Lewis; 1873, Erastus Walker; 1874-75, David Todd; 1877-78, 1884-85, 1887, 1893 and 1901, Alanson P. Britton; 1879-80 and 1888-89, John M. Lowden; 1881, John Kintz; 1882-83, Erastus S. Benedict; 1886, Lucian A. Rowe; 1890, Thomas H. Eddy; 1891-92, Joseph R. Beatty; 1894-98, James B. Castle; 1899-90, Edward E. Frisbee; 1902, Frank Vance; 1903, Willis N. Britton; 1904-07, Frank W. Truesdale.

Hamlin.—1853-1861, E. Barringer; 1862-63, Seymour Sherwood; 1864-66, Martin Webster; 1867-71, George H. Lee; 1872-74, James N. Kenyon; 1875-77, Walter A. Ferris; 1878-80, 1887-92 and 1894-1901, James H. Redman; 1881-83, George W. Storer; 1884-86, Enos B. Wood; 1893, Frank Elliott; 1902-05, Isaac Palmer; 1906-07, John Martin.

Henrietta.—1821-22, 1824, 1826-27 and 1832-33, Elijah Little; 1823, Lyman Hawley; 1825, James Sperry; 1828-29, 1834-39, 1843 and 1852-53, Isaac Jackson; 1830-31, Joshua Tripp; 1840, Elisha Gage; 1841-42 and 1845, Matthias L. Angle; 1844, Micajah W. Kirby; 1846-47, 1849, 1856 and 1861, Wells Springer; 1848, 1850 and 1857, Alexander Williams; 1851, Ezra Howard; 1854, Samuel Hoyt; 1855, Ashman Beebe; 1858-59, Warren Diver; 1860, 1862-63 and 1865-68, Jerome Keyes; 1864, A. A. Stearns; 1869-70, William C. Hewitt; 1871-74, Robert Martin; 1875, Samuel U. Calkins; 1876, Samuel Beckwith; 1877-79, Marvin Williams; 1880-82, 1892-95 and 1904-05, C. G. Starkweather; 1883-84, George J. Green; 1885-87, Almon F. Nichols; 1888, Charles J. Smith; 1889-91, Charles M. Green; 1896-1901, Marshall Todd; 1902-03 and 1906-07, Pryor F. Martin.

Irondequoit.—1839-40 and 1842, William Shepard; 1841, William Blossom; 1843-44, Jonah Brown; 1845-46, John McGonegal; 1847, James Marshall; 1848-49 and 1856-57, James Swayne; 1850, Benjamin Wing; 1851-52, S. W. Bradstreet; 1853 and 1858-59, John Smyles; 1854-55 and 1863, James Sherry; 1860-61, George E. McGonegal; 1862, Jedediah White; 1864-66, A. C. Hobbie; 1867-70, Richard D. Cole; 1871-72, Samuel Dubelbeiss; 1873-76, Henry Walzer; 1877, Alex-

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ander H. Wilson; 1878-79, Winfield R. Wood; 1880-82, John Evershed; 1883-84, Richard Hill; 1885-91, William H. Sours; 1892-98, J. D. Whipple; 1899, Rudolph Dubelbeiss; 1900-05, Joseph Aman; 1906-07, Chauncey Porter.

Mendon.—1821-25, James Smith; 1826-27, Elijah Sheldon, jr.; 1828-29, Timothy Barnard, jr.; 1830-31, Charles Foot, jr.; 1832 and 1834, Milton Sheldon; 1833, Jeremy S. Stone; 1835, jr.; 1830-31, Charles Foot, jr.; 1832 and 1834, George S. Stone; 1839, Frye Abbot; 1840-42, Abram Cole; 1843, John Park; 1844-45, Mason Cole; 1846-50, R. M. Gates; 1851-52, Thomas Wilcox; 1853-54, Benjamin Smith; 1855-57, George W. Allen; 1858, Anson L. Angle; 1859-60, 1864 and 1869-70, Timothy H. Holden; 1861-62 and 1867, John M. Davis; 1863, G. B. McBride; 1865-66 and 1868, E. H. Barnard; 1871-77, Homer C. Ely; 1878-80, Judson F. Sheldon; 1881-85, 1887-88, Charles Strong; 1886, Theodore E. Bramble; 1889-90, Smith Porter; 1891-1901, George Webster; 1902-07, Edward H. White.

Ogden.—1821 and 1823-24, James Baldwin; 1822, John P. Patterson; 1825, 1829-33 and 1846, Austin Spencer; 1826-28, Samuel Kilburn; 1834-37, 1844-45 and 1850-51, Amos C. Wilmot; 1838-39, Charles Church; 1840-41, John Gott; 1842-43, 1852-53, 1860 and 1862-63, Ezra B. True; 1847-48, James O. Pettengill; 1849 and 1854, William Brown; 1855, Jesse S. Church; 1856 and 1858, Selden C. Banning; 1857 and 1859, Enoch Arnold; 1861 and 1865-66, John Borst; 1864, E. Covill; 1867-74, Josiah Rich; 1875-77, William B. Arnold; 1878-80, L. F. Spencer; 1881-89, Leonard Burritt; 1890-91, Lester S. Nichols; 1892-97, Fred E. Gott; 1898-1901, Oscar E. Nichols; 1902-05, Thaddeus Dunn; 1906-07, Edward W. Arnold.

Parma.—1821, Gibbons Jewett; 1822-25, Samuel Castle; 1826-28, Roswell Atchison; 1829, Simeon Smith; 1830, Zalved Spencer; 1831, John Tyler; 1832, J. M. Hiscock; 1833-36, 1853, 1856 and 1863-64, John E. Patterson; 1837, Jonathan Wadhams; 1838-41, 1843-44, 1849-50 and 1857, Isaac Chase, jr.; 1842 and 1845-47, Harris Clement; 1848, Joshua Tripp; 1851-52, James C. Austin; 1854, Jonas Knapp; 1855, Samuel D. Webster; 1858-60 and 1865, Abner I. Wood; 1861, James W. Hiscock; 1862, Harris Clement; 1866, Charles Efner; 1867-69, E. D. Hillman; 1870-73 and 1879, Russell C. Bates; 1874-75, Stephen D. Burritt; 1876-78, Rodney P. Odell, jr.; 1880-82 and 1889-90, Elam A. Cross; 1883-84, James T. Truesdale; 1885-88, William H. Denniston; 1891, Avery L. Foote; 1892-1905, Albert P. Beebe; 1906-07, Myron Roberts.

Penfield.—1821-28, Henry Fellows; 1829-30 and 1833-35, Byron Woodhull; 1831-32 and 1836-37, Alpheus Crocker; 1838, Anson Beardsley; 1839, Joseph Patterson; 1840-41, 1845 and 1847-51, Daniel E. Lewis; 1842, Ebenezer L. Gage; 1843-44 and 1846, Isaac T. Raymond; 1852, Elias Beach; 1853, 1855-56, 1859, 1864-65 and 1867-75, James Harris; 1854 and 1876-78, Alanson Higbie; 1857, Albert H. King; 1858, Oliver C. Ross; 1860, Daniel Fuller; 1861-63, Fairchild Andrus; 1866, Orestes Case; 1879-80 and 1888-89, Charles N. Leonard; 1881-83 and 1890-93, George W. Clark; 1884-85, Irving B. Eldredge; 1886-87, George A. Raymond; 1894-97, Charles C. Raymond; 1898-1903, Joseph H. Gaston; 1904-05, Henry C. Kennedy; 1906-07, H. Wilson Whalen.

Perinton.—1821-24, 1826-29 and 1831, Reuben Willey; 1825, William S. Gregory; 1830 and 1832, Joseph D. Thompson; 1833-34, 1845 and 1848, Enoch Strong; 1835-36, John Peters; 1837, Abisha Goodell; 1838, Byron Woodhull; 1839, Horace Lee; 1840 and 1847, Anson Beardsley; 1841, Lorenzo D. Ely; 1842 and 1844, Darius Talman; 1843 and 1856, Joshua F. Jones; 1846, William Lockwood; 1849-50 and 1862, Charle H. Dickinson; 1851 and 1853, J. S. Baker; 1852, Thomas D. Walker; 1854, 1869-71 and 1875-76, George L. G. Seeley; 1855 and 1857, Jacob B. Odell; 1858-60, Thomas W. Dickinson; 1861 and 1873-74, William P. Chase; 1863, E. B. Strong; 1864-65, A. C. Hill; 1866, J. G. Aldrich; 1867-68 and 1881-86, Jesse B. Hannan; 1872, G. F. Wilcox; 1877-80, Henry A. Deland; 1887, Patrick McAuliffe; 1888-89, Thompson G. Jones; 1890 and 1904-05, Fletcher A. Defendorf; 1891-97, Egbert L. Hodskin; 1898-1903, DeWitt C. Becker; 1906-07, Thomas J. Bridges.

Pittsford.—1821-25, Simon Stone, second; 1826-28, Stephen Lusk; 1829-32, 1834 and 1838-39, Nathan Calhoun; 1833, John Armstrong; 1835-36, 1847-48 and 1855, Ephraim Goss; 1837, 1843-45 and 1856, Solomon Stone; 1840, 1842, 1846, 1850 and 1862, Marvin Hopkins; 1841 and

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1851, Ira Bellows; 1849, W. M. Huntington 1852-53, Horace Wheeler; 1854, William C. Rowley; 1857, Thomas Wilcox; 1858, Isaac H. Sutherland; 1859-60 and 1863, Daniel Kingsley; 1861, Jarvis Lord; 1864, N. K. Welch; 1865-72 and 1879, Patrick Malone; 1873-74, Francis B. Shearer; 1875-77, 1880 and 1888-97, George A. Goss; 1878 and 1884-85, Samuel H. Stone; 1881-83 James M. Wiltsie; 1886-87, Thomas Spiegel; 1898, Burton N. Wiltsie; 1899-1903, Charles G. Schoen; 1904-07, Jared W. Hopkins.

Riga.—1821 and 1824, Joseph Sibley; 1822-23 and 1825-26, Joseph Thompson; 1827-29, Phineas Smith; 1830, Thomas Bingham; 1831-32, Hubbard Hall; 1833-35, Elihu Church; 1836, John R. Smith; 1837, Asa Adams; 1838-40, Lucius Lilly; 1841, Spencer Smith; 1842, James R. Flynn; 1843-44 and 1851-53, Aretas Adams; 1845-49, Ashbel A. Hosmer; 1850, Dennis Church; 1854-55, Paul Knowles; 1856-57, Volney Lacy; 1858-61, George Brown; 1862-63, Zophar Willard; 1864-65, M. J. Molloch; 1866-69 and 1876-78, Henry W. Davis; 1870, James W. Craig; 1871, James P. Knowles; 1872-75 and 1881-84, George Savage; 1879-80, Stewart Church; 1885-89, Oscar S. Babcock; 1890-91, William S. Church; 1892-97, Henry J. Snyder; 1898-1903, James L. Sackett; 1904-05, John Lemmon; 1906-07, William L. Ormrod.

Rush.—1821-31 and 1841-47, Peter Price; 1832-34, Simon M. Coe; 1835, Alfred Jones; 1836-38, John P. Stull; 1839, 1848-49 and 1851, Nathan Jeffords; 1840 and 1854, Joseph Sibley; 1850, Henry B. Hart; 1852 and 1855, John B. Crosby; 1853, Wells Clark; 1856-58, Owen D. Crosby; 1859-67, 1869-70 and 1872-73, Thomas J. Jeffords; 1868 and 1871, Hosea Martin; 1874-76 and 1892, George H. Houck; 1877-78, Charles M. Green; 1879-82, 1890-91 and 1896, Joseph H. Sherman; 1883-86, 1893-95 and 1902-03, David Martin; 1887-89 and 1898, Byron A. Diver; 1904-07, Morris E. Kinsey.

Sweden.—1821-23, Silas Judson; 1824-25, James Seymour; 1826-29 and 1840, Joseph Randall; 1830-35, 1843-47 and 1849, Robert Staples; 1836-38, 1851-53 and 1863-64, Samuel H. Davis; 1839 and 1841-42, Nathan Palmer; 1848, Humphrey Palmer; 1850, Asa Rowe; 1854-58, Frederick P. Root; 1859-60, Chauncey S. White; 1861, Henry Root; 1862 and 1865-66, Thomas Cornes; 1867, W. C. Fairbank; 1868-69, Luther H. Gordon; 1870-71, Franklin F. Capen; 1872-73, Elijah W. Young; 1874-75, Ira Crawford; 1876-78, Lucius T. Underhill; 1879-81, William J. Edmunds; 1882-84, George W. Sime; 1885-87, Henry L. White; 1888-89, Frank E. Williams; 1890 and 1892, Alfred M. White; 1891 and 1893, George L. Smith; 1894-98, Benjamin F. Gleason; 1899-1903, John Sutphin; 1904-07, Charles E. Shafer.

Webster.—1840, 1843, 1847, 1850-51 and 1856, Byron Woodhull; 1841, William Corning; 1842 and 1844, Alpheus Crocker; 1845, William Woodhull; 1846, William Hall; 1848, Alexander Melvin; 1849, Nelson Stearns; 1852, 1855 and 1867, Thaddeus Van Alstyne; 1853, 1857, 1861 and 1869, H. Nelson Curtice; 1854, Willis Wilmot; 1858-59, Horace Holt; 1860, 1864-66 and 1868, Charles S. Wright; 1862-63, Luther Curtice; 1870-71, Thomas Wright; 1872-76, John H. Whitbeck; 1877-78, Lewis J. Billings; 1879-80, George L. Conrow; 1881-84 and 1898, Charles Goetzmann; 1885-89, Frank M. Jones; 1890, Burton E. Sperry; 1891-97, Ansel E. Wright; 1899-1903, Frank F. Jones; 1904-07, George F Harris.

Wheatland.—1821 and 1826-27, John Garbutt; 1822-23, Rawson Harmon; 1824-25, Levi Lacey; 1828, Isaac I. Lewis; 1829, William Garbutt; 1830-31 and 1844-45, Duncan McVean; 1832-33, —— Reed; 1834-36 and 1839, John McVean; 1837-38, Theron Brown; 1840-41 and 1843, Juch Blackmer; 1842, Lewis Goodrich; 1846-47, Elisha Harmon; 1848, George R. Hall; 1849, 1851-54, 1875-76, 1879-83 and 1899-1900, Philip Garbutt; 1850, Ephraim Blackmer; 1855-56, William Welch; 1857-59, Ephraim Finch; 1860-63, Sampel Scofeld; 1864-67 and 1871-74, Donald McNaughton; 1868, W. G. Ashby; 1869, Volney P. Brown; 1870 and 1878, T. R. Sibley; 1877, J. Julian McVean; 1884-86, Charles T. Brown; 1887 and 1889-90, William C. Page; 1888, Stephen Bennett; 1891-92, Edward S. Brown; 1893-95, George H. Pope; 1896-97, Simon W. McDonald; 1898, Marvin Williams; 1901-07, Charles D. Nichols.

Rochester—The Whole City.—1834, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, E. D. Smith and Horace Hooker; 1835, Jared Newell, Joseph Medbery and Charles J. Hill; 1836, Maltby Strong, Joseph

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Medbery, Thomas H. Rochester and Elisha B. Strong.

First Ward.—1837, Lyman B. Langworthy; 1838, Thomas J. Patterson; 1839, Ely J. Patterson; 1840, Alfred Hubbell; 1841, Eleazer Conkey; 1842-43, Samuel B. Dewey; 1844, 1846, 1848-49 and 1856, John Haywood; 1845, Ambrose Cram; 1847, Johnson I. Robins; 1850, L. B. Swan; 1851, George Gould; 1852, John Whitney; 1853, Abram Karnes; 1854, Thomas Kempshall; 1855, 1866 and 1869-70, Henry Churchill; 1857-58, William S. Thompson; 1859-60, Benjamin M. Baker; 1861-63 and 1865, Hamlin Stilwell; 1864, Dudley D. Palmer; 1867, Joseph Curtis; 1868, Charles H. Stilwell; 1871, 1875-78, 1885 and 1893, Luther A. Pratt; 1872, Alonzo G. Whitcomb; 1873, Frank W. Embry; 1874, William F. Holmes; 1879, William W. Carr; 1880-81, 1889-92 and 1894-1905, James W. Clark; 1882-83, Dwight Knapp; 1884, Edward F. Stilwell; 1886-88, Lewis Sunderlin; 1906-07, Joseph Stallknecht, jr.

Second Ward.—1837, John Williams; 1838-39, Elijah F. Smith; 1840, Seth C. Jones; 1841-42, John Allen; 1843, William Buell; 1844, William W. Alcott; 1845-46, George H. Mumford; 1847-48, Joel P. Milliner; 1849-51, John Crombie; 1852, Lewis Selye; 1853 and 1863-66, Ezra Jones; 1854, William E. Lathrop; 1855-56 and 1867, George Arnold; 1857 and 1860, John H. Thompson; 1858-59, Hamlet D. Scrantom; 1861, Samuel M. Hildreth; 1862, William C. Rowley; 1867 and 1870, George Arnold; 1868, John Barker; 1869 and 1871, Thomas T. Sprague; 1872-73 and 1875, Charles A. Pool; 1874, Ansel A. Cornwall; 1876 and 1880, James Day; 1877, Thomas Pryor; 1878-79, Michael M. Keenan; 1881, George Wait; 1882, Conrad B. Denny; 1883-84, George B. Wesley; 1885 and 1887, John Eckhardt; 1886, William Sullivan; 1888, Joseph Langridge; 1889, William Leach; 1890, William B. Cooper; 1891, George H. Nagel; 1892, Edward A. Frost;* 1893, Thomas W. Ford; 1894-1901, William Thompson; 1902-03, Patrick M. Quirk; 1904-07, John G. Ideman.

Third Ward.—1837, Thomas H. Rochester; 1838, Erasmus D. Smith; 1839, Everard Peck; 1840-42, James M. Fish; 1843, Simon Traver; 1844, Henry Cady; 1845, —— Smith; 1846 and 1854, Samuel Miller; 1847, Zina H. Benjamin; 1848, William H. Cheney; 1849, E. F. Smith; 1850, James Chappell; 1851, 1853 and 1855, Charles J. Hill; 1852, Nathaniel T. Rochester; 1856, John Crombie; 1857-58, William Churchill; 1859-67, Amon Bronson; 1868-71, Thomas C. Montgomery; 1872, James L. Brewster; 1873-75, Henry E. Rochester; 1876-78, Charles F. Pond; 1879-82, Frank M. Bottum; 1883, Thomas Peart; 1884, George Morgan; 1885, David D. Clancy; 1886-88, Thomas W. Atkinson; 1889-91, Edward A. Frost; 1892-93, William Ryan; 1894-95, Thomas W. Ford; 1896-1901, Edward F. Wellington; 1902, Willis K. Gillette; 1903-07, Charles S. Owen.

Fourth Ward.—1837, James H. Gregory; 1838, Thomas Kempshall; 1839, James W. Smith; 1840, William Griffith; 1841, John Hawks; 1842, Asahel S. Beers; 1843, Schuyler Moses; 1844, Robert Haight; 1845 and 1850, Matthew G. Warner; 1846-47, John Miller; 1848-49, T. B. Husband; 1851 and 1868, James C. Campbell; 1852, Simon L. Brewster; 1853, Alonzo K. Amsden; 1854, Alvah Strong; 1855, Harvey Prindle; 1856, Edward Roggen; 1857, Hiram Smith; 1858, James McManus; 1859, O. P. Chamberlain; 1860, William McCarthy; 1861, William H. Burtis; 1862, George N. Deming; 1863, G. S. Copeland; 1864 and 1866, H. S. Redfield; 1865, W. V. K. Lansing; 1867, W. S. Kimball; 1869-70, James Kane, sr.; 1871 and 1889-91, Lyman M. Otis; 1872, Royal L. Mack; 1873-74, John B. Hahn; 1875, Henry S. Helard; 1876-80, James E. Hayden; 1881-82, Charles Watson; 1883-84, Charles Ernst; 1885, David Copeland; 1886-87, Albert Schoen; 1888, Charles F. Hetzel; 1892, George H. Nagel; 1893, William Thompson; 1894-1905, Henry J. Thompson; 1906-07, Henry W. Morse.

Fifth Ward.—1837, Jared Newell; 1838, Horace Hooker; 1839-40, Levi A. Ward; 1841-42, Rufus Keeler; 1843 and 1845, Peter W. Jennings; 1844, Elisha B. Strong; 1846, W. B. Alexander; 1847, David R. Barton; 1848 and 1855, Philander G. Toby; 1849, Harvey Humphrey; 1850-51, Mitchell Loder; 1852-54, Joshua Conkey; 1856, N. C. Bradstreet; 1857, John Rigney; 1858, William R. Gifford; 1859 and 1871, William W. Bruff; 1860-61, William Carroll; 1862, Patrick J. Dowling; 1863-68, Patrick Conolly; 1869, William Guggenheim; 1870, Michael Kolb; 1872,

*By an iniquitous act of the legislature, in 1892, the designations of the second, third, fourth and fifth wards were interchanged, for purely partisan purposes, but two years later the rightful nomenclature was restored, largely through the efforts of the Rochester Historical society.

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George J. Knapp; 1873, Herman S. Brewer; 1874-75, John Dufner; 1876-77 and 1879, Charles Englert; 1878, William Emerson; 1880-81, Conrad Bachmann; 1882 and 1884-85, George Caring; 1883, Roman Ovenburg; 1886-88, Joseph T. Cox; 1889, Chauncey A. Runyon; 1890-91, Samuel W. Bradstreet; 1892-93, Lyman M. Otis; 1894-95, Edward Hoellrigl; 1896-98, James Briggs; 1899-1903, M. C. Grannon; 1904-07, M. W. Nelligan.

Sixth Ward.—1852-54, Robert Syme; 1855-56, Hiram Davis; 1857, Robert R. Harris; 1858, John G. Wagner; 1859, George C. Maurer; 1860, Evan Evans; 1861, William Shepherd; 1862-63, William Sidey; 1864-66, Charles H. Williams; 1867-68, Joseph Schutte; 1869-71, Quincy Van Voorhis; 1872-74, Francis Boor; 1875, Willis C. Hadley; 1876, Samuel Rosenblatt; 1877-79, William S. Falls; 1880, Joseph Hoffman; 1881, Abram J. Cappon; 1882, William Perry; 1883, Valentine Hetzler; 1884-91, Abram Stern; 1892, Baron A. Meade; 1893-1903, Edward F. Ellsworth; 1904-07, George L. Meade.

Seventh Ward.—1852, William I. Hanford; 1853, John Rigney; 1854-55, John H. Babcock; 1856, Aaron Erickson; 1857, Jarvis M. Hatch; 1858, Alexander W. Miller; 1859, M. G. Warner; 1860-61, Edward M. Smith; 1862-63, Edwin Taylor; 1864, Byron M. Hanks; 1865, D. B. Beach; 1866, F. D. W. Clarke; 1867, J. W. Steward; 1868-70, Porter W. Taylor; 1871, Frank N. Lord; 1872-73, George F. Loder; 1874-77, Charles H. Webb; 1878, Maxcy N. Van Zandt; 1879-81, George Heberling; 1882-86, Charles C. Meyer; 1887-88, George Engert; 1889, George W. Steitz; 1890-91, George P. Draper; 1892, Charles A. Young; 1893-95, C. F. Gottschalk; 1896-97 and 1904-05, A. B. Wolff; 1898-1903, William J. Quinlan; 1906-07, L. E. Lazarus.

Eighth Ward.—1852, Zina H. Benjamin; 1853, Asa B. Hall; 1854, Henry L. Fish; 1855, Henry B. Knapp; 1856, William Cook; 1857, Sidney Church; 1858, Samuel W. D. Moore; 1859, Joel B. Bennett; 1860-64, 1870 and 1874-75, Benjamin McFarlin; 1865-66, Sylvester Lewis; 1867-68, Daniel Warner; 1869, M. J. Glenn; 1871, Charles P. Achilles; 1872 and 1885, Nicholas Brayer; 1873, William F. Parry; 1876-77, William Wright; 1878, Leonard Henkle; 1879, Maurice Leyden; 1880-1881, Bernard O'Kane; 1882-84, James P. Tumilty; 1886, Patrick J. Martin; 1887, Thomas Salter; 1888-89, John Rice; 1890, William Haitz; 1891, Frank Horn; 1892-93, John Mauder; 1894-97, George J. Wunder; 1898-99, Joseph J. Schlesinger; 1900-03, Christian Nagel; 1904-07, William S. Beard.

Ninth Ward.—1852, W. Barron Williams; 1853 and 1856-57, Daniel Gatens; 1854, James C. Cochrane; 1855, Lysander Farrar; 1858, Francis Brown; 1859, O. L. Angevine; 1860-61, Thomas C. Gilman; 1862, John H. Wilson; 1863 and 1865-67, Lewis Sclye; 1864, William J. Sheridan; 1868, M. S. Fairchild; 1869-70, Charles S. Baker; 1871, A. N. Whiting; 1872, William C. Stone; 1873, Thomas McMillan; 1874-75, 1885-86 and 1890, Frederick Miller; 1876-79, George W. Jacobs; 1880-83, Martin Joiner; 1884, Frederick E. Conway; 1887-89, William S. McKelvey; 1891, John H. Ashton; 1892, Robert Bryson; 1893, John H. Creegan; 1894-97, Charles Wells, sr.; 1898-99, Edgar Parkman; 1900-07, Joseph Tozer.

Tenth Ward.—1852 and 1858-59, Hubbard W. Jones; 1853, George Peck; 1854, William B. Alexander; 1855, James L. Angle; 1856-57 and 1863, David Wagner; 1860, Louis Ernst; 1861, Daniel B. Loder; 1862, Henry Suggett; 1864 and 1869-71, DeWitt C. Ellis; 1865-66, A. H. Billings; 1867, George Breck; 1868 and 1872, Isaiah F. Force; 1873, Bernard Haag; 1874, Douglas Hovey; 1875-76, Daniel Lowrey; 1877, Ethan A. Chase; 1878-80, Harry C. Jones; 1881, Henry E. Shaffer; 1882, George Weldon; 1883-84, Bartholomew Keeler; 1885, John Cline; 1886-90, Joseph Carberry; 1891, Baron A. Meade; 1892 and 1902-05, John H. Ashton; 1893, William W. Armstrong 1894-95, John R. Kay; 1896-97, James Gorsline; 1898-1901, Charles L. Yates; 1906-07, George Y. Webster.

Eleventh Ward.—1858, Charles Wilson; 1859, Francis A. Adelman; 1860, Jacob Waldele; 1861-62, August Haungs; 1863, Frederick Zimmer; 1864, J. W. Phillips; 1865 and 1867-68, Louis Bauer; 1866, Charles S. Baker, 1869-70, Thomas M. Flynn; 1871, Thomas Mitchell; 1872, George B. Swikehard; 1873-75, Jacob Gerling; 1876, John Greenwood; 1877, Thomas McAnarney; 1878, Reuben Punnett; 1879-81 and 1884-85, John Brayer; 1882-83, William Wolz; 1886 and 1888-89, Joseph Yawman; 1887, John N. Ehrhart; 1890-91, John Burgess; 1892, D. M. Anthony; 1893 and 1900-01, William Haitz; 1894-

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99 and 1902-05, George J. Knapp; 1906-07, T. H. Jameson.

Twelfth Ward.—1859, Philip J. Meyer; 1860, Lyman Munger; 1861 and 1865-66, Alexander McWhorter; 1862 and 1864, Patrick Barry; 1863, James L. Angle; 1867 and 1875-76, George V. Schaffer; 1868, George Ellwanger; 1869-70, Joseph L. Luckey; 1871, John W. Deuel; 1872, Henry Bender; 1873, William C. Barry; 1874, Nicholas Gutberlet; 1877-78, William Gibbs; 1879, Conrad Eisenberg; 1880-82, Philip Weider; 1883-84, D. Clinton Barnum; 1885, David Abeles; 1886-87, Alvin Block; 1888-90, Henry G. Cook; 1891, William Strutz; 1892-93, John O. Vogel; 1894-85, George Weldon; 1896-1901, George W. Clark; 1902-07, Griff D. Palmer.

Thirteenth Ward.—1863, John Soeder; 1864, Philander Davis; 1865-67 and 1872, Christian Widman; 1868, George P. Davis; 1869, Henry S. Brown; 1870-71, Frederick Loebs; 1873, Frederick Lauer, jr.; 1874, John Nothaker; 1875, Frank X. Bradler; 1876-78, Olaf Oswald; 1879-81, John A. P. Walter; 1882, Stephen Rauber; 1883, Carl F. Gottschalk; 1884-86, James H. Brown; 1887, Charles A. Young; 1888-89, Abraham Marsielje; 1890-91, John Mauder; 1892-93 and 1896-99, Henry Oberlies; 1894-95, Frank L. Hewitt; 1900-03, Edward Wallis; 1904-07, Frederick F. Remmel.

Fourteenth Ward.—1865-66, Samuel S. Partridge; 1867-70, John Stewart; 1871, Richard H. Warfield; 1872, Abram Boss; 1873, Charles F. Hetzel; 1874-77, William H. Dake; 1878, John J. Burke; 1879-80, Thomas Crane; 1881-87 and 1889-90, Thomas Gosnell; 1888, William S Campbell; 1891, Clark Douglas; 1892, William Strutz; 1893-95, Jacob Allmeroth; 1896-1901, George H. Smith; 1902-03, Frederick G. Schulz; 1904-07, William Horcheler.

Fifteenth Ward.—1874, John C. O'Brien; 1875-76, Henry Klinkhammer; 1877-79, James H. Curran; 1880-81, Anthony H. Martin; 1882, Henry Kondolf; 1883, John Foos; 1884, George J. Held; 1885-90, Samuel A. Ketcham; 1891, Frank Fehrenbach; 1892, 1894-95 and 1902-04, James Malley; 1893 and 1896-99, John E. Howard; 1900-01, John J. Meehan; 1905, Albert Brayer; 1906-07, L. A. Ackerman.

Sixteenth Ward.—1874, Henry E. Boardman; 1875, George J. Farber; 1876-78, Henry B. McGonegal; 1879, John W. Stroup; 1880-81, Alexander Button; 1882, John Vogt; 1883, Chauncey Nash; 1884, Oscar F. Brown; 1885-86, Caleb K. Hobbie; 1887-89, Philip Mohr; 1890, Thomas Doud; 1891, H. F. Remington; 1892, A. J. Potter; 1893-95 and 1898-99, M. J. Ragan; 1896-97, George A. Lane; 1900-01, Frederick Rohr; 1902-05, H. T. McFarlin; 1906-07, Andrew A. Ritz.

Seventeenth Ward.—1892, Herbert J. Wilson; 1893, Edward Rosenbauer; 1894-97, Joseph Keller; 1898-1907, George M. Schwartz.

Eighteenth Ward.—1892-95, Edward Englehart; 1896-99, Henry Bareham; 1900-03, Peter W. Seiler; 1904-07, Herbert B. Cash.

Nineteenth Ward.—1892, Jacob Johnson; 1893-95, John Barnett; 1896-1901, C. H. Tronson; 1902, Arthur Warren; 1903-07, Edward P. Baumann.

Twentieth Ward.—1892, Edward H. Ruby; 1893, Frank W. Love; 1894-97, C. F. A. Young; 1898-99, William J. Schmitt; 1900-01 and 1904-05, Jacob L. Guerinot; 1902-03, John Frear; 1906-07, Conrad Grenner.

Twenty-first Ward.—1905, William L. Manning; 1906-07, Abram De Potter.

Twenty-second Ward.—1906-07, Frank Lux.

Chairmen of the Board.—1821, Matthew Brown, jr.; 1822-25, Simon Stone; 1826-31, 1841-43 and 1847, Peter Price; 1832, Nathaniel T. Rochester; 1833, James H. Gregory; 1834, Abraham M. Schermerhorn; 1835, David S. Bates; 1836 and 1848, Ephraim Goss; 1837, John P. Stull; 1838-39, Moses Sperry; 1840, Isaac Lacey; 1844, Elisha B. Strong; 1845, Enoch Strong; 1846, Robert Staples; 1849, John Haywood; 1850-51, Daniel E. Lewis; 1852, W. Barron Williams; 1853, Joshua Conkey; 1854, Benjamin Smith; 1855, Lysander Farrar; 1856 and 1868, James H. Warren; 1857, Frederick P. Root; 1858, William S. Thompson; 1859-60, Ezra M. Parsons; 1861-62, 1864-65, 1869 and 1872, Thomas J. Jeffords; 1863, James L. Angle; 1866 and 1873-74, Donald McNaughton; 1867, Jerome Keyes; 1870-71, DeWitt C. Ellis; 1875, Homer C. Ely; 1876-77 and 1889, George A. Goss; 1878, George W. Jacobs; 1879-80, Henry A. Deland; 1881, Philip Garbutt; 1882, E. A. Cross; 1883, James M. Wiltsie; 1884, Leonard Burritt; 1885, Charles Strong; 1886, Jesse B. Hannan; 1887, Henry L. White; 1888,

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Oscar S. Babcock; 1890, William H. Sours; 1891-92, Lyman M. Otis; 1893-94, Ansel E. Wright; 1895-97, James H. Redman; 1898-99, Edward F. Wellington; 1900-01, George Herbert Smith; 1902-03, Edward F. Ellsworth; 1904, Albert P. Beebe; 1905-06, Griff D. Palmer; 1907, Charles S. Owen.

Clerks of the Board.—1821-24, Josiah Sheldon; 1825, Moses Chapin; 1826-29, Samuel L. Selden; 1830-36, A. S. Alexander; 1837-49, Nathaniel T. Rochester; 1850-51, James L. Angle; 1852-53, Calvin Huson; 1854-59, M. G. Warner, jr.; 1860, George C. Putnam; 1861, Elwell S. Otis; 1862-67, Charles P. Achilles; 1868, Frank B. Hutchinson; 1869-74, 1876-82 and 1884-87, William Oliver; 1875, George Breck; 1883, Homer C. Ely; 1888-92 and 1894-1902, Charles U. Bastable; 1893, Earl H. Slocum; 1903-07, Willis K. Gillette.

Methodist 9
Presbyterian 4
Baptist 2
Congregational 2

Brighton Presbyterian
Clidi Methodist
Clarkson Methodist
Gates Presbyterian + Methodist.
Greece Roman Catholic
Hamlin Methodist
Henrietta Baptist
Irondequoit —
Mendon Methodist
Ogden Congregationalist.
Parma Baptist
Penfield Methodist
Perinton Methodist
Pittsford Presbyterian
Congregationalist
Riga Methodist
Rush Methodist
Sweden Methodist
Webster Methodist
Wheatland Presbyterian

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HENRY C. BREWSTER.

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BIOGRAPHICAL

HENRY C. BREWSTER.

It is the records of such men as Henry C. Brewster that stand as contradictory evidence of the statement, too often heard, that America is given over to the spirit of commercialism; that business and naught else claims the attention and efforts of our leading men. Rochester knows Henry Brewster as a financier of eminent ability but knows him moreover as a public-spirited citizen, as a man of benevolences, of kindly purposes and high ideals. The great interests of the country at large—politics, the church and the charities—have made claims upon his attention, claims that he has fully met, and while the business activity and prosperity of the city have been greatly augmented through his labors, her public welfare has profited by his efforts and his history is one which reflects honor and credit upon Monroe county and the state at large.

Rochester may well be proud to number him among her native sons. The ancestral history is one of close connection with America through many generations. His parents were Simon L. and Editha (Colvin) Brewster. The father, who was born in the town of Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, in 1811, acquired his education in the common schools and afterward became connected with the business interests of his native town. For ten years he was there engaged in manufacturing and in his thirtieth year he removed to Rochester, New York, where for eighteen years he was a prominent representative of mercantile interests. On the expiration of that period he retired from business life in 1859, but four years afterward again took his place in the business world, being elected president of the Traders Bank in 1863. Two years subsequently this was reorganized under the national bank act under the name of the Traders National Bank and Simon L. Brewster continued as its president until his death, which occurred in August, 1898. He was therefore for more than a third of a century at the head of this important financial institution and under his guidance it took rank among the leading moneyed concerns of the Empire state. Its business covered every department of banking and its financial strength, based upon the well known reliability and business methods of its president and other stockholders and officers, secured to it a constantly increasing patronage. In 1844 Mr. Brewster was united in marriage to Miss Editha Colvin, a daughter of Hiram D. Colvin, of Rochester. She died in 1899.

The 7th of September, 1845, was the natal day of Henry C. Brewster, who was reared amid the refining influences of a home of culture. Between the ages of six and eighteen years his time and attention were largely given to the acquirement of an education and he then became a factor in financial circles, entering the Traders National Bank in the fall of 1863. No parental influence smoothed his pathway or released him from the arduous work which constitutes the basis of advancement and success. It was personal merit that gained him promotion as he mastered the various tasks assigned to him in the different positions which he filled in the bank. He realized that there is no excellence without labor and in the years which followed he so thoroughly acquainted himself with the banking business that in July, 1868, he was chosen by the vote of the directors to the office of cashier, in which he continued to serve for more than twenty-six years. He was then elected to the vice-presidency in the fall of 1894 and five years later succeeded his father as president of the Traders National Bank, since remaining at the head of the institution.

For forty-four years Henry C. Brewster has been a factor in financial circles in Rochester, his usefulness and activity constantly increasing as

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time has passed. He was for many years the first vice-president of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company and for a considerable period was president of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, which was organized by him. In 1893 he became the founder of the Alliance Bank of Rochester and for nearly seven years served as its first vice-president. He was the first president of the Rochester Clearing House Association, in which capacity he served for five years, and he became a charter member of the chamber of commerce, of which he has twice served as president, and for two terms he was its first vice-president. As a financier he is known and honored throughout New York. In 1899 he was elected to the presidency of the New York State Bankers' Association, which he had assisted in organizing five years before, acting as its vice-president during the first year of its existence. He was also vice-president of the American Bankers' Association from the state of New York for five years. His course has ever been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. There is in him a native sagacity and a weight of character that well qualify him for leadership and command for him admiration and confidence. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and in fact his entire career has been an exemplification of the old and time-tried maxim that honesty is the best policy.

His broad humanitarianism has led to his support of various charitable and benevolent interests and, while report says that he gives generously in cases of need, he has always done so in most unostentatious manner. In fact he is opposed to display of any character and is never given to weighing any act in the scale of public policy. Principle has guided his conduct and shaped his course and his views of life are based upon a recognition of individual responsibility and the brotherhood of man. He has served as one of the trustees of St. Peter's Presbyterian church and is connected with the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital as a member of the board of governors. He acted as its first treasurer and has done much in the interests of that institution. Socially he is connected with the Genesee Valley and the Country Clubs of Rochester, while his membership relations also extend to the Union League Club of New York city and the Strollers' Club of New York. In these societies which foster patriotism, historical research and an appreciation of the honor which is ever due to a worthy ancestry, he is also known. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, being eligible by reason of the fact that his ancestry is directly traceable to Elder William Brewster, who crossed the Atlantic in the historic vessel which brought the first settlers to New England. He is likewise a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, of Philadelphia, and the New England Society of New York. In his citizenship he has ever stood for advancement and improvement and is not unknown in political circles. On the contrary he believes it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his right of franchise and support those principles which seem most beneficial in bringing about good government. His stalwart republicanism and his well known devotion to high ideals in political life led to his selection in the fall of 1894 for representation in congress from the thirty-first district of New York. He served in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses and during his first term was a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The following term he was made chairman of the committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic and a member of the committee on invalid pensions. In 1900 he represented New York in the republican national convention which placed William McKinley at the head of the ticket, and was an alternate at large in 1904. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce about ten years.

Most happily situated in his home life, Henry C. Brewster was married, in October, 1876, to Miss Alice Chapin, a daughter of Louis Chapin, of Rochester, and they have two daughters, Rachel A. and Editha C. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and their friends are many. Mr. Brewster has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to affect in any way his manner toward those less fortunate and entrance to the circle of his friends is gained by character worth and not by material possessions. His associates know him as a most genial, kindly gentleman and, while he has made the acquaintance of many men distinguished in state and national affairs, he holds as his most priceless treasure the friendship and respect of his fellow townsmen among whom his entire life has been passed and who are thoroughly familiar with his history from his boyhood down to the present time.

HON. SAMUEL LEE SELDEN.

New York has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar, and no state in the Union can boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Prominent among those belonging to Rochester bar was Hon. Samuel Lee Selden, who was one of the three eminent jurists who occupied the bench of the court of appeals of the state. He was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in October, 1800, and came

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to Rochester at the age of twenty-one. Here he studied law in the office of Addison Gardiner, the distinguished jurist, with whom he formed a partnership after his admission to the bar. Later his brother, Henry Rogers Selden, became a student in their office. The three men thus associated were destined to rank as leaders in the jurisprudence of the Empire state and figure in conspicuous positions in the history of legal science.

Mr. Selden was early called upon to fill important public positions in connection with his profession. In 1831 he was appointed first judge of the Monroe common pleas and held that office eight years. He also served as master and clerk of the court of chancery, and in 1847 he was the candidate of the democratic party for justice of the supreme court, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority, receiving the support of his friends in both political organizations as his own party was in the minority. Serving his full term, he gave evidence of the possession of such consummate judicial aptitude and uncommon legal talent that in 1855 he was elected judge of the court of appeals in the place of his former law partner, Judge Addison Gardiner, who had retired, declining a re-election. Here Judge Selden also served with conspicuous ability until failing health forced him to resign about 1863, much to the regret of his professional brethren throughout the state. The remainder of his life was passed in ease and retirement in Rochester, where he died September 20, 1876, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was the last of his immediate family to pass away.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Ward, was a daughter of Dr. Levi Ward, who came to Rochester from Haddam, Connecticut, and was one of the earliest settlers of the Genesee valley. The Judge had but one child, a son, who died in boyhood. He is survived by two nephews who reside in Rochester, these being George B. Selden, a prominent member of the Rochester bar and one of the leading patent attorneys of the city; and Arthur R., who is recognized as one of the foremost civil engineers and draughtsmen of Rochester.

At the time when Professor S. F. B. Morse was working hard to obtain assistance in introducing his system of telegraphy, Judge Selden and his brother, together with Henry O'Reilly, Jonathan Child and a few others, organized a company to construct a line forty miles in length between Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The Selden brothers later acquired an interest in a similar corporation formed under the House patents, and were thus among the very pioneers in telegraphy in the world, virtually laying the foundation of the present Western Union system, which eventually developed from the last named company.

Judge Selden's written opinions are beautiful works of literature, as well as able and authoritative documents on legal procedure. His profound knowledge of law, his keen sense of justice, his unswerving adherence to right, and his wonderful command of language permeate every line. His judgment seldom erred. His writings may be found in volume 5 of Selden's (his brother's) reports, court of appeals, to volume 24 of New York reports, and also in the supreme court reports during his occupancy of that bench. His entire time and attention were devoted to his professional duties. Although he took considerable interest in public affairs, he was never an active party worker. He was charitable, enterprising and public spirited, and was intimately associated with various local institutions. The Judge was tall and slender, but was endowed with a distinguished physique. He was somewhat retiring in disposition, but made many friends and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

E. O. WARREN.

E. O. Warren, born at Canastota, in Madison county, New York, in 1846, is the son of Loran Warren who was a railroad man and for many years employed by the Rochester Brick & Tile Manufacturing Company. He passed away in 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife was Mary Whitney, of Madison county, New York, and they had four sons and four daughters, the former all now living while the latter all died in infancy.

Mr. Warren received his early education in the public schools of New York state—schools which have always been noted for their thoroughness. He came to Monroe county on a canal boat about 1852 and when only eleven years of age began working for a brick company by which he was employed to run errands and do various odd jobs. He gradually worked up through every department in the business until 1876 when he was appointed superintendent of the factory, which manufactures tile and hollow brick blocks. He has under him some one hundred and fifty men who consider him a most proficient superior.

When the war broke out Mr. Warren felt that his place was in the army where he could serve his country in preserving the Union. Accordingly he enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry and served two years and six months until the close of the war. He was under Sheridan and in the cavalry.

In 1866 he was united in marriage to Mary A. Hanna, a native of Canada, who early settled in this county. There were four children born to this union: Ida M., deceased; Louise E., who is the

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wife of P. J. Davis; May Sylvia and Grace E., who are at home.

The subject of this sketch has always been a stanch republican and though he has never sought its offices or honors, he has been active in the service of his party. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man that began on the first step of the ladder and in spite of difficulties and interruptions has steadily climbed to the top. He possesses those sterling characteristics which make him a stalwart citizen and a successful business man.

JOHN JACOB BAUSCH.

Who would have thought that when John Jacob Bausch landed in America on the completion of a voyage across the Atlantic from his native Germany in 1849, he was to become the founder of the leading optical business of the world. He was a young man with no pretentions to fame or fortune. On the contrary he was unknown in this country and his financial resources were exceedingly limited. He had been attracted thither, however, by the report that untiring labor soon brings substantial reward in America and a laudable ambition therefore prompted his removal from the fatherland to the United States.

He was born in the town of Suessen, Wurtemburg, on the 25th of July, 1830. His education had been acquired there and he began his business career in the employ of his brother, a manufacturer and dealer in optical instruments, and there learned the trade which formed the groundwork of his career. For three years after his arrival in the United States he was employed in the cities of Rochester and Buffalo as a wood turner, but the loss of two fingers on his right hand forced him to give up the work and he immediately turned his attention to the manufacture of optical appliances. Small was the beginning and dark the outlook. There was little to encourage him and in fact many seemingly insurmountable obstacles arose from time to time but he possessed ingenuity and his ability to plan and to perform have constituted the foundation stone upon which he has reared the superstructure of a splendid success. His first enterprise was a daguerreotype studio, which he conducted in Reynolds Arcade in the city of Rochester and there in 1853 with his association with Henry Lomb as a partner in the business was the foundation of the present business laid. For this enterprise about sixty dollars was furnished by Captain Lomb. Manufacturing was carried on in a small way but the business was so unremunerative that both parties were frequently compelled to resort to their former trades to eke out a modest subsistence. When the war broke out the advance of gold enabled the struggling firm to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers and a decided increase in the business followed, but the retail department was not discontinued until 1866, when exclusive right to the use of India rubber was secured, that material having been found very well adapted for the manufacture of eyeglasses. In 1864, with the growth of the business, a factory was secured at the corner of Andrews and Water streets and the constantly increasing trade demanded another removal in 1868 to a still larger building at the corner of River and Water streets. In 1866, at the time of the incorporation of the Optical Instrument Company, the manufacturing department was separated from the sales department and Mr. Bausch becoming manufacturing agent remained in Rochester, while a branch office was opened on Broadway, New York, under the direction of Mr. Lomb. In the department of eyeglass manufacture the company have been pioneers and leaders. They have not only introduced the rubber eye-glass but made a change in the shape of the eye, adopting the oval instead of the round, which was then in use. Variety in style and finish was the next stage of improvement; an adjustable eye-glass was invented by J. J. Bausch early in the history of the concern and contributed much to the growth of the business. Lens grinding was begun in a small way in 1865 to meet emergencies arising from the delay in receiving orders from foreign manufacturers. Now they grind every kind of a lens from the simple spectacle lens to the finest the optician or scientist can demand. Machinery has been devised which performs the work with perfect accuracy and with great rapidity. It is of their own construction and in many cases patented. In 1876 the company began the manufacture of microscopes, which up to that time were produced almost entirely abroad. Their instruments today are in use in the laboratories of nearly all educational institutions of the land, as well as all government departments. The photograpic department was the next addition and here again they have attained the high efficiency which has always characterized their work.

In 1890 so great had been the progress made that an alliance with the world renowned Carl Zeiss Works of Jena became possible. The importance of this step is realized from the fact that Carl Zeiss stands for supreme technical skill and scientific attainment in the world of optics. As a result of this alliance the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company came into the possession of the formulae of the celebrated Zeiss Anastigmat lenses with the sole right of reproducing them in America. Three years later by virtue of this same arrangement they began the manufacture of the Zeiss Stereo

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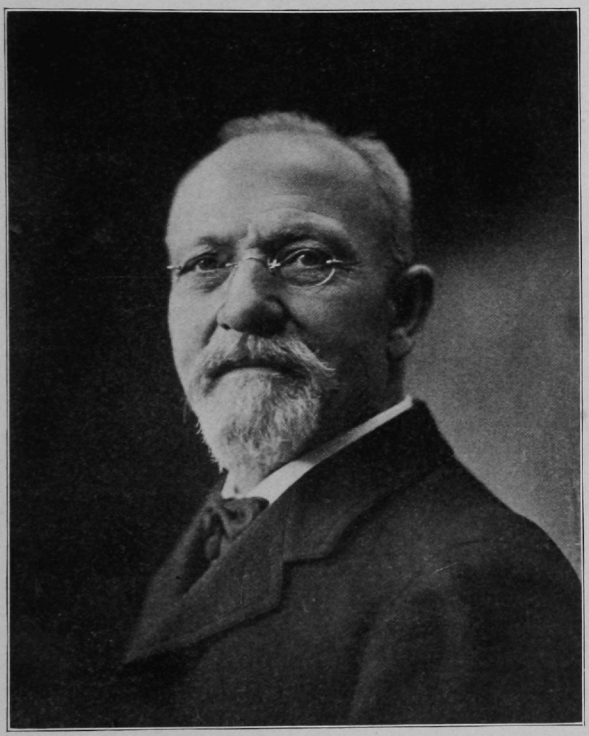

J. J. BAUSCH.

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field glasses. The next move of importance was the incorporation of the Bausch Lomb Saegmuller Company for the manufacture of engineering, astronomical and other instruments of precision. Mr. Saegmuller, of Washington, who has a world-wide reputation as an instrument maker removed his factory from Washington to Rochester and the entire output of the new company is handled by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. The gun sights and other instruments manufactured by the company are used by the government of our own and foreign countries where they have proven their exceeding worth. The employes now number about one thousand eight hundred. The present floor space is about two hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet. When the additions and new grinding plant now in process of erection shall be completed the grand total of four hundred and fifty thousand square feet, about ten acres of space, will be occupied by the company. The constant aim of the founders and promoters of this enterprise has been to manufacture the highest quality of optical instruments and this resolve has made the business what it is today—the largest manufactory of optical instruments in the world.

Mr. Bausch was married to Miss Zimmerman and of their six children five are living: Edward, Henry, William, Mrs. Carl Lomb and Mrs. William Drescher. In politics Mr. Bausch is a republican, having stanchly supported the party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He is a member of the Rochester Club but his interests and attention have been concentrated more largely upon his business than upon club interests. However, a genial disposition and uprightness of character have made him a favorite with all with whom he has come in contact. The splendid growth and development of his business is indication of his ability, enterprise and strong purpose and his record is one which reflects credit upon the city of his adoption.

JUDGE JOHN M. DAVY.

When the history of New York and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record, no more distinguished career than that of Judge John M. Davy. If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Wilmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the state, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Judge Davy, one of the most able and learned members of the New York bar, who for seventeen years served on the supreme court bench.

Though born across the border, he is distinctively American in his thoughts, his purposes and his loves. He was born in Ottawa, Ontario, June 29, 1835, and in his infancy was brought by his parents to Monroe county. He is of English and Irish descent and his boyhood youth and early manhood were passed in Mendon and Henrietta until he commenced the practice of law, when he removed to Rochester, seeking the broader field of labor offered by the courts of this city. He had almost completed his preliminary reading when, in 1862, he assisted in raising Company G of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, and was appointed captain of the company by the recruiting committee of Monroe county, which was composed of Dr. Anderson, Judge Selden and others. L. B. Yale, who was at the same time appointed first lieutenant, objected to taking a subordinate position, whereupon Mr. Davy offered to exchange places with him, saying that he had enlisted through patriotic motives, and, if necessary, he was willing to enlist as a private. This was truly indicative of the character of the man who had ever placed his country's good before personal aggrandizement. The offer of the exchange was accepted, and in August, 1862, Mr. Davy was commissioned by Governor Morgan as first lieutenant. With the regiment he went to the front and was in active service until the winter of 1863, when he was taken ill with typhoid fever and the attack left his health and strength seriously impaired, so that he was no longer able for field service. Accordingly he was honorably discharged in the spring of 1863.

After recovering his health Judge Davy resumed the study of law in the office of Strong, Palmer & Mumford, and was admitted to the bar that year in the same class with Justice William H. Adams, of Canandaigua, New York. Opening an office in Rochester, Mr. Davy at once began practice and his clientage rapidly increased, as in his law work he gave evidence of his ability to handle with masterly skill the intricate problems involved in litigation. He was soon recognized as a leader among the younger members of the Rochester bar. In 1868 he received the republican nomination for the office of district attorney of Monroe county, and during his term in that position he handled the large business of the office in a most conscientious and able manner. Declining a second nomination, he retired from office in 1871 with a most creditable record and took up the duties of a constantly increasing private practice.

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From time to time he nas been called from his private business interests to aid in conducting public business. Entirely unsolicited and without his knowledge there came to him from President Grant, in 1872, the appointment to the office of collector of customs for the port of Genesee, and therein he served until it became necessary for him to resign in order to enter upon the duties of congressman, having been elected to represent his district in the legislative councils of the nation. While in congress Judge Davy was a member of the committee on railways and canals, also the committee appointed to investigate the police commission of the District of Columbia. He voted for the electoral commission bill. He made but few speeches, but was an active and influential member. His speech against congress granting subsidies to railroads was a wise and statesmanlike effort. Studying all his points with care and with a thorough grasp of his subject, he showed that such means were in direct controversion to the fundamental law of the land, and an encroachment upon the rights reserved to the states. In the matter of the Geneva award bill, pertaining to the adjustment of the Alabama claims, he showed an equally nice sense of justice and a solicitude for the preservation of the national honor in an exact performance of the conditions expressed by the committee of arbitration in the distribution of the funds awarded. His whole congressional record showed a thorough knowledge of constitutional and common law, as well as practical and sound common sense concerning every public question that claimed his attention and consideration.

At the close of his congressional career Judge Davy devoted himself exclusively to the work of his profession. He was attorney for the East Side Savings Bank for fourteen years and was also attorney for a syndicate of New York capitalists in the Genesee Valley Canal Railroad litigations, in which his efforts were successful. He was likewise attorney for the West Shore Railroad Company and the North River Construction Company in the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe and Genesee. He was also attorney for the Rochester & Lake Ontario Railway Company. While an active practitioner at the bar he argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one has more industriously prepared his cases than he. His handling of his case was always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the fact clear and exhaustive; he saw without effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so grouped them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tended to prove. His briefs always showed wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which could be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

High professional honors came to Judge Davy in his election in the fall of 1888 as justice of the supreme court for the seventh judicial district. He was unanimously nominated by the republican party and later by the democratic party, while the prohibition party placed no candidate in the field. He received the largest vote ever cast for a justice of the supreme court in the district and after serving fourteen years he was again nominated by acclamation by both parties and served for three years, at which time he retired, having reached the age limit of seventy years, as imposed by the laws of the state. His opinions while on the bench showed great research, industry and care and challenged the approval and commended themselves to the bench and bar. He frequently held court in the city of New York during his judicial career and rendered decisions in many very important cases. He is a member of the State Bar Association and for one term served as its vice president. At the conclusion of his last term of court in the city of New York, when the business of the court was ended, Attorney General Mayer made a speech complimenting him upon his record on the bench and voicing the regret of the legal fraternity of the state that his term of office was about to expire. District Attorney Jerome and other well known lawyers took occasion to express highly complimentary appreciation of the career of the Rochester jurist. When he retired from the bench a banquet was held in his honor and the guests had much to say concerning his professional and judicial career. Perhaps no better estimate of his official service can be given than in inserting the addresses delivered at a special term of the supreme court held in Rochester, December 30, 1905, when the bar took occasion to give public expression to the high regard in which Judge Davy is uniformly held.

Mr. J. P. Varnum said: "This being the last day of your Honor's official term as justice of the supreme court of this state, before you take final leave of the bench on which you have had a seat for the last seventeen years, and where you have so well, so faithfully and so conscientiously discharged the duties of your high office, the members of the bar of this county desire to mark the day by some open and public expression of the feelings and sentiments which they entertain toward you, both as judge and as man, and for that purpose Mr. Charles M. Williams has been requested to act as our spokesman, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing."

Mr. Charles M. Williams said: "If your Honor please, seventeen years of judicial faithful service deserves and demands respect and recogni-

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tion. We come today to mingle expressions of congratulation and regret; congratulation, that you have attained three score years and ten in an active and useful life, conspicuous in the state, full of honor and of years; regret, that the judicial term for which you were elected is abbreviated by the limitations of the constitution of this state, which compels you to retire from the bench while in the full vigor of your faculties, with judgment ripened by experience, and with integrity and uprightness on the bench tested by years of service.

"You bear your youth as yon Scotch firs,
Whose gaunt line our horizon dims,
While twilight all the lowland blurs,
Hold sunset in their ruddy stems.

"While you hold this ruddy glow of sunset, we recall that this day terminates twenty-five years of service to the people, to the state, and to the nation, as district attorney, as member of congress, and as a justice of the supreme court. Twenty-five years is a long period for personal character and influence to be woven with the history of a populous, a prosperous and a growing community. You began your judicial service in the old courthouse, you end it in the new; you tried, if we recall aright, the last case tried by jury in that old courtroom, where the benignant faces of the pioneers looked down upon you from the framed portraits, and you end it today, when a generation of younger lawyers look up to you and feel the impress and the inspiration of that integrity and uprightness which is held by the standards of tradition of an honorable and noble profession. Is it strange that memory shall come among us and open her box of brilliant colors of mellow recollection, and, placing them upon the tinted palette, take her brush and sketch upon the walls of this new temple of justice those invisible but yet imperishable forms and features who were your contemporaries when you first came to the bench? Of that brilliant company of justices of the supreme court, you, with one exception, are the only survivor. Judge Bradley, beloved, retired like you by reason of the limitation prescribed by the constitution, age. Macomber, Rumsey, Adams, have passed away, and Dwight, too, to that Higher Life, to study with the great Lawgiver face to face and receive inspiration from that fountain where absolute justice and right eternal prevail.

"Of the company of the bar who welcomed you to the bench you miss today, as you recall those personages, Angle and Bacon, Cogswell and Danforth, Stull and Van Voorhis and Yeoman, who prepared the way for the junior profession of the bar with their intelligence and pointed the way to the higher attainments and to the wise counsel of the exalted profession. This is neither time nor place to attempt an eulogy or an analysis of your judicial work. The records of this court, the records of this county and of the counties in this judicial district have recorded your labors, and the official reports of cases have printed the opinions which you have rendered and the weight with which they have been judged by higher tribunals of the state.

"But we would bring you today the rose-garland of gracious memory and of friendly appreciation. You leave the judicial ermine without spot or wrinkle, with no soil of meanness or touch of criticism upon it. Your courtesy, your kindness, your affability, your approachability, were among those thoughtful but beneficent offices which bind bar and bench together, and that come to us with the fragrance of the wind blown over sweet-scented flowers. You have held high the standards, the ethics and the morals of the profession. To you, the younger, as well as the older, members of the bar may look for an example of the just and the upright judge, with resolution and courage, yet withal tempered with the gentleness of sympathy and the kindliness of mercy. We bid you joy and wish you many years of happy and of prosperous activity. While we wish you 'an age serene and bright, and lovely as a Lapland night,' yet we welcome you to a life of active service at the bar.

"Age has its opportunity no less than youth,
Though in another dress,
And when the twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, unseen by day.

"And here, as we make our closing word and bid you adieu as you leave the bench, it is not 'Hail and farewell,' but the bar opens its ranks, and, as you retire from the bench, present arms, give salutation, and say 'Hail and welcome.'"

To which Justice Davy made the following reply: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Monroe County Bar: I greatly appreciate the manifestation of kindly feeling towards me personally and the exalted office of justice of the supreme court, which I have held for seventeen years. It is very embarrassing to listen to one's own commendations and it is more embarrassing to reply to them. When I entered upon my judicial career the members of the supreme court of the seventh judicial district were Justices Smith and Adams of Canandaigua, Macomber of Rochester, Dwight of Auburn, Rumsey of Bath, and Bradley of Corning, all of whom were men of great learning and ability, who graced the bench and were a credit and honor to the judiciary of the state. They have all gone to their final resting place except Bradley, who, at the age of four score years, is

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living a quiet and happy life in the city of Corning, surrounded by hosts of friends, and is honored and respected throughout the state. I am reminded also that that able and distinguished jurist, Judge Danforth, whom we all honored and esteemed so highly, has died since I went upon the bench. During that period the Monroe county bar has lost some of its ablest lawyers: Yeoman, Bacon, Stull, Danforth, Cogswell and Van Voorhis were great lawyers and stood high in the legal profession. No man can lay aside his judicial robes and the trust which he has held in the hearts of a gracious and confiding people for many years and feel that at all times he has met in the best possible way the requirements of that high judicial office.

"Seventeen years ago I received the high honor of having the unanimous nomination of the republican and democratic parties, and was elected without opposition. I went upon the bench untrammeled, and with a firm determination to honestly do my duty, and when fourteen years had rolled around it was more than gratifying to me to again receive the unanimous endorsement of both parties. It is very pleasing to receive this public acknowledgment from the members of the bar of the city of Rochester. In receiving your approbation on this occasion it is appropriate that I shall also make my acknowledgments to you for I can say that if I have given satisfaction it has been largely owing to the learning and assistance of the bar. The character, ability and standing of the judiciary must in the future, as in the past, depend largely upon the character and influence of the members of the bar from which the judges are selected, and the best evidence of that ability will always be found in the respect with which the lawyers receive the legal conclusions of the judges. I think I voice the sentiment of the members of the bar when I say that the judges of the supreme court of this great state, with few exceptions, have been men of unstained reputation for personal integrity, and men of strict impartiality, who have always enjoyed the implicit confidence and respect of the community. Society cannot be maintained without tribunals to hear and determine controversies arising between individuals. The importance, therefore, of a capable and upright judiciary cannot be overestimated. The judicial tribunals are indispensable to the safety and well being of the people, which fact is attested by the extensive powers which are entrusted to them, and as long as judges are capable, conscientious and independent in the discharge of their official duties, they will command respect and their decisions be upheld. Judges take a solemn obligation to administer equal and exact justice alike to the rich and the poor, and however able and rich in learning they may be, they will fail in the discharge of this high duty if not endowed with honesty, courage and a sense of right. It avails nothing if a judge is calm, patient and able to see the right, if he is moved by popular clamor or prejudice.

"It has been frequently said that owing to the inflexibility of the law, courts are sometimes prevented from administering justice between litigants. So far as my experience extends, rarely is this the case. If with capable counsel to aid the court injustice triumphs over right, the judge and not the law should bear the reproach. While we recognize the binding force of the rules of law which have stood the test of reason and experience, both in this and other countries, there is a growing disposition on the part of our judges against sacrificing justice to technical rules of law, and with advancing intelligence we need have no fear that the judges coming after us will be less inclined to see substantial justice administered in the trial of causes.

"There are many who denounce our system of trial by jury. During my judicial experiences the instances are few where I have had reason to be dissatisfied with their verdicts. I regard the jury system an essential branch and part of the free institutions of our country. It is a cherished tradition, its roots strike down deep into the experience, the life and the heart of the people. In criminal cases there is no substitute for the jury that would be acceptable to the profession and the people. If judges would do their duty jurors would do theirs. Brief, pointed instructions, calling attention to the points at issue, will generally, so far as I have observed, be followed by satisfactory verdicts.

"Now let me say a word or two to the younger members of the bar, for whom I have always had the warmest and kindest affection. Let no young man choosing the law for a calling yield to the popular belief that fidelity and honesty are not compatible with the practice of law. My advice to the young man choosing the law for a calling is, to be honest at all events. If you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Personal character is one of the elements which go to determine the just rank of any member of the legal profession. You must not be only honest, but you must be industrious; labor and honesty are absolutely essential to success in the legal profession. I am one of those who do not believe that there is any decline in professional integrity or in the loyalty of the attorney to his client. I believe that the lawyer's influence is widening rather than lessening, and that never before since the legal profession became a distinct avocation has that influence upon the affairs of daily life been more direct and far reaching than at the present time. The lawyer has

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come to be the silent partner in the great mercantile establishments and manufacturing industries of the country; he moulds and shapes the management of our great corporations; his influence is felt in every avenue of business and legislative life; he cannot, if he would, escape these large responsibilities which pertain to the legal profession. We are living in a period of intense activity and social disorder. The great overwhelming problems of capital and labor, the relations of the corporate interests of the country to the people, these are problems of vital moment to every thoughtful man in every calling, and none more so than the legal profession, and especially the younger members of the bar. They are questions, not of the day, but for all time, and upon their wise solution depends in a large degree the future stability and safety of the republic. When I turn to the great judges whose names are woven into the warp and woof of the common law, and read the story of Coke and Hale and Kent and Story, or when I recall the great advocates whose geniuses have forever enriched the traditions of our profession, Erskine and Brougham in the mother country, our own Webster, Choate, Carpenter, Benjamin, O'Connor and Evarts, I am content that the record may be made up and the balance struck between the profession of the law and other avocations and I dare say for the profession, not only here, but everywhere, that it may safely challenge comparison in its methods with all other professions in the world. I feel justly proud of the members of the Monroe county bar; it is an intelligent and accomplished bar and stands high all over the state; a large majority of its members are in the prime of life, and their future is full of hope and promise. They look to the rising sun. As for me, my work of life is nearly finished. I must now retire from judicial service and be content with the glory of the setting sun and the evening shadows, but during the remainder of my days I shall cherish with the warmest affection the memories of the lawyers of the Monroe county bar.

"With renewed thanks for the honors I have received at your hands and with a happy New Year greeting to each and every one of you, as justice of the supreme court I now bid you farewell."

Judge Davy has been called upon to address the public on many momentous occasions. At the time of the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Gettysburg on the 4th and 5th of September, 1888, to the memory of those of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers who offered up their lives on the altar of our country, Judge Davy was chosen as orator. His address has been preserved in substantial form and is an eloquent tribute to the noble deeds and self-sacrifice of the brave soldiers in whose honor he spoke.

Judge and Mrs. Davy reside at No. 20 Buckingham street, Rochester, and his residence in the city dates from 1860. Mrs. Davy was the daughter of James Hodges, a wealthy farmer of the town of Henrietta, Monroe county, where she was reared. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth S. Hodges and on the 22d of September, 1869, gave her hand in marriage to John M. Davy. They have three sons. Cassius C., who succeeded his father as attorney for the East Side Savings Bank, married Miss Hattie Mertie, of Oneida, who died several years ago. Burton H., who wedded Miss Minnie Aikenhead, of Rochester, by whom he has two children, Elizabeth S. and James, was elected sheriff of Monroe county when only twenty-six years of age, being the youngest to fill that position in the county. He is now secretary and treasurer of the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. James R. Davy, the youngest son, is now practicing law with his father, for upon his retirement from the bench Judge Davy resumed the active work of the profession.

He and his wife are members of the Central Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. He is also a Knight Templar and thirty-second-degree Mason and belongs to Powers post, G. A. R., and to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is likewise a member of the Genesee Valley Club. No man was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held than does Judge Davy. The people of the state, recognizing his merit, have rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he has attained. A gracious presence, a charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling, combine to make him one of the most distinguished and honored residents of the Empire state.

A. COLE CHENEY.

A. Cole Cheney, living retired in Rochester, is a native of Vermont, and on coming to the Empire state settled in Fulton, Oswego county. He was at that time seven years of age. He began practicing telegraphy when only a little lad of ten years and worked on, as opportunity offered, until he gained a proficiency that secured for him the position of telegraph operator in Fulton. He continued in the business there for a few years and afterward was transferred to Buffalo, where he remained in 1850 and 1851. In 1852 he came to Rochester, where he engaged in telegraphing for

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thirty years, during which time he remained in one room of the Arcade building. He became an expert operator, his ability being widely recognized by the fact of his long retention in the service in one position. He possessed the deftness of touch, the alertness and the accuracy which always characterizes the proficient operator and he had the entire trust and approval of the company which he served. He retired from the business in 1882 and since that time has given his supervision to grape-raising interests on Canandaigua lake, which he has supervised for eight years and from which he derives a gratifying income.

Mr. Cheney was married in 1856 to Miss Fannie H. Husbands, a daughter of the Hon. J. D. Husbands, a prominent attorney of Rochester, who died in this city in 1892. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have been born two daughters and a son; Mrs. Carrie Fowler and Mrs. George M. Ellwood, both of whom are residents of Rochester; and George H., who is with the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They now have a great-grandchild. On the 16th of November, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion they received over three hundred callers. They were also the recipients of many beautiful gifts and more than two hundred letters from their friends and well wishers who could not be in attendance on that interesting occasion. They had traveled life's journey happily together as man and wife for a half century, sharing with each other in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by. Mr. Cheney is a republican in politics and feels the interest of the public-spirited citizen in matters relating to the general welfare. His life has been one of continuous activity and his rest is well merited. He is now pleasantly situated at No. 18 Avenue B, Vick Park, after a residence of fifty-five years in this city.

FREEMAN CLARKE.

Freeman Clarke, whose activities were of such extent and importance as to leave the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state, was during his life time numbered among the most prominent and honored residents of Rochester and since his death his memory has been cherished as one of the founders of the city's greatness, his labors contributing also in substantial measure to the development of the state. With wonderful foresight he seemed to recognize the value of a business situation or possibility and he wrought along lines of great good, but it was not alone in the field of business and finance that his name became known. He was recognized as one of the political leaders of the state and did much toward molding public thought and action in the middle of the nineteenth century. At all times he was actuated by high ideals of citizenship and of patriotism and his worth was recognized by the most distinguished political leaders of the land.

It was on the 22d of March, 1809, that Freeman Clarke entered upon his life record in Troy, New York, his parents being Isaac and Elizabeth Clarke. He was a descendant of some of the earliest Puritan settlers of New England. One member of the family, John Clark, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was a founder of Norwich, Connecticut, where he removed in 1694. John Clark had six children. One of these, Isaac Clark, married Miriam Tracy, a granddaughter of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Salem, 1637, and through him is of Royal descent. Isaac Clark's second son, Oliver, born in 1714, married Elizabeth Freeman, a descendant of John Freeman, proprietor of Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1635, and moved to what was then the wilderness of western Massachusetts settling near Westfield. Of his children, Zephaniah, born in 1752, married Zulima Cooley, a descendant of Benjamin Cooley, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1644. Zephaniah Clark removed with his family from Westfield to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and later to Poestenkill, New York, where he died, leaving a numerous family, the eldest of whom, Isaac Clarke, born in 1779, married Elizabeth Brown, and was the father of Freeman Clarke, born March 22, 1809. In 1827, when about nineteen years of age, Freeman Clarke became a resident of Albion, Orleans county, New York, where he engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Even in early manhood he displayed remarkable prescience that enabled him to determine with accuracy the value of a business situation and to utilize his opportunities to the best advantage, so that whatever he undertook proved successful. He began operating in the field of finance in 1837, when elected cashier of the Bank of Orleans.

In 1845 Mr. Clarke arrived in Rochester and from that time until his death figured prominently in financial circles here. He organized and became president of the Rochester Bank, was chosen trustee and treasurer of the Monroe County Savings Bank and in 1857 was instrumental in organizing the Monroe County Bank, of which he became president and which at a later date was converted into the Clarke National Bank. His judgment was so sound, his enterprise so marked, that his co-operation was sought for the develop-

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FREEMAN CLARKE.

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ment and furtherance of various financial and other business interests. He became not unknown in connection with railroad operation and was one of the first directors of the Rochester, Lockport & Niagara Railroad, now the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central. At different times he was president and director of the Genesee Valley Railroad, was treasurer and director of the House Telegraph Company and a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company. As his operations extended he became recognized in New York city as one whose labors would prove a valued element in financial circles and he was chosen a trustee and subsequently the vice president of the Union Trust Company of New York, also one of the first directors of the Fourth National Bank of New York and one of the organizers and a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York.

On the 28th of May, 1833, Freeman Clarke was married to Henrietta J. Ward, who was the youngest daughter of Dr. Levi Ward. She was born at Burgen, New York, October 2, 1814, and died at Rochester, October 30, 1890, while the death of Mr. Clarke occurred in Rochester, June 24, 1887. They became the parents of ten children, as follows: Levi Ward, who was born August 10, 1834, at Albion, New York, and died July 28, 1894, at Rochester; Elizabeth Jane, who was born at Albion, September 6, 1836, and died April 5, 1854, at Canandaigua, New York; Freeman De Witt, born in Albion, December 19, 1838, and died May 27, 1889, at Rochester; Henry Roswell, born June 1, 1841, at Albion, and died in Rochester, April 29, 1848; George Hunt, who was born March 15, 1843, in Albion; Francis K., who was born in Rochester, May 11, 1846, and passed away there on the 30th of April, 1848; Minnie Henrietta, who was born in Rochester, July 11, 1848; Caroline Susan, who was born in Rochester, December 5, 1850; Edward Smith, who was born December 25, 1853, in Rochester; and Isaac Sherman, who was likewise born in Rochester, January 21, 1856.

For more than a half century the parents traveled life's journey together. In the interim were many years of intense and well directed activity and particularly was Mr. Clarke known in connection with the latter days of the whig party and the earlier years of the republican party. In 1850 he was vice president of the whig state convention and acted as its chief presiding officer. In 1852 he was a delegate to the whig national convention and two years later was chosen vice president of the first republican convention of the state of New York. In 1862 he was elected a representative from New York to the thirty-eighth congress, serving on the committees on manufactures and pensions. In 1865 he received from President Lincoln appointment to the position of comptroller of currency and during his incumbency some of the most important financial legislation of war times was enacted, including the organization of the national banks. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention and in 1870 was elected a representative to the forty-second congress, where he did much important constructive work in committee rooms. He served as a member of the committee on foreign affairs and was ever a close and discriminating student of the political situation and its possibilities, bringing to bear in his public service the same spirit of insight and of mastery that characterized him in his business life. He served on the commission that had the Central Railroad tracks elevated in Rochester and he was a trustee of the University of Rochester. Local advancement and national progress were both causes dear to his heart and he had no sympathy with that spirit which sees in a public office opportunity for self-advancement or aggrandizement. He held to high ideals of citizenship and regarded a public office as a public trust. He was a statesman in his broad knowledge of affairs and a patriot in his devotion to the general good. Living in Rochester for more than forty years during the middle of the nineteenth century, which by reason of the war constituted a formative period in every state in the Union because of the new questions which came up for settlement, he stood among the leaders who looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the needs and the possibilities of the future and labored not alone for the present generation. His business life, too, was one of intense and unwearied industry, bringing him into close touch with financial leaders of the Empire state, who recognized him as a peer.

COLONEL NATHANIEL THOMPSON.

Colonel Nathaniel Thompson, who has been closely connected with the military, political and business history of Rochester, is one of its oldest citizens in years and also in connection with the interests of the city. His birth occurred in Johnstown, New York, in 1820, and since 1825 he has lived in Rochester, being brought to this city by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, at a time when there was a population of only about one thousand. The father built a home on East Main street near where Colonel Thompson now resides. It was the first dwelling on this street, and beyond this point the street did not extend. There was a forest of various kinds of timber, including chestnut trees, and Colonel Thompson frequently gathered chestnuts in a district that is now built up with substantial business blocks and beautiful

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residences. The father owned large tracts of land upon which Rochester now stands and was a leading and influential resident of the city at that early day. In association with his son Nathaniel he carried on a boat-building business for about twenty-five years and he figured in connection with other prominent interests of the community. He acted as commissioner of Mount Hope cemetery from 1848 until 1850, during the great cholera epidemic, and at all times he gave his co-operation to many movements for the public good. After a residence of forty-five years in Rochester, his death occurred on the 30th of January, 1870, at which time he was seventy years of age. In the family were three sons and two daughters, but Colonel Thompson is the only one now living. The others were George H., William, Mrs. Mary B. Ellison and Mrs. Maria Copeland of Rochester. The first named was for many years a contractor of this city and was commissioner of Mount Hope cemetery from 1879 until 1884, while in 1872 he was a member of the board of public works. In the line of his business he was closely associated with the improvement and development of the city. He built the river bridge at this place, also the Monroe County bank building, the Central railroad shop and all of the track between Rochester and Buffalo along the line of the road. He also had the contract of Kimball's tobacco factory, the Elwood block, Smith & Perkins' store building, the roundhouses in East Rochester and many other substantial structures of the city. In fact he was the most prominent contractor of Rochester during his time. He was for some years in partnership with Jerry S. Copeland, and it was this firm that built the river bridge, a notable structure on account of the engineering skill manifest.

Following his association with his father in the boat-building business, Colonel Thompson was collector of canal tolls for six years and was deputy collector for the port of Genesee under James H. Kelly, Thomas Parsons and Colonel William N. Emerson. Later he was in the real-estate business in connection with Henry L. Fish for ten years, but retired about 1890. He was esteemed in business circles as a man of energy, reliability and executive force, qualities which were manifest as well in the discharge of his official duties.

Colonel Thompson was, moreover, prominently and widely known in connection with the military history of the city. He joined the Rochester Union Grays in June, 1840, and was a member of that organization until 1860. He was the fourth captain of his company and held every office in the corps save that of corporal. His company was attached to the Fifty-fourth Regiment of the New York National Guard. In 1853 he was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Seymour; captain, March 10, 1857, by Governor King; major, in 1864, by Governor Morgan, who re-appointed him in 1864; was appointed colonel in 1875 by John A. Dix; was commissioned lieutenant of the seventh division by Governor S. J. Tilden in 1875; and re-appointed by Governor A. B. Cornell in 1880. The Rochester Union Grays was organized in 1838 and today there are but three or four of the charter members living. On the 3d of December, 1855, they organized a Veteran Corps. Colonel Thompson continued his connection with the State Militia until 1865, thus making an exceptionally long record of military service.

In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Harvey, of Rochester, a daughter of Richard Harvey, an early settler here. They long traveled life's journey together, but were separated by the death of the wife in June, 1905. Of their three children James R., the second, died in 1876. The daughters are Mrs. Sarah L. Curtis and Mrs. Julia L. Newton. The former is the wife of Eugene T. Curtis at the Union office in this city, and the latter is the wife of Charles L. Newton, who is manager for the Bell Telephone Company in Rochester. The Colonel has two grandchildren, Gurney Thompson Curtis and Joseph Curtis, and also two great grandchildren, Edward Peck Curtis and Helen Curtis, the children of Gurney T. Curtis.

Colonel Thompson exercises his right of franchise in support of the democracy and cast his first presidential ballot for James K. Polk. He was overseer of the poor in Rochester during 1882 and 1883 and in all of the offices which he has held he has discharged his duties with marked capability and with conscientious regard for the obligations that devolve upon him. In 1846 he built the home which he now occupies and which is still one of the good residences on East Main street. At that time he paid five hundred dollars for the lot. He has been offered twenty-five thousand dollars for it but has refused to sell at that price. Colonel Thompson is a man of eighty-seven years, but looks more like a man of sixty. He walks erect, his eye is bright and his mind is as clear as that of most men of forty or fifty years. He is justly numbered among the honored pioneers and leading citizens of Rochester, where he has now lived for eighty-two years. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It need not suggest as a matter of course want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Colonel Thompson—an

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encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young. Perhaps no resident of the city has more intimate knowledge from personal experience of its history, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

CHAUNCEY PORTER.

Chauncey Porter is now practically living retired in a pleasant home one mile north of Hudson street, Irondequoit, in Irondequoit township, which has been his place of residence since 1882. Mr. Porter is a native son of Monroe county, his birth having occurred near Riga, in 1858, a son of William H. and Phoebe (Howard) Porter, both of whom were natives of England. The father engaged in business as a farmer and gardener throughout his entire business career, being located in various sections of the county, first in Riga, later in Irondequoit and then in Gates, where his death occurred March 15, 1907, while his widow still survives and yet makes her home in the latter place. The father gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and was well known throughout the county as a man of reliability and genuine worth. His family numbered seven children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Sarah Rayten, Mrs. Mary Daggs, Charles and Mrs. Hattie Hess, all of whom reside in Irondequoit; Alfred, a resident of Gates; and Mrs. Phoebe Yarker, who makes her home in Greece township.

Chauncey Porter accompanied his parents on their removal from Riga to Irondequoit and in the latter place acquired his education in the common schools. Upon starting out in life for himself he engaged in gardening, which he has followed throughout his active career. In 1882 he purchased his present place of fifteen acres, situated one mile north of Rochester, in Irondequoit township. When it came into his possession there were no improvements but he erected a good residence, barns and other buildings for carrying on his work, these including six hothouses, four of which are one hundred and twelve feet long, while two are twenty feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet in length. He also has two hundred hotbed frames. The place is well equipped for carrying on a business of this character and it is one of the best improved and most attractive country homes in Monroe county. Although Mr. Porter still makes his home on his farm he is now practically living retired, leaving the actual work to his son and a brother-in-law.

Mr. Porter chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Susie E. Fisher, of Parma, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher. The father is now deceased but the mother resides in Irondequoit. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Porter has been blessed with a son and daughter: Charles F., a young man of twenty-two years, who was educated in the public schools of Rochester and the Rochester Business Institute, and is now managing his father's business interests; and Aura M., who at the age of fifteen years is a student in the East high school of Rochester.

Following in his father's political footsteps Mr. Porter supports the men and measures of the democratic party and has taken a deep and active interest in local political affairs. His worth and ability having been acknowledged by his fellow townsmen, he has for three terms served as excise commissioner and for nine years acted as justice of the peace. In the fall of 1906 he was elected supervisor and is the present incumbent in that position. His fraternal relations are with the Maccabees and the Grange, the hall of the latter being located near the home of our subject. Mr. Porter is a man of intelligence and excellent business ability, and the success which he today enjoys is due entirely to his own labors and determination, for through his own economy and well directed labors he has accumulated the competence that now enables him to lay aside the more arduous duties of a business life. He is today numbered among the substantial citizens of this community, where he is held in high regard and esteem.

JAMES MANN.

James Mann is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. James Mann, of the firm of Matson & Mann, attorneys at law of Brockport, was born in this village, June 27, 1878. His parents are Dr. William B. and Sophronia E. (Clark) Mann, both natives of Orleans county, New York.

James Mann pursued his early education in the public schools and later was graduated from the Brockport State Normal School. He then took up the study of law with Willis A. Matson, now assistant district attorney. So carefully did he pursue his studies of this profession that he was admitted to the bar November 12, 1901, and in January of the following year began the practice of law. From that time his clientage has constantly grown in volume and importance. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association. Fra-

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ternally he is connected with the Royal Arch Masons.

On May 30, 1906, James Mann was married to Miss Carrie Phillips, a daughter of Charles Addison Phillips of Rochester. They have one son, William Barrow, born April 1, 1907. Mr. Mann is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

FREDERICK COOK.

Frederick Cook, who at the age of fourteen years was thrown upon his own resources, the parental home being broken up by the death of the father, attained through the inherent force of his own character, his strong determination and his close application to the duties that devolved upon him distinction and honors in his adopted land. The penniless boy of fourteen became one of the most successful business men of the Empire state, served as secretary of state of New York and would undoubtedly have gained gubernatorial honors had he not declined. The multiplicity and extent of his business interests also made him one of the best known men of the state, while his activity extended to those concerns which touch the general interests of society in lines of progress, in social and benevolent interests.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Rochester and the state Frederick Cook is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its scope, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it became an integral part of the history of Rochester and of the commonwealth. He exerted an immeasurable influence on the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of extensive industrial and commercial enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good as well as his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare; and in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by his benevolence and his liberality.

The life record of Mr. Cook covered the period between December 2, 1833, and February 17, 1905. He was born at Wildbad, a noted watering-place in the famous Black Forest district of Germany. The father hoped to give his son excellent educational privileges and sent him to one of the best schools of the whole neighborhood, expecting eventually to allow him to attend college, but the death of the father in 1846 completely frustrated this plan and Frederick Cook, then a lad of fourteen years, was obliged to provide for his own living. The family home was broken up and with no advantages of wealth or influential friends to aid him he started out to win life's battles. He possessed a courageous, determined spirit and when but fifteen years of age came to the new world to try his fortunes. He had a married sister residing in Buffalo, New York, at that time and made his way to her home. His youth had been passed in a country where all boys must learn a trade and according to this rule, with which he had been familiar, Frederick Cook resolved to acquaint himself with shoemaking. He did not find it congenial, however, and soon afterward secured employment with a butcher in Batavia, New York, where his close application and fidelity soon won recognition. His ability gained the attention of D. W. Tomlinson, the president of the bank of Batavia, who was also extensively interested in railroads and because of Mr. Cook's' knowledge of the German language Mr. Tomlinson procured for him a position on the Buffalo & Rochester Railroad, whence he was soon promoted to the position of conductor on an immigrant train on the Niagara Falls division of the Central Hudson road. In this capacity he aided many an immigrant from Germany in looking for a home and the corporation which he served, appreciating his services, soon made him a passenger conductor. He remained with the road for about twenty years, severing his connection on the 1st of January, 1872. That he enjoyed to the fullest degree the friendship, regard and confidence of his fellow employes and the patrons of the road was manifest by a gift from them of an elaborate set of solid silver plate.

One of the salient features of Mr. Cook's successful business career was his ability to recognize an opportunity. When once he believed in the possibility for successful accomplishment he utilized the advantage to the utmost and thus the scope of his activity was continually enlarged until he was known as one of the foremost representatives of commercial and financial interests in western New York. While in the railroad service he had become intimately acquainted with George M. Pullman, and when the latter organized the Pullman Palace Car Company Mr. Cook invested the greater part of his accumulated earnings in that enterprise, the prosperous history of which is known to the world. Thereby he laid the foundation of his wealth. In 1852 he took up his abode in Rochester, and not only became closely associated with its business history, but also with its political life, but of the latter we will speak later on. He became closely connected with many

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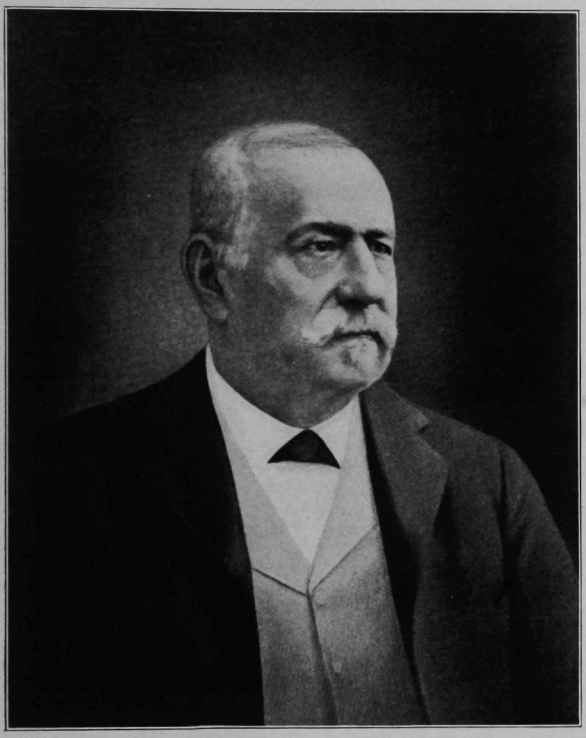

FREDERICK COOK.

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enterprises that largely promoted the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of Rochester, at the same time adding to his business success. In 1874 he was chosen vice president of the Bartholomay Brewing Company, which was organized in that year with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From the beginning until 1889 he served as vice president and was then elected president. His activity, however, was not confined to one or even a few lines, but embraced manifold business interests. On the 12th of January, 1876, he was elected president of the Rochester German Insurance Company, as a successor of Colonel Louis Ernst, and so continued until his demise. On the 13th of January, 1877, he was elected president of the Rochester Driving Park Association, and under his capable management its financial interests were advanced from the lowest to the highest degree. On the 16th of May, 1878, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Mount Hope cemetery and continuously served in that office, and was chairman of the board from that time until his demise. Hise name became prominently known in banking circles, for in the fall of 1880 he was made a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and later chosen one of its vice presidents. On the 25th of March, 1882, he was elected president of the Bank of Rochester, the predecessor of the German-American Bank, and remained at the head of the institution until his life's labors were ended. In February, 1887, he was chosen to the presidency of the Rochester Title & Guarantee Company and upon the death of J. Lee Judson he was unanimously elected president of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company of Rochester. He was also president of the Rochester Railway Company, the Rochester Telephone Company and the Ohmer Fare Register Company. His career seems almost phenomenal and yet there was not in his business life an esoteric phase. His path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, his whole course being marked by business integrity and probity, his success resulting from his close application, his keen discernment and his able management.

Distinguished honors came to Mr. Cook in his political life. If other men who have control of mammoth industrial and commercial enterprises realized that they owe a duty to their country and would enter into politics, the welfare of the nation would be greatly augmented, for what the country needs is men in charge of its affairs who have keen foresight, business sagacity and sound judgment. The democratic party gained a valuable accession to its ranks when Mr. Cook became one of its stalwart supporters. The first political office he ever filled was that of excise commissioner of Rochester, to which he was appointed by Mayor John Lutes, on the 20th of April, 1870, but on account of ill health he resigned in 1872, and with his family made an extended tour over Europe. In the autumn of 1873, however, upon his return to Rochester, he once more took his place in the democratic ranks to labor earnestly and effectively for his party's growth and progress. When nominated for mayor he ran far ahead of his ticket, although Rochester is acknowledged a republican stronghold. On the 19th of April, 1872, Governor Hoffman appointed him judge advocate with the rank of colonel of the Seventh Division of the New York State National Guards, and on the 29th of July, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Tilden, assistant adjutant general and chief of staff of the same division, but he resigned November 24, 1877, on account of the pressure of his private business affairs. In 1876 he went as delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for the presidency and in 1880 he officiated in a similar capacity at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served as vice president, representing the state of New York. In the spring of 1880 he was called to perform an important service in behalf of his adopted city, being one of the fourteen citizens appointed as a commission on behalf of Rochester to guard the public interests during the work of elevating the New York Central Railroad tracks inside the corporate limits. Politics engrossed a large share of his attention and he was regarded by his party as one of its best and strongest representatives. In 1885 he was nominated for the position of secretary of state and after a strong canvass and an exciting campaign, he was elected by a majority of more than fourteen thousand over Colonel Anson S. Wood. In this important office within the gift of the people, he served so acceptably that in 1887, at Saratoga, he was renominated and was re-elected over Colonel Frederick Grant by a plurality of seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, the highest given to any candidate on the democratic ticket. On the 1st of January, 1890, after declining a renomination as secretary of state, he retired permanently to private life and from that time until his death devoted his attention wholly to the care of his large and varied business interests. On the 31st of December, 1889, just before his retirement, Governor Hill, on behalf of himself and other state officers, presented Mr. Cook with a costly watch with chime attachments, while the clerical force of the office gave him a much prized collection of photographs, representing the employes during his two terms of four years' service. The party, however, still further honored him, when in the state convention of 1894 he was urgently solicited by a large majority of the party leaders to accept the nomination for governor of New York but he declined to become a candidate.

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The probability was that he would have been elected had be accepted the nomination, for Frederick Cook was honored throughout New York and sustained a high reputation for political integrity and lofty patriotism, as well as of marked ability.

In 1853 Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Yaky, of Rome, New York, who died in 1864. The following year he married Miss Barbara Agne. His one daughter is now the wife of Augustus Masters MacDonell and is the mother of one son, Frederick Cook MacDonell.

Mr. Cook was one of the distinguished Masons of the city, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and to the consistory, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He was likewise a member of the Rochester Maennerchor, which was organized in 1854 and of which he served as president in 1874-5. On the 24th of February, 1882, he became a member of the Liederkranz. He was also a member of the Rochester Historical Society, the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Club, the Country Club, and the Rochester Yacht Club, but it would be almost impossible to enumerate his connection with the many organizations which he represented. He was made an honorary member of Selye Citizens Corps, Eighth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., January 8, 1887, and of the Albany Excelsior Corps, January 26, 1888. In February, 1893, he presented to Peissner Post, No. 106, G. A. R., a handsomely bound memorial record book, one of the finest works of the kind in existence.

Along all lines of humanitarian action which tend to ameliorate the conditions of human life, Mr. Cook was a factor. In February, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, a manager of the Western House of Refuge and was re-appointed by Governor Cleveland in 1883, while on the 29th of September, 1885, he was elected secretary and treasurer of that institution. In 1887 he was chosen a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society and on the 19th of December of that year, he became corresponding member of the Oneida County Historical Society. On the 1st of June, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Hill as one of the managers of the Rochester State Hospital for a term of nine years, and upon the organization of the board was elected its president and was re-elected each succeeding year until the office was abolished by law when Mr. Cook was appointed a member of the board of visitation by Governor Odell. His private charities were numerous, yet no ostentation or display ever characterized his giving. He was especially helpful to young men who are ambitious and determined and who start out in life upon their own account empty-handed. Remembering his own struggles and trials in youth, he was ever quick to show appreciation for close application and to recognize ability by promotion as opportunity offered. For some years prior to his demise he took no active part in political work, his attention being given to the superintendence of his private business affairs and extensive investments. He held friendship inviolable and as true worth could always win his regard he had a very extensive circle of friends, his life demonstrating the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's statement that "the way to win a friend is to be one." The public work which he did was largely of a nature that brought no pecuniary reward and yet made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies. Opportunities that others passed by heedlessly he noted and improved—to the betterment of the city and the state in many ways. He was unostentatious in manner, but all who knew him spoke of him in terms of praise. In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, his state and his country.

ALLEN L. WOOD.

Allen L. Wood, a successful nurseryman of Rochester, has built up a business from a very humble beginning to one that has now reached mammoth proportions, his stock being shipped to every state in the Union, as well as to foreign lands, so that he has gained a wide reputation as a fruit grower. He is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here in 1860. His father, Walter Wood, was one of the pioneer settlers of this city, having come from Moravia, this state, but for a number of years he was engaged in the conduct of a general store at Cayuga and at Union Springs. His mother bore the maiden name of Jane McIntosh, and was a daughter of John McIntosh, a pioneer merchant of Cayuga, New York.

Allen L. Wood spent the period of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and during the winter months pursued his studies in the public schools and in St. Paul's school, wherein he acquired a good knowledge of the English branches. He was endowed by nature with a good constitution and developed all the attributes which make the successful man. He early displayed a trend for business life and at the age of sixteen years, in 1876, established himself in the nursery

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business, securing for this purpose one acre of land, which he planted to fruit trees. This proved a paying venture and encouraged with the outlook for a successful future, he invested the money secured from the sale of his stock in more land, each year adding to his original holdings until he today owns a tract of eighty-five acres, devoted entirely to the growing of nursery stock. He raises only the best varieties of large and small fruits and shade trees, and in addition to this he likewise grows fruit at Lockport and at Danville, New York, on contract. Until 1900 he conducted a strictly wholesale business, but since that time has sold to the retail trade through agents and by catalogue, doing a mail order business which extends to every state in the Union and also to foreign lands, including Cuba, Bermuda, Mexico and other places. His stock is prepared for shipment at the packing house, which he erected on Culver road and Gorson avenue. His stock of fruit and ornamental trees, roses, shrubs, etc., is of the best varieties and his name is known far and wide in connection with the nursery business. His success is well merited, for he has ever followed the most honorable methods in carrying on his business, is true to the terms of a contract and conscientiously discharges every business obligation to the satisfaction of all with whom he has dealings.

Mr. Wood was married in Pittsford, December 17, 1891, to Miss Georgiana Eaton, who was born in Pittsford, a daughter of Benjamin Eaton, a pioneer settler. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons, Walter and Allen.

Mr. Wood is a Mason, belonging to the Mystic Shrine and he is also a member of the Masonic Club. An investigation into his history shows that he has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word. By constant exertion combined with good business judgment he has attained to the prominent position he now occupies and enjoys the friendship of many and respect of all who know him.

CHAUNCEY BRAINARD.

Chauncey Brainard is the senior partner of the firm of H. C. Brainard & Company, controlling business enterprises that contribute in substantial measure to the commercial activity of the village of Spencerport. He was born in the town of Gates, Monroe county, on the 2d of May, 1849, and is a representative of one of the old families of this part of the state, his parents being Claudius and Nancy (Brainard) Brainard. The paternal grandfather, Calvin Brainard, settled on Methodist Hill in the town of Henrietta in 1823 and made the original purchase of what became his farm, it being a part of the old Holland purchase. Claudius Brainard was a native of Haddam, Connecticut, and came here with his father. They later bought a large farm in the town of Gates and were not only closely associated with agricultural development but also with various movements for general progress and improvement. The Brainard family has ever been noted for longevity. Chauncey Brainard is one of a family of four children, of whom his brother is now deceased, while the sisters, Laura A. and Emma C., are living upon the old homestead in Chili.

Chauncey Brainard was a little lad of five years when his parents removed from Gates to the town of Chili and in the public schools he acquired his early education, which was later supplemented by study in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and in Genesse College, now Syracuse University. Thus equipped by excellent educational privileges, he took up the work of teaching and was principal of the school of Churchville for two years. He afterward served as principal of the Pittsford school for six years, proving a capable educator with ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Upon returning to the town of Chili he took up the occupation of farming and at the same time engaged in teaching in the North Chili school for ten years. He was appointed school commissioner of the second district of Monroe county by Judge William E. Werner in May, 1890, and in the following autumn was elected to that position. He served for four consecutive terms or twelve years. The cause of education has indeed found in him a stalwart champion and a warm friend and his labors have been of direct benefit in promoting the interests of the public schools of this section of the state.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Brainard removed to Spencerport and in the spring of 1897 began business with his son, Harry C., under the firm style of H. C. Brainard & Company, controlling his commercial interests in addition to performing the duties of the office of school commissioner. The firm began dealing in coal and later extended the scope of their business to include commercial fertilizers. At a still later date they added a general insurance department and subsequently took up the cooperage business. They do a good business in the various lines which claim their time and attention and are representative merchants and insurance men of the village, having secured a liberal patronage as dealers in coal and commercial fertilizers and in their cooperage business as

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well, while as general insurance agents the policies which they write annually represent a large figure.

Mr. Brainard was married to Miss Emily Cook Cumming, a native of Genesee county, New York, who with her parents removed to Churchville, where she was married, her father being Theodore Cumming of that place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brainard has been born one son, Harry C., who is now his father's partner in business—a young man of excellent business ability and enterprise.

In politics Mr. Brainard has been a life-long republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. Fraternally he is connected with Etolian lodge, No. 474, A. F. & A. M., of Spencerport, and for several years he has been a trustee of the Congregational church. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and while he has contributed in larger degree to educational and commercial advancement he nevertheless withholds his co-operation from no movement or plan for the public good.

EVERARD PECK.

Everard Peck was born at Berlin, Connecticut, November 6, 1791, and died at Rochester, New York, February 9, 1854. Having gone to Hartford, Connecticut, at the age of seventeen, he learned there the book binder's trade and having completed his apprenticeship, went from there to Albany, New York, where he plied his vocation for a few years. Not succeeding as well as he had hoped, he came to Rochester in 1816, bringing with him the implements of his calling and a small stock of books. Many of the incidents of his life have been mentioned in the first volume of this work in connection with the growth of the little hamlet, its expansion into a village and thence into a city. For the remainder it is deemed sufficient to give the following extract from an article in one of the daily papers at the time of his death:

"Seeing,through the discomforts and rudeness of the settlement, indications which promised a prosperous future, he set up the double business of book-selling and book-binding. Being prosperous in business he enlarged his facilities by opening a printing office and commencing, in 1818, the publication of the Rochester Telegraph, a weekly journal. He afterward erected a paper mill, which he operated with great success until it was burned. Mr. Peck left the book business in 1831. After three or four years, in which he was out of health—so that, for recovery, he was obliged to spend one or two winters in Florida and Cuba—he engaged in the banking business and was connected successively with the Bank of Orleans, the Rochester City Bank and the Commercial Bank of Rochester, being the vice president of the last named institution at the time of his death. Immediately on taking up his residence here Mr. Peck gave his warm support to the infant charitable and religious enterprises of the place, and from that time to this has been the devoted friend of all such institutions. To public office he did not aspire but labors for the poor, the suffering and the orphan he never shunned. The successful establishment of the University of Rochester was in a large measure owing to his exertions in its behalf. The friends of the institution accorded to him merited praise, and they will ever respect his memory. Up to the time of his death he was a member of its board of trustees. He was one of the zealous promoters and founders of the Rochester Orphan Asylum. Our citizens have been accustomed to rely upon his judgment in all matters of moment pertaining to the common weal, and he always exhibited a sagacity and solicitude for the welfare of the people which entitled him to the public confidence.

"He was thrice married: In 1820, to Chloe Porter, who died in 1830; in 1836, to Martha Farley, who died in 1851; in 1852, to Mrs. Alice Bacon Walker, who survives him.

*Mrs. Alice B. Peck died December 2, 1881.

"For more than two years past Mr. Peck has been suffering from a pulmonary complaint, and he spent the winter of 1852-53 in the Bermudas but without obtaining relief from the disease. He has, since his return, been secluded in the sick-room, gradually declining until he expired, surrounded by his wife and all his surviving children."

It may not be inappropriate to give as a reminiscence, the following extract from an article in the Albany Evening Journal, of February 21, 1854, by the pen of Thurlow Weed, then at the head of that paper, in which, after copying a long biographical sketch of Mr. Peck from the columns of the New Haven Daily Palladium of a few days before, Mr. Weed remarks:

"This deserved tribute to the memory of 'a just man made perfect' comes from one who knew the deceased well. The editor of the Palladium grew up under Mr. Peck's teachings and was long a member of his household, a household whose memory is hallowed in many grateful hearts." In another paragraph the editor of the Palladium alludes to our own relations to Mr. Peck but in a spirit of kindness which excludes all but the following from these columns:

"Mr. Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, began his career in the Rochester Telegraph office. He was a young man wholly without means when he applied for employment. We remember Mr. Weed's application as though it were but yester-

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EVERARD PECK.

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day. Mr. Peck at first declined his offer but there was something in Mr. Weed's manner that touched a sympathetic chord in Mr. Peck's bosom and he called him back and gave him the post of assistant editor, where he soon made the Telegraph one of the most popular journals in Western New York.

"The heart upon which the memory of its early benefactor is engraven will glow with gratitude until its pulsations cease. We were, indeed, wholly without means and with a young family dependent upon our labor, when, thrirty-two years ago we applied to Everard Peck for employment. He did not really want a journeyman but his kindly nature prompted him to an effort in our behalf. It was agreed that in addition to the ordinary labor as a journeyman in the office we should assist Mr. Peck, who had the charge of his book-store and paper-mill, in editing the Telegraph. But our friend did not content himself with giving employment. We enjoyed, with our family, the hospitality of his mansion until a humble tenement (tenements were scarce in Rochester in those days) could be rented. The compensation agreed upon was four hundred dollars per annum. That year glided pleasantly and peacefully away, teaching lessons to which memory recurs with pleasure and in forming ties that have linked us in after life to dear and cherished friends. At the close of the year Mr. Peck added one hundred dollars to our salary, with expressions of confidence and regard which enhanced the value of his gratuity. And ever after, through whatever of vicissitude and change we have passed, that good man's counsels and friendship have helped to smooth and cheer our pathway."

WILLIAM FARLEY PECK.

William Farley Peck, of Revolutionary ancestry on the father's side, of Pilgrim descent on the mother's, was born at Rochester, New York, February 4, 1840, the son of Everard and Martha (Farley) Peck. After studying at private schools in this city, he went to boarding school in Connecticut, whence he returned in 1857 to enter the University of Rochester. Having remained here one year, he went to Williams College, where he was graduated in 1861 wtih the degree of A. B. He then studied law in the office of Danforth & Terry, in this city, for one year, going afterward to the State Law School at Albany, where he was graduated in 1863 with the degree of LL. B. and was a little later admitted to practice at the bar of Monroe county. He did not, however, enter actively into the legal profession but was soon drawn into journalism, which, with its kindred forms of writing, became his life work. After a short experience upon the Express (now the Post-Express) he became, in 1867, the city editor of the Democrat. Going thence on to the Chronicle he was the telegraph editor of the latter journal during the whole of its existence, from November, 1868, to December, 1870, when the merger of the paper into what became the Democrat & Chronicle threw him out of a position. He soon became the editor of the Sunday Tribune—a portion of the time as part proprietor—and continued in that capacity until, some twenty-five years ago, he abandoned the field of direct journalism. Since that time he has devoted himself to writing of a desultory character, such as club papers, articles for the magazines and more particularly for encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, besides preparing several works covering the local history of this region—the "Semi-Centennial History of Rochester," published in 1884; a comprehensive sketch of the city and of the county, in "Landmarks of Monroe county," 1895; "A History of the Police Department of Rochester," 1903; and, finally this "History of Rochester and Monroe County," 1907.

The following are the organizations with which he is connected and is more or less prominently identified: The Fortnightly, a literary club of which he was one of the founders; the board of directors of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, of which he has been the corresponding secretary from the beginning; the board of managers of the Rochester Historical Society, of which he has always been the recording secretary; the board of trustees of the Reynolds Library, of which he is the secretary; the Society for the Organization of Charity, of which he is one of the vice presidents; the Unitarian church; the Genesee Valley Club, of which he was one of the charter members; the Rochester Whist Club; the Genesee Whist Club; the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York; the Society of the Genesee, in New York city; and corresponding member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

FRANK A. SMYTH.

Frank A. Smyth, deceased, was born near Canandaigua, New York, and came to Rochester when quite young but prior to this time his father, Thomas Smyth, had passed away. The son acquired his education in the old academy at Rochester and entered business life as an employe in a jewelry store, remaining in the service of J. R. Wight for nine years, during which time he thoroughly acquainted himself with the trade

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in every particular. He then embarked in business on his own account and continued in that line until a few years prior to his death, when he began traveling for a chemical company and during his last years he traded in stock. In all of his business transactions he was found thoroughly trustworthy and reliable and as a merchant he wrought along modern business lines, having a well appointed establishment, in which enterprise, capable management and a carefully selected stock brought him a desirable patronage.

Mr. Smyth was married to Miss Carrie J. Griebel, a daughter of Gustavus Griebel, one of the pioneer residents of Monroe county and afterward a retired farmer. He is now deceased, but the mother of Mrs. Smyth still resides in Rochester and is the owner of considerable property at Glenn Haven. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smyth was born one son, Paul Vincent, whose birth occurred in 1892. The death of the husband and father occurred February 14, 1906.

Mr. Smyth exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of democracy. He belonged to the Rochester Club and to the Elks lodge. He was a supporter of the church and of all worthy movements for the benefit of the race and the promotion of the city's welfare and was esteemed by many friends as a good man, worthy the warm regard and trust which were so uniformly extended him.

HENRY ROGERS SELDEN.

In the long roll of names of eminent men who have conferred honor upon the judicial history of the Empire state the name of Henry Rogers Selden finds conspicuous mention. There are few men whose public careers have extended over a longer period and none have been more fearless in conduct, faultless in honor and stainless in reputation than this gentleman, who served upon the bench of the court of appeals of New York and whose marked ability caused him to be recognized among the foremost jurists of the land.

Judge Selden was born in Lyme, Connecticut, October 14, 1805, a representative of a family whose history in America is one of distinction. In early colonial days his ancestors, who were among the Puritans, took up their abode in New England and from that time down to the present representatives of the Selden family have been active in promoting progress along all lines of desirable improvement. The first of the family to come to America was Thomas Selden, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1646, and died there ten years later. He left two sons, one of whom was killed in the Deerfield Indian massacre. The other son took an active part in the early Indian wars and received a grant of land on the east side of the Connecticut river at what is now Lyme, Connecticut, in 1692. The homestead is still in possession of his descendants and has been occupied by the family for two hundred and ten years.

In 1825, Judge Selden became a resident of Rochester, then known as Rochesterville. His brother, Samuel Lee Selden, had previously located in this city and was engaged in the practice of law in connection with Addison Gardiner. In their office the subject of this review became a student and when in his twenty-fifth year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Clarkson. His equipment was unusually good. Added to the comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence which he had acquired during his student days was a natural discrimination as to the legal points, a mind logical and inductive, supplemented by strong reasoning powers. About 1859, he removed to Rochester, where he resided up to the time of his death. His career was marked by fruitful achievements and distinguished honors. He had not long to wait for advancement in the line of his profession. The cases with which he was connected during his early career at the bar demonstrated his superior talents and skill, and from that time forward his clientage constantly grew in volume and importance. His name figured in all of the reports of prominent litigation throughout a long period in the judicial history of the Empire state.

Judge Selden was also a conspicuous figure in political circles. With a just appreciation of American citizenship, its duties and its obligations, he informed himself thoroughly concerning every issue which arose before the people and his natural fitness for leadership soon placed him in front ranks with the party with which he became identified. He was progressive, thoughtful and earnest, and became identified with the new republican party as a supporter of Fremont and Dayton in the campaign of 1856. With John A. King as the leader of republican affairs in New York, he largely aided in winning success for the party in this state. Mr. King was elected governor and Mr. Selden lieutenant governor. They were the first two members of the new party to triumph in the nation. It is a noteworthy fact that during this canvass Mr. Selden was in Europe on professional business, but his prominence was so great, his patriotism so well known and the cause which he championed of so progressive a nature that the people gave him their support and conferred upon him the second highest executive honors in the state. He was presiding officer of the senate at a period when skilled parliamentarians belonging to a party hostile to the republicans were powerful and influential members, yet there was no dissent made from his rulings and even the opposition

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acknowledged that he was impartial, dignified and just. No presiding officer has ever commanded in a greater degree the respect and confidence of the entire senate. His services here has so judicial a caste that in July, 1862, when Samuel L. Selden retired from the bench of the court of appeals Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed Henry Rogers Selden to fill the vacancy and he continued in the office until the close of 1864. He proved himself the peer of the ablest members that have ever sat upon the bench and his opinions, which regarded by his colleagues at the bar of that period as models of judicial soundness, may be found in volumes XXV to XXXI, New York reports, while his work as official reporter of the courts is included in volumes V to X of the same, commonly cited as "one to six Selden," with a small volume of addenda known as Selden's Notes, all of which were product of his labor and learning while reporter for the court of appeals.

Judge Selden is believed to have first suggested the principal of the homestead exemption law, which modified and fitted to the many exigencies of the time, has long been in force in many states and territories of the Union. Except while on the bench and a year or more in search of health in Europe, Judge Selden continued in the active practice of his profession from 1830 until 1879, when he retired to private life, having devoted almost a half century to the practice of law. While his practice was of such an important character that he was connected with the most prominent cases that came before the courts of the state during this period he yet found time to aid in pushing forward the wheels of progress along every line of advancement. He lived in an age when America made rapid strides toward a position foremost among the great countries of the world, and he left the impress of his individuality upon the general movement. He was particularly active in transmitting telegraphic communications. He witnessed the introduction of this method of electrical writing and was keenly interested in the experiments and successful inventions of Professor Morse. In 1845, associated with Henry O'Reilly, a Rochester journalist, he entered into contract with the patentees and inaugurated a movement that resulted in the organization of the Atlantic, Lake & Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, whose purpose was to build a telegraph line forty miles in length between Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Judge Selden was chosen president of the company and other stockholders were: Samuel L. Selden; Jonathan Child, who was the first mayor of Rochester; Elisha D. Ely; Hugh T. Brooks; Micah Brooks; Alvah Strong; George Dawson; John S. Skinner and Harvey Brooks. At a later date the Selden brothers acquired an interest in the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company, one of the largest corporations of the globe, thus they were instrumental in extending telegraphic communications, which has been one of the most potent factors in revolutionizing business life, also having marked influence upon the social and political histories of countries.

In 1865, Judge Selden was chosen a member of the state legislature representing the second district of Monroe county. He labored in that capacity as modestly and earnestly as if he had never occupied the presiding chair of the state senate or the bench of the court of appeals. He was again a candidate for the chief judgeship in 1870, although it was known that the republican party must suffer defeat. In 1872, he was instrumental in calling together the famous Cincinnati convention, but from that time forward took no active part in political life. Retiring from a long and successful legal practice in 1879, he lived quietly at the corner of Gibbs street and Grove place in Rochester until his death, which occurred September 18, 1885.

The Judge was married September 25, 1834, in Clarkson, to Miss Laura A. Baldwin, a daughter of Dr. Abel and Laura (Smith) Baldwin. Mrs. Selden still survives her husband. They lost five of their children in early childhood. Those who reached maturity are: Julia, wife of Theodore Bacon, of Rochcester; Louise, the deceased wife of General E. S. Otis, of the United States Army; Mary, deceased, who was the first wife of Judge Francis A. Macomber; George Baldwin, a prominent attorney; Arthur Rogers; Samuel L., a lawyer who died in early manhood; and Laura H., the wife of William D. Ellwanger, of Rochester. The Selden family are members of St. Peter's church. The two sons, Arthur R. and George B., are yet residents of Rochester, and the former is a most competent and experienced mechanical engineer. Both sons were educated in Rochester, and George B. Selden chose the profession of law. He is recognized by the bar of this city as one of the leading patent attorneys, giving his attention to other matters pertaining to the profession also. He has an office in the Arcade block and his clientage is of a distinguished character. Thus the name of Selden is being perpetuated in connection with the judicial honors of the Empire state and the son is recognized as a worthy scion of his race.

From the time Judge Selden first took up his abode in Rochester he had marked influence upon the public life of the city, an influence that spread until it reached the furthermost parts of the state. A legal paper in speaking of his demise said: "Judge Selden, at the time of his retirement, was the universally acknowledged leader of the bar of western New York. He was a man of broad charity and won as much of affection by his kindness of heart as he did of respect and confidence by his

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depth of learning and probity of character. He was a liberal contributor to charitable institutions and officiated as manager of several of them. The life work of the two jurist brothers stands out in bold relief as a noble part of the leading political history of the Empire state, and constitute a source of just pride to every one of its citizens." An interesting reminiscence of Judge Selden can be found in the last edition of Fred Douglass' Autobiography.

While the disposition to do honor to men prominent in public life is prevalent among all nations, it is certainly the highest tribute bestowed on man in a land where no one is born to public honor or fame, but must win his prominence and promotion as a result of individual effort, learning, talent and patriotic devotion. Such a history as that of Judge Selden is a matter of state pride and should serve as a source of inspiration and emulation, demonstration how effective are ability, strong determination and laudable enterprise, but while he was not without that ambition which is so great an incentive to men in public life he ever placed country before party and a general good before public aggrandizement.

A. B. LAMBERTON.

Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to be called a genius, Alexander B. Lamberton, however, has been one of the most active men of Rochester, identified for many years with its business interests and its public concerns, nor is he unknown in scientific circles. He is now president of the park board and in this position as in other instances he has given tangible proof of his interest in and fidelity to those plans and measures which are promulgated for the public weal. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has and is still wielding a wide influence.

A native of Ireland, he was born in Rich Hill, County Armagh, on the 28th of February, 1839. Early records dating from about the tenth century show that the family was originally of French descent. The ancestral history of a less remote period gives account of three brothers of the name who emigrated from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland, in or about 1666, one of the brothers locating in Londonderry county, one in Giant Causeway and the other nearby. Many descendants of the family are yet living in the north of Ireland. William Lamberton, grandfather of A. B. Lamberton, was born in 1775 and was married in 1802 to Elizabeth Garrick. They settled at Market Hill in County Armagh and there William Lamberton died. His widow and her nine children, with the exception of one son, Alexander, came to America in 1830.

Alexander Lamberton, father of A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, was born in 1808, acquiring a good education in Ireland, and after attaining his majority engaged in merchandising at Rich Hill in County Armagh, where he remained until 1839. His mother and the other members of the family had previously come to America and in the year mentioned he, too, crossed the Atlantic. For many years in this country he devoted his life to the ministry of the Methodist church and died in Clinton county, New York, in 1878. Unto him and his wife were born five sons and three daughters: William, George, John, Verner, Alexander B., Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary.

In early childhood A. B. Lamberton was brought to the United States, acquiring his early education in the common schools of New York. Subsequently he improved the higher educational facilities offered in Auburn Theological Seminary and in the University of Rochester. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry, he was for two years pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, New York, but failing health obliged him to abandon his cherished plans and turn his attention to business life.

Coming to Rochester in 1864, Mr. Lamberton entered industrial circles here as proprietor of a lumberyard and planing mill on the site of the Rochester House, at Exchange and Spring streets. For a number of years he continued in the lumber trade and has had various other business interests, owning at different times much valuable property, as he has improved his opportunities for judicious and profitable investment in city realty. For many years his attention in business lines has been given to the supervision of his investments and he is now well known as a capitalist of Rochester. He has for some time been a member of the board of directors of the East Side Savings Bank and is now serving as its vice president.

His public service, however, has brought him a still wider acquaintance in his business connection and for many years he has been known as the friend and stalwart champion of every movement and measure that he has deemed beneficial to the city. It was through his influence that the first swing bridge in the state was built over the canal at Exchange street. At all times unfaltering in his loyalty to his honest convictions, he accepted the candidacy for mayor of the city, for state senator and member of congress when he knew that his party was in the minority and that there was no hope of election. He stood for its principles and it is a matter of general knowledge that nothing can swerve him

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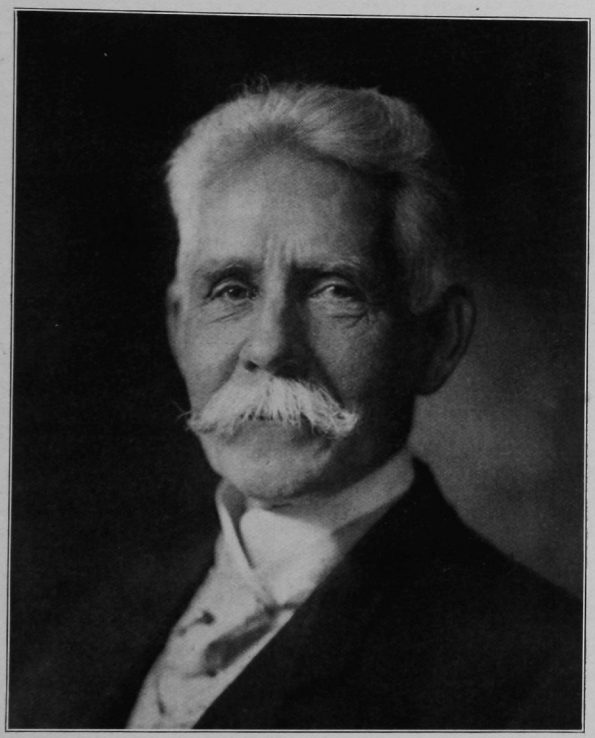

A. B. LAMBERTON.

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from a course that he believes to be right. Never hasty in his judgments, his opinions are the result of careful consideration, formulated by a well balanced mind and his endorsement of any public measure always wins to it a liberal following among those who rely upon his views as sound and practical.

For a number of years he was one of the managers of the State Industrial School, in which connection he did important service in promoting this eminently worthy public institution. In about 1900 the legislature passed an act enabling the city to create a public market and Mr. Lamberton succeeded Charles H. Babcock as its president and is now acting in that capacity. On the 8th of June, 1901, he was honored with election to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce and that his administration was entirely satisfactory to its members is indicated by the fact that he was offered the presidency for the second term. He refused, however, because it has been the rule of the Chamber of Commerce to elect for but one term. He has done much for the park system the city, having been elected a park commissioner in 1894, since which time he has served on the board, while in 1902 he succeeded Dr. Moore as president and has since occupied that position. Under his administration the parks have undergone improvements in many directions. He was instrumental in establishing the band concerts, a feature which has been greatly appreciated by the poorer people of the city. He brings to bear in the discharge of his duties as president of the park board the same spirit of deep interest and progressiveness that has characterized him throughout his entire life in every work that he has undertaken.

In 1864 Mr. Lamberton was united in marriage to Mrs. Eunice B. Hussey, a daughter of Charles R. and Eliza Starbuck, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. His wife died March 18, 1898, leaving three daughters: Martha Hussey, of Rochester; Eunice S., now the wife of Isaac Kaiser, a resident of New York city; and Mary, the wife of Charles A. Hone, living at Bisby Lake, New York.

Aside from social pleasures resulting from his large circle of friends, Mr. Lamberton has found relaxation and absorbing interest in field sports and outdoor life. His fishing and hunting expeditions have led him into the most famous game regions of America but it has not been his ambition to distinguish himself by the mere amount of game or fish he could bring into camp. He was an early advocate of fish and game protection and of forest preservation, and his contributions to the press on these subjects have been many and interesting. As vice president of the National Association in the protection of game and chairman of its committee on nomenclature, he wrote a monograph of uncommon scientific value on game birds, quadrupeds and fish of North America. In 1875 he introduced the first brook trout artificially propagated into the northern woods, having liberated fifty thousand fry in the Fulton chain lakes. He was one of the first to urge the state to establish a forest preservation in the Adirondacks, and it is now a matter of general regret that his advice was not followed at the time. Mr. Lamberton at once gives the impression of alertness, enterprise and strong force of character. Always courteous and chivalrous, displaying deference for the opinion of others, it is yet known that his loyalty to his beliefs cannot be shaken. He regards a public office as a public trust and at all times holds friendship inviolable.

T. W. DONNELLY.

T. W. Donnelly, who is acting as superintendent of the Monroe Concrete Building Company, is a man of marked business capacity, his ability and worth being recognized, so that through successive promotions he has attained to his present responsible position. Mr. Donnelly is a native son of Brighton, his home city, born April 1, 1865, his parents being Bernard and Mamie (Fischer) Donnelly. The father located in Brighton at the time of the building of the canal and in that connection was engaged in teaming.

T. W. Donnelly acquired his education in the public schools of this place and upon putting aside his text-books learned the mason's trade, after which he was employed by Frederick Brothers for a number of years. In September, 1903, the Monroe Concrete Building Company of Brighton was formed and Mr. Donnelly began work for them. He displayed such skill and knowledge of his trade that the company, recognizing his worth, in due time made him superintendent of the plant, in which connection he has been engaged for the past year. The company manufactures all kinds of cement building blocks, ranging in size from four to twenty-eight inches. The business is conducted in a large cement building, constructed expressly for this purpose, and is supplied with all modern equipments and accessories for the successful conduct of such an enterprise. They employ eighteen men and the output is three hundred and twenty large sized blocks daily, the product of the house being shipped to various localities and states. The success of the enterprise is due in large measure to the efficient management and supervision of Mr. Donnelly, for he not only possesses a knowledge of the business in principle and detail but also has the ability to capably direct the labors of those under him, and at the same time he has a genial

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and kindly nature, which at once wins the confidence and good will of those with whom he is associated. During the short life of the enterprise it has rapidly developed until today it stands among the foremost industrial concerns of Brighton and Monroe county. The officers of the company are: H. J. Howe, president; William Bassett, vice president; John Cunningham, secretary and treasurer; and T. W. Donnelly, superintendent.

Mr. Donnelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary Toomey, the wedding being celebrated in 1902. The lady is a native of Brighton and a daughter of Patrick and Mary Toomey, early settlers of this place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly has been born a son, George William. Mr. Donnelly gives his political support to the republican party and holds membership with the Blessed Sacrament church on Monroe avenue.

Both he and hs wife having been born in their home city, are well and favorably known and are deservingly popular among their numerous friends and acquaintances, for they possess those sterling characteristics which everywhere command high regard and esteem, while the business ability of Mr. Donnelly well fits him for leadership in his particular line of activity.

FRANK J. DEFENDORF.

Frank J. Defendorf, postmaster of Barnard since 1876, was born in Rochester on the 23d of February, 1855, his parents being Elijah and Harriet (Bevier) Defendorf. The father was a native of the Mohawk valley, and the mother of Ulster county, New York. He at one time owned two boats on the Erie canal and followed boating in his younger years but later became a contractor and also owned and conducted a sash and blind factory in Rochester. His last days, however, were spent upon the home farm, where he passed away at the age of eighty-two years. He had three children by his first marriage, while Frank J. Defendorf was one of the five children born of the second marriage.

The subject of this review was but seven years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Greece township, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools and worked on the home farm until sixteen years of age, and in 1871 he established the present mercantile business at Barnard, conducting a general store for the sale of merchandise and also dealing in produce and farm implements. He has secured a good patronage from the surrounding country and has enjoyed a profitable business through more than thirty-six years.

In politics Mr. Defendorf has been a life long republican and was appointed postmaster at Barnard by President Hayes, since which time he has served continuously in this position, with the exception of three years during President Cleveland's first administration. The postoffice is one of the fourth class. It was known first as Handford's Landing and the office was held at the toll-gate, located at the old city line on Burke's Hill, Lake avenue, where it remained until the old plank toll-road was discontinued. The office was then moved to the toll-gate on the Ridge road opposite the seed farm owned by Heaman Glass and the distribution of letters was made in the private residence of William Glass, father of Heaman Glass. The removal of the office to Barnard was made in 1876. Previous to this time the mail was received by stage. When Mr. Defendorf was appointed postmaster the office paid about fifty dollars per year. There are now two rural free delivery routes, covering all of the south and middle part of the township of Greece and extending into the eastern part of Parma township. When these routes were established it caused the discontinuance of the offices at Greece, South Greece (later Ada) and West Greece. The office has almost reached the standard of the third class, the business having continually increased. In addition to serving as postmaster Mr. Defendorf has been appointed collector for two terms, highway commissioner three terms and general committeeman of Greece township for several years. He is health officer at the present writing.

In 1882 Mr. Defendorf was married to Miss Alice Lutes, a native of Rochester and a daughter of John Lutes, who was at one time mayor of the city but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Defendorf had two children, Fred C. and Flossie, but the daughter died at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Defendorf is well known as a representative citizen of this community, in touch with all of its affairs of a public nature and at all times stands as the champion of those measures and movements which are of public benefit.

ANDREW SPALDING.

Andrew Spalding, who spent his last years in Rochester, was one of the native sons of the Empire state. For many years he was a contractor for railroad and highway bridges and throughout his active connection with business interests made his home in Buffalo. He became an expert in the line of building, to which he gave his attention, and many important contracts were awarded him, bringing him a liberal patronage and securing for him a gratifying financial return. He thoroughly

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acquainted himself with the great scientific principles which underlie the work and was also thoroughly conversant with the practical side of questions which continually arose in connection with bridge building. In 1890 he retired and removed to Rochester where he resided until his death which occurred five years later, in 1895.

It was on the 24th of September, 1890, that Mr. Spalding was united in marriage to Mrs. Medora Gridley, nee Carpenter, of New York city, who was born in Morristown, Vermont, and came to Rochester when a little maiden of twelve years. She is a daughter of Calvin Carpenter, who was a manufacturer of machinery. After reaching womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to Harrison C. Gridley, who was in the dry-goods business in this city for a number of years. Following his death she became the wife of Mr. Spalding in 1890 and they resided in Rochester, Mr. Spalding having previously acquired a goodly fortune and retired to private life to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He purchased a home on Goodman street where they lived until his demise, since which time Mrs. Spalding has become owner of a beautiful home which she now occupies at No. 71 Rutgers street.

By his first marriage Mr. Spalding had one daughter, Mrs. Louis Bennett, of Buffalo, New York, who by her marriage is mother of one son, Leslie J. Bennett, manager for the Buffalo Cement Company, limited. By her former marriage Mrs. Spalding had three children but only one is now living, Mrs. I. G. Davis, a widow, who now resides with her mother and has one son, Alexander G. Davis.

Mr. Spalding belonged to the Masonic fraternity. In his business life he was eminently successful and as the years passed by advanced to a position on the plane of affluence that enabled him to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. Though he resided but a brief period in Rochester he gained many friends here so that his death was deeply regretted outside of his own household where his loss was most keenly felt.

OSBURN E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Osburn E. Chamberlain, who for many years was employed with the operative department of the New York Central Railroad as locomotive engineer but is now living retired, was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1834. He was educated in his native state and came to Rochester in 1855. He took up railroad work, beginning in the capacity of fireman and thus serving for five years, when he was promoted to the position of engineer and so continued for thirty-four years, having a passenger run between Rochester and Buffalo and Niagara Falls. He was one of the most trusted and capable employees on that line, having the full confidence of the corporation which he served. In 1894, however, he was injured in a wreck, at which time he retired and has since enjoyed a well earned rest.

Mr. Chamberlain was married to Miss Lucy Upton who was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and was a daughter of David Upton, a native of New Hampshire, who came to this county and settled at Rochester at an early day. He was a master mechanic with the New York Central Railroad at Rochester. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were born six children, three sons and three daughters: O. E., who is residing in Rochester; Mary B. and Laura M., both at home; John D., an attorney of Rochester; Lillie M., also at home; and Frank S., who is a student in the University of Rochester.

Mr. Chamberlain exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party, with which he has voted since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the degrees of lodge, chapter and consistory, thus becoming a Knight Templar Mason. He is a worthy follower of the craft and is most loyal to the teachings of the order which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. The careful husbanding of his resources during the many years in which he was earning a good salary, now makes him the possessor of a comfortable competence and he has a beautiful home at No. 459 Alexander street, where he lives. He has many warm friends, among whom he is popular.

BALTHASAR BULLINGER.

Balthasar Bullinger, whose carefully managed business interests as a grocer of Rochester brought him the success that now enables him to live retired, is a native of Germany. He was born in August, 1829, and in this country found the opportunities he sought and which led him on to affluence. He was reared and educated in his native country, being a young man of twenty-five years when in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He arrived in Rochester on the 20th of September of that year and here learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for thirteen years. He was watchful of opportunities and in January, 1868, he availed himself of a chance to engage in the grocery business. He opened a store on Elizabeth and Main streets, where he remained for three years and afterward erected a large business block on Elizabeth street below his first location. There he opened a large stock of staple and

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fancy groceries and he always kept the best the markets afforded. His well selected line of goods, his reasonable prices and his efforts to please his patrons secured him a large trade and he continued in the business, enjoying gratifying success year after year, until 1894, when with a handsome competence he retired to enjoy his remaining days in quiet and ease.

In 1855 Mr. Bullinger was married, in Rochester, to Miss Margaret Kuhn, who was born in Germany and died in this city in February, 1893. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living: Henry J., of this city; Mary and Sophia, at home; George J., also of Rochester; and John B., now living in Carthage, New York. The children were all reared and educated in Rochester, Mr. Bullinger putting forth strenuous effort to give them a good start in life. In 1888 he built a fine home in the city where he now resides. In politics he is an independent democrat, frequently supporting the democracy yet not considering himself bound by party ties. He is a charter member of the Knights of St. John and the family are communicants of St. Joseph's church. Socially they are widely and favorably known. Mr. Bullinger, although now seventy-eight years of age, is still a hale and hearty man and, looking back over the past, he feels that he need not regret in the least his determination to seek a home in the United States, for here he found the business opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to ambitious, energetic young men. He used his advantages to the best of his ability and gradually advanced until he won a place among the substantial residents of his adopted city.

WALTER B. DUFFY.

For more than two-thirds of a century the name of Duffy has been found on the record of Rochester's active and successful business men. It is doubtful if in recent years any resident of the city has done more for its commercial development and for its progress along other lines than has Walter B. Duffy, vice president of the National Bank of Rochester, president of the New York & Kentucky Company, president of the American Fruit Product Company and director of the German Insurance Company, the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Pfaudler Company. These and many other business enterprises owe their success in appreciable measure to the marked enterprise, executive force and keen discrimination of Walter B. Duffy.

Born in Canada on the 8th of August, 1840, he was little more than a year old at the time of the removal of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Duffy, to Rochester. His early education was acquired in public school No. 6 and subsequently he spent two years as a student in St. Hyacinth College near Montreal, Canada. Returning to Rochester, he again became a pupil in the public schools and in 1856 he went to Toronto, where he devoted two years to study in St. Michael's College. Returning to Rochester he entered upon his business career at the age of seventeen years in his father's store and continued with him until 1868, when he purchased the business. In the development of the enterprise Mr. Duffy has displayed the most modern and progressive methods. He has employed a system of advertising that has made Duffy whiskey known throughout the length and breadth of the land. This introduction to public attention, combined with the high standard of excellence always maintained in the product, has resulted in the development of one of Rochester's most extensive and profitable productive industries. Not alone has Mr. Duffy confined his attention to one line. On the contrary he has been watchful of business opportunities and has utilized the advantages which are offered in the business world. He is particularly prominent in financial circles, having been president of the Flour City Bank until its consolidation with the Commercial Bank and the German American Bank into the National Bank of Rochester, of which he is now the vice president. He is, moreover, a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the German Insurance Company. He was a prime factor in the organization of the New York & Kentucky Company in 1900 and since that time has been its president. He is also the chief officer of the American Fruit Product Company, organized in 1904, and is a director of the Pfaudler Company. He was the builder and owner of the National Theater and the principal factor in building and financing the new Hotel Rochester. He was also the prime factor in the organization of the firm of Duffy & McInnerny, owners of Rochester's largest department store and other extensive financial and commercial interests. Complex business problems are to him easy of solution because of his watchfulness of every detail bearing upon ultimate results, because of his marked ability in co-ordinating forces and because of the readiness with which he formulates and executes his plans.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Walter B. Duffy and Miss Theresa O'Dea. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Dr. Edward F. Duffy, a resident of Yonkers, New York; Claude, who died in infancy; Mary Theresa; Walter J.; Agnes A.; James P. B.; Harriett Jane Catherine, twin sister of James; G. Paul; and Constance Josephine. The mother died in 1884

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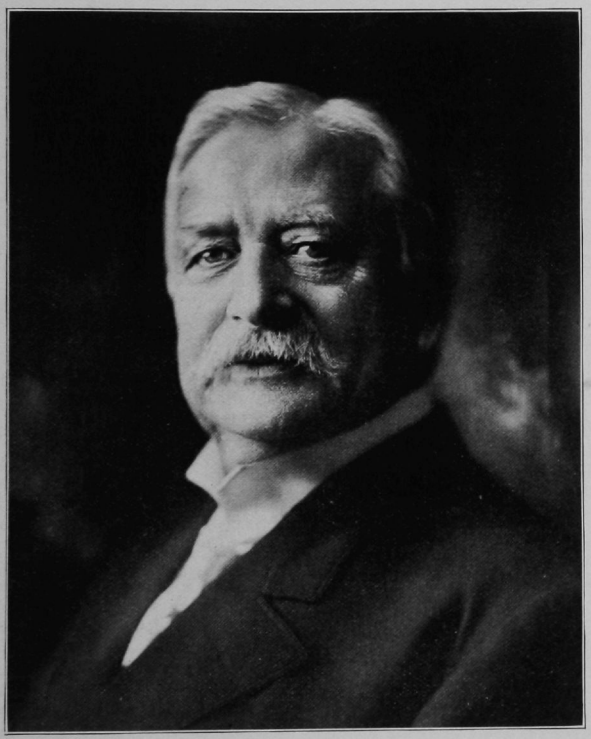

WALTER B. DUFFY.

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and in 1892, in London, England, Mr. Duffy wedded Miss Loretta Putnam.

He is a communicant of the Catholic church and has done as much as any man in recent years for the improvement of Rochester. He is eminently practical and his plans for the city and its welfare have resulted in tangible improvement. He has been characterized as a "big brained, big hearted, courteous gentleman." Much of his time has been in recent years devoted to the betterment of conditions among the poorer classes and at all times he manifests a philanthropic spirit that gives ready response to a call for needed aid from individual, organizations or municipality. Rochester acknowledges her indebtedness to him along many lines.

W. H. MURRAY.

W. H. Murray, who is engaged in the conduct of a livery and sale stable and likewise does a draying business in Pittsford, is a native son of New York, his birth having occurred in Henrietta, Monroe county, in 1867, a son of Stephen and Martha (Hirsh) Murray. The mother was born in Rochester and during her girlhood she and her mother had charge of the toll gate on the East Henrietta road for a number of years. The father settled on a farm in Henrietta at a very early day and there carried on agricultural pursuits throughout a long period.

The son acquired his education in the common schools of his district and during the period of his boyhood and youth assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. He is now in possession of a well improved tract of thirty-six acres in Henrietta, and on this he made his home for many years, during which time he cultivated the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and the sale of his products each year added materially to his financial resources. About a year ago, however, he abandoned his farming pursuits and took up his abode in Pittsford, where he established a livery and sale stable and this venture is proving a success. He keeps on hand horses and vehicles for public hire and in addition buys and sells horses. He buys horses in the western states and ships them in carload lots to his home in the east, where he disposes of them at a good profit. He likewise conducts a draying business in connection with his stable and in this has built up a good trade.

In 1898 Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Speigel, who was born in Pittsford, a daughter of Thomas Speigel, a carriage-maker by trade. Their marriage has been blessed with two interesting little daughters, Louise S. and Florence, aged respectively five and three years.

Mr. Murray is identified with the blue lodge of Masons. He is an active and energetic business man, possessing natural ability, and though he has conducted his business enterprise in this village for only a short period he is already meeting with marked success, being numbered among the substantial citizens of Pittsford.

JOHN WILLIAM HANNAN.

Among those who have departed this life and yet have left the impress of their individuality for good upon the city of Rochester is numbered John W. Hannan whose activities touched many lines of life. He figured in political circles here, in business and in fraternal interests. In all these relations his course commanded for him uniform confidence and good will. He was born in Perinton, Monroe county, New York, September 19, 1847, and was but six years of age when brought to Rochester by his parents, Cyrus and Frances Hannan. The father is now deceased. The mother, prior to her marriage to Cyrus Hannan, was Miss Frances Hubbard, daughter of a prominent physician in Connecticut. On the death of Mr. Hannan she became the wife of George W. Polley who has likewise passed away. She is still living and makes her home with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John W. Hannan, at No. 123 Rutgers street.

In his boyhood days John W. Hannan went to Albany, New York. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary E. Hummel of Kingston, New York, and they had one daughter, Frances, who became the wife of Joseph Hull Smith, Jr., of Rochester, by whom she has two daughters, Elizabeth and Virginia.

Politically Mr. Hannan was a republican and took a most active interest in the work and growth of his party, laboring earnestly and actively for its interests. His worth and ability were recognized in his selection for various offices. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent of documents in the state senate and filled that position for ten years. He was government gauger for eight years and was sheriff of Monroe county, New York, for two terms, being first elected in 1884 and again in 1893. In all of these positions his duties were discharged in prompt and able manner, so that over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Mr. Hannan was also proprietor of the National Hotel of Rochester for six years and thus further promoted his acquaintance and popularity, for he gained many friends while in the hotel business. In fact he was recognized as a prominent resident of Rochester and enjoyed in full measure the respect of all who knew him. He attained high rank in Masonry, becoming a member of the consistory in the Scottish Rite.

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He affiliated with Genesee Falls lodge, A. F. & A. M., Monroe commandery, K. T., Rochester consistory, S. P. R. S., and Damascus Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of Central lodge, No. 666, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He belonged to the Rochester Club and the Rochester Whist Club. He had due regard for the social amenities of life and possessed that warm-hearted, genial nature which not only wins friends but has the power of retaining them. His death occurred July 31, 1905.

HENRY J. PECK.

Henry J. Peck, at present residing at 557 East avenue, was born on Elmwood avenue in 1839, and is the son of Hiram Peck, one of the early pioneers of the town who came here in 1812 and settled on Elmwood avenue in the place which is now owned by his son. When Hiram Peck came to this country he was obliged to make the trip on horseback from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, his native home. He became a prominent agriculturist and in politics was a supporter of the whigs. His wife was Martha Donnelly, who was born in Rome, New York, and by her he had five children, only one of whom survives, Henry J. Peck. This family occupied a prominent position in business, society and church.

Henry J. Peck received his preliminary education in private schools, supplementing it by a course at Clover Street Seminary. He early became associated with his father and assisted him in making all the improvements on the farm. As a reward for his labors he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres on Elmwood avenue and Winton road in Brighton, and owns one hundred acres of splendid orchard. In 1854 he entered the nursery business on his farm in a small way, but now employs some twenty men and by his energy and enterprise has enlarged his business to gratifying proportions. His office is with Chase Brothers, one of the largest horticultural establishments in the world, of which he is vice president, but his nursery business is entirely independent.

In 1868 he was united in marriage in Brighton to Amelia S. Hart, who was born in Brighton and is a daughter of Samuel Hart who came to this county with his father in 1820. Their children are: George H., living at Binghamton, New York; Harry C., who is in the roofing business; Robert C.; and S. Ernest, who lives at home and is associated with his father in business.

Mr. Peck has always been a prominent and honored citizen here and when Brighton was but a village served as its president. At the time the village was annexed by the city he was elected alderman of the twenty-first ward and has since served as the same. His political affiliations have been with the republican party and he has always taken an active part in promoting its interests. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Rochester Whist Club and the Genesee Whist Club. He is a member of the Brighton Presbyterian church, having served as trustee for ten years, and is also president of the Brighton Cemetery Association. The fact that Mr. Peck built his home at 557 East avenue thirty-three years ago will give us some idea of the length of time he has been interested in the city. During all these years he has taken part in every movement that promoted the interest and growth of his home town. No organization of which he is a member ever seeks his help in vain. At the age of sixty-eight he is still hale and hearty and enjoys the splendid health which comes from a life well spent.

WILLIAM HILL.

A well improved tract of land of twenty-five acres, which is devoted to gardening pursuits, and on which stands a good country residence and substantial outbuildings, pleasantly situated within one mile of Rochester, is the home of William Hill, who is a native son of Irondequoit township, where he still makes his home. He was born here in 1859, a son of William and Mary (Kingsley) Hill, both of whom were natives of England. The father was born in 1827, and the year 1849 witnessed his arrival in Monroe county, at which time he located on a farm in Irondequoit township when this section was new and undeveloped. He developed and improved a tract of land, erected a nice home and also carried on gardening. His death occurred in April, 1889, but the widow still resides on the old homestead, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of the eight children born of the father's marriage, five still survive, namely: William, of this review; John, who resides in New York city; Mrs. Martha Pengelly, a resident of Riga township; Mrs. Mary Hallauer, who resides on Hudson avenue, in Irondequoit township; and Mrs. Sarah Killick, the widow of William Killick, who resides with her mother.

William Hill pursued his studies in the common schools of Irondequoit and during the period of his boyhood and youth assisted his father in carrying on his work as a gardener. Upon starting out in life on his own responsibility he chose the occupation to which he had been reared, for from his father he had received practical training in the cultivation and care of vegetables, so that he was enabled to carry on his work in a successful manner. He secured a tract of land comprising twen-

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ty-five acres, on which he has made many improvements, including a good home and outbuildings and thoroughly equipped with all the accessories necessary in carrying on work of this character. The products of his farm find a ready sale on the city markets, for his vegetables are of excellent size and quality.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Peacock, a daughter of John Peacock, a farmer of Greece township, and a native of England. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hill has been blessed with a daughter and four sons, as follows: Elvie Frances, who at the age of fourteen years is a student in the Union school; Avery William; Wilbor Everett; Almond Warren; and Harvey George.

Mr. Hill advocates the principles and policy of democracy and since 1897 has served as assessor of his township. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Grange, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he is nevertheless a loyal and public-spirited citizen, who is deserving of the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

PETER A. BLOSSOM.

Peter A. Blossom, editor and publisher of the Republic, of Brockport, is descended from an ancestry distinctively American both in its lineal and collateral branches. He traces the line back to Peter Blossom, who came to western New York from Vermont about a century ago. He was in the sixth generation from Thomas Blossom, one of the leaders of the Pilgrim church at Leyden and later the first deacon of the church of Plymouth, Massachusetts, after the little colony had sailed from the old world to the new in order to establish homes in a region where they might worship after the dictates of their own consciences.

The parents of Peter A. Blossom are William R. and Gertrude (Ketcham) Blossom, the former a retired farmer. The subject of this review was born in East Hamlin, New York, June 22, 1868. He pursued classical courses of study and was graduated from the Brockport Normal School in 1889 and the University of Rochester with the class of 1895. While attending the latter he became a member of the college fraternity—Theta Delta Chi. Immediately after the completion of his university course he began teaching, which profession he followed until 1898, when he turned his attention to the field of journalism and has since been engaged in newspaper work. The Republic, of which he became proprietor, was then a four-page, eight-column folio and is not an eight-page, seven-column quarto, having been twice enlarged. It has a good advertising patronage and large circulation and has been improved according to the modern ideas of newspaper publication, being now an excellent journal. It is republican in politics, Mr. Blossom stanchly supporting the principles of the party through its columns.

On the 4th of August, 1896, in Manning, New York, Mr. Blossom was married to Miss Zetta G. Evarts, of a prominent family of Orleans county, and they have one son, Evarts M. Blossom. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Blossom affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. His interest in and devotion to community affairs is indicated by the active co-operation which he gives to many public movements, aside from his endorsement of these in the columns of the Republic.

LOUIS BROOKS CARPENTER.

Among the honored dead of Monroe county is numbered Louis Brooks Carpenter, who passed away May 30, 1906. He was born on a farm in Chili township, December 8, 1850, and there spent his entire life, his widow still residing on the farm, which comprises one hundred and eighty acres of well improved and valuable land. His father, John Henry Carpenter, was a native of Pittsford, Monroe county, and at an early day settled on the farm in Chili township, where he built a good country residence and developed a good farm.

Louis Brooks Carpenter was reared on the farm on which he spent his entire life and acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. During the period of his boyhood and youth he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm and after attaining manhood continued to carry on the work there which had been instituted by the father. He had a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres and was there engaged in general agricultural pursuits throughout a long period. He was an active, energetic man and accumulated a goodly competence, so that at his death he left his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

Mr. Carpenter was twice married. He first wedded Miss Emma Wooster and to them were born a daughter and son: Mary M., the wife of Richmond Bangs, a resident of Churchville, New York; and John H., a resident of Chili. After losing his first wife Mr. Carpenter was married again, his second union being with Libbie L. Trott, who was born in Rochester, a daughter of Julius Trott, a native of Germany, and a sister of Trott Brothers, monument dealers of Rochester. This marriage was blessed with one son, Louis B.,

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who was born July 23, 1892. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Monroe Avenue Methodist church at Rochester.

Mr. Carpenter was a democrat in principle and policy and for eight years served as supervisor, while for many years he also served as trustee and assessor. He had attained a high degree in Masonry, belonging to the Mystic Shrine. During his lifetime he performed many acts of charity in helping others whom he deemed deserving and his many excellent traits of character commanded for him the high respect and esteem of all, so that his death was the occasion of deep regret to his many friends, for, having spent his entire life in Chili township he was widely and favorably known.

WILLIAM EASTWOOD.

The name of Eastwood has long figured in commercial circles in Rochester and he whose name introduces this review is today the president of the William Eastwood & Son Company, conducting an extensive shoe business. For a half century he has been known in mercantile life here, bearing always an unassailable reputation for business integrity as well as enterprise. He was born in Liverpool, England, September 14, 1838.

His father, Joseph Eastwood, was a merchant and, coming to the United States in 1840 with his family, established his home in Rochester, where he died in 1851. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Myett, passed away in 1846. The family numbered eight children, of whom two sons are living, the brother of our subject being Albert C. Eastwood, a traveling salesman who makes his home in Rochester.

William Eastwood was only eight years of age at the time of his mother's death and was a youth of but thirteen when left an orphan. His education was acquired in the public schools of Rochester but after the death of his father he started out in life on his own account, being first employed by Ralph Coatsworth, a grocer doing business at Exchange and Spring streets and afterward in the Stillson block on East Main and Franklin streets.

On the 1st of March, 1858, Mr. Eastwood entered the employ of P. Bigelow Company, retail shoe merchants at No. 22 State street. There he became thoroughly acquainted with the shoe trade, which porved a congenial occupation, and he later purchased an interest in the business, becoming a partner in 1861. Three years later he became sole owner and so continued from 1864 until 1888, when his son Albert Bigelow Eastwood was admitted to an interest. In 1899 the business was incorporated under the firm style of William Eastwood & Son, the officers being William Eastwood, president; Albert B. Eastwood, treasurer; and John H. Pierce, secretary. The enterprise has had a gradual and healthful growth until the business has assumed extensive proportions, being one of the leading commercial concerns of the city. In its enlargement and development Mr. Eastwood has wrought along modern business lines, has watched all indications pointing to success and has been notably prompt and reliable in conducting the interests of the trade.

In 1859 was celebrated the marriage of William Eastwood and Miss Ellen C. Bigelow, a daughter of Paine Bigelow, and they have one son, Albert Bigelow Eastwood, now general manager of the business.

Mr. Eastwood was one of the original members of Company A of the Boys in Blue and his social nature finds scope through his membership in the Genesee Valley Club and the Country Club. He also belongs to Yonnondio lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ionic chapter, R. A. M.; and Cyrene commandery, K. T., while religiously he is now connected with St. Paul's Episcopal church, though he was formerly a communicant of St. Luke's church, of which he served as vestryman for twenty years. In politics he is a republican but not so strictly partisan that he does not dare to cast an independent local ballot. He is in hearty sympathy with the world's progress, has kept in touch with the best thinking men of the age and in Rochester he has stood for all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride and which tend to promote the intellectual and moral progress of the community. He has been a resident of Rochester for more than two-thirds of a century and as the years have gone by has demonstrated his right to be classed with the foremost citizens of Monroe county.

JOHN EVERTS MOREY.

John Everts Morey is the president and general manager of the Evening Times Company, his connection with the journalistic interests of Rochester covering a period of a third of a century. Born in this city, November 22, 1856, his parents were John E. and Ann Maria (Smith) Morey, the former a native of Onondaga county, New York, born in 1821, while the latter was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1822. At the early age of eleven years John E. Morey, Sr., started out in life on his own account and was ever afterward dependent upon his own resources for a living. He first learned the printer's trade and was the owner of the Rochester Daily Advertiser when it consolidate with the Rochester Union in 1856, be-

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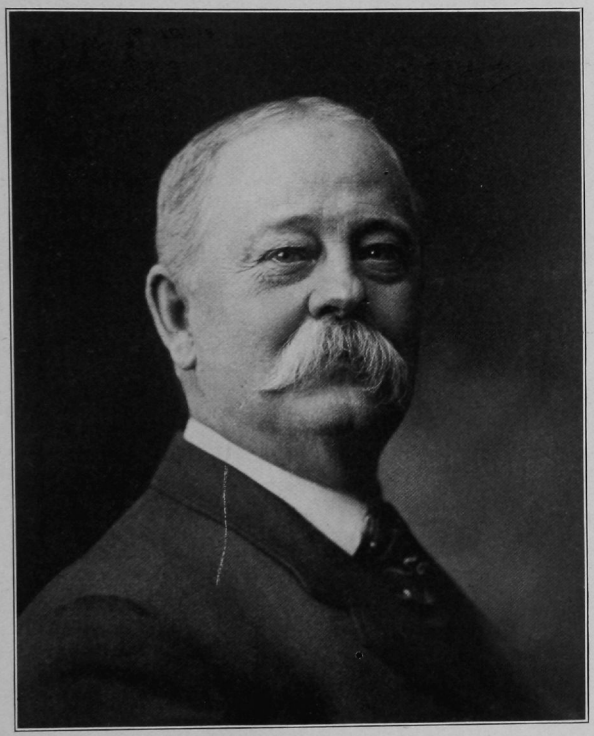

WILLIAM EASTWOOD.

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coming the Union and Advertiser. John E. Morey, Sr., continued in the active management of the paper until 1885, when he sold his interests and retired from active business, his death occurring in Rochester on the 11th of September, 1890.

John E. Morey, Jr., was a pupil in private schools of Rochester in early boyhood and prepared for college in the four years' course at DeGraff's Military Academy. He chose the field of journalism as the one in which he preferred to exert his energies and employ his ability, and in 1874 entered the office of the Union and Advertiser, of which he became part owner in 1877. In 1885 he sold his interest in that paper and purchased a large interest in the Rochester Herald, assuming its business management. For ten years he was thus connected with that journal but in 1895 sold the Herald to the Democratic Syndicate. In 1901 he purchased the Evening Times, which, as a result of his experienced management, has become an established success. He has filled every position in the newspaper business from press boy to editor and manager.

Mr. Morey was married, February 8, 1877, to Miss Alice R. Gage, and they had one son, Franc G., who died in 1880. Mr. Morey is a member of Frank R. Lawrence lodge, F. &. A. M., the Genesee Valley Club and the Rochester Athletic Club. He has never sought nor held public office, believing a publisher's duty to be one of independence from officeholder's obligations. In the publication of the Times he displays a high standard of journalism, having made this one of the leading papers of the city and at all times keeping in touch with the progressiveness which has characterized the field of newspaper publication in the last quarter of a century.

NICHOLAS H. HOY.

The name of Hoy in Monroe county is synonymous with business integrity and activity. He of whom we write was born in Rochester on the 10th of October, 1832, his parents being Patrick and Lorana Hoy, the former born in Ireland, while the latter was a native of Cherry Valley, New York. The father came from the Emerald isle to the new world and while living at Cherry Valley lost his first wife, after which he was married again. There were three children by the first marriage. It was in the first year of the cholera epidemic that Patrick and Lorana Hoy removed to Rochester and both died in Penfield. They had three children: Mrs. Julia Johnson, deceased; Nicholas H.; and Mrs. Betsy Perkins, who has also passed away.

Nicholas H. Hoy was but two years of age when his parents removed from Rochester to the town of Penfield, where he resided until 1870. He then came to the town of Ogden, where he has resided continuously since. When a small boy he learned the blacksmith's trade with his father at Penfield Center and throughout his entire business career he followed that pursuit, carrying on a smithy until about ten years ago, when he retired to private life. The only interruption to his active business career was caused by his service in defense of the Union at the time of the Civil war. In the spring of 1862 he became a member of Company L, Eighth New York Cavalry, under command of Captain McNair of the Army of the Potomac and enlisted as a blacksmith, serving for three years or until discharged at the close of hostilities. His record as a soldier was characterized by bravery in every position in which he was placed and by unfaltering allegiance to the nation's starry banner.

On the 18th of April, 1854, Mr. Hoy was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Ann Balcom, who was born in Penfield, this county, on the 20th of June, 1833, and has spent her entire life in Monroe county. Her parents were Leander and Nancy (Clark) Balcom, natives of Richfield, New York, and of Long Island respectively. They were married in Orleans county, this state, whither they removed with their parents in childhood days. About 1830 they arrived in Monroe county with three children, while Mrs. Hoy was the only one of the family born here. The others were Mrs. Alzina Holdridge, Mrs. Julia Eldridge and George Balcom, all now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoy have been born two children: James Eugene, a resident of Spencerport; and Jennie, the wife of Joseph V. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoy have now traveled life's journey together for fifty-four years and during this long period they have shared with each other in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which come to all, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years have gone by. They hold membership in the Presbyterian church of Ogden Center and Mr. Hoy gives his political support to the republican party, which was the loyal defense of the Union in the dark days of civil strife and has always been the advocate of reform and progress. Somewhat prominent in local political circles, he served as overseer of the poor for the town of Ogden for two terms and was assessor for two or three terms. Fraternally he is connected with Martindale post, G. A. R., and Etolian lodge, No. 479, A. F. & A. M., both of Spencerport.

Mr. Hoy is one of the oldest native residents of the county, having for three-quarters of a century made his home within its borders. Great indeed have been the changes which have occurred in this period as Rochester has emerged from villagehood to take on metropolitan proportions,

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while various small towns have sprung up and every department of business activity known to the civilized world has been introduced here, contributing to the wealth, prosperity and upbuilding of the locality. Mr. Hoy remembers distinctly many events and incidents which have left their impress upon the annals of the county, his life record forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

LEOPOLD BLOCH.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence carry out well defined plans which others make—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunities for the co-ordination of forces and development of new, extensive and profitable enterprises, and therefore must follow along paths which others have marked out. Mr. Bloch, however, does not belong to the designated class. The initiative spirit is strong within him. He has realized the possibilities that come through the combination of forces and has wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings until his name is largely synonymous with the clothing trade not only in Rochester but also in western New York and the United States. In fact the house of which he was the head is one of the prominent commercial enterprises of this portion of the country, employing from two to three thousand people.

Mr. Bloch, whose home is in one of the most attractive residence districts of the city, being located at No. 15 Portsmouth Terrace, has resided in Rochester from the age of sixteen years, coming to this country from Austria. He commenced working as an errand boy at No. 11 Main street in the employ of Stein & Solomon, at a salary of three dollars per week, which later was increased to five dollars per week, while subsequently he was paid seven dollars. Next he became porter for the firm and his wage was increased to ten dollars per week, when the firm became Stein & Adler and removed to Mill and Mumford streets. Mr. Bloch was promoted from porter work to bookkeeper with an increase in salary to fifteen dollars per week. The firm recognized the fact that they had a bright, reliable boy and his advancement naturally followed. From the office he was sent upon the road as a salesman for the firm, covering the territory through New York and Pennsylvania. He was very successful as a salesman and after his second trip the firm advanced his salary to twenty-five dollars per week. He added more territory very successfully and the business which he secured was increased on every trip he made. In fact he was soon in command of so extensive a trade that he asked for an interest in the business. The firm advised him to wait a while but Mr. Bloch believed that the opportunity was ripe and insisted that he be admitted to the partnership. The original partners, realizing the value of his services and not wishing to lose his aid, at length consented and he was given an interest in the business under the firm style of Stein, Adler & Company. They became popular makers of good clothing and as such were known throughout the United States. Later the firm dissolved and a new firm was organized under the style of Stein, Bloch & Company, at which time the business was removed to the Archer building on St. Paul street. About that time the company had serious difficulties in overcoming the effect of certain complications. Mr. Stein's sons had ventured into the retail business in Cleveland, Ohio, and the parent house at Rochester lost much through this, but the men at the head possessed unfaltering diligence, perseverance and enterprise and not only succeeded in holding their own in the business world but in making progress as the years passed by. They advertised extensively and, moreover, lived up to the promises of their advertisements. One day Mr. Bloch conceived the idea of naming the firm the Wholesale Tailors and this name was copyrighted. It has since been known as their advertisement and has become known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It has become the synonym for a most popular clothing house. They have had some trouble with other firms copying their goods but at all times they have won out as leaders in their line. About eighteen years ago Mr. Bloch found it necessary to put more money into the business in order to extend it as he wished and to this end he assisted in organizing a stock company, thereby adding a large capital, at which time the name of the house was changed to the Stein-Bloch Company. It is one of the most prominent enterprises of the city, employing from two to three thousand people. The firm erected a fine business block on St. Paul street in 1896 and duplicated this in 1904. They now have a large substantial structure which is an ornament to the city of Rochester.

Mr. Bloch's particular part of the business was the purchase of woolens and the supervision of the sales of the firm up to two years ago, he occupied the position of vice president, and his efforts in these directions proved a most important element in the success of the house. He carries forward to a successful termination whatever he undertakes, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined and honorable effort and thus the errand boy, who some years ago worked for three dollars per week, became one of the most extensive and prosperous merchants of Rochester, continuing actively in business until 1905 when

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he retired from the field of active management. He is, however, a director of the Duffy-McQueeny Company, The Genesee Valley Trust Company and the Traders Oil Company. He is a member of the Rochester and Eureka and of many other clubs of Rochester and New York city.

JOHN SIDDONS.

John Siddons, deceased, was the originator of galvanized iron and the founder of the John Siddons Galvanized Iron Works, in which connection furthermore, as a manufacturer and inventor, he became widely known in trade and industrial circles. A native of Canada, he was born in Kingston on the 9th of October, 1826. His father, Samuel Siddons, was of English lineage and birth, while his mother, Eleanor (Kirkwhite) Siddons, was a native of Scotland. On crossing the Atlantic to America they became residents of New York and subsequently removed to Canada where the birth of John Siddons occurred.

In the schools of his native country John Siddons pursued his education after which he learned the tinsmith's trade, coming to Rochester in 1844 when a youth of sixteen years. He began work here as a tinner and for some time was in the employ of a Mr. Miller as foreman. Gradually he worked his way upward, his financial resources being thereby increased, and in 1850 he began business on his own account and erected the block that stands at the north end of the Sibley block. Subsequently he removed to Main street and afterward to Water street where the business is now being carried on as it was during his lifetime. He organized the business as a stock company and built up a very large trade, his patronage coming from every state in the Union. He invented a parlor stove called the Flower City stove and also invented many other useful devices. As stated, he was the originator of galvanized iron and as such he has done a work that would alone entitle him to the gratitude and recognition of his fellowmen throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Siddons was married to Miss Letitia Knapp, of Dutchess county, New York, and they became the parents of two daughters, but Ruth, the first born, is now deceased. The other is Mrs. E. J. Burke, whose husband is owner of the Canandaigua Brick Works.

As a supporter of the republican party Mr. Siddons was known as one inflexible in his advocacy of the cause he espoused but he took no interest in politics aside from casting his ballot. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a liberal contributor to churches and all charitable enterprises, his life being actuated by a spirit of benevolence and kindness. He responded quickly to any call of need or distress and the poor found in him a warm friend. Thus he endeared himself to many and wherever known he was held in high esteem. Moreover his example is one well worthy of emulation when we consider that he started out in life empty-handed, learned the tinner's trade and came to Rochester when a youth of sixteen to make his way here unaided. True worth will always win recognition in a land unhampered by caste or class and thus Mr. Siddons gained a position of distinction in connection with manufacturing and commercial interests. He died August 29, 1890. Mrs. Siddons still resides at No. 45 Prince street in a beautiful home which Mr. Siddons built on land which he owned before Prince street was open.

EDWARD G. HALLAUER.

Edward G. Hallauer, who is extensively engaged in gardening pursuits on a well improved tract of land situated on Hudson avenue, in Irondequoit township, is a native son of the township, born on the place which is his present home, his natal day being March 8, and the year 1864. The paternal grandfather, John Hallauer, came from Switzerland to Monroe county and located on the place which is now occupied by our subject. He here carried on farming and gardening pursuits. He lived for many years on this farm but his last years were passed in Webster, where his death occurred. The son, John Jacob Hallauer, came as a young man with his parents to Irondequoit township, and, like his father carried on work as a gardener and farmer. He was, however, a shoemaker by trade. After he took possession of the place he added many improvements and here spent his entire life, his death occurring October 22, 1884. The mother still survives and makes her home near our subject. The father's family numbered eight children, of whom seven are living, and with the exception of one daughter, who resides in Greece township, all are residents of Irondequoit township.

Edward G. Hallauer acquired his education in the schools of Irondequoit and has always followed the occupation to which he was reared. Since taking possession of the old home place he has made many improvements thereon, has remodeled the house and built two new houses, greenhouses, sheds, barns, etc., and has made the place one of the best improved in this section of Monroe county. Mr. Hallauer is now extensively engaged in gardening, raising large quantities of vegetables and fruits, for which he finds a good sale on the

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market, and he employs several people to assist him in carrying on his labors.

Mr. Hallauer was married to Miss Stella Mack, of Webster, a daughter of Asa Mack, who was a farmer and died in 1905. The mother still survives at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and now makes her home with her daughter. Mrs. Hallauer has become the mother of two children, Everett and Norma.

Mr. Hallauer has allied himself with the principles of the republican party and is a member of the Grange. The family are members of the Memorial church. Mr. Hallauer is well fitted for the work to which he is directing his energies and is a worthy representative of an old and prominent family of Irondequoit township, standing today as a high type of American manhood, and he has won success in a useful field of business and gained the respect and honor of his fellowmen.

SAMUEL R. BENT.

Samuel R. Bent, a retired citizen of Rochester, can point to a life record which is as clear as daylight. He was born in Caledonia, New York, in 1835. His father, Captain Samuel Bent, served in the war of 1812. He was captain in the army and went through the war without a wound. At the close of hostilities he went to Caledonia, where he conducted one of the city's hotels so successfully that in a short time he also leased a large brick hotel and did all of the business in that line in Caledonia. The Captain's wife bore the maiden name of Louisa Corbett, and was born at Madison, Connecticut, passing away at the age of sixty-two, at her home, which occupied the present site of the Lyceum theater. Of the two children born to this union, only the subject of this review survives. The daughter, Louisa, married George Martin, who for sixteen years was connected with the pension bureau of Washington, and both she and her husband are now deceased.

Samuel R. Bent received his education in the public schools of Caledonia and Rochester. When his parents removed to the latter city he was fourteen years old and entered the first high school built in Rochester. He later took up some studies at a private school conducted by Myron Peck.

It is not always that the child manifests the traits which are to direct his business life, but from his boyhood Mr. Bent was very fond of horses. He could with perfect ease and cunningness control the most spirited driver and the horse seemed intuitively to recognize a friend in him. Fortunately for all concerned, the boy came under the notice of S. Warring, who conducted a livery stable. He immediately recognized the boy's talent and volunteered not only to teach him the business but to give him a home. This mutual friendship and association continued for fourteen years, until Mr. Bent had outgrown the position and in fact had gone ahead of his teacher and patron. It was Hiram Wood who recognized this and made Mr. Bent so good an offer that he could not afford to refuse it. Long terms of service always bespeak the ability to fulfill satisfactorily and with a pleasing personality all the duties at hand, and when we contemplate the fourteen years spent in his first position and the fifteen years in the latter position we need no further proof of the sterling worth of the man.

True to the best that was in him and to his long association with his business, he rode off when the war broke out on a well known horse called the Wild Irishman. He did brave service in Company A of the Third New York Cavalry, in which he enlisted upon the site of the old fair grounds, under Captain Charles Fitzsimmons. It was not a surprise to those who knew him and his bravery to hear that he was the first man to cross the pontoon bridge at Harpers Ferry at twelve p. m., that he was in the front at Richmond and in a number of other battles. At the end of the war he received his discharge under the authority of Ben Butler.

Upon his return home at the close of hostilities Mr. Bent became head baggageman for the New York Central Railroad Company, a position he filled so successfully for seventeen years that it took him two years to induce the company to accept his resignation. Well has he earned the eighteen years of rest he has enjoyed in his beautiful home at 274 Rutgers street. Here he makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law, who has now bought the house. While Mr. Bent has been devoted to his business, he has always found time to serve his country and his city. He is a favorite member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was foreman of No. 6 volunteer fire department of Rochester for fifteen years and is still a member of this organization.

Mr. Bent was married to Mary Caroline Clark, who was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1850, and who died in 1899. She was a daughter of Timothy and Abbie Clark, of Lima, New York, the father being the proprietor of several large hotels. One daughter was born to this union, Florence Louisa, who married F. C. Cutting and they have one daughter Dorothy Caroline.

Politically Mr. Bent is associated with the democratic party. He and his family are all members of the Universalist church. To his later life has come the joy and sunshine which only such a grandchild as Dorothy Caroline can bring, and she is fortunate indeed to have the association of a grandfather of Mr. Bent's caliber. It is upon such men that our great country has always been

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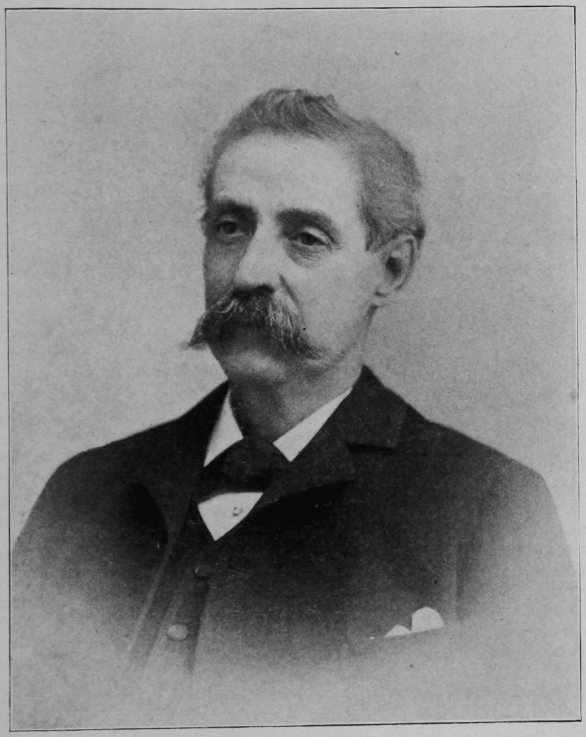

SAMUEL R. BENT.

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able to rely—men who stand by and finish satisfactorily what they undertake. He is well known in Rochester and has always served the public generously and well.

MARVIN A. CULVER.

On the 23d of January, 1905, there occurred in Rochester an event which caused deep sorrow throughout the city,—the death of Marvin A. Culver, who was known as one of its most prominent and substantial citizens, having from an early period in its development been closely identified with business affairs, but for a few years prior to his demise he had lived retired. Born in Brighton, New York, May 4, 1827, he represented one of the oldest pioneer families of the Empire state, his paternal grandfather being William Culver, who served in the Revolutionary war, belonging to the Lexington Alarms, commanded by Colonel Hinman in 1775, and by Colonel Wolcott in 1776. The father, John Culver, was born in 1789, at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, and in his early manhood worked as a gunsmith in the United States armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. Through the influence of his brother, Oliver Culver, he purchased a tract of land comprising one hundred and fifty acres from James and Simeon Brown, this property being now comprised within the corporation limits of Rochester, extending from Goodman street almost to Barrington street. In 1810 John Culver made a visit on horseback to western New York but soon returned to Vermont and after two years returned once more to Rochester and located on his farm. In 1815 he wedded Miss Lydia Case, a daughter of Joseph Case, a Baptist minister of Penfield. The young couple began their domestic life in a log house and the father at once undertook the work of clearing his land and opening up the property on East avenue. He later replaced his original dwelling with a more commodious structure, wherein he made his home until the time of his death, which occurred August 21, 1870.

Marvin A. Culver, the son of John and Lydia (Case) Culver, was reared upon the home farm, assisting his father in its operation during the spring and summer seasons, while in the winter months he pursued his studies in the common schools of Rochester. During his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for several years and then returned home to resume the pursuits of farm life. Following the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home property, which tract he subdivided, laying out Culver and Rundel parks and several streets in that section of the city, Culver road being named in honor of his uncle, Oliver Culver. He took a very deep and helpful interest in the growth of East Rochester and attributes its prosperity particularly to the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor, which he inserted in all his conveyances. He was throughout a long period actively identified with general agricultural pursuits and through his close application and capable management of his business affairs he acquired the competence which enabled him to spend the last few years of his life in honorable retirement.

In 1863 Mr. Culver established a home of his own by his marriage, on the 23d of December of that year, to Miss Frances Alice Otis, the eldest daughter of William Otis, and by her marriage she became the mother of one son, Harry Culver. Her death occurred in 1904.

Mr. Culver gave his early political support to the whig party but after the organization of the new republican party he joined its ranks and continued a stalwart champion of its principles until his death. He was public-spirited in a marked degree and aside from carrying on his own private interests he found time to devote to the general upbuilding of material interests of his community. He was a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank and of the Rochester Theological Seminary and also for ten years served as treasurer of the Western New York Agricultural Society. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Second Baptist church, of which he served as trustee for a number of years and of which he was a liberal contributor toward the erection of the new church edifice. His parents were among the early members of the First Baptist church of this city and when the Second church was founded became charter members of that organization.

Honesty and integrity were numbered among his salient characteristics. Although he accumulated a considerable fortune, he was quiet in his ways of life and always avoided publicity, and no man commanded higher regard and esteem among both business and social acquaintances and therefore his death was deplored by many friends as well as the members of his immediate household, for all had learned to love and revere him.

Harry O. Culver, the only child of Marvin and Frances Alice (Otis) Culver, was born in Rochester, in 1868. He remained a resident of his native city until May, 1906, when he removed to Pittsford, and purchased property of Mrs. Frank Emerson, known as the Hargous homestead, and here he has continued his residence to the present time. He still owns a portion of the Culver estate in Rochester, which is now all laid out in city lots. Although he has been a resident of Pittsford for but a brief period he has already gained a prominent place among its substantial citizens and is a worthy representative of one of the early pioneer

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families of Monroe county. He was for about three years engaged in manufacturing pearl buttons but is now employing his time in looking after his real estate.

JOHN GARNISH.

John Garnish is one of the worthy citizens that the mother country has furnished to Rochester, for his birth occurred in Devonshire, England, August 12, 1848, a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Smallridge) Garnish, who spent their lives in England where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The son was ambitious to try his fortune in the new world, for he had heard favorable reports concerning the advantages to be enjoyed in the country, and accordingly, in the winter of 1871, he sailed for America, landing in New York city on the 11th of February of that year. He remained in that city for two days and then made his way to Leroy, New York, where for a time he was engaged in farming. He next located in Irondequoit, where he conducted a stock and dairy farm for fourteen years, this property being known as the Bay View farm. Eventually he made his way to Brighton, where he purchased a well improved farm of one hundred eighty-seven and a half acres and there carried on agricultural pursuits for several years, during which time he met with gratifying success, for he was practical and progressive in his methods of farm labor. In April, 1904, however, he abandoned farming interests and removed to Rochester, where he purchased from the estate of Henry Bartholomew a fine residence, located at 90 South Goodman street, and here he continues his residence to the present time. At this place a livery business had been conducted for more than two decades and Mr. Garnish, purchasing the same, has continued in this line of activity. He keeps sixteen horses and all kinds of vehicles, which he hires to the public, having in his employ five men. He not only retains the old trade but has added to his list many new patrons and is now doing an excellent business. He was formerly identified with the milk business in this city, but disposed of that interest in April, 1906, and now gives his entire attention to the management of his livery.

It was during his residence in Leroy, New York, that Mr. Garnish was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Despard, their marriage being celebrated in February, 1876. The lady was born in New York city in 1858, a daughter of John and Mary Jane Despard, the former a native of France. He later removed to Ireland, from which country he emigrated to the Empire state, locating first in New York city, while later he took up his abode in Leroy, where he followed his trade of shoemaking until his demise in 1906, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Garnish has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: John A. and George G., who reside in Rochester; and Jessie May, the wife of Charles Schutt, a farmer of Brighton.

Mr. Garnish supports the men and measures of the republican party and is a communicant of the Episcopal church. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized for here he has made the most of his opportunities and by industry and close application has steadily worked his way upward until he is numbered among the best citizens of this section of Monroe county. Further proof of his love for his adopted country is shown by the fact that soon after his arrival here he induced his brother Thomas and later his sisters, Bessie, Mary and Sarah to join him, and they, too, have since remained residents of America.

ARTHUR SICKLES.

Arthur Sickles is numbered among the leading and enterprising farmers of Chili township, where he owns a well improved and valuable farm of ninety-one and a half acres, on which stands a fine stone residence. He is the youngest of three sons, and the only surviving child of Isaac and Susan (Trisket) Sickles, the former born in Chili, Monroe county, about 1817, a son of Ford Sickles, who was one of the pioneers of Monroe county. The father was engaged in farming throughout his entire active business career but spent his last days in Clyde, where he passed away in 1897.

The two brothers of our subject were: Charles, who died in the army; and Frank, who after going to the army, was never again heard from. Arthur Sickles was born on a farm in Greece township, May 21, 1853, and was educated in the common schools near his father's home. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which has continued to be his life work. At the age of thirty years he purchased thirty acres of land, which formed a portion of his present homestead, and as the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has added to his original holdings until the farm now embraces ninety-one and a half acres. His land has all been placed under a high state of cultivation. The house is constructed of stone and is one of the fine country homes of this locality. On the place are found many modern improvements and everything about the place is kept in a good state of repair. In addition to carrying on general agricultural pursuits he also

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raises considerable fruit and is engaged as a gardener, the products of his farm finding a ready sale on the market. In his various activities he follows practical methods and is meeting with gratifying success.

Mr. Sickles was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Franklin, who was born on the farm on which she now resides. Three sons and a daughter have blessed this marriage: Arthur De Forest, who wedded Lola Welcher, and is a resident of Scottsville, Monroe county, where he is engaged in the coal business; and Lee, Ray and Olive, all under the parental roof. All have been given good educational advantages, having attended the schools of Geneseo, Scottsville and Rochester.

Mr. Sickles gives his political support to the republican party and has taken an active interest in local political affairs, having served as supervisor for three years, as highway commissioner for four years and has also been inspector of election. He is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Scottsville. He likewise belongs to the Grange and attends the Methodist church. He is numbered among the leading agriculturists of this locality, where his honorable business dealings and his loyalty in citizenship have gained for him high regard and lasting friendships.

HARRISON EDWIN WEBSTER, LL.D.

Harrison Edwin Webster, who in educational circles and in the field of scientific research and authorship gained international distinction and recognition, spent his last days in Rochester, where for some time he was a professor in the University of Rochester after which he was for six years president of Union College, at Schenectady, New York. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, September 8, 1841, and when seven years of age went to Clayville, Oneida county, New York, with his parents, his father being a scythe-maker of that town. The advantages afforded him in youth were meager. A common-school education did not satisfy the desires of this ambitious young man and largely without the assistance of teachers he prepared himself for college. In 1859 he matriculated as a student in Union College, where he remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when feeling that his first duty was to his country he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment of New York Infantry, with which he served as a private for three years, receiving then an honorable discharge. In the army his commanding officers often assigned him to responsible duties requiring executive skill and a controlling will.

Following his return from the battle-fields of the south Dr. Webster engaged in teaching until he again found opportunity to enter Union College, from which he was graduated with the highest rank in the class of 1868. His entire life was devoted to educational work. Following his graduation he was offered and accepted the position of tutor in natural history at Union College and in 1873 was promoted to the professorship in the same department, continuing to act in that capacity until 1883. In the interim he spent much time in original research and in scientific expeditions along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and at the Bermuda Islands. He collected rare specimens of great value, which he afterward presented to the college and he acquired an international reputation as a scientist. He spent altogether eighteen summers collecting specimens of natural history from Maine to Florida and Union College was much enriched by his gifts of this character. In 1883 he resigned his professorship in Union College to accept the professorship of geology and natural history in the University of Rochester, where he continued until 1888, when he was offered the presidency of his alma mater and returned to it with an ambition to restore something of its old-time prestige. This ambition was realized. When he accepted the presidency the students numbered only sixty and when he resigned on account of ill health in 1894 there were two hundred and fifty in attendance. He was also instrumental in securing great improvement in the college buildings and grounds and in their equipment and in bettering the financial condition of the institution. His last days were spent in his own home in Rochester, where he died June 16, 1906. His health was impaired during the Civil war and he never fully recovered. He led, however, a most active life, his labors often being of a most strenuous character and his position in the scientific world is indicated by the fact that he was an active, honored and valued member of many scientific societies, including the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Psi societies, while the Albany Medical College conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1881, and the University of Rochester conferred upon him the LL.D. degree in 1888. He was the author of some important writings on the zoology of invertebrates, and wrote five for government publications on the Annelida Chaetopeda of various sections of the Atlantic coast and the Bermudas. On these subjects he was a recognized authority among European as well as American scientists.

Dr. Webster was married in 1870 to Miss Isabelle McKechnie of New Jersey and some time after her death he married her sister, Rachel McKechnie. They lost their second child, Jessie, while the surviving members of the family are Edwin J., who is now on the editorial staff of the

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Rochester Times; Mrs. Annie Webster Noel of New York city; Ralph Price, who is with the Eastman Company on State street, Rochester; and Thomas, who is with L. P. Ross, in Rochester. Mrs. Webster still makes her home in this city, residing at No. 5 Sumner Park.

Perhaps no better summary of his characteristics can be given than in the words published at his death: "Dr. Webster was a voracious reader, a good classical scholar, and an independent investigator and thinker. His memory was remarkably retentive and accurate, and his knowledge, especially of American and general history and the various systems and doctrines of political economy and sociology, was extensive and profound. His religious views were liberal, and became less and less rigid during the leisurely studies of his later years. He was a fluent speaker and always interesting before a public audience, seldom using any notes. Few men equalled him in swift, effective repartee or brilliant monologue tinged with good-humored satire, when engaged in conversation. And added to his other fine qualities was that of downright honesty in thought, word and deed."

WILLIS C. COOK, M. D.

The state of New York has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and he whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the state, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics commands the utmost respect not only of the medical fraternity but of the general public as well, and in Brockport, where he has been engaged in practice since 1887, he has become the loved family physician in many a household.

Dr. Cook is a native son of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Bergen, Genesee county, June 25, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Lemuel Cook, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, who signed his discharge papers. Following the war the grandfather located at Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county, while later he took up his abode in Clarendon, where he died at the very extreme age of one hundred and seven years, the only Revolutionary soldier known to be alive at that date, March 6, 1863.

The father, Curtis Cook, was a native of Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, and at an early day settled in Bergen, while later he removed to Clarendon, where he was engaged in farming throughout his entire active business career, owning a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, situated near the old Root schoolhouse. He wedded Betsy Snow Brown, a daughter of Richard Brown, of Vermont, he being one of the first three white settlers of Byron, Genesee county, locating on a farm there, where his death occurred in 1852, when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-six years. Both the parents are now deceased, the father having been called to his final rest December 1, 1883, when he had reached the age of eighty-three years, while the mother survived for a few years and passed away on the old homestead, being ninety-one years of age at the time of her demise. The father gave his political support to the republican party and supported the Sweden Baptist church. His family numbered six children: Henry, a resident of Coldwater, Michigan; Willis C., of this review; Rosetta, who is the wife of Henry Vandeburg, a farmer of Sweden township, Monroe county; and Nancy, William F. and Whitney, all of whom have passed away.

Dr. Cook, the second in order of birth in his father's family, was reared under the parental roof, assisting his father in the duties connected with the operation of the old homestead property and acquiring his early education in the Root school. At the outbreak of the Civil war, loyal to his country, he offered his services to the government, enlisting November 16, 1861, as a member of Company K, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Detroit on account of disability on the 3d of November, 1862, with the rank of sergeant. He re-enlisted as a veterinary surgeon in the Ninth Michigan Cavalry and served in that capacity until the close of the war, being discharged at Lexington, North Carolina, July 21, 1865.

Following his return home from the war he once more took up his abode in Monroe county but eventually decided upon the practice of medicine as a life work and to that end, in 1883, entered the medical department of Niagara University, at Buffalo, where he studied for one year, subsequent to which time he continued his studies in the Northwestern University of Ohio, and in 1885 entered the Toledo Medical College, from which he was graduated in that year. He then returned to New York and located in Brockport, where he has since been engaged in practice. He has ever been a student of the science of medicine and keeps abreast with the advancement which is continually being made in the medical profession through research and investigation. He is genial and courteous in manner, devotedly attached to his work, and therefore constant demand is being made upon his services.

Dr. Cook has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Adeline Hawks, whom he wedded in 1855, and who died two years later. His present wife bore the maiden name of Mary E. Williams,

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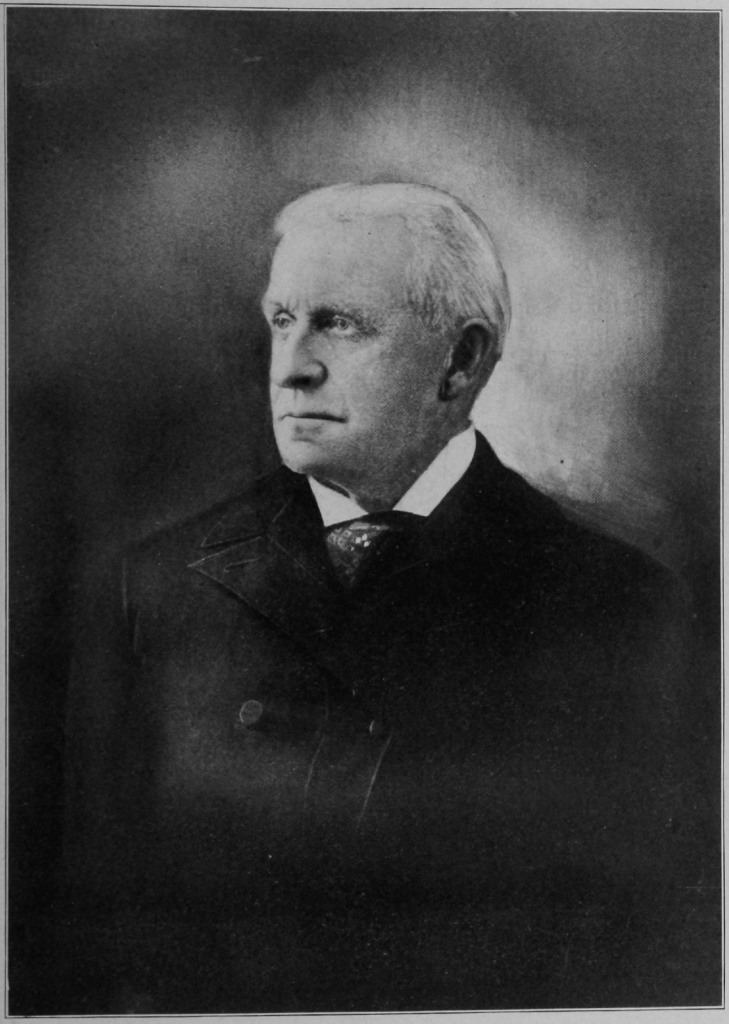

DR. W. C. COOK.

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and was born at Paw Paw, Michigan, a daughter of Philip and Polly Williams, farming people of that place. By her marriage Mrs. Cook has become the mother of five children: Francis W., who resides on a farm near Clarkson, New York; Carl R., who is engaged in mining and the real-estate business in the city of Mexico, where through his operations he has accumulated a capital of three millions of dollars; Lenore V., the wife of Charles H. Philbrook, of New York city; J. W., who resides in Rochester, where he is engaged in the drayage business; and Curtis L., a resident of Chicago.

Like his father, the Doctor gives his political support to the republican party. He has served as health officer for ten years and was coroner's physician for two years. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order. Like the older generations of the Cook family the Doctor has rendered valuable aid to his country, while his brother, J. W., served in the Spanish war, and his brother Frank was with General Miles fighting the Indians in the Rose Bud reservation. His life has been one of continuous activity and that his professional labors have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success is indicated by the fact that he today enjoys a large and lucrative patronage not only in the city of his residence but throughout the surrounding districts as well.

DAVID COPELAND.

David Copeland, deceased, was for many years a leading contractor of Rochester and later was extensively engaged in the manufacture of fine furniture, but it was not alone his prominent and successful business enterprises that entitle him to mention in this volume but his strong and salient characteristics which gained him the regard and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was actuated at all times by high and manly principles and broad humanitarianism that recognized the truth of universal brotherhood and of individual responsibility. His acts of kindness were many, his charity most generous and his co-operation in movements of public worth was most cordial and effective.

Mr. Copeland was a native son of Rochester, born in September, 1832, his parents being David and Martha (Shepard) Copeland, who came to this city about 1825 from Connecticut. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Copeland, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and represented an old New England family. David Copeland became a commission merchant of Rochester at an early day, was very prominent in the development of the city and laid out Mount Hope cemetery.

David Copeland was educated in Rochester and when a young man began contracting, which business he followed for ten years. He was associated with his brother Gerry in contracting in Michigan for some time and while there they built the courthouse at Lansing. In 1859 David Copeland also erected the old Presbyterian church of Lansing, which is a fine structure, and he likewise built several residences on Plymouth avenue, the Catholic church at the corner of Glasgow street and Plymouth avenue, the Methodist church on Plymouth avenue and the Baptist church on North street. All three of these edifices for divine worship are still standing. He was likewise the builder of the Home for the Friendless in Rochester and the Presbyterian church at Pittsford. He spent the years 1875 and 1876 in California. Following his return he founded the business for manufacturing the first Portland cement sewer pipes in Rochester, carrying on that industry for some time, and for many years he was the only maker of Portland cement sewer pipes of the city. In 1882 he bought out the business of H. O. Hall & Company, manufacturers of furniture on Jay street, Rochester, at which time the firm of Copeland, Durgin & Company was formed. They manufactured sideboards, tables and all kinds of high grade furniture, having a large factory sending out an extensive output annually. In this business he continued until his death, which occurred September 17, 1890.

Mr. Copeland had been married in 1858 to Miss Emily Sabey, who was born in London, England, and is a daughter of James Sabey, who came from London to America in the year 1838. He spent one year in Michigan and then came to Rochester, where his remaining days were passed. In 1849 he began business as a hatter and long continued in that line on Main street. Interested and active in the work of the church, he served as vestryman in Christ church for many years. Following his demise his widow gave to Christ church a beautiful marble pulpit as a memorial to her husband. Mr. Copeland was one of the first five gentlemen who built cottages at the lake and one which he erected is still standing. Mrs. Copeland has a brother and sister yet living in Rochester—George Sabey and Mrs. Winn, residing on East avenue.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Copeland were born four children who are yet living: Clara May, who is at home with her mother; Jennie Isadore, the wife of W. A. Naramore of Rochester; Albert Edward, who carried on his father's business after the latter's death until 1906, when he sold out and is now engaged in the real-estate business; and Esther C., the wife of H. E. Swezey of Buffalo. Mrs. Copeland now resides at 185 Rutgers street.

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Mr. Copeland was an elder in the Third Presbyterian church and was greatly interested in the various church activities which resulted in the promotion of its growth and the extension of its influence. His Christian faith found daily exemplification in his life and led to his co-operation with many movements directly beneficial to his fellow citizens. He was a very benevolent man, his charity was free and gracious and he responded with ready sympathy and substantial aid to the call of the poor and needy. He was the first president of the Humane Society of Rochester, was trustee of the Orphans Asylum, was supervisor of the Homeopathic Hospital and for seventeen years was president of the Rochester Philharmonic Society. He was also connected with the official life of the city, being alderman of the fourth ward for some time and school commissioner for many years. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge. He met fully every obligation that devolved upon him, not from a sense of duty but from principle. He did much to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, stood for an honest municipal government and was ever the champion of right, truth and justice.

ADOLPH LIST.

Adolph List is the owner of a well improved tract of land of five acres, situated on West boulevard, in Irondequoit, and is here engaged in raising vegetables and fruits for the city markets. He was born in Rochester, October 12, 1858, a son of John List, who at an early day emigrated to America from Germany and located in Rochester. His first employment in this city was at digging the canal at fifty cents per day and he was soon afterward employed in the yards of the New York Central Railroad, working on engines. He was employed by this company for a quarter of a century, having in the meantime acquired a good property in the city. Upon severing his connection with that firm he traded his town property for twenty-eight acres of land in Irondequoit township, and taking up his abode thereon he planted fifteen acres to grapes, the fruit being used in the manufacture of wine. He also gave a part of his time and attention to gardening. As a firm believer in the principles and policy of the democratic party he took an active interest in local political affairs. Of his six children, five still survive: George, Louis and Adolph, all of Irondequoit township; Louise, the wife of H. Shannon, a resident of Rochester; and Matilda, the wife of Charles Lee, also of Rochester. The father passed away in 1892, having for a long period survived his wife, who passed away in the year 1867.

Adolph List was reared and educated in Rochester and has always followed gardening in order to provide for himself and family. In 1892 he purchased his present property and located thereon. He has made many improvements upon the place and has made it one of the valuable farms of this section of the county. He has here five acres of ground, on which he raises choice fruits and vegetables. The family are pleasantly situated in a comfortable residence and there is also another house on the place.

Mr. List was united in marriage to Miss Delia Camping, of Rochester, a daughter of Garrett Camping. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: George, a young man of twenty-two years; Grace, seventeen years of age; and Chester, a youth of twelve.

Mr. List has allied himself with the republican party and his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability have called him to fill some public offices. He served as collector for two years and has also served as a member of the town board. Both he and his wife are charter members of the Grange, and he is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. His wife holds membership with the Second Baptist church. They are people of the highest respectability and worth and Mr. List possesses many of the sterling qualities so characteristic of his German ancestry and through determination of purpose and capable business management has steadily worked his way upward until he has come to be numbered among the substantial citizens of Irondequoit township.

CORNELIUS A. NICHOLS.

Cornelius A. Nichols has since 1887 served as postmaster at Chili Center, New York, where he is also prominent as a merchant, carrying all kinds of farm implements, fertilizers, coal, produce and apples. Mr. Nichols is a native son of Chili Center, his birth having here occurred May 20, 1858, being a son of Job and Catherine (Haines) Nichols, both of whom were natives of Oxfordshire, England. The father emigrated to the new world in 1850, locating on a farm of thirty acres in Chili Center, and was here engaged in business as a farmer and gardener. Of the eight children of the family only three now survive: Cornelius, of this review; Henry, who resides in Chili township; and Jason, a resident of Coldwater, New York.

Cornelius A. Nichols was educated in the public schools of Chili Center and began to make his own way in the world at the early age of four-

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een years. He was variously employed until 876, when he began work as a painter, having n the meantime learned the trade. In this conection he did an extensive business in general ainting as well as carriage and sign painting, and e had several men in his employ. In 1886 he pened a store, which he has since conducted, carying a full line of agricultural implements as ell as fertilizers, coal, produce and apples. He as built up a large patronage in these varius commodities by reason of his straightforward usiness methods and his reasonable prices. He as also since 1887 served as the efficient postaster at this place, the duties of the office being onducted in prompt and able manner. Mr. Nichols owns a fine store building and warehouses esides three acres of ground and in the upuilding and development of his home locality he as ever taken a deep and active interest.

Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Miss Fannie M. Smith, a native of Livingston county, his state, and a daughter of Henry Smith. Their marriage was celebrated in 1880 and has been blessed with two sons and a daughter, Cornelius A., Jr., James Craig and Ruby E., all still under the parental roof.

In politics Mr. Nichols is a republican and for six years served as supervisor, while for eleven years he filled the office of town clerk. Fraternally he belongs to the Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees and is also identified with the Grange, of which there is a membership of two hundred and twenty-five. He belongs to the Baptist church at Chili Center. Mr. Nichols is truly a self-made man, for, starting out in life at an early age, dependent upon his own resources, he has gradually worked his way upward until he has gained that success which is ever the sure reward of diligence, perseverance and industry, while as a public official, as a business man and as a private citizen he enjoys the good will and high esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact.

JARED W. HOPKINS.

Jared W. Hopkins, engaged in farming and the dairy business, is the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres comprised in the home place and he likewise owns an additional tract of one hundred acres, which he leases. His land is located near Pittsford, which is his postoffice address. He was born on a farm near this city, August 11, 1857, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been established in America by John Hopkins, who came in 1634 from Coventry, England, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Caleb Hopkins, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was an early settler of Monroe county and was colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment of militia, where he achieved distinction as a brave and gallant soldier. Marvin Hopkins, the father, was born October 26, 1803, and in 1830 he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Phelps, who was born in Pittsford, November 13, 1813, and died November 22, 1898, having for a long period survived her husband, who passed away December 19, 1867. As a supporter of democracy he was prominent in its local ranks and by his fellow townsmen he was frequently called to fill positions of public trust and honor, serving at various times as supervisor. In the family of Marvin and Jane (Phelps) Hopkins were eight children, of whom seven still survive: James, a resident of Cedarhurst, New York; Clarissa M., who first wedded Lyman M. Barker, and after his death became the wife of Orlando Austin, of Williamson; Dorothy P., the wife of Charles W. Rogers, of Pittsford; Robert M., a resident of Lockport; George; Chauncey I., of Ohio; and Jared W., of this review. The third member of the family, Mary, died in infancy.

Jared W. Hopkins, the youngest member of his father's family, was reared in much the usual manner of farm lads, assisting in the operation of the homestead property during the period of his boyhood and youth, while his education was acquired in the Pittsford and Lima schools. After completing his education he assumed the management of the home farm, being then a youth of eighteen years, and agricultural pursuits have continued to be his occupation to the present time. There is comprised in the home place a tract of one hundred and seventy-two acres and he has added many improvements thereto in the way of good and substantial outbuildings, including a silo. In connection with his agricultural interests he likewise conducts a dairy business, keeping on hand twenty-five cows. Mr. Hopkins is a practical and progressive man in his labors and keeps everything about his place in good condition. He has set out an orchard on his place comprising three hundred apple trees. In addition to the home property he also owns a tract of one hundred acres, which he rents, and in 1906, in company with Mr. Schoen he purchased of Julian Gear one hundred and seventy-two acres of land, which they expect to lay out in town lots. He is also associated with others in the Monroe Road Building Company, the company having been organized for the purpose of building state roads, etc., his partners in the business being Charles G. Schoen and A. J. Rockwood.

On the 1st of February, 1893, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Lettie May Nye, who was born in Pittsford, a daughter of Alvin E. Nye, an early settler of this locality, being engaged in the farming and nursery business. The home of

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Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins has been blessed with four children, Irving Nye, Phelps A., Delora and Jane E., aged respectively twelve, nine, six and five years.

Mr. Hopkins formerly allied himself with the democratic party but for the past eight years has supported the men and measures of the republican party. For five years he served as assessor and in the fall of 1903 was elected supervisor. The family are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Monroe county numbers him among her most substantial and honored citizens, for his career has ever been characterized by high and manly principles which have commanded the respect of all with whom he is associated whether in business, public or social life.

REV. NELSON MILLARD, D. D.

Rev. Nelson Millard, well known in Rochester as a minister of the gospel, his reputation, however, being by no means limited by the confines of the city or even of the state, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, on the 2d of October, 1834, his parents being William and Anna (Loomis) Millard, now of New York but of Connecticut ancestry. His father was twice married and had six children by the first marriage and five by the second, Dr. Millard being the youngest of the eleven and the only one now living. He prepared for college at Delaware Academy in his native town and afterward matriculated in Union College, from which he was graduated in 1853 on the completion of a classical course, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. For one year after his graduation he taught in a boys' private school. He then returned to Union College as tutor for four years. Having determined upon the ministry as a life work, he attended Princeton Theological Seminary for one year and afterward the Union Theological Seminary in New York, from which he was graduated in 1860. The succeeding year and a half were spent in study and travel in Europe and thus he supplemented his theological course. Upon his return to his native land he was offered the professorship of logic and rhetoric in Union College, but preferred to enter the ministry and accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Montclair, New Jersey, where he remained for five years. He was then called to Chicago, where he continued in ministerial work for a year and a half.

On leaving that city Dr. Millard was married to Miss Alice Isabelle Boyd, of Montclair, New Jersey. In 1869 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Peekskill, New York, and in 1872 he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church at Syracuse, New York, where he remained until 1884. He was then established in the pastorate of the Broadway Congregational church of Norwich, Connecticut, and in 1887 came to Rochester as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Such were his labors for thirteen years and both as pastor and preacher he gained favor and popularity, being recognized as one of the strongest ministers of the city, his intellectual force and keen discernment, combined with his earnest purpose, making him one of the leading representatives of the Christian ministry in this city. Since his retirement from the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, which is one of the strongest congregations of western New York, he has occupied much of his time in supplying churches in various parts of the state and in New York city, together with other points in the east and in the west. His writings are quite voluminous and have appeared in many leading papers. He has preached before the faculty and students of Cornell University, Vassar College, Hamilton College, Elmira College and Auburn Seminary and has delivered baccalaureate and other addresses at his alma mater and in other institutions of learning. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Union College in 1874. Writing in 1884, Alfred Neven, D. D., LL. D., in the Presbyterian Encyclopedia, said: "Dr. Millard, by original taste and tendency, is especially fond of intellectual philosophy. At the same time the controlling influences of his life have been eminently practical, aiming at constant effectiveness in the way of moral and spiritual results. As a consequence of the combination of these two tendencies, aided by a bright imagination and a ready talent for felicitous illustration, his preaching (which is without manuscript) has been vigorously intellectual, dealing with principles and roots of doctrine and yet practical and steadily fruitful, being popular in the sense that the common people have heard him gladly." In 1903, Dr. Millard took an extended trip through the Orient and on the way visited the Madeira Islands, Gibraltar, Spain, Malta, Algiers, Greece, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, and on his return home he visited Italy and France.

In 1905, Dr. Millard, having after long and careful deliberation come to the conclusion that his theological views were radically different from those embodied in the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is the standard creed of the Presbyterian church, withdrew from that church and has since occupied the position of an independent clergyman. Dr. Millard has two children: Ernest Boyd, who was born December 11, 1871, and is now a successful practicing attorney of Rochester;

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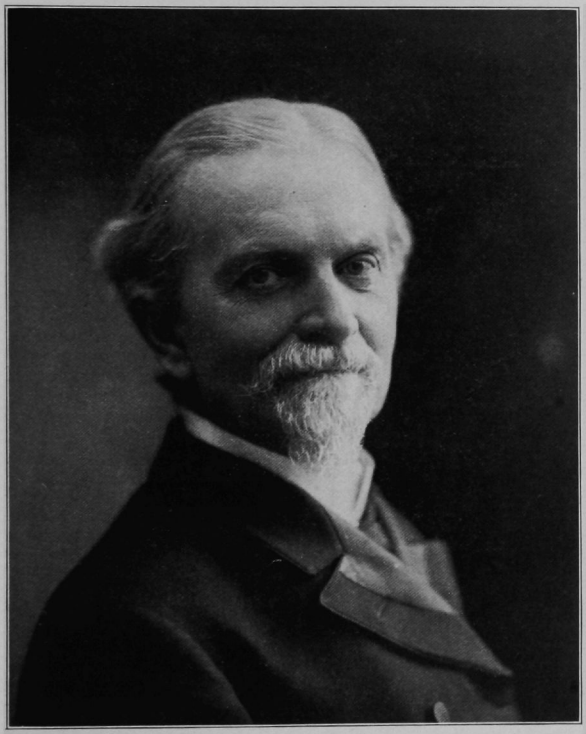

REV. NELSON MILLARD.

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and Ethel Florence, born December 29, 1883. Mrs. Millard, who was a lady of many strong, well defined and commendable traits of character and a great helpmate to her husband, died on the 15th of May, 1896.

JOHN F. W. WHITBECK, M. D.

Doctor John F. W. Whitbeck, one of Rochester's most prominent physicians, was born at Lima, Livingston county, New York, in November, 1844. His parents were John F. and Elizabeth (Ward) Whitbeck, the former born in Herkimer county, New York, while the latter was also a native of the Empire state. The father engaged in the practice of medicine after being graduated from the Fairfield Medical School and also from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Livingston county and later in Rochester, where he followed his profession for over forty years. He was accorded a very liberal patronage and was quite successful in his chosen field of labor. He died in December, 1880, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret among the many friends whom he had won during the long years of his residence in Rochester.

Doctor Whitbeck of this review was one of five children, three of whom are yet living. He was educated in the public schools of Rochester, being graduated from the old Rochester high school in the class of 1863 and from the Rochester University in 1867. He determined to engage in the practice of medicine as a life work and to this end became a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He completed his course there in 1870, after which he spent three years abroad. During most of that time he was in Germany and pursued special courses in surgery and gynecology under some of the most renowned members of the medical fraternity of that land. Thus splendidly qualified for his profession, he returned to Rochester in 1873, opened an office and began practice. He is well versed in every department of the medical science and engages in general practice, but makes a specialty of surgery and gynecology. He is now a member of the surgical staff of the Rochester City Hospital and during Governor Flower's administration he was a member of the state board of health. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to various medical journals and has written many papers for the different medical societies to which he belongs. He holds membership with the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Monroe County Medical Society and the Rochester Academy of Medicine, while of the Rochester Pathological Society he is an honorary member. In 1892 he established a hospital on Park avenue, which he conducted until 1904. He stands prominent among the many successful physicians of the city, and indeed his reputation has extended throughout the state.

Doctor Whitbeck was married to Miss Fannie A. Van Husan, of Detroit, Michigan, and they had two sons: Brainerd H., who is a graduate of Harvard College and also of the Columbia Medical College of New York, in which city he is now practicing, is married and has one son; Caleb Van Husan, also a graduate of Harvard College and the publisher of a newspaper at Hackensack, New Jersey, is married, resides in New York and has one son.

Doctor Whitbeck has erected a beautiful home at 322 East avenue, Rochester, the plan having been made by W. H. Miller, an architect of Ithaca. It is one of the finest residences of the city and is the scene of many a delightful social function.

Doctor Whitbeck belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity in Rochester, is a member of the Genesee Valley Club and also of the Country Club of Rochester. He has a very wide acquaintance and is prominent socially. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his practice, which is very extensive and important, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has gained a place among the leading physicians of the city.

GEORGE R. CRAM.

George R. Cram is conducting a livery and boarding stable on Brighton street, in Rochester, where he has won a gratifying measure of success through the capable management of his business interests. He was born on a farm in Sweden township, in 1850, a son of H. G. and Sarah (Frohalk) Cram. The father came by team and wagon from New Hampshire to Monroe county and settled on a farm in Sweden township. He purchased a tract comprising three hundred and fifty acres of land and for a long period was successfully engaged in carrying on agricultural pursuits. He was assessor of the township for a number of years and his death there occurred in 1883, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-three years.

George R. Cram was reared to farm life, assisting his father in the operation of his extensive landed possessions, while during the winter months he acquired his early education in the common schools and later received more advanced training in Lima Seminary. He remained with his father on the home farm until thirty-six years of age and then engaged in business on his own account as a wholesale dealer in flour, his business being conducted in the old Sibley block, in Rochester. He

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carried on that enterprise for eight years and fifteen years ago purchased the boarding stable of Anthony Cole on Brighton street. In connection with this he also carries on a livery business, keeping on hand eight horses and a number of vehicles and he employs three men to assist him in his work.

In 1877 Mr. Cram was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Dewey, who was born in Sweden township, a daughter of Jesse Dewey, an early settler of that section, where he is engaged in farming.

Mr. Cram gives his political support to the republican party and in his business affairs is meeting with gratifying success, for he is a man of good business ability and one who studies the demands of the traveling public as well as the local trade. In his work he is eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business ventures but also in social and private life.

C. W. TROTTER & SONS.

This name at once suggests a power in manufacturing circles in Monroe county, for at the head of the firm of C. W. Trotter & Sons, manufacturers of refrigerators, furnaces and ranges, is C. W. Trotter, who is a distinguished type of a self-made man. The sons, like the father, are progressive, far-sighted and sagacious, and thus, continually guarding the business, it now takes leadership among the prominent manufacturing enterprises not only of Rochester but of the state of New York.

C. W. Trotter was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1838, and comes of Scotch and Irish descent. He is a son of Charles W. Trotter, who on coming to this country settled in Cleveland, Ohio. The son was educated in the common schools and also pursued his studies in a night school. He came to Rochester in 1854, when a youth of sixteen years, and began learning the tinning and sheet iron business of Alfred Wright, who was the proprietor of one of the most prominent enterprises of this character in the city. In 1872 he began the manufacture of refrigerators, furnaces and ranges on Exchange street, under the firm name of Trotter & Stone, his partner being George Stone. The business was thus conducted for a decade, when, in 1882, Mr. Trotter purchased his partner's interest and has since admitted his two sons, the business now being conducted under the name of C. W. Trotter & Sons. They are engaged in the manufacture of refrigerators, furnaces and ranges and their trade has been built up until it has now reached extensive proportions, the products of the factory being sold throughout the city and they also ship to all the prominent cities of this and other states. Justice has ever been maintained in the relations of the members of the firm to their employes and many of those who began with them at the commencement of their career are still in their service, one man having been continuously in the employ of Mr. Trotter for the past thirty-three years. The business is carried on in accordance with the most straightforward and honorable methods, and this has secured to the company a patronage which makes their volume of trade of great importance.

C. W. Trotter was married in this city to Miss Jennie Stanley, who is of English descent. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: Harry L., who wedded Miss Grace Elwell, of Rochester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Elwell, by whom he has a son, Charles Elwell; Frank C., who wedded Miss Ethel Parsons, of Rochester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius R. Parsons; and Charlotte, the wife of Dr. L. M. Bunnell, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and now a resident of Detroit, Michigan. The sons are associated with their father in business and are young men of ability and enterprise, inheriting many of the sterling characteristics of their father.

C. W. Trotter is a republican, and is serving as one of the trustees of the Industrial School and of the Chamber of Commerce. Prominent in social circles, he is a member of the Whist Club, while the sons belong to the Rochester and other clubs. Mr. Trotter is truly a self-made man, for starting out in life without the assistance of others and with but a fair education, he has through his excellent management and close application attained a foremost place in manufacturing circles in Rochester.

PHINEHAS FORD.

For forty years Phinehas Ford was a factor in the business life of Rochester and thus he well merits the rest which is vouchsafed to him. Since 1888 he has lived retired, his home being now at No. 172 Lake avenue. He came to Rochester in 1847 from Batavia, New York, where he was born in April, 1828. His father, Phinehas Ford, Sr., removed to Batavia from Connecticut and spent his remaining days there, devoting his life to farming. Upon the home farm the son was reared and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. He was a young man of about nineteen years when he came to this city and began learning the jeweler's trade with the firm of Stanton & Brother. He spent four years in that way, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the business in principle and detail, after which

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he opened a jewelry store of his own. He has seen many changes since coming to Rochester. At the time he opened business his location was on State street and his last location was in the Waverly Hotel block, where he remained for over thirty years. In the meantime he bought three stores in the Waverly Hotel block, now the Savoy, south of the entrance. He did engraving for nearly all of the undertakers in the city and he was very successful in his mercantile interests, carrying a large line of jewelry, for which he found a ready sale. He realized a fair profit upon his goods and thus annually added to his income until through his careful management he had acquired a snug fortune. In 1888 he sold out to Mr. Powers and retired from active life, since which time he has been living in well earned ease.

Mr. Ford's wife, who bore the maiden name of Orissa Jeanette Mumford, died in the year 1889. In 1874 he had built his present home at No. 172 Lake avenue, in connection with which he also owns a cottage at Penn Yan on Lake Keuka. He was a trustee of Keuka College and is still honorary trustee. He is essentially a lover of home and has always preferred to remain at his own fireside rather than take an active part in club life or political interests. However, he votes with the republican party and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, while the family are all members of the Brick church of Rochester. His career is another evidence of the fact that in America where "labor is king" advancement and success come in recognition and reward of earnest, persistent, honorable effort.

GENERAL ELWELL STEPHEN OTIS.

General Elwell Stephen Otis, now retired, devoted more than forty years of his life to active military service. He entered the army in the Civil war, did active duty on the plains of the west, was commanding general of the forces in the Philippines and governor of the island and later was assigned to the command of the Lakes with headquarters in Chicago, where he remained until he was retired. 'Tis a record of signal, usefulness and honor.

General Otis was born on the 25th of March, 1838, in Frederick City, Maryland, a son of William and Mary A. C. (Late) Otis, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Maryland. The removal of the family to Rochester enabled General Otis to pursue his studies in the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1858. His more specifically literary course completed, he matriculated in Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1860. He had previously, however, been admitted to the bar. After attending the university at Cambridge for three terms he took up the practice of law in Rochester and was also clerk of the board of supervisors here. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid. He had been a close student of the events which preceded the struggle, had noted the threatening attitude of the south and resolved that if a blow was struck for the overthrow of the Union he would stand loyally in its defense. Accordingly, soon after hostilities were inaugurated, he raised Company D, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of New York Infantry, and as captain went to the front on the 13th of September, 1862. This was the beginning of a military record which reflects credit and honor upon the military history of his state. His meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel of his regiment on the 23rd of December, 1863, and subsequently to that of colonel, but he was never mustered into the United States service as such, as his regiment lacked the numerical strength requisite under the then existing orders to fill that office. He was honorably discharged on the 24th of January, 1865, by reason of a serious wound received in battle on November 1, 1864, while fighting with the Regular Brigade of the Army of the Potomac which he commanded part of the summer and fall of 1864. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier general of volunteers for gallantry at Spottsylvania and distinguished services at Chapel House. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., on the 28th of July, 1866, and brevetted colonel U. S. A., March 2, 1867. On the 8th of February, 1880, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, was made brigadier general of the regular army November 28, 1893, and major general of United States Volunteers on the 4th of May, 1898, while on the 16th of June, 1900, he was commissioned major general of the United States army, having been brevetted major general the previous year for "military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine Islands."

He has always regarded Rochester as his home but for nearly forty years was on active duty on the plains of the west. On the 19th of May, 1898, after the declaration of war with Spain, he was assigned to duty in San Francisco for the mobilizing and shipping of troops to the Philippines. He departed for the Philippines on the 15th of July of that year and relieved Major General Merritt as commanding general of the United States forces and as governor of the islands on the 29th of August, 1898. He then conducted operations against the insurgents and performed the duties of

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military governor until May 5, 1900, when he was relieved therefrom at his own request on account of illness. He was a member of the United States Philippine Commission in 1899 and he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, on the 29th of October, 1900. He retired at the age of sixty-four years and now resides in a beautiful home in Rochester. To enter into a detailed account of his military service would be to entrench on the province of history but to those at all acquainted with the military records of the nation it is unnecessary to say that at all times he has been the typical soldier, of undaunted patriotism, of unfaltering loyalty, thoroughly familiar with the art and science of war and with the practical phases of a military life as manifested in active duty upon the field of battle, upon the frontier and in the subjugation of the rebellious forces in our colonial possessions. His faithfulness and ability won him promotion and with a most creditable military record he was retired after reaching the age limit.

General Otis has been married twice. He first wedded Louise Selden, of Rochester, and they had two children: Laura Lee; and Mrs. Mary Louise Isham, of Chicago. For his second wife General Otis chose Mrs. Louise Bowman McAlester, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and they had one daughter, Louise B.

In his political views General Otis has always been a republican, recognized as an active member of the party and one whose opinions carry weight in its councils. He has served as delegate to the state conventions and in other ways has promoted its interests. He is also a valued factor in the social life of the city, being a member of the Valley Club and of the Country Club. The General now owns a beautiful and attractive home in Rochester and is enjoying the rest to which his years of active and arduous military service well entitle him.

GEORGE H. LANE.

George H. Lane, for more than a third of a century a resident of Rochester, was well known in newspaper circles and also in political circles. He was a man of generous nature, of genial spirit and cordial disposition, whose many good qualities gained for him the esteem and trust of a large circle of friends. He was born in Troy, New York, June 26, 1842. His father, Abraham Lane, was a native of Connecticut and was a blacksmith by trade. He followed that pursuit in his early years but subsequently went to California, where he turned his attention to mining, continuing in that field of activity until his life's labors were ended in death in June, 1863.

George H. Lane acquired his education in Norwalk, Connecticut, and in the Clinton Liberal School. He then went to Tuffts College in 1862 and when his education was completed he came to Rochester and entered the office of the Union and Advertiser, where he remained for eighteen and a half years. He became one of the best known men in connection with that office, his business ability, executive force and enterprise constituting a strong element in the success of the paper. On his retirement from that office he accepted the position of under sheriff by appointment of John W. Hannon and later was appointed by Sheriff Thomas C. Hodgson.

On the 20th of March, 1866, Mr. Lane was united in marriage to Miss Ella L. Scranton, a daughter of Henry Scranton, who was born in Durham county, Connecticut, October 30, 1796. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native city and came to Rochester in the year 1812. The entire journey was made in a cart drawn by oxen, and he reached his destination on the 1st of May. He first occupied a little room on what is now South St. Paul street and on the 4th of July, of the same year, he removed into a log house on the west side of the river which he had in the meantime erected. He became proprietor of a toy store and his place of business was known as the old Smith block. He continued in that line of merchandising until his death, which occurred on the 8th of December, 1868, and was classed as one of the representative business men of the city, continuing in trade here for about half a century. His name is therefore well known in commercial circles and the success which he gained was justly merited because of his honesty in all business transactions and his unfaltering diligence. He was also well known in connection with community affairs and at all times stood for progressive citizenship. For two years he was alderman in the city council from the second ward and his political support was given to the republican party from the time of its organization. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity when the Morgan excitement occurred, and his Christian faith is manifest by his membership in the Lutheran church.

The Scranton family has been well known in Monroe county for almost a century. Hamlet Scranton was born in Durham county and arrived in Rochester May 1, 1812. He built a log house into which he removed on the 4th of July, this being the first house on the west side of the river. He afterward purchased a dwelling on State street, where he lived until his death in 1850. He had three sons and three daughters: Henry, Edwin, Hamlet, Delia, Hannah and Jane. Of this family, Hamlet D. Scranton was born in 1860 and in early life was engaged in the drug business. He after-

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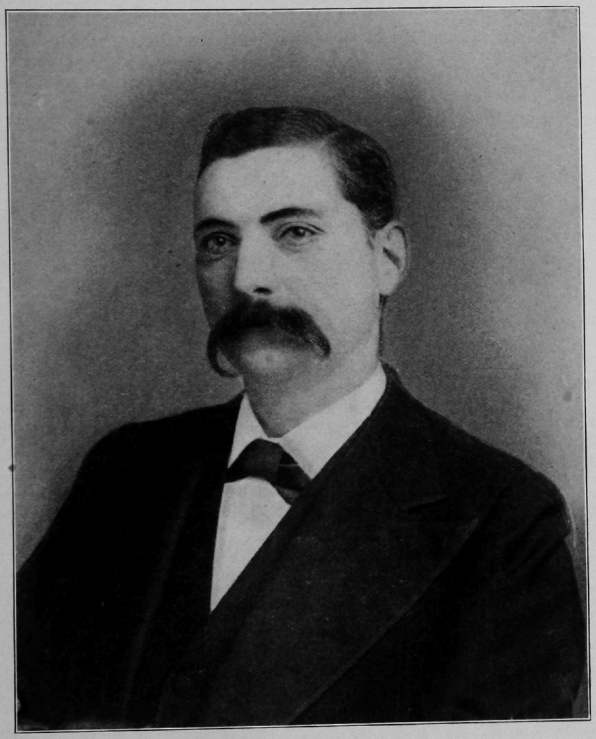

GEORGE H. LANE.

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ward became a paying teller in the Commercial Bank of Albany and later was cashier in the Commercial Bank of Buffalo. Upon his return to Rochester he accepted a position in the office of the canal superintendent where he continued for some years, when he become proprietor of Congress Hall, managing it successfully for several years, after which he retired. He was also vice president of the Mechanics Savings Bank and was well known in financial circles in the state. He held membership in St. Luke's church and died in the year 1882. Edwin H. Scranton was born May 9, 1813, and learned the printer's trade which he followed for some years. He was editor of the Rochester Ginn, one of the first newspapers in the city, and he became an auctioneer, continuing in that business until his death in 1880. Delia Scranton was married in 1815 to Jehiel Barnard, the first tailor in Rochester, and theirs was the first marriage celebrated in this city. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Hannah Scranton became the wife of Martin Briggs in 1835 and they lived in Rochester throughout their married life, the lady passing away in 1864.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lane was born a daughter, Mary Moore Lane, whose birth occurred in Rochester, August 10, 1884. She acquired her education in a female seminary on South Fitzhugh street, and since completing her course has made her home with her mother. Arch Scranton Lane, who was born in Rochester, December 12, 1878, finished his course in public school No. 4 in Rochester, in 1892, and afterward became a student in the Rochester Free Academy and in the Rochester Business Institute. He then entered the Alliance Bank as bookkeeper but is now engaged in business on his own account.

George H. Lane, the father, was injured on the 30th of September, 1896, by falling into an elevator well and died December 27, 1896. He had become well known in Rochester during the years of his residence here, and his business career and his official services gained for him the respect and good will of his fellowmen, so that his death was deeply regretted when he passed from this life.

THE BABCOCK FAMILY.

The founder of the Brighton, New York, branch of the Babcock family was James Babcock, born in Essex county, England, in 1612, and died in 1679, in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, leaving a family of children. He was a man of influence in the community in which he lived as the colonial records of Rhode Island testify. He married his first wife Sarah ————, who died in 1665, leaving a family of four children. In 1669 he married his second wife Elizabeth ————, by whom he had three children.

John Babcock of the second generation, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1644, married Mary Lawton, of the same place. He was very prominent in public affairs, being the largest landowner of his generation. He was in King Phillip's war, volunteered his services in the Connecticut militia, and was in the great swamp fight. For his services in this war he was given a large tract of land by the colony of Connecticut. He served in the colonial legislature for several years and held many positions of public responsibility. In 1685 he died in Westerly, Rhode Island, leaving a family of ten children. A large amount of his vast landed interests is still in the possession of his descendants.

Captain James Babcock of the third generation was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1663, and died there January 17, 1736-7. He married Elizabeth Saunders in 1687. She died March 3, 1730-1, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, leaving seven children. He married, second, Content Maxon, July 7, 1731, by whom he had three children. Captain James Babcock was captain of a military company in Westerly. He was a very prominent man, being town treasurer, and town councilman for several years. He was in the legislature of the colony of Rhode Island the years 1701-06-07-08-09-16. It is recorded in the Colonial Records of Rhode Island, that he was the wealthiest man of his generation, and was as generous and kind as he was rich. In his long will, which he drew up and wrote himself, it is noticed he left a large legacy to his church which was the Seventh Day Baptist.

James Babcock, Jr., of the fourth generation, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, December 23, 1688. He died in Stonington, Connecticut, April 9, 1731. On June 12, 1706, he married Sarah Vose, of Milton, Massachusetts. She was born in Milton, August 30, 1684, and died in North Stonington, Connecticut, December 25, 1758. Mr. Babcock was but forty-three years of age at the time of his decease. He left a family of ten children. Both he and his estimable wife were buried on their home farm. A few years ago their remains were removed to a well kept cemetery close at hand. Their old homestead is still standing. James Babcock, Jr., seems to have been his father's favorite child. He was not only a very upright Christian man, but was prominent in his community, and very highly respected by all who knew him.

Isaiah Babcock, of the fifth generation, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, January 29, 1719. He married Elizabeth Plumb, daughter of George and Prudence Plumb, of Stonington, Connecticut. Their family of eight sons and two daughters were all born in Stonington and Voluntown, Connecticut. Mr. Babcock with his family,

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excepting the eldest son, in the year 1772, removed to Partridgefield (now Hinsdale and Peru), Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was a very prominent man in Massachusetts, being elected to the committee on safety, March 1, 1779, and is so recorded in the town records of Partridgefield, now found in the town clerk's office of the town of Peru. Seven of his eight sons served in the Colonial army in the War of the Revolution, and are officially recorded in the war department at Washington. His daughter related, her father, then sixty-eight years of age, was with his seven sons in the battle of Yorktown and assisted in the capture of Lord Cornwallis. The town records of Partridgefield, demonstrate his prominence and popularity in public affairs. It is noticed the large and progressive church of Hinsdale, Massachusetts, known as the First Congregational church, was founded at the residence of his son John Babcock, and that his wife, Elizabeth (Plumb) Babcock, and daughter-in-law, Eunice Babcock, were among the first twenty-three members of this church. In 1795, he with his family, with the exception of his two sons, John and Elias, removed to a place in Otsego county, New York, where they founded a town and named the place Partridgefield, after the place they came from. Here he lived the residue of his lifetime, making his home with his son, Colonel Samuel Babcock, which is located in what is now known as the town of Worcester. In this house the first Masonic lodge of Otsego county was organized. Mr. Babcock died in this house, October 5, 1814, aged over ninety-five years. His wife died at the same place October 4, 1804.

Isaiah Babcock, Jr., of the sixth generation, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, April 27, 1741. He married, May 19, 1763, Elizabeth Douglas of the same place. She died December 13, 1768, leaving a family of three daughters. He married, second, Freelove Briggs, of Voluntown, Connecticut, August 9, 1770. She was born January 20, 1743, and died May 7, 1831, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter. Her ancestry were prominent in the early wars. Mr. Babcock after his second marriage removed with his family to the town of New Fairfield, Connecticut, and later to Windham, Greene county, New York, where he died January 18, 1827.

Isaac Babcock, of the sixth generation, was born in New Fairfield, Connecticut, December 9, 1776. He married Elizabeth Wilbur, of the town of Milan, Dutchess county, New York. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Babcock was the daughter of Jeptha and Elizabeth (Mosher) Wilbur. Her parents being members of the orthodox Society of Friends. She died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Cornell in Rochester, New York, November 28, 1880, aged ninety-seven years and three months. Mr. Babcock removed with his family from Milan to the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, where he engaged in manufacturing. From there he removed to Monroe county, New York, making his home with his son, H. H. Babcock, in thse town of Greece, where he died April 21, 1853. He was the original inventor of the steel hoe and an improved grain cradle.

James Morris Babcock, of the seventh generation, was born in Milan, Dutchess county, New York, January 26, 1802. He married Lydia E. Jackson, of Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, September 20, 1829. She was born April 27, 1811. They had a family of three children, one who died at the age of fourteen, the other two grew up to maturity. After marriage he and his wife removed to Union Springs, New York, and in 1832 to a farm in Groveland, Livingston county, New York. He was also a merchant in New York city for several years. Later he removed to the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, where he conducted a store for many years. Later he removed to the town of Irondequoit, and from there to Rochester, and from there to a farm on Clover street, in the town of Brighton, Monroe county, New York, where he died October 24, 1886. His widow died at the family residence, on Clover street, Brighton, January 25, 1890.

William Jackson Babcock, of the eighth generation was born in Groveland, Livingston county, New York, September 22, 1832. He graduated from Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, being validictorian of his class. He then entered Genesee College, but did not graduate, retiring after completing his junior year. At the age of eighteen he was professor of mathematics at Walworth Academy, which was a large and prosperous school in those days. He taught the higher branches of mathematics, trigonometry, surveying, and higher algebra. While a student at Genesee College he and Professor Alverson surveyed the most of Livingston county. On November 1, 1859, he married Mrs. Eleanore Augusta (Emerson) Collins. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Amos Emerson, of Charlotte, Monroe county, New York, and was born in Charlotte, August 30, 1833. After marriage he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and later to Charlotte, Monroe county, New York. Mrs. Babcock died in Charlotte, May 26, 1863, leaving an only child. After Mrs. Babcock's decease, Mr. Babcock made his home with his father and mother. He was a member of Valley lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., and Hamilton chapter, No. 62, R. A. M. While never an office seeker his judgment and advice was often sought on matters of importance. He died at the family residence on Clover street in Brighton, June 17, 1888.

A. Emerson Babcock, of the ninth generation was born in the village of Charlotte, Monroe coun-

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ty, New York, May 15, 1863. He has resided at the family homestead in the town of Brighton, ever since he was four years of age. Early in life he attended the best of schools, and finished his education at Allegheny College when eighteen years of age. After his return from college he went into partnership with his father in conducting the farm at the family residence on Clover street, in the town of Brighton. This residence has become a homestead, four generations of the family having resided there. Since the decease of his father, thirty-two acres of land have been added to the original farm which is mostly covered with fruit orchards. On August 1, 1889, he married Blanche, only daughter of D. B. and Lucy (Burger) Sias, of Spencerport, New York. They have four children, the eldest of whom entered college this (1907) fall. Mr. Babcock has been supervisor of his town for twelve years, and has been identified with many public matters of importance, notably the improvement of the public highways. He is a member of the Brighton Presbyterian church, and has held the office of trustee for many years. He, like his progenitors, early became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Valley lodge, No. 109, Hamilton chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., Monroe commandery No. 12, K. T., and Damascus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Rochester. He is also a member of Pittsford Grange, No. 424. On his mother's side of the family, the Emersons came from Massachusetts, being of the same family tree probably as the family at Concord, Massachusetts. Dr. Amos Emerson, his grandfather, was one of the most able practitioners of medicine and surgery in his day.

ENOS B. WOOD.

Enos B. Wood, who for many years was extensively and successfully engaged in the produce business but is now living retired at No. 28 Birr street, Rochester, was born in this county in 1841. His father, Horatio N. Wood, also a native of the Empire state, was born in 1804, and was brought to Monroe county about 1812 by his father, Benjamin Wood, who was the contractor for the building of the canal. From the age of eight years until his death Horatio N. Wood remained in Monroe county, his life being devoted to the occupation of farming. He married Eliza Billings, a representative of one of the old families, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter, who are yet living of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mr. Wood of this review, however, is the only one now in Monroe county, a brother being in Omaha, while his sister is in Illinois.

In the common schools near his home Enos B. Wood began his education, which was continued in Brockport. He was still pursuing his education, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he put aside his text-books and offered his service to the government in support of the Union cause, enlisting as a member of Company M, of the Third New York Cavalry, under Captain Nathan P. Pond, now of the Democrat and Chronicle. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, receiving the title of major by brevet. He served for three years and seven months, taking part in the campaign in North Carolina and spending one winter at Newport News. He was with the Army of the James for some time and spent his last year in Texas along the Rio Grande. He was wounded in the head by a sabre and had two horses shot from under him. His meritorious service on the field of battle won him promotion, and with a most creditable military record he returned home.

When the war was over Major Wood spent one summer in Renssalaer county, New York, after which he came again to Rochester and later taught school in Hamlin. He purchased the only farm near East Hamlin Station, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for ten years and then sold out, afterward turning his attention to the produce business, in which he continued for seventeen years. He was eminently successful in that line.

Major Wood was married in 1868 to Miss Lucy A. Ives, of Renssalaer county, and unto them were born four children, three daughters and a son, but the son, Minor C., who was engaged in the camera business, in which he met with gratifying success, died in 1900. The daughters are Nettie E., Harriett P. and Lucy A. The last named is the wife of Fred W. Kramer, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In his political views Mr. Wood is a stalwart republican, having stanchly supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has been honored with a number of local offices, serving as justice of the peace for fifteen years, while for three terms he was supervisor. He returned to Rochester in 1888 and has since been a resident of this city. He and his wife belonged to the Baptist church at East Hamlin and the family are now connected with the Central Presbyterian church. Mr. Wood has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1864 and his son was a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He has built a beautiful home at No. 28 Birr street, where he and his wife and daughter now reside, and at the present time he is enjoying a well earned rest, having so capably managed his business affairs in earlier years that he acquired thereby a snug little fortune that now enables him to rest

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without further recourse to labor. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Monroe county and has seen many changes in Rochester from his boyhood days to the present. In citizenship he is patriotic and public-spirited, in business was ever found progressive and reliable and his social relations manifest those strong traits of character which win friendly regard.

STEPHEN STACE.

As a horticulturist Stephen Stace has gained wide reputation not only in Monroe county but throughout other sections of the state. He owns a fine farm of fifty acres, which is pleasantly situated in Greece township, a mile south of Charlotte. All this is devoted exclusively to the raising of fruit, for he has a fine grape vineyard and in addition has a large peach and apple orchard, besides raising large quantities of cherries and various kinds of small fruit.

Mr. Stace is a native of Kent, England, born near the Sussex line, August 20, 1832, a son of George and Jane (Ralph) Stace, both of whom were natives of the latter place. The father died when the son was a little lad of three years. In the family were six children: Jane, William R. and George, all deceased; Stephen, of this review; Sihon; and Mrs. Sarah Pellet, of Webster, New York. After the father's death, the mother remained in the old world for a number of years but later emigrated to this country and was here married a second time, this union being with James Pellet, of Webster, by whom she had one son, Thomas Pellet. She passed away in Webster.

Soon after the birth of Stephen Stace, his parents removed to Sussex, where he lived to the age of nineteen years. He spent a portion of this time on a farm and later had charge of a large master's building, having under his supervision forty men. He began work by wheeling brick but his ability was soon demonstrated and after two weeks he was given full charge for two years. In 1852 he emigrated with his family and a large colony to Ontario, Wayne county, New York, having himself made arrangements for their passage. He joined his brother-in-law at Ontario but after a brief period spent in that place came to Monroe county, settling in Webster, where for sixteen years he worked in various capacities. He then purchased a farm in Webster township, and resided thereon for a few years, but in 1868 disposed of that property and purchased in connection with his brother, William R. Stace, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres. Later they divided the land, each taking a portion, but after a time Mr. Stace disposed of a portion of his to a railroad company, retaining possession of fifty acres, which is his present place of residence. This tract is located on the boulevard, one mile south of Charlotte, in Greece township. When it came into possession of Mr. Stace it was covered with timber and stumps but he at once began to clear the land, which was eventually developed into a good tract. He has since improved the place with good substantial buildings and devotes it to horticultural pursuits. He has set out a large grape vineyard, which yields four tons of grapes per acre and for the past twenty-nine years there has not been a failure of fruit. He also has three hundred cherry trees, which for the past few years has yielded twelve tons of cherries. He likewise has an apple and peach orchard and large quantities of currants and blackberries, all of which yield an abundant crop. Mr. Stace has made a close study of fruit culture and is numbered among the best horticulturists of Monroe county, being considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the raising of various fruits. His place is valuable, he having refused an offer of forty thousand dollars for it.

Mr. Stace has been instrumental in much of the development and improvement that has placed this section of the country in the front ranks of the commonwealth. He organized a company and supervised the construction of the Rochester Electric Railroad, which was the first electric line in the state and connected Rochester with Charlotte, and the power house is built on his farm. He was also instrumental in having the boulevard made from Rochester to Charlotte, and for twenty-five years acted as general manager, when the toll road was sold to the county. He also spent a great deal of effort in securing good shipping facilities for Charlotte and got the first coal shipped by water through Charlotte. In many ways he has contributed to the general progress and prosperity of this community.

At the age of ten years Mr. Stace began making a study of phrenology and in this connection has gained national reputation. He has never charged for his services and has conducted many classes in this study, having one at the Philadelphia Centennial and at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He has been consulted by thousands of people, including many of the prominent business men of Rochester and other cities.

Although Mr. Stace came as a poor man to Monroe county, he has through his own industry, perseverance and economy, accumulated an excellent property and a goodly competence. In addition to his valuable farm in Greece township, he also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land near Baltimore on Chesapeake Bay and also five acres of land near Palatka, Florida, where for the past sixteen years he has spent the winter seasons. He is a republican in politics, having voted for every

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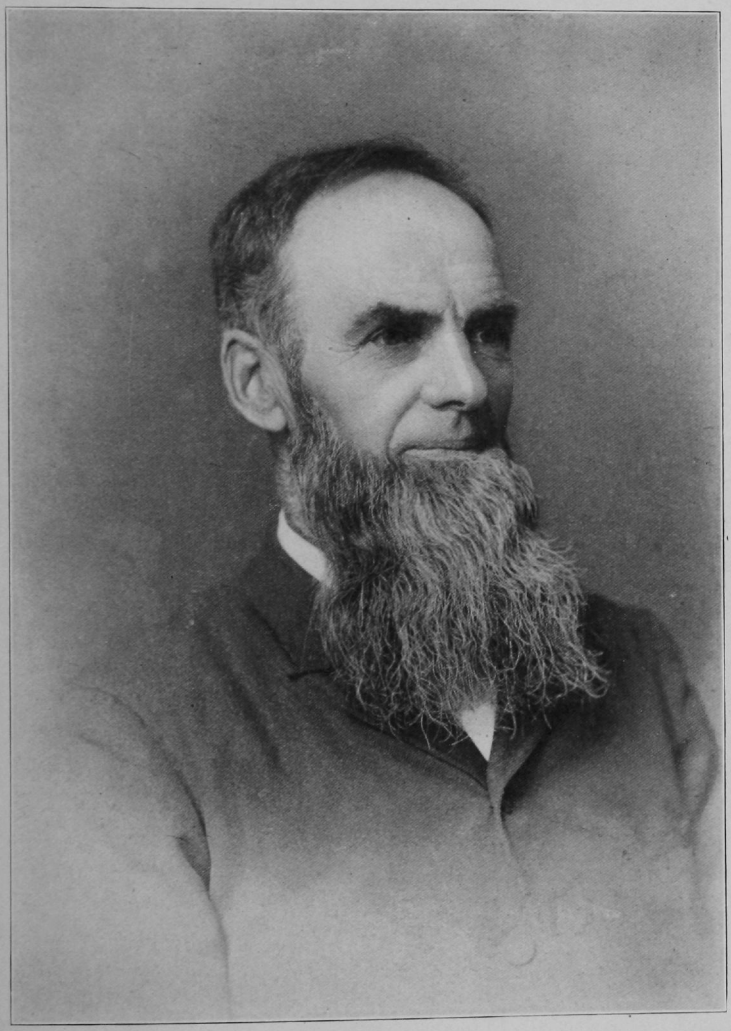

STEPHEN STACE.

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presidential candidate of that party since he cast his first vote for Fremont. He is a member of the New York Horticultural Society and in this way keeps in touch with the advance that is being made along horticultural lines.

Mr. Stace has been three times married. He was first married in England to Miss Emily Willard, their wedding being celebrated in 1852. The children of this marriage are as follows: Jane, who was married and at her death left two daughters; George, who makes his home in Rochester and for the past twenty-nine years has been in the employ of the New York Central Railroad; Artemesia, the wife of J. B. La Salle, who resides on her father's farm in a separate dwelling; and Albert E., of Charlotte. His second union was with Josephine Hortense Wilder, who was a teachcer and his present wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Patterson.

J. NELSON TUBBS.

J. Nelson Tubbs, a consulting engineer of Rochester, New York, was born September 24, 1832, in Schoharie county, this state. He is a son of Jesse A. Tubbs, a farmer. His early educational privileges were afforded by the common schools and were supplemented by study in the academy at Esperance, New York, and in the State Normal school at Albany. He engaged in teaching school for four years and afterward entered the service of the state in connection with the enlargement of the Erie canal in 1854. He was employed at different places in the state in this capacity and in 1861 established his home in Rochester, where he has since remained. He continued in the service of the state, however, until 1872, in which year he was appointed chief engineer on the construction of the Rochester water works. He also did some surveying about that time and soon afterward was appointed chief engineer and superintendent for the Elmira Reformatory, at the same time continuing in the office of chief engineer of the Rochester waterworks. In fact he continued in that capacity for eighteen years or until 1890 and throughout that period was doing work in outside cities as consulting engineer. In 1892 he resigned in order to concentrate his energies more largely upon private business interests and established an office in Rochester as consulting engineer, since which time he has constructed waterworks in various parts of the state. He was chief consulting engineer for the construction of the waterworks at Syracuse where water was brought to the city from Skaneateles lake. This was a stupendous undertaking of a most difficult nature and required most thorough and able understanding of mechanical engineering from both a scientific and practical side. Early in 1894 he was appointed executive official of the public works of all canals in the state and for a period of ten years, under the title of general inspector, he maintained his office in Rochester. This period included the time of the first improvement of the canal until the canal had nine feet of water and the appropriation for that purpose was nine million dollars. Mr. Tubbs' connection with the canal ceased in 1905 and since that time he has done more or less in consulting engineering work. He has been called upon as an expert in cases at law in New York and other states, covering questions of mechanical engineering and construction, and is now a member of a commission to decide a proposed route of the Brockport, Lockport & Rochester Electric Railroad through Brockport. He is regarded not only as a peer but as the superior of the great majority of business men in his line in this part of the country and has been very successful.

Mr. Tubbs was married to Miss Elithea Mandell Wooster, of Esperance, New York, a descendant of General David Wooster, and they now have two sons and a daughter: William N., who is special agent on the canal at Syracuse and who married Gertrude Shuart, daughter of Judge Shuart, of Rochester; Frank W., who is with his father in business; and Josephine Elithea, at home.

Mr. Tubbs has always been a stanch advocate of the republican party since its organization. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry and is a member of various clubs in Rochester. He has membership relations with the Rochester Engineering Society; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the New England Waterworks Association; the American Waterworks Association, and many others, but recently he has withdrawn from some of these. His prominence is the outward manifestation of an ability that has enabled him to work his way steadily upward. He has done with thoroughness and accuracy whatever his hand has found to do, neglecting no duty, and his fidelity and worth are so widely recognized that he stands today as one of the distinguished mechanical and consulting engineers of the Empire state.

REUBEN A. DAKE.

Reuben A. Dake is a worthy representative of an old and prominent pioneer family of the Empire state and comes of Revolutionary ancestry. He is engaged in gardening and farming on a well improved tract of thirty-eight acres, situated in Irondequoit township, a portion of which was

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the original homestead property. The Dake family was established in Saratoga county, New York, by the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, William Gould Dake, who removed thence to Livingston county in 1821. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, William Dake, accompanied his parents on their removal to the former county and there reared his family, which included Dr. Charles A. Dake, who became the father of our subject. He was born in Saratoga county, and was only about two years of age, when, in 1821, he was taken by his parents to Livingston county, where he was reared and acquired his elementary education. Deciding upon the practice of medicine as a life work he went to Buffalo, where he studied allopathy, while his homeopathic training was received in medical schools in Cleveland and Philadelphia. Locating in Wyoming county, this state, he was the first homeopathic physician who ever engaged in practice there. In 1866 he removed from Warsaw to Monroe county, where he practically retired from the profession, purchasing twenty-four acres of land in Irondequoit township, which he devoted to fruit culture. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Roberts and their family numbered two children but the subject of this review is the only surviving member. The father passed away in 1905, when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-seven years. He became well known in Monroe county, having spent almost three decades here.

Reuben A. Dake was born in Livingston, New York, in 1844, and was a young man of twenty-one years when he came to Monroe county. He acquired his education in the common schools and also pursued an academic course. He began farming upon attaining his majority, and has since followed this pursuit. He is now located on the old family homestead in Irondequoit township but has added to the original tract, owning now thirty-eight acres, ten acres of which is devoted to horticultural pursuits, while the remainder is devoted to farming and gardening. He carries on his business affairs in a practical manner and is meeting with unbounded success, being numbered among the substantial citizens of this section of the state.

Mr. Dake was united in marriage to Miss Celia E. Campbell, a daughter of Henry and Marietta (Dyke) Campbell, the latter a native of Vermont. Her father settled in Rochester in 1828, when a youth of eighteen years, having removed to that city from New York city. For a time he was engaged in painting in Rochester but later took up his abode on a farm in Irondequoit township, devoting his time and attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. His family numbered three children but Mrs. Dake is the only one who now survives. The father passed away in 1878, while the mother survived for a long period, passing away in June, 1893.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dake has been blessed with two children. Stella is now the wife of William Hartman, of Rochester, where he follows the tailor's business. She is the mother of three children, Grace E., Ethel M. and William Hartman, Jr. Frank C., the younger of the family, is at home.

Mr. Dake formerly gave his political allegiance to the republican party but is now independent, casting his ballot for the men whom he deems best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliation. He is a member of the Grange, of which he was the first master. He and his family are members of the North Baptist church at Rochester. Mr. Dake and his estimable wife are genial, cordial people, whom it is a pleasure to meet, and he is a most loyal and public-spirited citizen, who has gained success by his honorable and straightforward business methods. The Dakes have a family reunion each year and Reuben A. Dake has been president of the society for years.

WILLIAM DAILEY.

The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore among the builders of a town are those who stand at the head of business enterprises. Prominent among those of Brockport may be mentioned William Dailey, produce and grain merchant of this place.

He was born in Scottsville, Monroe county, New York, April 14, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary Dailey, both natives of Ireland. In 1836 this worthy couple saw greater opportunities for pursuing agricultural interests in the new world and in consequence set sail with their two sons, Michael and Patrick. They first settled in Rochester, removed from there to the town of Wheatland and afterward located in Chili, where they lived for the long period of twenty-seven years. At the end of that time they removed to the town of Sweden, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Unto them were born nine children, five of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. James Backus, a resident of Italy; Mrs. James F. Harrison and Mrs. J. D. Mahoney, both of Chicago; Mrs. F. W. Spaulding, of New York city; and William, of this review.

William Dailey was reared on a farm, where he enjoyed the advantages offered by the country schools. About 1876 he embarked in his present business, which has prospered far beyond his expectations. He began with a very small capital by

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buying up all the produce that came to him and from this beginning has achieved phenomenal success. He owns large elevators at Brockport and one at Medina and is considered the largest buyer of western New York grain in this section of the state. In addition to this he carries on a large business in wool, beans and apples.

On the 28th of February, 1875, Mr. Dailey was married to Miss Jessie McGary, of Macedon, New York, by whom he has had ten children, nine still living: John F., a large produce merchant of Rochester; Mary Bertha; William G., also engaged in the produce business here; James K.; George R.; Vincent D.; Donald A.; J. Oswalt; and Franklin E.

Mr. Dailey is a pioneer in inaugurating and building up one of the chief industries of this section of the country. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

FREDERICK GUENTHER.

Frederick Guenther, the well known florist and gardener, was born in Rochester in 1864. His father, John F. Guenther, a native of Germany, was likewise a well known gardener whose business is now conducted by his son, Frederick. The elder Mr. Guenther was a native of Germany where he was born in 1827 and was early apprenticed to the business which became his life work. Eager to seek larger opportunities and wider fields of industry he emigrated to America in 1852, coming directly to Rochester, where he secured employment with Ellwanger & Barry, in whose interest he traveled extensively. In 1881 he established his own business at Park avenue, ten years later locating at Blossom Road, Brighton, where he built a handsome residence. He and his wife, Helena E. Guenther, a native of Norway, were the parents of Frederick Guenther and of one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Alfred Clapper of Rochester. For many years Mr. Guenther was in partnership with George A. Stone, the firm being known as the Continental Nursery Company. They conducted a wholesale and retail nursery business up to the time of Mr. Stone's death. Mr. Guenther succeeded to the business and carried it on until 1895 when he retired, passing away a few years later in 1904.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of this city and had the advantage of his father's training and experience in the business which has been his life work. The Germans have always been expert gardeners and it is their methods which the elder Mr. Guenther followed and taught to his son, but the son has not been just a follower of the old country ideas. He is an originator and successful experimenter. For the past few years he has grown many roses and ornamental shrubs on his seven acre tract at Blossom road. Since 1875 he has added to his other industries and is raising and growing fancy chickens. He was one of the original breeders of the silver laced Wyandottes which he bred up to the year 1897. He has since bred the buff Wyandottes and has taken premiums on his birds at all of the exhibitions at Johnstown, Utica, Madison Square and other places. It was due to his untiring efforts and determination that the Rochester Poultry Show was organized in 1892 with Mr. Guenther as treasurer, an office he held for seven years.

In 1884 he married Lillian Houser by whom he has one daughter, Mattie E., born March 14, 1892. Mr. Guenther has been one of the ward committee members of the republican party for some time and has served his party in various other capacities since he attained his majority. The record of the business life of Rochester would be incomplete without a biography of Mr. Guenther who is a sterling business man attentive to his own lines, but who always has leisure to assist in any measure that will add to the advancement or the attractiveness of the city.

DAVID K. CARTTER.

David K. Cartter, an accountant of Rochester, was born July 15, 1844, in Riga township, Monroe county, his parents being Phederus and Lydia Ann (Wright) Cartter. The mother was a daughter of Samuel Wright, one of the earliest settlers of Chili township, Monroe county. The father, who was born November 6, 1806, was a son of David K. Cartter, who came to this county in 1813 and purchased land here, after which he returned to Watertown, New York. Finally he brought his family to Monroe county, where he arrived on the 28th of March, 1814. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hollister, also belonged to one of the pioneer families of this county, and was a sister of George H. Hollister, a prominent lumberman of Rochester. After taking up his abode here David K. Cartter followed the millwright's trade and assisted in building the first mills in a number of places in the county. He also erected the old Mansion House on State street

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in Rochester. His family numbered five sons and one daughter, of whom Phederus C. was the eldest. Harley H., the second son, now deceased, formerly of Michigan, was the only democratic district judge under Abraham Lincoln. David K. Cartter was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the republican convention held in Chicago in 1860 and nominated Lincoln for the presidency. Following the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln he was sent to Peru as minister and afterward was chief justice of the District of Columbia for twenty-five years. James Bruce, one of the most extensive farmers of Wisconsin, settled at Black River Falls and was state senator and member of the legislature from his district, elected on the democratic ticket, for nearly forty years. Elizabeth M. became the wife of the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, now deceased, formerly of Syracuse, New York, who was state senator from his district, mayor of Syracuse and congressman four terms. The son Dennis is now one of the leading men of Syracuse. George H. was an attorney, who went to California in 1849 and suffered the hardships of that long trip across the plains. His supply of provisions becoming exhaused, he was forced to kill and eat his mule. He landed in Sacramento, became prominent in the history of that section of the country and was elected the first representative from his district to congress, but while on his way to the seat of national government his death occurred and he was buried at Panama.

Phederus Cartter became an attorney, practicing as a member of the firm of Bishop & Cartter in Rochester and in Scottsville. He died June 22, 1865. In the family were six children, four sons and two daughters: Edward P., who is now in the west; Charles, who died in Rochester; Fred, Mrs. J. D. Weaver and Martha F., all of this city; and David K.

The last named was educated in Penfield Seminary and in Satterlee & Benedict's Institute. He afterward became deputy, then special deputy and later collector of customs, in which capacity he served from 1869 until 1875, and he was afterward collector of customs from 1875 until 1879. He has since engaged in business as an accountant. also following farming as a side issue. He resided on a farm in Riga township for several years and has made his home in Rochester since 1905. He was also a dealer in grain for ten years. His business interests have thus been varied and have been successfully conducted.

Mr. Cartter was married to Miss Ada J. Dewey, a daughter of George Dewey, an extensive farmer of Genesee county. He became a member of the Masonic lodge in early manhood and for a long time was associated with the craft. In politics he is a republican, much interested in the political questions and situation of the country. He represents old and prominent families of Monroe county and stands for progress along all those lines which contribute to general improvement and the upbuilding of this portion of the state.

BISHOP B. J. McQUAID.

The story of the Catholic church in the city of Rochester has been told at length elsewhere. It was in Rochester's earliest days a religious factor and at present it presents a superb organization and great possibilities for civic and moral good. In the development of Catholicity the principal honor is due to Bernard John McQuaid. Unlike the earliest prelates of the Catholic church, Bishop McQuaid is an American. He was born in the city of New York on the 15th of December, 1823. As a boy he lived in New Jersey and in his father's house the Catholics of New Jersey held their first religious service. When a mere lad of fourteen he was sent to school to Canada, and for several years remained in a classical school at Chambly. Returning to New York, he entered upon his ecclesiastical studies at St. John's Fordham. There he completed his theological course, and was raised to the priesthood in the old Mott street cathedral on the 16th of January, 1848.

His first work in the ministry was in and about Madison, New Jersey. In 1853, when James Roosevelt Bayley was made first Bishop of Newark, the young Father McQuaid was called to the rectorship of the new cathedral and made vicar general. Two great institutions, which remain in glory even to our time, owe their existence and their permanence to the efforts and the wisdom of Bishop McQuaid. Seton Hall College and Seminary and St. Elizabeth's College for Young Ladies. The latter school is also the headquarters of the great teaching order of the Sisters of Charity of New Jersey, which was established back in the '50s, under the direction of Dr. McQuaid. In 1868 he was created bishop of Rochester and consecrated in the New York cathedral by Archbishop, afterward Cardinal McCloskey on the 12th of July. For upwards of forty years Bishop McQuaid has been closely identified with the religious and civic growth of our city, and there is no Catholic institution here which does not owe its development, if not its origin, to his zeal and foresight. He has been particularly interested in the promotion of Christian education, and has written largely on this subject. In the early '70s he lectured throughout the United States on the education of the masses from the Catholic standpoint, and those lectures have been published in a volume entitled "Christian Free Schools."

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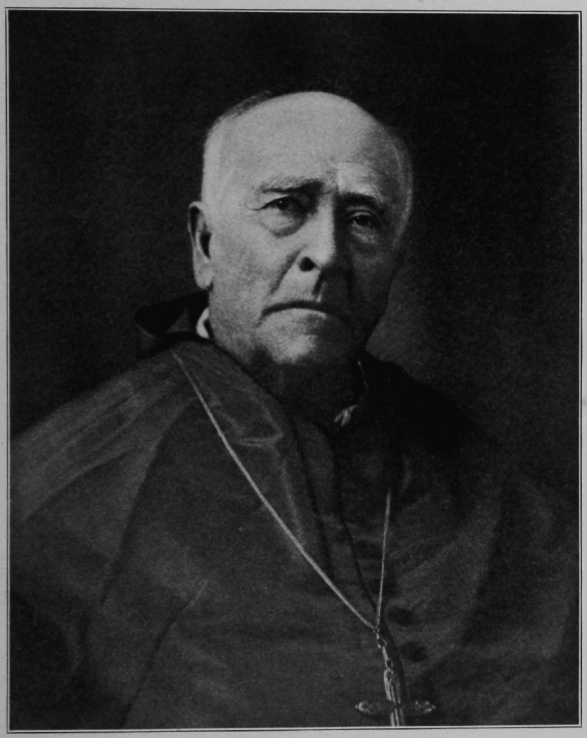

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The crowning work of his administration has been the erection of St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary under the shadow of the cathedral, and St. Bernard's Seminary for higher theological studies, situated on Charlotte boulevard. The Bishop has been largely interested in the public and private charities of this section and particularly has he shown zeal in providing spiritual assistance to the inmates of the public institutions. He has been a member of the park board from its inception and has been second to none in aiding the park work. At the age of eighty-four years he is still hale and hearty and gives promise of many years of added usefulness.

COLONEL CALEB HOPKINS.

Colonel Caleb Hopkins, whose life history forms an integral factor in the annals of Monroe county, was connected with many events which shaped the policy and molded the destiny of this part of the state. He was born in 1770 and died January 14, 1818, at the age of forty-seven years, three years before the county of Monroe was organized. He was a son of James Hopkins and a grandson of Ebenezer Hopkins who removed from Connecticut to Pittsford, Vermont. Both the father and grandfather were farmers. James Hopkins had two sons, Caleb and James, and two daughters: Rhoda, the wife of Elisha Hopkins, Jr., and Susanna, the wife of Elijah Kirkham.

Colonel Hopkins of this review was married, probably in 1795, to Dorothy Mabee, a daughter of Jacobus Mabee, who came to western New York about 1791. Her death occurred August 20, 1847, when she had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Both she and her husband lie buried in the cemetery a mile south of the village of Pittsford and beside them are the remains of their three children: Clarissa, James and Marvin.

The life history of Colonel Hopkins, covering a period of forty-seven years, was in many respects a notable one. In 1791 he started from Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, for western New York in company with General Jonathan Fassett, and on reaching the Mohawk valley they were joined by Jacobus Mabee. They settled in the wilderness of what was Ontario county. General Fassett caused a plot to be surveyed for a village nearly opposite Tryonstown on Irondequoit creek but the village never materialized and, becoming disappointed and discouraged, he returned to Vermont, leaving Colonel Hopkins in charge of his extensive land purchase.

The latter was only twenty-one years of age when he settled in this region. He was made of the stern stuff demanded of the pioneers and the obstacles to be met in a new country only made him more persistent. In 1791 he built the first log dwelling in the present town of Penfield. It was a large substantial structure, containing several rooms, and later many friends and strangers were there entertained. He also cleared and sowed the first land which was cultivated in the town. Noting that the population was increasing much faster in the vicinity of Stonetown than in his own neighborhood, Colonel Hopkins moved to a point near there about the year 1800 and erected a house about a half mile south of the present village of Pittsford. He became one of the prominent and active business men of the locality and for several years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village with Dr. A. G. Smith, Nathan Nye and John Acer, while at the same time he was interested in milling and in supervising his several farms. In 1809 he was elected supervisor of the town of Boyle and in the same year was appointed by President Madison United States collector of customs for the port of Genesee, becoming the second incumbent in the office. He was reappointed at the end of four years and served until May, 1817. He also held the office of inspector of customs during the same time and his principal deputy was Jonathan Child, afterward the first mayor of Rochester. During two years of the time he was United States collector he acted by appointment of Governor Tompkins as bridge commissioner for Ontario county, with Zacheus Colby of Genesee county in building the first bridge across the Genesee river below Avon.

While in office Caleb Hopkins did not confine his attention entirely to civil pursuits. When the war of 1812 was declared he was prompt to serve his country in the field and became an active and efficient officer on the Niagara frontier. Governor George Clinton had commissioned him as a lieutenant of militia in 1804 and Governor Morgan Lewis had made him major in 1807. His further promotions were to lieutenant colonel in 1812 and colonel in 1813, both of these being signed by Governor Tompkins. He was in several battles and skirmishes and once received a wound in the shoulder. In one emergency General Peter B. Porter placed him in command of a band of Indian warriors and evidence is not lacking that he handled them skilfully. He received letters of acknowledgement from General Porter and when he resigned his commission Governor Tompkins wrote him a letter expressing deep regret that such a course was necessary and also "tendering an acknowledgement of his approbation and gratitude." On the 22d day of March, 1816, Governor Tompkins had issued to Colonel Hopkins a commission as brigadier general by brevet for gallant service during the war. In 1814 the town of Smallwood was divided into Brighton and Pittsford, the latter

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being named by Colonel Hopkins in honor of his birthplace in Vermont. About the time the war closed in 1815 he bought the present large homestead farm in the southwestern part of the town of Pittsford and built the house now owned and occupied by his grandson, Jared W. Hopkins, and formerly by his son, Marvin Hopkins. After the war he was awarded several contracts for carrying the United States mail in western New York and Ohio. In 1815 he was employed for some time with his friend, Colonel Philetus Swift, of Phelps, as commissioner for making alterations in the state road, now known as the Ridge road.

In 1816 Colonel Hopkins interested himself in the Genesee Manufacturing Company, which was the first manufacturing company in Rochesterville. He was a member of the general assembly of New York in 1816 and 1817 and served upon the committee on military affairs. There is in possession of his grandson a fine oil painting of Colonel Hopkins, painted when he was a member of the legislature. It shows an intellectual and attractive face, indicative of strong character, not dissimilar to those of some of his eminent ancestors. He was a lineal descendant of John Hopkins, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1643 and two years later moved to Hartford, Connecticut. To his branch of the family tree belonged the celebrated divines, Dr. Samuel Hopkins, Dr. Timothy Hopkins and Dr. Mark Hopkins. The life of Caleb Hopkins was not long, but a man of his intelligence, enterprise and public spirit could not fail to leave an impress on the age in which he lived and the record left by him in civil and military affairs is a source of just pride to his descendants.

ABRAM J. KATZ.

Abram J. Katz has figured prominently in mercantile and financial circles in Rochester for more than a quarter of a century. A native of this city, he was born in 1853 and is a son of Joseph Katz, who in early life left Germany, his native land, and sought larger business opportunities in the new world. Settling in Rochester, he became connected with the oil business and spent his remaining days in this city, passing away in 1901.

Abram J. Katz obtained his education in Rochester and entered commercial life in 1872 in connection with the clothiers' supply business, continuing in that line with constantly growing success until 1890, when the firm of Stein, Bloch & Company was incorporated, with Mr. Katz as treasurer. His ability in financing the concern was a salient feature in its success and he remained as treasurer of the corporation until the latter part of 1899. His advancement in the business world has been continuous and rapid and he has well earned for himself a place as a representative business man of Rochester. At every point in his career he seems to have accomplished the possibilities at that point and so successful has he been in the management of his business affairs that his judgment in commercial and financial circles is considered thoroughly sound and reliable. In 1893 he assisted in organizing the Alliance Bank, of which he has since been a director. He was also one of the organizers of the Fidelity Trust Company and from the beginning has served as one of its trustees. Both of these institutions have been successful from the start and are now important factors in Rochester's financial circles.

In the fraternal life of the city Mr. Katz is also active, holding membership in Valley lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is likewise a member of Hamilton chapter, R. A. M., and Doric council, R. & S. M. As one of the organizers of the Eureka Club he has taken an active part in its interests and for a number of years has been its popular president. Realizing fully individual obligation, Mr. Katz has given considerable time and attention to charitable work and his efforts in this direction have been a tangible asset of several organizations. He is now president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association, organized for the purpose of caring for the Jewish orphans of Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. He is likewise president of the United Jewish Charities, to the work of which he devotes considerable time, and in many ways he is most kindly remembered for his timely and generous assistance.

Mr. Katz has built for himself a beautiful residence at No. 345 East avenue, where his large circle of friends always find a cordial welcome and generous hospitality. Mr. Katz is a representative American of the type that contributes liberally of both time and money to the betterment of local interests. He has not selfishly concentrated his energies upon the building up of his own fortune to the exclusion of humanitarian interests, but on the contrary, with a heart easily touched by any tale of sorrow or distress, he has labored for the amelioration of hard conditions of life for others, and in social and charitable circles in the city is a well known figure.

STEPHEN B. TITUS.

Stephen B. Titus is engaged in farming and gardening on a valuable tract of twenty-two acres, situated in Irondequoit township, this constituting his father's old homestead property. The paternal

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great-grandfather of our subject was Benjamin Titus, while the grandfather also bore the name of Stephen B. Titus. He removed from Hudson, New York, to Canada, where he followed blacksmithing for three years, subsequent to which time he returned to the Empire state and took up his abode in Scottsville, where he remained for a time and then came to Irondequoit township, purchasing one hundred acres of land at six dollars per acre, for this was at an early period in the development of this section of the state. He cleared his land of trees and stumps and eventually made it a well improved property. At one time he was the owner of two hundred acres of land. He wedded Mary Whitney, of Hudson, this state, and they reared a family of four children, but only one is now living—Mrs. George Cooper. The father of our subject bore the name of George W. Titus, and was born in Canada. He was a youth of fourteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Irondequoit township, and was here reared and educated in the district schools. After reaching years of maturity he was wedded to Miss Sophia Oyler, a daughter of Samuel P. and Sophia (Robson) Oyler, both of whom were natives of London, England, where the father served for twenty years as postmaster and was descended from a very prominent family of that country. He settled in Irondequoit township in 1840, leasing a tract of land adjoining that of Mr. Titus. He spent his last years in Indiana, however, and there passed away. Of the eight children born in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Oyler only two are now living, the mother of our subject being one of the number.

Stephen B. Titus was born on the place which is yet his home, January 21, 1849, and is the second in order of birth in a family of six children, of whom three survive. The record is as follows: Mrs. Julia Hagaman, who resides in Livonia, New York, and is the mother of three children; Stephen B., of this review; Jennie and Samuel, both deceased; Frank, who lives on Ridge road, is married and has two children; and Emily Eugenia, the widow of Adelbert Titus. The father of this family passed away June 12, 1891, and was one of the most prominent pioneer residents of Monroe county. The mother, however, is still living and makes her home on the farm with our subject. Although she has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, she is still very active and retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. When the family located here this was a wild and undeveloped region, wild animals still roaming at will through the forests, while Indians were quite as numerous as the white settlers. In the course of years, however, these conditions were changed and this district now ranks with the foremost sections of the east. Mrs. Titus had a brother, Samuel P. Oyler, who was a colonel in the war of the Rebellion, and was also a very prominent attorney of Indianapolis, Indiana, but is now deceased.

Stephen B. Titus was educated in the common schools and was reared to the occupation of farming, to which he has always devoted his energies. In 1883 a fine country residence was erected on the place by the father and in this he and his mother are now comfortably situated, while he devotes the twenty-two acres which constitute the farm to general agricultural pursuits and gardening.

Mr. Titus supports the men and measures of the democratic party and, like his father, takes an active interest in local political affairs. For nine years he has acted as assessor and is also a member of the Grange. Aside from his farming interests he is likewise financially interested in the Irondequoit Coal & Supply Company. Having spent his entire life in Irondequoit township he is well known in this and surrounding districts and as a representative of an old and prominent pioneer family deserves mention in this volume.

PIERSON BRITTAN HULETT.

Pierson Brittan Hulett, deceased, was at one time an active member of the Rochester bar. He was born in Brighton, Monroe county, New York, November 17, 1837, his parents being John and Elmira (Loder) Hulett, who came to this country from Salem, Connecticut. The son was educated in the common schools and at Brighton and followed the acquirement of his literary knowledge by the study of law, which he pursued with Hon. W. Dean Shuart, of Rochester, as his preceptor. In December, 1858, he was admitted to the bar, having just passed his twenty-first birthday. He located for practice in Rochester and almost from the beginning enjoyed a liberal clientage, which grew in importance as the years passed by until his name figured in connection with many of the most prominent cases tried in the courts of his district. From the 1st of January, 1874, until the 1st of January, 1880, he served as special county judge of Monroe county and upon the bench made a most creditable record by the fairness and impartiality of his decisions and his correct application of legal principles to the points in issue. In 1887 Everett O. Gibbs became a law student in the office of Judge Hulett and following his admission to the bar in 1893 he was admitted to partnership by Mr. Hulett, which relation continued until the death of the senior partner, since which time Mr. Gibbs has been alone. Judge Hulett had been a partner of Vincent M. Smith from 1884 until 1886, in which year Mr. Smith died, after which Judge Hulett remained alone until he formed the

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partnership with Mr. Gibbs. He was a lawyer of wide erudition, who prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and presented his cause with clear and cogent reasoning, careful analysis and logical deductions.

In 1863 Judge Hulett was married to Miss Georgiana A. Budd, of Greece, Monroe county, New York, a daughter of Daniel Budd, who came to Monroe county at an early day and followed farming for many years but is now living retired. In his political views the Judge was a democrat and always took a deep interest in politics, believing the principles of the party most conducive to good government. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He belonged to the Men's Club of St. Paul's church, attended its services and was one of its liberal supporters. His wife also holds membership in that church. In the year 1901 Judge Hulett was called from this life and his demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. A resident of Monroe county throughout his entire life and a practitioner at Rochester from his admission to the bar, his record was well known to his fellow citizens and investigation into his history but brightened his fame and gained him warmer esteem. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial and his fidelity to his friends was equally pronounced. Added to his natural intellectual force was a genial spirit and kindly purpose that made him well liked wherever he was known and most of all where he was best known. Mrs. Hulett still resides in Rochester, making her home at No. 16 Vick Park A.

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

Daniel B. Murphy, working without ostentation or display for the benefit of mankind and the improvement of various conditions detrimental to the welfare of one or more classes, has come to be recognized as one of the most practical reformers of the country. In Rochester he is known as an enterprising man and successful merchant, being a member of the firm of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Company, but elsewhere in the state and throughout the nation, he is known as one whose labors are largely actuated by the spirit of humanitarianism, and never by a desire for publicity or honors.

Mr. Murphy is a son of Maurice and Anastasia Murphy, and was born at Bombay, Franklin county, New York, July 23, 1848. He has one brother and one sister, with whom he shared parental training and care. In early youth he attended the village school and worked on his father's farm, and later was a student in the State Normal School at Potsdam, New York. Subsequent to this time he taught in different district schools of Franklin county for five winters, the summer seasons being devoted to agricultural labors. He next became principal of St. Mary's school, at Dunkirk, New York, for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and during the succeeding two years was principal of the cathedral schools of this city.

Tiring of teaching and thinking to find a commercial career more congenial, Mr. Murphy in 1875 entered the employ of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Company as an entry clerk. His ability and fidelity soon won promotion and he became head bookkeeper. In 1886 he was given an interest in the business and on January 1, 1891, he was made a full partner. In his business life he is practical and energetic, readily mastering the problems that come to him in this connection and contributing largely to the success of the house.

Mayor Cutler of Rochester recently appointed Mr. Murphy a member of the reorganization committee of the United States Independent Telephone Company, which was capitalized at fifty million dollars and bonded at fifteen million dollars. This large plant met with financial disaster, and a committee consisting of Daniel B. Murphy, Walter B. Duffy, and Harold P. Brewster was appointed to reorganize and place the same on a paying basis, or dispose of it in the interest of the bondholders and stockholders. Mr. Murphy is president of the Individual Underwriters' Association of the United States, whose financial responsibility exceeds that of the Bank of England.

Mr. Murphy is now a member of Corpus Christi Catholic church, after having been a trustee of the Catholic cathedral for a number of years. He is independent in politics and has been mentioned several times as a candidate for mayor of Rochester by both parties but has declined to run. It has been the public recognition of his deep interest in community affairs and his practical and effective methods in dealing with problems bearing upon municipal reform and progress that has led both parties to desire his service in the position of chief executive of Rochester. His membership relations along social lines connect him with the Fortnightly Club, the Genesee Valley Club and the Oak Hill Golf Club.

The depth of his nature, his philanthropic spirit and his kindly interest in all humanity are manifest in the active work he has done to ameliorate certain hard conditions of life and to bring about needed reform in other lines. He has been one of the managers of Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, New York, since 1898—a state institution which at the present time cares for over twelve hundred patients. He is president of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, composed of eighteen state charitable

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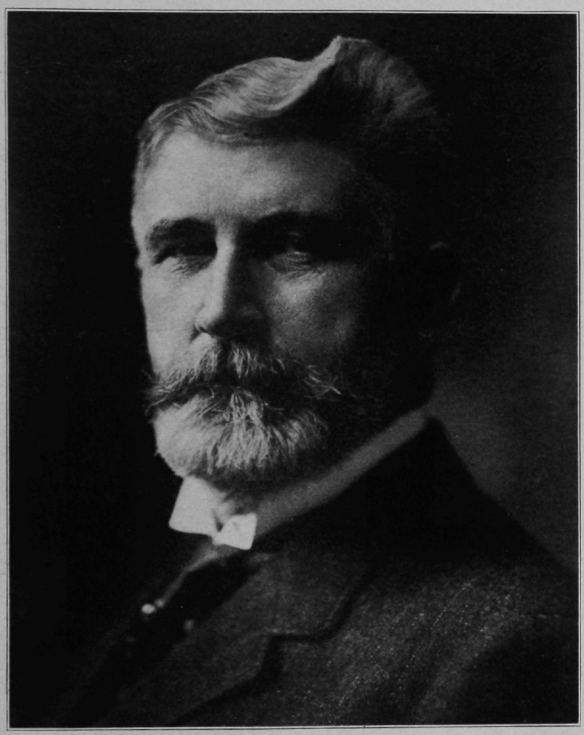

DANIEL B. MURPHY.

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institutions and fourteen state hospitals and also all other semi-public and private charitable institutions of the state. Every year delegates from all over the state meet to confer and in 1907 there were eight hundred and thirty-seven delegates, full quota, present. Mr. Murphy delivered an address at the convention at Albany, which awakened wide-spread attention. In speaking of this, the Albany Press Knickerbocker said, "Daniel B. Murphy gave some facts in relation to the treatment of consumptives that should set Governor Hughes thinking." In this connection, in his annual address, Mr. Murphy said, "I desire to register here an emphatic protest against the cruel, if not criminal, negligence of our state in caring for its indigent consumptive wards. It is well understood that this dread disease, consumption, is more deadly than war, but modern science has demonstrated that it can not only be controlled, but that it is a preventable and curable disease. We are at times much concerned at the devastating plagues that visit distant lands, but we are apparently indifferent to the fact that the scourge of the great White Plague is ever at our doors. Not less than fourteen thousand of its unfortunate victims march annually in solemn tread to the grave; or, to be exact, the official record shows that there were fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine deaths in 1904, fourteen thousand and sixty-one in 1905 and fourteen thousand and twenty-seven in 1906. Commissioner Porter of the department of public health of this state, in an address before the conference of sanitary officers of the state about a year ago, stated: 'More deaths occur from tuberculosis than from typhoid fever, diptheria, whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and smallpox combined.' It is also estimated by this official that this disease causes two hundred thousand deaths annually in the United States; this exceeds the average annual deaths of both armies during the four years of our Civil war. That sad conflict closed over forty-two years ago, and there is still mourning in the land, and a pension roll of one-hundred forty-one million, four hundred sixty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents, attesting the destruction of human life nearly half a century ago. What are we, as a state, doing to avert this terrible sacrifice of human life? It is gratifying to note that some of our large cities have already awakened to a realization of their responsibilities and are now conducting suitable hospitals for the care of a limited number of incipient and advanced cases of tuberculosis. It is well that the work of prevention and cure is now taken up, but it would have been better if some activity in this direction had been manifested years ago in compliance with the repeated demands of this conference. It is a matter of record that each of the preceding conferences rang out the cry of alarm throughout the entire state, yet, as a commonwealth, we have not adopted any concerted action or determined upon any measure to control this agency of certain death to so many thousands of our citizens. I am satisfied that there is a large element of human sympathy in mankind, and it needs only an awakening to arouse it to an intensity of action that will brook no delay in granting a full measure of justice and charity to the afflicted members of our common family. Let New York's proud pre-eminence among the sisterhood of states rest on the consciousness that her highest ambition is to faithfully conserve the health, happiness, peace and contentment of all her citizens."

Mr. Murphy is a charter member of the National Association of Credit Men and was one of the prime movers in its organization at Toledo, Ohio, in 1896. This association has a membership of about ten thousand of the ablest financial men in the United States. He returned home from that conference and organized a local association in Rochester, which is noted over the country as one of the strongest in existence. He was also chairman of the investigation and prosecution committee of the national association, which raised ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of fraudulent debtors. He is a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and was nominated and elected its president, but refused the honor on account of the manifold duties devolving upon him in other connections. He was recently the guest of honor at a large banquet of the New York Conference of Charities and Correction and he has made many notable addresses and speeches on different occasions, many of these having been printed and used as powerful arguments in support of the cause advocated. His speech against Governor Odell's policy in reference to the control of state hospitals for the insane caused universal comment and was used throughout the gubernatorial campaign, being in large measure the means of keeping politics out of state charitable institutions. His address before the Rochester Credit Men's Association on April 17, 1900, attracted wide attention throughout the United States and was endorsed and adopted for circulation by the business literature committee of the National Credit Men's Association and sent throughout the country, the subject being, "The Object and Possibilities of Credit Men's Associations." The address before the Buffalo Credit Men's Association was also adopted and ordered printed.

Mr. Murphy has made many other notable addresses, including one to the Rochester Retail Grocers Association, May 26, 1902; to the graduates of St. Mary's School, Dunkirk, New York; to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce on rais-

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ing the salaries of the local public school teachers. His speech on the magnitude of failures startled business men throughout the country. In his speech before the Chamber of Commerce, in which he vigorously protested against the demand of the Rochester Railway Company to compromise its share of the payment of street pavement claims, he stated that, "inasmuch as it has been determined that this is a valid and legitimate claim against this railway corporation, its collection should be enforced to the last farthing, including interest." This forceful presentation of the facts convinced the city authorities that it was their duty to collect the amount of indebtedness, which was three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, instead of accepting one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars in compromise.

While a most public-spirited man, Mr. Murphy prefers to work in the ranks rather than hold office. He has his hand constantly on the public pulse, studying conditions and working for the healthfulness of the body politic.

In July, 1874, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Gavin; of this union eight children have been born, six of whom are living. He has traveled extensively, through Europe, also visiting Egypt, South America and other countries. On a trip to the Bermudas in 1903 he was shipwrecked on the Madiana, which went ashore, but he was rescued without injury. He was also at Martinique sixty days before the ill-fated city of St. Pierre was destroyed by volcanic eruption in 1902. Mr. Murphy has many pleasant memories of different trips to Europe, when courtesies were shown him by Justin McCarthy, John Dillon and other members of the working house of the English legislative body. Unmindful of the honors of office, he has nevertheless won the honor and respect of his fellowmen wherever his work is known and his influence is felt.

CHARLES T. McFARLANE.

Although Professor Charles T. McFarlane is only thirty-five, he is already so closely and prominently connected with the educational interests of the state and country that he is widely known both at home and abroad. He was born in New Berlin, New York, May 5, 1872, and was the son of James and Martha (Tinker) McFarlane, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of New York state.

Mr. McFarlane was educated in the College of the City of New York and in the New York State Normal College, from which he was graduated. After this he spent about a year and a half in the University of Vienna, Austria, where he gave special attention to the study of geography. In 1901 he followed up this work in the graduate department of Harvard University. With this special equipment he early took his place at the head of the department of geography in the State Normal College of Michigan, a position he held for nearly ten years. In the fall of 1902 he was elected as principal of the State Normal School at Brockport, a position which he has occupied ever since. In this institution so complete is the organization that a child may enter the first grade and continue through the high school, finishing in the normal training department for teachers. The teachers sent out from here occupy positions of responsibility throughout the state and are never without employment if they desire to teach. Educators generally recognize the merit of the New York state normal schools and watch the opportunities of securing graduates for teachers. Mr. McFarlane is a member of the National Geographical Society, the National Educational Association, the Geographiches-Verein Univerutat Wein and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. Fraternally he is allied with the Masonic lodge.

In 1895 he was married to Miss Lena Worden, of Ypsilanti, Michigan. There are two children in this family: David Eugene, age seven; and James Worden, aged four.

FRANK A. HALLAUER.

Frank A. Hallauer, who died in Rochester, New York, February 3, 1906, was prominent in the political circles of that place. He was born July 31, 1870, in Webster, New York, where he resided with his parents and received his education. He taught school for some years in that place. In 1893 he came to Rochester and began work in connection with the camera business, in which he continued until 1900, when he was appointed overseer of the poor under Mayor Carnahan, in which capacity he acted until the time of his death six years later.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In politics he was a stanch republican and took a deep interest in the political questions of the day and in the advancement of his party. He was very active and prominent and was chairman of the Ward Club and president of the Union League Club for six years. He had a cheerful, sunny disposition which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred

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after an illness of three weeks and his family lost a devoted husband and father and his friends one who possessed their highest confidence and esteem.

JOSEPH G. SHALE.

Joseph G. Shale, a respected and popular citizen of Rochester, where he spent his entire life, rose from a humble position in the business world to one of affluence, his advancement coming through his inherent force of character, his close application, his strong purpose and his laudable ambition. He was born on the 30th of March, 1851, and was of German lineage. His father, George Shale, was for some years proprietor of a retail shoe store, conducting one of the most extensive shoe houses of the city. A daughter of the family, Miss Caroline C. Shale, is now living at No. 10 Franklin square, Rochester.

In his early boyhood Joseph G. Shale attended the private schools and later St. Joseph's parochial school. He was afterward a student in the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career. He was first employed as cash boy in the service of Burke, FitzSimons, Home & Company, in the wholesale department. His fidelity and worth soon won recognition and he was quickly promoted, remaining with that firm until 1872, when he entered the employ of Sibley, Lindsay & Kerr, with whom he continued until 1875. On the expiration of that period he formed a partnership with Jacob Odenbach for the purpose of carrying on a hat and fur business at No. 7 State street. The new enterprise met with prosperity from the beginning, and Mr. Shale remained on State street until 1887, when he formed a partnership with Herman R. Milow, under the firm name of Shale & Milow, continuing in the conduct of an extensive business on East Main street until his demise, which occurred on the 13th of August, 1894. His widow then took up the management of the business and continued at its head for seven years, when she sold out.

Mr. Shale had been married on the 13th of August, 1878, to Miss Catherine J. Keehl, of Rochester, a daughter of Casper Keehl, who was also in the shoe business here and was a manufacturer of shoes. He came to Rochester when eighteen years of age and the lady whom he afterward married arrived in this city when thirteen years of age, both spending their remaining days here. Casper Keehl was born in 1800. Following his removal to Rochester he purchased land on Lake avenue and this property is still in possession of the family. He was one of the first settlers of Hanford Landing and was actively associated with the early development of the portion of the city in which he made his home. Three daughters of his family are still living at the old home property in the town of Greece, near Lake avenue. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shale was born one son, Joseph Edward.

In his political views Mr. Shale was a democrat and took an active interest in politics. He held membership in the German-American Club for many years and was a member of St. Joseph's church. He also belonged to the Monroe Club, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of St. John. His good qualities were many and his business capacity was manifest in the splendid record which he made in working his way upward from position of cash boy to a place of prominence in commercial circles. His methods, too, were ever honorable and he was esteemed as one whose worth was that of inherent force of character. Mrs. Shale now owns a home on Richmond street but resides at No. 54 Gibbs street.

GEORGE A. BUMPUS.

George A. Bumpus is an enterprising and prosperous farmer and fruit-grower of Irondequoit township, operating the old family homestead. He is a native son of Monroe county, born on a farm in Perinton township, July 7, 1858, and is a son of Alexander Nelson and Lucy (Howard) Bumpus. The latter was a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Ezra Howard, who became a pioneer settler of Henrietta, New York. Alexander Nelson Bumpus was born near New Bedford, Massachusetts, July 14, 1812, and at a very early age he lost his father. The latter was a shoemaker by trade and with his eldest son went to New Orleans, where his death occurred. Subsequent to the demise of the father the family became scattered and it was in 1826 when a lad of fourteen years, that Mr. Bumpus, accompanied a man by the name of Jesse Eddy, who with his family removed from the old Bay state to Henrietta, this state. Mr. Bumpus was reared in the home of Mr. Eddy and during his youth learned the carpenter's trade. After reaching years of maturity he wedded Miss Lucy Howard, after which he removed to a farm in Perinton township, Monroe county. He was there engaged in general agricultural pursuits for a few years, during which time he acquired a competence sufficient to enable him to purchase property, and he then came into possession of a farm in Irondequoit township, which constitutes the present home of our subject. He improved and cultivated the land and here spent his remaining days, passing away September 12, 1895, when he had reached the very venerable age of eighty-three years. He was survived by his wife about five

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years, when she, too, was called to her final rest, her death occurring January 4, 1900. They were numbered among the highly esteemed pioneer settlers of this section of the state, having been closely identified with the development and progress which has here been carried on from an early period.

George A. Bumpus is one of a family of ten children, of whom eight still survive. The others are: William H., of Perinton; Mrs. Minerva C. Baker, of Fairport; Mrs. Alice E. Brower, who resides near Pittsford, Monroe county; Mrs. Susan J. Whipple, a resident of Irondequoit; Mrs. Lucy Barker, of Rochester; Mrs. Marcia B. Paine, of Irondequoit; and Permelia, the wife of Thomas Foley, of Perinton.

George A. Bumpus was reared in much the usual manner of farm lads of that period, being assigned to the various duties of the farm as his age and strength permitted and in the winter months he pursued his studies in the district schools of Irondequoit township, while later he attended the Rochester Business Institute, from which he was graduated. He then returned to the home farm and assisted his father in the management of the property until the latter's death, after which he began farming here on his own account.

Mr. Bumpus chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life, Miss Alice K. Shergur, a resident of Rochester. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Calvary Presbyterian church and politically he is allied with the republican party. He is a man of exemplary habits and strict integrity, ever ready to lend his aid or influence in behalf of any movement which he deems will prove of benefit to his home locality.

DANIEL W. POWERS.

As some one has expressed it, "to know Rochester is to know Powers." In other words, the name of Powers is inseparably interwoven with the history of the city, its commercial enterprise and business development, and Daniel W. Powers was the first builder of the modern business structure which is now a typical feature in every progressive city. The spirit of advancement which he thus manifested characterized him in all of his business undertakings and made him one of the most prosperous as well as best known citizens of Monroe county. Born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, on the 14th of June, 1818, he was a son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Powell) Powers, who were natives of Vermont. On leaving New England they removed to western New York, establishing their home in this section of the Empire state when it was largely an unimproved district, giving little evidence of its present development and upbuilding. The father died about 1821 and the mother survived until the period of the Civil war.

Following his father's death Daniel W. Powers made his home with an uncle and his early experiences were those of farm life. He worked in the fields from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the late autumn but the pursuits of a mercantile career seemed more attractive and at the age of nineteen he became a salesman in the hardware store of Ebenezer Watts of Rochester. For twelve years thereafter he was connected with the hardware trade, during which time the careful husbanding of his resources, together with the increase in his salary as his years and efficiency advanced, brought him capital that enabled him to engage in business on his own account as a banker and broker on the 1st of March, 1850. He made the announcement to the public through the columns of the paper that he would conduct an "Exchange business in the Eagle block, Rochester, one door west of the Monroe Bank in Buffalo street." The new enterprise prospered from the beginning. He gave close and earnest attention to his business and the public soon recognized that he was thoroughly trustworthy, reliable and competent, so that his patronage therefore increased and in years brought him a handsome fortune. His success in the undertaking is evidenced by the fact that on the site of his original office now stands the beautiful and substantial Powers fire proof building, the first as well as the finest and most celebrated of the great modern commercial structures erected in the city. He continued to engage in the banking business until his death and was recognized as one of the foremost financiers of western New York, not unknown throughout the entire state and in other sections of the country. In addition to the Powers block he erected the Powers Hotel, scarcely equaled in the state outside of New York city. Mr. Powers was one of the best balanced because one of the most masterful of men. He rated his own powers and opportunities at their just worth and recognized the possibilities of every business situation. He never allowed anything to divert his attention from his business or to detract from the devotion which he gave to his clients' interests.

It was not alone through his private business affairs, however, that Mr. Powers became reckoned as one of the most distinguished and prominent citizens of Rochester. His labors were of the utmost benefit to the city along various lines of progress. He was one of the founders of the present park system and was a member of the commission which directed the construction of

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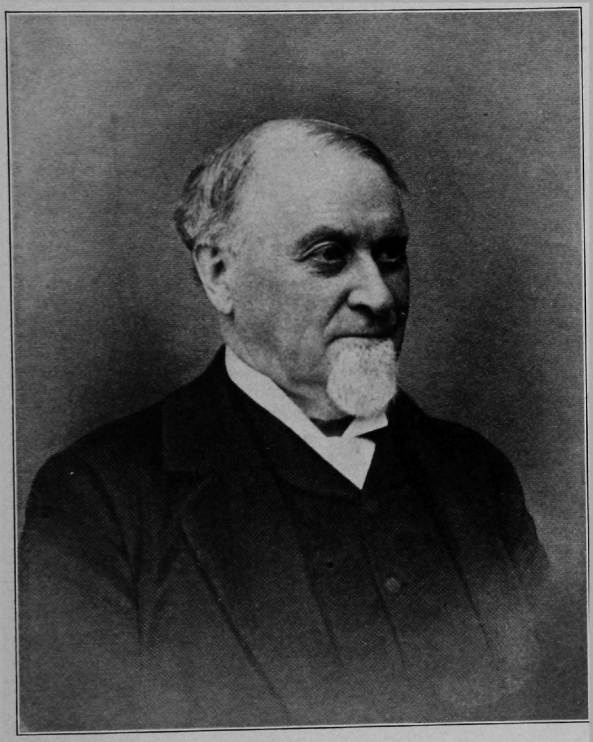

DANIEL W. POWERS.

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the city hall and the elevation of the Central Hudson Railroad tracks. Twice he served as alderman and his official prerogatives were exercised in support of valuable measures. The Rochester City Hospital found in him a stalwart friend and champion and for many years he was president of its board of trustees. He was likewise president of the board of trustees of the Home of the Friendless and a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial School. He was charitable and benevolent, giving freely of his means to ameliorate hard conditions of life for others and in all of his benefactions was entirely free from ostentation or display. He recognized individual responsibility and his charitable work was conducted as was his business—from a sense of duty, of privilege and of pleasure.

Mr. Powers was married twice. His first wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Lucinda Young, died in early womanhood, leaving a son, Edward, who passed away in youth. In 1856 Mr. Powers wedded Miss Helen M. Craig, a daughter of the late John Craig, of Niagara county, who was one of the early retired citizens of Rochester. He removed from Niagara county to that city and became the owner of extensive real-estate interests here. His birth occurred in New Hampshire, his father being Colonel Joseph Craig, who won distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary war. John Craig was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Fassett and died at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife's death occurred when she was seventy-one years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Powers became the parents of five children: Helen, the wife of J. W. Aitken, of New York city; William C., a resident of New York city; Jessie, the wife of G. N. Perkins; and John Craig and Walter W., who make their home in Rochester.

Mr. Powers attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and was an attendant on the services of the Brick church, to which he gave liberal support. His was an especially well rounded character. While he achieved success in business that would alone entitle him to distinction, his interests beyond this were most varied and extensive. He was a patron of art and the founder of the famous Powers Art Gallery, valued at more than a million dollars. His knowledge of artists and their work was very extensive and his judgment discriminating. The beautiful in form and color had great attraction for him and he possessed that breadth of mind which induces interest in all that is refining and elevating. At all times he kept in touch with the progress of the land, being a man of broad general information. He traveled extensively, going abroad several times and visiting many points of historic modern and scenic interest in the old world as well as in his native land. He was imbued at all times with the spirit of advancement and progress may well be termed the keynote of his character. In the counting house or the office he was regarded as a most level-headed business man but when the call for aid was made he was found to be most sympathetic and charitable. If one met him in the galleries at home or abroad he might well have been judged a connoisseur of art and in social circles he was found to be a most genial and companionable gentleman. A resident of Rochester from early manhood, he was honored and respected by all and his name stood to the outside world largely as a synonym of Rochester's greatness and upbuilding.

JOHN T. EVERSHED.

The agricultural interests of Brighton are well represented by John T. Evershed, who owns a well improved tract of land comprising eighty-five acres, and in addition to cultivating his land he is also engaged in the dairy business, having a milk route in the city and keeping on hand twenty cows to supply milk to the trade.

He is a native son of the Empire state, his birth having occurred on a farm in Irondequoit township, Monroe county, July 5, 1836. He comes of English parentage and is a son of John and Jane J. (Palmer) Evershed, the father born in the mother country in 1809. It was in the year 1832 that the family emigrated to the new world, the family home being established in Irondequoit, where the father purchased and improved a farm, owning at one time a tract of two hundred acres. He was a representative and honored citizen of his locality, taking an active part in public affairs. He was a democrat in his political views and for four years served as supervisor, was town clerk for twenty-seven years and assessor for five years. He was a good penman and for that reason was an acceptable incumbent in the office of town clerk. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Evershed there were born four sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters are now deceased. The father's death occurred in 1896, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and thus passed away one of the prominent and public-spirited men of Monroe county, for he was loyal to the best interests of his adopted country.

John T. Evershed was reared on the homestead farm in Brighton, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors incident to the life of a farm lad. He acquired his education in school district No. 3, wherein he mastered the common branches of learning. He remained at home until he had reached the age of thirty-five years, during which time he gave his time and energies to the

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operation of the home farm, and then, wishing to establish a home of his own, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Schutt, a daughter of George Schutt, one of the early settlers of Irondequoit township. Mrs. Evershed was born in Germany and was but a child when she was brought by her parents to this country.

She died on the 25th of August, 1906. By her marriage she had become the mother of one son, John G., who was born in Brighton, January 7, 1877, and is now operating the home farm for his father. He was married December 17, 1902, to Miss Bertha Peglow, a daughter of John Peglow and they have two sons: Curtis, born June 4 1904; and Mason, born June 4, 1907.

Mr. Evershed purchased a farm of eighty-five acres in Brighton, which he cultivated and improved by the erection of good buildings, including a barn, seventy-two by thirty feet, with a wing, thirty by thirty-six feet. He also built a carriage house, ice house and other outbuildings, and he planted an orchard containing one hundred pear trees. He carries on a dairy business and for many years kept on hand sixty-two cows. At one time he owned the largest milk route in Rochester but he has since disposed of some of his cows, keeping on hand about twenty, and he still delivers milk throughout the city. At the last inspection his farm stood almost perfect on the inspector's report, which accounts for his success in the dairy business. This proves a gratifying source of income to him and his honorable business methods have won for him the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

Like his father, John T. Evershed has given his political support to the men and measures of democracy but although he has been repeatedly urged to accept public office he has always declined to do so, preferring to give his undivided time to his private business affairs. He has spent his entire life in Monroe county, covering a period of seventy-one years, and he is therefore widely and favorably known, for he has been closely identified with the agricultural development of this section of the state from an early period down to the present time. The family are highly respected in the community in which they have so long made their home and their friends, who are many, enjoy the gracious hospitality of their pleasant home.

EDWARD ALLEN FROST.

Edward Allen Frost, who during an active life was called upon to fill various municipal positions and who at all times proved his genuine worth by the trust reposed in him, was born in Rochester, January 14, 1832. His parents were Alonzo and Mary Tiffany (Frink) Frost, the former born in Johnstown, New York, July 16, 1803. He came to Rochester in 1825 and in 1829 wedded Miss Frink. Their three eldest children were Joseph, Edward A. and Henry C. Frost. The father engaged in the nursery business in Rochester in 1846 and when his sons had attained a sufficient age they were admitted to the business as partners and enjoyed a very extensive patronage both before and after the war. Alonzo Frost made his home on Plymouth avenue in the third ward and in 1840 built the house still standing at the corner of Plymouth and Caledonia avenues. It remained his home throughout the rest of his life, his death there occurring in 1873. His eldest son, Joseph, who was a prominent young business man, well known, died very suddenly in St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1865, when on a business trip to that city. Henry C. Frost the youngest son, was captain in the Eighth New York Cavalry and served until about the close of the Civil war, when he was honorably discharged. He resides in Rochester. He and his sister, Sarah Frost, are the only surviving members of the family.

Edward Allen Frost was educated in the public schools of Rochester and in Professor Foster's school for boys in Adams street. He was interested in the nursery business in his early years and became a member of the firm of Frost & Company, nurserymen, continuing in that business until he withdrew to become county clerk of Monroe county. He was elected to that office in 1877 and served for a term of three years, being the only man who ever held the office two terms. He was afterward supervisor of the third ward for two terms. In January, 1899, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue under Collector A. D. Sanders, which office he held until his death. For several years he was a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal church and was greatly interested in the work and upbuilding of that organization, doing all in his power to promote its cause and extend its influence. A social nature and regard for the amenities of life was manifest in his connection with the Rochester Club, of which he was one of the original members, and the Rochester Whist Club of which he was at one time president. He was a member of Rochester lodge, A. F. & A. M., Hamilton chapter, R. A. M., Monroe commandery, K. T., and the Scottish Rite. He held some offices in these organizations, was treasurer of the chapter for many years and was at all times loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft.

In 1859 Edward Allen Frost was married to Miss Mary Wing, of Albany, who died in 1867. In 1888 he was again married, the lady of his choice being Miss Isabella M. Eastman, a daughter of Joseph Addison Eastman of this city, who was born in Paris, New York, December 31, 1805, and

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died in Rochester, March 8, 1890, at the age of eighty-four years. His father was the Rev. John Eastman, a graduate of Dartmouth College of the class of 1795, who for twenty-three years was pastor of churches in Norwich and Hanover, New York. In 1824 he removed to York, this state, where he continued to preach occasionally until his death in 1834. His son, Joseph A. Eastman, was prepared for college at Paris Hill, New York, under the instruction of William R. Weeks, D. D., and at the academy in Clinton, New York, under the instruction of Professor Charles A. Avery. He was a member of Hamilton College for two years and joined the junior class of Dartmouth College in the fall of 1825. Following his graduation he taught in the academy in Scottsville, New York, for eight months and in the academy at Fredonia, New York, from July, 1829, until October, 1831. He took up the study of law with the firm of Thorp & Buttolph, at Norwich, New York, and afterward studied with the Hon. James Mullett, at Fredonia, and with Kirkland & Bacon, at Utica, New York. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1833, and opened an office in Scottsville, this state, in March, 1834. In May, 1836, he came to Rochester and at once began the practice of law with the Hon. S. M. Green, who for many years had been judge of the supreme court of Michigan, and the firm became Green & Eastman. When Mr. Green went west Mr. Eastman formed a partnership with Judge Chumasero and later he was connected with Menzo Van Voorhis. Mr. Eastman was an influential member of the board of education many years ago and up to the time of his death never lost his interest in the public schools. In politics he was greatly interested and gave his support to the democracy. He held the offices of city clerk and city attorney of Rochester. He was one of the founders of the Genesee Valley Horticultural Society, was for several years its recording secretary and was a member of the executive committee. He took much interest in horticulture and floriculture and as an amateur in years past had the finest private collection of roses in Rochester. For many years he was a vestryman and clerk of the vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He held membership in the old Audubon Club and later with the Rochester Whist Club. He was a very prominent resident of this city, leaving the impress of his individuality upon its public life and private interests. No one who knew Joseph Eastman could utter words other than those of kindness concerning him. On the 17th of October, 1835, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Emily J. McKnight, a daughter of Judge Calvin McKnight of Watertown, New York, and they had one daughter, Isabella Mansfield, who became Mrs. Frost.

The death of Mr. Frost occurred January 24, 1900, and Mrs. Frost now resides at No. 146 Plymouth avenue in Rochester. He was a man without an enemy and the circle of his friends was coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He lived in Monroe county all his life and was conspicuous in politics. He held important offices and mingled constantly with the people, all of whom respected and loved him. He was honest, courteous, considerate and generous and it is said that not a day passed in which some kindly deed could not be attributed to him. He was always interested in the welfare of the city and its upbuilding and labored most earnestly to develop the present park system, being among the first to point out the advantages of public parks and to urge purchases where they could be made to advantage. The first park land was bought of Mr. Frost.

In politics Mr. Frost was a republican. He was one of the "306,"—a member of that gallant band in the Chicago convention of 1880 that stood together to the last and voted for General Grant. It was with pride and interest that he always recalled the events of that convention, for at a time when others proved false to their pledges he was loyal and remained true to the interests of those who sent him. He was very proud of his 306 medal and rejoiced in the name of "stalwart." The qualities that he there exhibited were those he displayed throughout his entire life. He was ever quiet and unostentatious in manner, however, but all who came in contact with him to any extent recognized his many good traits, including his loyalty to his friends. The name of Edward Allen Frost is honored wherever he was known and all with whom he came into close contact yet cherish his memory.

JAMES M. WHITNEY.

James M. Whitney, deceased, whose extensive business interests made him one of the foremost citizens of Rochester, contributing largely to its commercial and industrial upbuilding, was for many years engaged in the milling business and in the grain trade and was one of the most extensive real-estate owners of the city. He was likewise numbered among the representatives of its pioneer families, for his birth occurred in Rochester, February 24, 1821, when the city had scarcely more than emerged from villagehood and gave little promise of its present commercial importance. He lived not only to witness its growth but to become an active participant therein. His parents were Warham and Nancy (Mordoff) Whitney, natives of Massachusetts and Canada respectively. The father came to Rochester at a very early day and established a distillery. Soon afterward he

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embarked in the milling business and owned a large flourmill on Mill street in partnership with Thomas Emerson. He was identified with that industry throughout his remaining days and ne also became the owner of much city property, making extensive and judicious investments in real estate. He opened what is known as the Whitney addition to the city and passed away in the midst of a life of usefulness and activity at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years, being survived for only a short time by his wife.

In his early youth James M. Whitney was a public-school student in Rochester and afterward attended school in Palmyra, New York, acquiring a good education. He then joined his father in the conduct of the flourmill, resolutely taking up the task of mastering the business in principle and detail, and after his father's death he entered into partnership in a milling business with Samuel G. Andrews and Nathaniel Rochester on Mill street.

On the 7th of September, 1852, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Martha Pond, a representative of one of the prominent old pioneer families of Rochester. Her parents were Elias and Caroline (Hickox) Pond, the former a native of Castleton, Vermont, and the latter of this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney became the parents of two sons. Warham, who was born in 1854, is a member of the firm of L. S. Ward & Company, conducting a general insurance business at 207 Wilder building. He wedded Fannie Arnot and they reside at No. 22 South Goodman street. George Pond, the younger son, born in 1856, died December 25, 1891.

As the years passed Mr. Whitney carried on his business operations and did much to push forward the wheels of progress. In connection with his milling enterprises he became much interested in real estate, inheriting valuable property from his father. He owned realty in all parts of the city and also at the lake, where he built the Cottage hotel. He erected many fine residences in Rochester and thus aided in converting unsightly vacancies into fine districts. He had a large interest in the street railway of the city in early days when horse cars were used and when the owners of the street railway system were but four in number—Messrs. Warner, Barry, Woodruff and Whitney. Mr. Whitney continued interested in street car service for many years. He continued in all of the above mentioned lines of business until called to his final rest, his death being occasioned by an accident while he was residing on Lake avenue. He passed away May 24, 1893. Both he and his wife attended St. Luke's church and he voted with the republican party, believing firmly in its principles, yet he was never an office seeker. He was a great lover of flowers and always had many beautiful blossoms and plants in his home. Mr. Whitney figured for many years as a wealthy and prominent resident of Rochester and one who had the welfare of the city at heart. He stood for all that tended to improve its interests and in all life's relations his influence was found on the side of the right, the true and the beautiful. His name is honored by those who knew him and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of the many who claimed him for a friend.

ALBERT WEBSTER.

Albert Webster is engaged in cultivating ninety-eight acres of farming land in the town of Henrietta. He is a representative of one of the old families of this county. His ancestery can be traced back to Aaron Webster, his great-grandfather, who came here at a very early day. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and contributed to public progress through the active part which he took in the pioneer development of the community in which he made his home. His son, Samuel Webster, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Columbia county, New York, and arrived in Monroe county about 1810. He was married prior to that time and his eldest son was Harry Webster, who was about six or eight years of age at the time of the removal of the family to this county. The family home was established at Mendon and there Harry Webster attended the district schools. He also assisted in the work of the home farm and was early trained to habits of industry, economy and perseverance. In the community he was recognized as a leading and influential citizen and by popular franchise was elected to the offices of assessor and collector. His political views were always in accord with the principles of the republican party and to it he gave stalwart support. He married Phoebe Nichols and unto them were born two sons and a daughter.

Albert Webster, of this family, was born on the old homestead in 1848 and in his youth attended the district schools, mastering the common branches of English learning. He, too, early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and throughout his entire life he has carried on general farming. He is now leasing ninety-eight acres in the town of Henrietta and has brought the farm under a high state of cultivation, annually gathering good crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields.

On the 10th of January, 1877, Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Perry, and they had one daughter, Clara. The wife and mother departed this life on the 22d of March,

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ALBERT WEBSTER.

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MRS. ALBERT WEBSTER.

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1891, leaving behind many friends who esteemed her for her good qualities of heart and mind.

Mr. Webster is a member of Henrietta lodge, No. 536, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and he also belongs to the Royal Arch chapter at Rochester. He is a charter member of the State Grange, of which he is also a past master, and in both organizations he is now serving as treasurer. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is now serving as justice of the peace, rendering decisions which are strictly fair and impartial.

JACOB S. GOULD.

There is perhaps no one in Rochester whose word could better be taken as authority upon the history of the city than that of Jacob S. Gould, for through eighty-one years he has resided here. He was born at the corner of Fitzhugh and Spring streets on the 6th of September, 1826, and now resides at No. 43 South Fitzhugh street, just north of the old place with his nephew Harry Gould. He is the eldest child of General Jacob Gould, who came to Rochester in 1819 and who was born in Massachusetts, February 10, 1794. He was married in 1816 to Ruby Swan, whose birth occurred March 24, 1793. General Gould was the son of Captain Gould and a representative of one of the old colonial families. On his removal from Massachusetts to the Empire state General Gould located first at Schenectady, where he engaged in teaching school for a short time but later came to Rochester. Here he engaged in the manufacture of shoes in 1819, carrying on business at both Rochester and Lockport for many years during the building of the Erie canal and thus becoming actively associated with the material development and industrial life of the community. In later years he went into politics and figured prominently as one of the strong and influential members of the democracy in this state. He served as lighthouse inspector for some time and afterward was collector of the port of Genesee, while subsequently he served as United States marshal for two terms. His duties were discharged with promptness and fidelity and patriotism could well be termed one of the keynotes of his character. He was president of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank and had a branch bank in London. He was director and one of the consolidators of the New York Central Railroad until that line was purchased by Vanderbilt, and the extent and importance of his business interests and investments and his activity in public affairs made him a very prominent man in his day. Through the utilization of the business opportunities that were presented he became a wealthy man and at one time owned all the side of the block upon which Jacob S. Gould now resides. He was twice married and had five children. He knew and helped many prominent men of the day and was a warm personal friend of Martin Van Buren when he was president of the United States, Mr. Van Buren often visiting at the Gould home. Mrs. Ely is the only lady now living who assisted at a reception given Martin Van Buren at the Gould home.

Jacob S. Gould, entering the public schools at the usual age, passed through successive grades until he had become a high school student and later he continued his studies in Lima Seminary. Entering business life at eighteen years of age, he was connected with the manufacture and sale of shoes as a partner of his father and subsequently was associated with his father in the banking business. After retiring from that line he became contracting agent for the New York Central Railroad, in which capacity he continued for eleven years, when he retired. He has since lived in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, having by careful management, well directed labor and judicious investment in former years acquired a snug little fortune which now enables him to spend his remaining days in ease.

Mr. Gould was married to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson. Her parents came to Monroe county from St. Lawrence county in 1812 but such were the pioneer conditions in this section of the country that they were driven out by the Indians. They then went to Ogdensburg but subsequently returned to Rochester, where Mr. Johnson engaged in business as a boat builder. In 1878 Mr. Gould was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 25th of June of that year. Politically he is a democrat and he attends the First Presbyterian church. He was also known in military circles at an early day, having been elected captain of the guards by over five hundred majority. The house in which he is living and two others adjoining were built by Captain Lummis and General Gould in 1824. They are still fine houses in an excellent state of repair. Mr. Gould of this review is a very active man for one of his years and it is most pleasant to meet and converse with him because of his broad and accurate knowledge of the city and its history. He lived in Rochester when it was a small town and has watched its development to one of the metropolitan centers of the country with important commercial and industrial interests, bringing it into touch with all parts of the western continent and many parts of the world. Great indeed have been the changes which have occurred as the little village has been transformed into a splendid city, a population of many thousand occupying districts where in his boyhood stood the

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native forest trees. It seems hardly possible that it is within the memory of a living man when there was scarcely a railroad over the country and when most of the craft upon the waters were propelled by sails. Mr. Gould, however, has witnessed the many changes that time and man have wrought as invention has revolutionized trade and methods of living. At all times he has been deeply interested in Rochester and her welfare, co-operating in many movements for the public good.

HON. JOHN D. FAY.

Hon. John D. Fay came of colonial ancestry, his first ancestor in this country, John Fay, arriving on the ship Speedwell from England in 1656. He became prominent in Massachusetts, where he was a large landowner and filled several important positions of trust and honor, as did many of his descendants, who were selectmen, assessors, members of assembly, members of congress and officers in the war with the French and in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Fay's grandfather took part in the latter war, being first lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts.

John Doane Fay was born in Northampton, New York, April 20, 1815, the eldest son of Hon. John Fay, one of the influential men of those times, who repeatedly held public office. He acted as supervisor, postmaster, member of the sixteenth congress, presidential elector and member of assembly during the early discussions on appropriations for the constructing of the "Grand Erie Canal," with which his son was destined to be connected for many years. The son, John D. Fay, seems to have inherited his father's upright character, great ability and fine personal appearance. He made surveying his chosen profession, in which he attained eminence. About 1839 he went to Lockport, where he remained several years and then came to Rochester, residing fifty years in the third ward, where he died June 6, 1895. The canal was the cause of his coming to this city and most satisfactorily he discharged the duties of resident and division engineer and canal commissioner. During his connection with the canal, it was widened, the locks changed at Lockport and the acqueduct in Rochester city deepened. He was nominated for state surveyor. Upon his retiring from the office of canal commissioner in 1873, his associates presented him a solid silver tablet with the following engraved upon it: "Hon. John D. Fay, Canal Commissioner. Dear Sir: Desirous of showing at the close of your official term our high appreciation of your efficiency as a public officer and worth as a citizen, also of acknowledging our obligations for your ever kind and courteous bearing towards us, not forgetting that by your sound common sense, skill and ability our duties have been made comparatively easy and pleasing, while the public interest has been thereby enhanced; we therefore most respectfully dedicate to you this tablet as a testimonial of our high appreciation and heartfelt respect, and, wishing you a long and prosperous life, truly subscribe ourselves your friends."

He had charge of the western division of the New York state canals, and with two exceptions was longer in the employment of the state than any other surveyor. In 1850 he and O. W. Childs were sent by Commodore Vanderbilt at the head of a large surveying party to make a survey for an inter-oceanic ship canal across Nicaragua, Central America, under the auspices of a New York company. This undertaking, accomplished under privations incident to a remote, sparsely settled and almost unknown country, resulted in a survey considered superior to any since made, though finally the Panama route was chosen. Mr. Fay made the first survey for the direct line of the New York Central Railroad from Rochester to Syracuse and was connected with many railroad enterprises of importance.

For some years he was engaged with William Hollister in an extensive lumber business, which they most successfully conducted until the great flood of 1865, which swept nearly all away. His active business career closed with his retirement from the coal business, which was located on South Fitzhugh street, the canal separating it from the city hall. His friends were among the most distinguished and those of the more humble walks of life, and to all he was equally considerate.

On the 16th of May, 1839, Mr. Fay married Miss Caroline N. Sexton, of Chenango county, who, soon after the death of their only child, died October 11, 1841. Four years later, on October 23, 1845, Mr. Fay was united in marriage to Miss Maria Lydia Noble, the youngest daughter of Colonel William H. Noble, who represented his district in the twenty-fifth congress, besides filling a number of state offices. Her grandfather was Lieutenant Zadock Noble of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Fay was born in Cayuga county, April 14, 1824, and as a girl was a frequent visitor to this city, the guest of her uncle, one of Rochester's first mayors. Her reminiscences of the social affairs of those early days were most interesting, as were her accounts of her experiences during the year and a half passed with her husband in Nicaragua, where a white woman was an object of much curiosity. The surveying party sailed from New York in a schooner specially fitted for them, taking their own physician, as the part of the country where they were to be was far from the settlements. In her youth Mrs. Fay joined St. Luke's

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Protestant Episcopal church, to which her husband and children also belonged. She was an early member of the Rochester Female Charitable Society.

Mrs. Fay died August 20, 1906, at 64 South Washington street, which since the completion of the residence in 1860 has been the family home and is little changed though it has sheltered three generations and been the birthplace of two. The garden in the rear remains as when laid out so long ago, its paths edged with old-fashioned flowers and shrubs. The place is occupied by their youngest and only surviving child, Stephen Clark Fay, his wife and child, Sumner Doane Fay, the only grandchild.

SAMUEL SLOAN.

Rochester's greatness as a business center is attributable in large measure to citizens who came here about the middle of the nineteenth century and wrought along lines of development and improvement, working for the general good as well as for individual prosperity. To this class belonged Samuel Sloan, and his advancement in the business world was attributable not so much to his possession of unusual qualities as to his unfaltering exercise of the powers and talents which were his. He was at the time of his death president of the Mechanics Savings Bank and also at the head of an extensive wholesale business, dealing in plumbers', steamfitters' and engineers' supplies.

A native of the north of Ireland, Samuel Sloan was born near Belfast, in 1828, and was a son of Timothy Sloan. He acquired his education in his native country and when a young man of twenty years sought the broader business opportunities of the new world, crossing the Atlantic to the United States in 1848. Soon after his arrival in New York city he secured a position in the first wholesale dry-goods house on Broadway and there engaged in the Australian shipping business. He remained in New York until it became necessary for him in the interests of the firm to go to Melbourne, Australia, where he remained for six years.

In 1860 Mr. Sloan again came to this country and almost immediately established his home in Rochester, where he engaged in the steam and gas fitting business in partnership with R. E. Sherlock, the firm style of Sherlock & Sloan being assumed. This connection was continued with mutual pleasure and profit until the death of Mr. Sherlock twenty years later, when Mr. Sloan became the sole proprietor. The business had been developed into a wholesale concern for the sale of plumbers', steam fitters' and engineers' supplies and the trade had constantly increased until the volume of business annually transacted was represented by large figures. The house, too, had always been known for its straightforward methods and the policy thus inaugurated at an early day has always been maintained.

Extending his efforts to other fields, Mr. Sloan became a prominent factor in financial circles and as president of the Mechanics Savings Bank and a director in the Genesee Valley Trust Company was thus identified with the business interests of the city up to the time of his demise, which occurred September 1, 1903.

In the religious and benevolent life of his city, Mr. Sloan always took a prominent part and his deeds of unassuming charity and words of kindly counsel and encouragement are treasured in the memory of many. For more than thirty years he was an elder in the Central Presbyterian church and was closely identified with its development and progress. He was one of the board of directors of the Rochester City Hospital and also one of the original trustees of the Reynolds Library and in the welfare of both institutions he always displayed a deep interest.

Mr. Sloan was first married in 1865 to Miss Mary Eveline Vosburgh, of Lima, New York, whose death occurred in 1882, leaving one son, William E. Sloan, who has succeeded him as the head of the large business which he built up. His second wife, Mrs. Hanna Curtis Jones, of Owego, New York, to whom he was married in 1885, died in 1897.

In all that pertained to municipal progress in varied lines and which contributed to a city's growth, prosperity, improvement and normal development, Mr. Sloan's influence was actively felt and he was ever ready to give both his personal services and his financial assistance toward furthering the material and moral welfare of the city of his adoption. As a business man he made a record which any man might be proud to possess, for upon a very meager foundation of capital possessed upon his arrival in America, he built a goodly fortune and at the same time maintained an honored name.

CHARLES C. MEYER.

Although born across the water, Mr. Meyer has spent the greater part of his life in Rochester and his career is identified with the history of this city, where he has acquired a competence and where he is an honored and respected citizen. He may well be termed one of the founders of the city, for he has been the promoter of many of

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its leading business enterprises. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful business man and in his present connection, as in former business undertakings, he has through his prompt and honorable methods won the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

Mr. Meyer was born in Germany January 8, 1831, a son of Andrew and Frederica (Winter) Meyer, the latter a native of Leopold-Haven. The father was a shipbuilder by trade and in July, 1836, emigrated with his family, consisting of wife, four sons and four daughters, from Baden to the United States. The trip across the Atlantic required forty-nine days and after reaching Albany, New York, they made their way by canal to Rochester, where they landed in the evening and on account of being unable to secure hotel accommodations for the night were obliged to sleep on beds out of doors. The father continued his work at boatbuilding after his arrival in this city and here spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1861.

Charles C. Meyer is one of four sons, his brothers being Frederick, Philip and John, all of whom learned the boatbuilder's trade under the direction of the father. Our subject was a little lad of five years when he accompanied the family to the new world and in the schools of Rochester he acquired his education. After learning his trade he and his three brothers engaged in the boatbuilding business and at one time owned all the boatyards in the city with the exception of one. In 1861 he was engaged in a business of this character on Meigs street near the bridge, building canal boats of regular size—ninety-seven feet in length and eighteen feet in width, to draw six feet of water. He had in his employ a large number of men, and continued the enterprise with great success until 1887, when he discontinued the enterprise and engaged in the real-estate business. He had previously purchased five acres of land near the canal, this being worth five hundred dollars per acre, which he used for his boatyards until the time he discontinued that enterprise. He then built a number of houses on this tract and has sold off many of these but still owns several. In 1865 he erected a large brick house, two stories in height, which at that time was considered one of the best houses in the city. He is still operating in real estate and his long connection with the business enables him to readily place the right value upon property. He has ever been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning of his business has rapidly developed until he is today numbered among the substantial men of this city. In addition to his real-estate interests he also at one time was engaged in the operation of a sawmill but is now giving his entire time and attention to his property interests.

In 1853 Mr. Meyer was united in marriage to Miss Phillopeno Damm and unto them were born one son and four daughters: Mrs. Amelia C. Herzberger; Edward C., a resident of Oregon; Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon of Boston; and Mrs. W. C. Taylor and another daughter, both deceased. Mr. Meyer was again married January 9, 1890, his second union being with Miss Susan R. Arnold, and after her death he married her sister, Miss Ida S. Arnold, on the 26th of February, 1895.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Meyer has found time to devote to public affairs, having served for five terms as supervisor, while for one term he acted as alderman of the seventh ward of Rochester. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic body, and he is a charter member of the Church of the Reformation, to which he has ever been a liberal contributor. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in business circles in Rochester than Mr. Meyer, for from an early period in its development he has been identified with the business and industrial life of the city and through capable management and close application has worked his way upward until he now occupies a place among the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Rochester, his adopted city.

PHILIP H. YAWMAN.

Rochester, with its pulsating industrial activities, its excellent shipping facilities and the various advantages derived because of its favorable situation near the Canadian border as well as in regard to trade interests in the United States, is continually drawing to it important business concerns, and its native citizens, recognizing all of these elements for success, have also been among the founders of some of the most successful enterprises here. To the latter class belongs Philip H. Yawman, president of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of office specialties.

He was born in Rochester, September 1, 1839, and was educated in the schools of this city and of Scottsville, to which place his family removed in his youth. His father, Nicholas Yawman, was born in Schmidtweiler, Lorraine, in 1816, and came to America with his father and four brothers in the year 1832. He was a cooper by trade and for some years was connected with industrial life in Rochester, but is now deceased. His wife, Mrs. Anna (Gorman) Yawman, died during the infancy of her son Philip. Two uncles of our subject are yet living: John Yawman, residing in Scottsville at the venerable age of eighty-eight years; and Philip Yawman, of Rochester, eighty-

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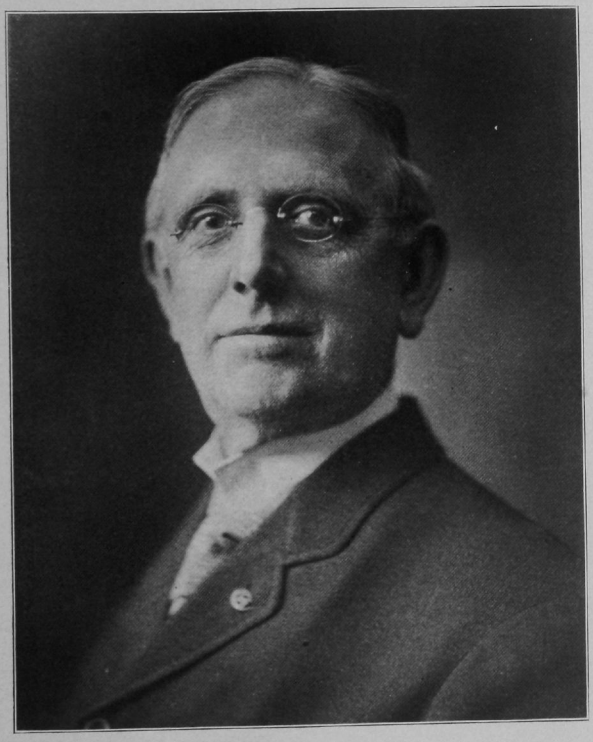

PHILIP H. YAWMAN.

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six years of age. There are also three surviving brothers and two sisters.

After attending the public schools Philip H. Yawman joined his father in the cooperage business in Scottsville and subsequently learned the machinist's trade. In 1880 he entered into partnership with Gustave Erbe, a mathematical instrument maker. They began the manufacture of microscopes, at first employing only five workmen, but gradually they enlarged and extended the scope of their business, first to include the manufacture of novelties and later the manufacture of office devices for the old Clegg, Wegman, Schlicht & Field Company, which was later change to the Office Specialty Company. Eventually the firm of Yawman & Erbe bought out the latter company and then sold out their metal working business to the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, in which they are still, however, financially interested. Business was begun in 1880 on Exchange street, followed by a removal to what is now South avenue to secure enlarged quarters, and in 1885 to the present location on St. Paul street. They own their building here and have a most thoroughly equipped plant, supplied with all the modern machinery for the production of the manufactured product. Their output is sold throughout the United States, also in Mexico, Canada, South America, the Australian colonies, Great Britain and various points in Europe. From the beginning the trade has constantly grown and the firm now enjoys a business which is indicative of the spirit of enterprise and progress which characterizes its founders and promoters.

In 1863, Mr. Yawman married Miss Mary C. Webber, who was born in Rochester in 1839, and unto this union nine children have been born, as follows: Cecelia M., Mrs. Marie Antoinette Hafener, Mrs. Julia A. Heislein, Mrs. Cora Y. Hahn, Aloysia, Eugenia, Josepha, Francis J. and Victor.

BYRON H. BACON.

Byron H. Bacon, who established and conducted a substantial productive industry of Rochester and continued an active and honored factor in business life in the city until his death, was a native of Leroy, New York, and after acquiring a good education was engaged in the furniture business in his native town for a number of years. In 1891 he began the manufacture of medicines which were placed upon the market under the name of the Byron H. Bacon medicines. His output included, as the principal remedies, the Celery King and Dr. Otto's Cough medicines which were sold by agents and advertising wagons all over the country, covering nearly every state in the Union, with main offices at No. 187 West avenue in Rochester. Mr. Bacon gave nine years of his life to the conduct of this business which grew in volume until it had reached extensive and profitable proportions. The business is still carried on under the name of the Bacon Medicine Company and employment is now furnished to thirty people in Rochester.

Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Amelia Echlin, of Leroy, New York, who was born in Canada, and they became the parents of three sons: Harold A.; Goodell Weles; and Ronald Henry. Mr. Bacon was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family, and found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside. He considered no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and he was a man who was well liked and respected by all. His widow has since become Mrs. Van Dusen and she resides at No. 42 Oxford street, where she owns a beautiful home, her three sons being still with her.

WILLIAM EMMERT MILES.

William Emmert Miles, deceased, was for many years during an active business career a resident of Rochester, his native city. He was born in 1830 and acquired his education in the common schools while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, William and Catherine (Emmert) Miles, who at an early day in the development of western New York settled at Victor. Later they removed to Maryland, establishing their home at the birthplace of the father.

William E. Miles left school at the age of sixteen years and entered business life in the employ of his brother, who was a contractor. Before he had attained his majority, eager to see the world and attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to that state in 1849, sailing around Cape Horn. He remained in California for some time and soon after his arrival took advantage of the opportunities that offered for work at his trade. He secured immediate employment and only a brief period had passed when he started out in business for himself, becoming one of the foremost contractors of that day in the locality in which he lived. Many important contracts were awarded him, including one of the building of the state house at Olympia, Washington, which is still standing. He continued to engage in contracting and gold mining on the coast for about sixteen years and met with creditable success in these undertakings.

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With a desire to return to his native city Mr. Miles gave up business interests in the west and came again to Rochester, where he established a large factory for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, his business interest in California having brought him the capital that enabled him to thus become connected with the productive industries of Monroe county. He was first located on Acqueduct street, where he remained until his buildings were destroyed by fire, when he, with a brother, bought land and built a factory on Water street. There he continued in business, and as the years passed his patronage increased, reaching extensive proportions. He was actively engaged in business up to within a few months of his death, which occurred in 1899. His business life was one of honor and integrity and the record contained no esoteric phase. His methods were always open and above board and he won his success by reason of the excellence of his output and also owing to the fact that his business integrity was combined with unflagging enterprise and diligence.

In 1873 Mr. Miles was married to Miss Cora Booth, who was born in 1847, a daughter of Ezra B. and Hannah L. (Alworth) Booth, the former a native of Vermont. Her maternal grandparents came to Rochester at an early day from their home in Dutchess county, New York. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miles, of whom three died in infancy. The others are: Edward B., who is a graduate of the Dental College at Baltimore and now practicing his profession; Catharine L., at home; and Mrs. Ruth H. Witherspoon, of Rochester.

Mr. Miles was a stalwart democrat, and though he never sought the honors or the offices of that party, he always gave his assistance to it in every campaign. Like all who walk through life on a higher plane than the great majority of his fellows, his companionship was select rather than large, but the many who looked up to and respected him realized as fully as did the few who were near him that a true man had lived and passed on.

ALFRED BENEDICT POTTER.

Alfred Benedict Potter was born in Pittsford, New York, February 16, 1833, and was the youngest son of the late Henry S. Potter, of Pittsford and Rochester. Removing to the latter city when a young boy, he lived there until 1864, when he married Hulda A. Thayer, of Lakeside, New York. Mr. Potter and his wife then located in Fairport, where he resided until his death, which occurred at Potter place, August 11, 1896. He is survived by his wife and three children: Mrs. Walter Howard, of Rochester; Bertha L. Potter and Frederick T. Potter, of Fairport.

Mr. Potter was one of the substantial and prominent men of Fairport and was an active factor in all church work, much of his time and influence being used in that direction. A most liberal and public-spirited citizen, he sustained intimate relations with all business, educational and spiritual work, his life characterized by progress in all those directions. He was found as a wise counselor and an earnest and efficient worker whose influence, like the widening circles of the sea, will ever be felt in the community. None could have other than sincere respect for the courteous, large-hearted man, so stanch to defend and maintain what he believed to be right and so ready to respond to every good cause that called for assistance. His sweet, unostentatious, gentle manner won him friends on every side. To know him was to respect and honor him. It is said that success is not measured by the good that comes to us but by the good that comes to the world through us. Viewed in this light, Alfred Benedict Potter was a most successful man. He seemed to know just when and how to put forth his efforts to accomplish the results desired, and his aim was always toward progress and betterment. He gave much thought to those conditions of life which indicate the trend of the world, and the weight of his influence was ever on the side of reform and improvement. A memorial tablet to his memory has been placed in the Methodist Episcopal church, which is a fitting and appropriate remembrance of the life of Alfred Benedict Potter.

MARK DEAN KNOWLTON.

Mark Dean Knowlton, deceased, whose inventive genius and executive ability in business largely revolutionized the trade of paper box machinery, was born October 5, 1840, at Milford, New Hampshire, his parents being Samuel Dean and Nancy J. (Shattuck) Knowlton. His father was a shoemaker and retail dealer in shoes. The son acquired his early education in the common schools of Milford and afterward attended the Milford Academy to the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books and went to Nashua, New Hampshire, to learn the trade of blacksmithing and carriage manufacturing.

Subsequently he had an opportunity to purchase a paper box manufactory, and while he was totally unacquainted with the business he availed himself of the chance offered and his ready adaptability, which was always one of his strong characteristics, enabled him soon to thoroughly ac-

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quaint himself with the business in principle and detail. This step was the initial one in the path of progress that eventually made him one of the best known paper manufacturers of the east. For a time he was located in Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1866 he disposed of his business interests in Nashua and removed westward to Chicago, where he continued in the paper box manufacturing business until the great Chicago fire, in which he lost practically all that he had. At a time when despair with many overshadowed courage and determination Mr. Knowlton with resolute spirit faced the situation and with notable energy set to work not only to retrieve his lost possessions but also to assist others. At that time he and his family were living at South Evanston, where, by the way, he held the only public office in his career—that of justice of the peace. While Mr. Knowlton's business was consumed in the flames, his home still remained to him, and he did much toward assisting others who had lost their homes as well as their business interests. Following the fire he located on the west side, where he resumed operations in paper box manufacturing, but again he was burned out and once more practically lost all. Afterward he joined the W. C. Ritchie Company. He soon built up a good trade and success attended his efforts. While associated with that firm he gave much of his time toward completing the invention of his machine for paper box manufacture, on which he had been working. At length he completed the machine and placed upon the market an invention which later revolutionized the entire trade.

In March, 1892, Mr. Knowlton disposed of his business interests in Chicago and came to Rochester, where, under the firm name of Knowlton & Beade, he started the manufacture of machinery for making paper boxes. This connection continued until May, 1904, when Mr. Knowlton bought out his partner's interest and continued under the style of M. D. Knowlton Company. Being a man of great inventive genius, he patented a number of appliances and machinery all used in paper box making, and was widely known as an inventor of great ability, largely giving his time to the business, which was later organized as a stock company. From the beginning it proved a profitable undertaking, reaching large and important proportions. His daughter, Miss Annie Dean Knowlton, possesses remarkable business powers and executive ability and with her brother she was named as executrix of the estate. The brother, Fred Kirk Knowlton, is now the vice president of the company. Mr. Knowlton was also the principal owner of the stock of the Auburn Ball Bearing Company. This still constitutes a part of the estate, and the business is practically managed by Miss Knowlton with her brother's assistance.

On the 5th of October, 1864, Mark D. Knowlton was married to Miss Abbie E. Currier, a daughter of Alfred and Abbie (Worchester) Currier, of Massachusetts, her father being a railroad man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton were born four daughters and a son: Annie Dean, Grace E., Hattie Gertrude, Fred Kirk and Ola. The son pursued his education at Purdue University and Columbia College, and married Elizabeth Kent Stone.

The officers of the company are now M. D. Knowlton, president; Fred Kirk Knowlton, vice president; Annie Dean Knowlton, treasurer; and Mrs. F. K. Knowlton, secretary. The business has developed eightfold since it was organized in Rochester and employment is now furnished to over one hundred operatives in the factory. It has been marked by no decline since the death of the father, owing to the marked executive ability and keen business discernment of his daughter, who had been so closely associated with him in its conduct.

Mr. Knowlton was a man of fine personal appearance, as well as of marked strength of character and intellectual ability. He was a republican but was never active in politics. He served as one of the trustees in the Central Presbyterian church, to which he belonged. Without special advantages at the outset of his career and in the face of two disastrous fires Mr. Knowlton as the architect of his own fortunes builded wisely and well, gaining not only success but also an honored name by reason of the straightforward business principles which he ever followed. The family are also members of the Central Presbyterian church. The mother and daughters reside at No. 6 Granger place, where they have a fine residence. Miss Annie Dean Knowlton greatly resembles her father in personal appearance as well as in the splendid business qualities which he displayed. Mr. Knowlton was very devoted to his family, being pre-eminently a home man, and while his loss was felt in business, church and social circles, it came with greatest force to the members of his own household, to whom he was ever a devoted husband and father.

ARCHIBALD W. BELLAMY, M. D.

The medical profession is ably represented by Dr. Archibald W. Bellamy, who since 1897 has practiced in Irondequoit and the surrounding districts. He was born in Grenville county, Canada, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bellamy. The father conducted a lumber business and a woollen and grist mill and is now deceased, the mother now

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residing with the Doctor on Ridge Road and Portland avenue in Irondequoit.

Completing his education in the public and high schools, Dr. Bellamy then decided upon the practice of medicine as a life vocation and to that end entered the medical department of Queen's Medical College, at Kingston, Canada, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1897. Following his graduation he located in Irondequoit and has since been successfully engaged in practice at this place. He took a special course on the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and since 1903 has been located at 379 Portland avenue, where he has a well equipped office, supplied with all the latest improved accessories known to the modern practitioner. During his residence here he has enjoyed a large and constantly increasing patronage, which is well merited, for he is a close student, keeping in touch with the advance which is being made by the profession through reading and observation. He is a subscriber to a number of medical journals and in this way greatly broadens his knowledge. He owns an automobile, which he uses in making his professional calls, for his services are in constant demand not only in the village but also in the surrounding districts as well.

The Doctor belongs to the Monroe County Medical Society, and the State Medical Society and fraternally is identified with the Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and Maccabees. He likewise belongs to the Grange and is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian church, where his mother also attends. He is a great lover of horses, keeping several fine animals. He possesses a genial disposition and cordial manner and is never neglectful of his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation, and his many good qualities have gained for him high regard both as a practitioner and as a private citizen.

POMEROY P. DICKINSON.

In the profession of the law, where advancement depends upon individual merit, Pomeroy P. Dickinson of Rochester has gained more than local note. His life record began on the 20th of September, 1852, in the town of Irondequoit, now a part of Rochester, his parents being Alfred L. and Martha (Anderson) Dickinson, the former a native of Rochester and the latter of Yates county, New York. The paternal grandfather, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, settled in Monroe county about 1805, driving across the country from Amherst, Massachusetts, with a horse and wagon in company with Simeon Pomeroy. The grandfather took up the land that is now in possession of the Dickinsons, together with one thousand acres elsewhere. The country was full of malaria at that time, nearly all of the early settlers suffering from it, and many died young because of it, as did the grandfather. Pomeroy P. Dickinson, an uncle of our subject, built the big bridge over the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, New York. The Anderson family were equally well known, and Hixon Anderson, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution. Alfred L. Dickinson, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation and met with a gratifying measure of success in his business interests. He was, moreover, a kind, lovable Christian man and those who knew him entertained for him the warmest regard. He died in the year 1894, leaving to his family the priceless heritage of a good name. His widow survived him until 1904 and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Pomeroy P. Dickinson was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools through the winter months and aiding in the work of the fields through the summer seasons. He afterward attended the celebrated De Graff Military School and prepared for Yale College but went to the home of his uncle, then living in New York city, and entered Columbia College, in which he pursued a course of law, being graduated in the class of 1875. He then returned to Rochester, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling with George A. Benton, now on the supreme bench. This connection was continued for several years, since which time he has been alone in practice. From the beginning he has met with splendid success. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive, and he readily comprehends the strong points in a cause and gives to each part of the evidence its due relative value.

Mr. Dickinson has figured prominently in the public life in other ways. He was president of the excise department for ten years, prior to the passage of the Raines law. He organized the Lincoln Club, which grew to a large membership and sent forth into the world many men who have attained prominence. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies and of the Mystic Shrine, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. Moreover, he has gained that knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. He has visited various sections of the world, including nearly all of the European countries and has met most of the celebrities both at home and abroad. He has done much newspaper work throughout the different parts of the world and is a fluent, forceful, entertaining writer.

In 1882, Mr. Dickinson was married to Miss Emma Marsh, a member of a family noted for musical talent. They have two children, Pomona and Esther. The family are prominent socially

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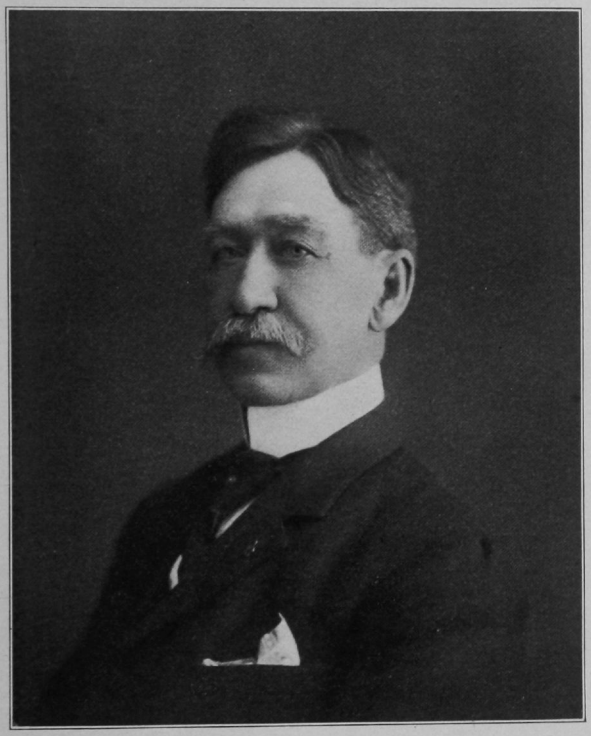

POMEROY P. DICKINSON.

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in Rochester and Mr. Dickinson is regarded as a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments, whose power and ability at the bar are a uniformly accepted fact.

DANIEL HOLMES.

Daniel Holmes, now practically living retired, was the pioneer lawyer of Brockport and for many years a prominent attorney of the Monroe county bar. He is a native of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, born September 11, 1828, and has therefore reached the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Hale-Stuart) Holmes, natives of Massachusetts, who, removing westward about 1812, settled in Ontario county, New York, where they cast their lot with those who were reclaiming a frontier district for agricultural uses. The father served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of Buffalo. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Holmes was represented in the Revolutionary war, the grandfather, Thomas Hale, being a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Daniel Holmes was reared at Allens Hill, New York, his father being proprietor of a hotel at that place for a number of years. After mastering the elementary branches of learning he prepared for college at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and received his university training at Yale, which he entered in 1846. He is numbered among the alumni of 1848, having been graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. Subsequently, in 1853, he received from the University of Rochester the degree of master of arts, and in the fall of the same year was admitted to the bar, for which he had previously prepared. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Brockport, where he has resided continuously since, having been in practice here for more than a half century. He was the pioneer lawyer of the town and his ability enabled him always to maintain a place in the foremost ranks of its legal fraternity. In recent years, however, he has retired from active practice to enjoy well-earned ease.

In early manhood Daniel Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, of whom extended mention is made below. Theirs was an ideal relation, their mutual love and confidence increasing year by year as they met together the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, the disappointments and the pleasures which checker the careers of all. Closer grew their friendship as time went by, the desire of each being always for the best interests and happiness of the other, but on the 6th of October, 1907, they were separated through the death of Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes still continues to reside in Brockport, where for many years he has figured prominently in community affairs. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace of Brockport, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, so that he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was also clerk of the village for twenty years and in community affairs was actively and helpfully interested, and is secretary and treasurer of the State Normal School at Brockport.

Mr. Holmes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Monroe lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He also belongs to Daniel Holmes chapter, No. 294, R. A. M., and to Monroe commandery, No. 12, K. T., of Rochester. He is senior warden of St. Luke's church at Brockport. He is also a member of the Empire State chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the New York State Bar Association. He is one of the oldest attorneys of Monroe county, and while his professional career gained him rank with the leading lawyers of Brockport he has also been well known because of his activity in connection with the interests bearing upon the general welfare of society and the upbuilding and improvement of the community.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES.

With one exception the works of no American novelist have been so widely read as those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and Brockport was proud to number her among its citizens; but while her name was a household word throughout the length and breadth of this land, in her home town she was loved for personal traits of character that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact.

She was the wife of Daniel Holmes, whose sketch is given above. In her maidenhood she was Miss Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Preston Hawes, a man of rare mentality, while from her mother she inherited a love of poetry and of fine arts. When but three years of age she began to attend school, studied grammar at the age of six, and began teaching school when but thirteen years old. Her first article was published when she was only fifteen years old. Very early in life she manifested rare ability for story telling, entertaining her young companions with tales of her own invention. Her precocity has been borne out by the work of her

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later years, for there is perhaps no American author whose works are more widely read than those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.

Over two million copies of her books have been published and the demand for all of them continues unabated. The annual sale amounts to almost a hundred thousand copies, and no better proof of their merit and popularity could be given. A list of her published works includes the following: Tempest and Sunshine, English Orphans, Homestead on Hillside, Lena Rivers, Meadow Brook, Dora Deane, Cousin Maude, Marian Grey, Darkness and Daylight, Hugh Worthington, Cameron Pride, Rose Mather, Ethelyn's Mistake, Millbank, Edna Browning, West Lawn, Edith Lyle, Mildred, Daisy Thornton, Forrest House, Chateau D'or, Madeline, Queenie Hetherton, Christmas Stories, Bessie's Fortune, Gretchen, Marguerite, Dr. Hathern's Daughters, Mrs. Hallam's Companion, Paul Ralston, The Tracy Diamonds, The Cromptons, The Merivale Banks, Rena's Experiment, and The Abandoned Farm. As an author she had a most happy career, with none of the trials which fall to the lot of so many writers, and her publishers have always been her friends. G. W. Carlton and later Dillingham had charge of the sale of her books. Her first novel, Tempest and Sunshine, was published in 1854, and since that time her writings have been constantly on the market. With the possible exception of Mrs. Stowe, no American woman has reaped so large profits from her copyrights, some of her books having attained a sale of fifty thousand copies.

In commenting on this, the Brockport Republic said: "Her success as an author is said by some to be the result of her power of description; others assert it was her naturalness, her clear, concise English and the faculty to hold the reader's sympathy from the beginning to the end; others attribute it to the fact that there was nothing in her works but what was pure and elevating. We who know her best, feel that all this has made her the successful writer that she was."

Mrs. Holmes was deeply interested in benevolent work in Brockport and in those organizations which promote culture, charity and patriotism. She was president of the Brockport Union Charitable Society and vice regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was indefatigable in the founding and sustaining of a free reading room and did everything in her power to promote knowledge and culture among the young people, of whom she was particularly fond. She often talked to them concerning art and foreign travel, on which subjects she was well versed, she and her husband having made various trips abroad, visiting the noted art centers of the old world. As a hostess she was charmingly gracious and hospitable, having the ready tact that enabled her to make all guests feel at home. Her benevolence was also one of her strongly marked characteristics. In early life she made it her plan to give one-tenth of her income to charity and this she did ever afterward. St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which she was a member, is greatly indebted to her for its prosperous condition. Her charitable work, however, was done quietly, and few people knew the great amount of good she did. She cared not for public recognition of her benevolence, content in the consciousness of having aided a fellow traveler on life's journey. While she had thousands of admirers throughout the country, in her home town where she was best known she was much loved by the people among whom her daily life was passed.

The summer of 1907 was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, and while on the return trip Mrs. Holmes became ill. After improving to a slight degree she insisted on continuing the journey, but lived for only a brief period after she reached Brockport, passing away on the 6th of October, 1907. Perhaps no better testimonial of the regard in which she was held in Brockport can be given than by quoting from a local paper, which said:

"During the many years of Mrs. Holmes' residence in Brockport her influence for good has been constant and unvarying, and every enterprise that made for the welfare of the village received her most hearty sanction and support. With charity toward all, with malice toward none, she moved among us the very embodiment of precious kindness. And so, in thousands of ways, her death will prove an inestimable loss to this community, and today nearly every household is shadowed by a personal grief. 'She went to her death wearing the white rose of a blameless life.' The world is the poorer for her going."

LORENZO S. GRAVES.

Lorenzo S. Graves, who is now numbered among the honored dead and who for many years was a leading manufacturer and one of the most prominent residents of Rochester, came to this city in 1859. He was afterward connected with several of the leading productive industries here and finally became one of the large stockholders of the Otis Elevator Company, with which business he was associated throughout his remaining days. He achieved such a goodly measure of success that his methods are of interest to the commercial world and in an analyzation of his life work it will be found that he based his business prin-

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ciples and actions upon the rules which govern industry and strict, unswerving integrity.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Graves was born in Southboro, July 18, 1831, his parents being Watson and Fanny (Dench) Graves, the latter a descendant of old Revolutionary stock. The father was born and reared in Southboro, Massachusetts, and while a young man he learned the boot and shoemaker's trade, following the same at Southboro during the early part of his life. He then removed to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he lived retired during his later years. His widow afterward made her home with her son and while visiting her daughter in Newark Valley she passed away.

In taking up the personal history of Lorenzo S. Graves we present to our readers the record of one who for many years figured prominently in connection with the industrial development of the city. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Ashland, Massachusetts, and completed his studies in the school at Amherst, Massachusetts. He was living in Worcester, that state, at the time of his marriage to Miss Eliza G. Coffin, an old schoolmate. Her father, Captain Moses Coffin, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, was a blacksmith and cooper by trade but followed the sea for many years. After leaving the sea he settled in Wilmantic, Connecticut, where he was employed in the first paper mill in that state. Subsequently he removed to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1851, when he became a resident of Springfield, Vermont, where both he and his wife passed away. Their daughter Eliza became the wife of Lorenzo S. Graves and unto this marriage was born one son, Fred B., who married Frances Oswald and resides at No. 5 Lorimer street, Rochester. He is now superintendent and manager of the Otis Elevator Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Graves also reared an adopted daughter, Ida L., who is now the wife of Charles H. Chase, a nurseryman residing at No. 76 Richmond street.

In early manhood Lorenzo S. Graves learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, making as high as twelve pairs of boots per day, so expert had he become at hand labor. Upon his removal to Rochester in 1859 he began working as a shoemaker in the employ of a Mr. Churchill. After a brief period, however, he turned his attention to teaming and a little later, in 1860, he gave to the world as the result of his inventive genius and study the Graves sole cutter, a machine for cutting leather soles. He then began the manufacture of the same, his factory being located on Mill street. He also engaged in the manufacture of paper cutters and shoe machinery and was very successful in both lines, continuing the business for a number of years and winning a creditable place as a substantial representative of commercial interests here. At length he decided to engage in the manufacture of elevators and the Graves Elevator Company was formed, and the present large factory now operated under the name of the Otis Elevator Company was erected at Nos. 198 to 210 Commercial street. From the beginning the enterprise grew rapidly until several hundred men were employed on the construction of all kinds of passenger and freight elevators which were shipped to every section of the country. This became one of the largest productive industries of the city. It was developed along progressive, modern business lines, not only meeting but anticipating the needs of the trade in this direction, and Mr. Graves continued at the head of the concern until 1901, when he sold his interest to the Otis Company, at which time the firm name was changed to the Otis Elevator Company, of which the son is now superintendent and manager. The father then retired to private life. He was always a busy man and in his earlier years his evenings were devoted to study and investigation, especially along architectural lines. His experiments resulted in inventions which gained for him a prominent place in the business world. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished and justly earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for he had a capital of but a few dollars when he and his wife arrived in Rochester. The years passed and his industry and ability made him one of the well-to-do citizens. His success may be ascribed to his positive, determined pursuit of business and to the fact that he was a man of unflinching commercial integrity.

After retiring from the field of manufacture Mr. Graves, accompanied by his wife, traveled quite extensively, visiting many points of interest in this country and also making three trips to Europe. They likewise visited the holy land and various sections of Asia. Mr. Graves was always deeply interested in historic research and during their travels he and his wife gathered many interesting relics of all kinds in various parts of the world, Mrs. Graves now having in her home two large, fine cabinets well filled with shells, stones and other interesting relics of their trips.

In his political views Mr. Graves was a stalwart republican who took much interest in the party and its growth. He was frequently solicited by his friends to become a candidate for office but always refused. He built a large and beautiful residence at No. 257 Lake avenue, where his widow yet resides. There in the spring of 1903 he became ill and his death occurred on the 21st of April, 1905.

Mrs. Graves belongs to the Central Presbyterian church. Theirs was a most congenial married life and the very close companionship made the

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death of the husband an almost unbearable blow to Mrs. Graves. His loss was also deeply felt throughout the city where he had resided for more than forty-five years—honored as one of its leading business men and prominent citizens. He was one of the ablest and best known manufacturers of Rochester, was genial in manner and, though his time was largely occupied by the details of extensive business interests, he always found time to devote to those of his friends whose calls were purely of a social character. He was a thorough exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

JOSEPH B. BLOSS.

Among the men who have contributed to the business stability and commercial growth of Rochester is numbered Joseph B. Bloss, who is now living retired, his house being at No. 334 Oxford street. He was, however, well known in mercantile circles for many years as a wholesale grocer, becoming, in 1868, a member of the firm of G. C. Buell & Company. This business was established in 1844 and Mr. Bloss was connected therewith for twenty-eight years or until 1896, when he retired permanently from active business life.

A native son of Rochester, his birth occurred on the 22d of November, 1839, his parents being the Hon. William C. and Mary (Blossom) Bloss. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Bloss, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and carried the news of the capture of Andre to General Washington. His mother sent him to the war and, with the spirit of patriotism which imbued many of the women of the Colonial days, said, "Joe, don't get shot in the back."

Hon. William C. Bloss was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Monroe county, and in 1816 accompanied his parents on their removal from Massachusetts to Brighton. The brick tavern still standing on East avenue near the railroad in that village was built by him, and he conducted it until the first wave of temperance, which swept over the United States, reached that section, when he turned his stock of liquors into the canal, sold the hotel and removed to Rochester. While a resident of Rochester he represented that city in the legislature of the state of New York during the years 1845, 1846 and 1847, and while a member of that body offered the following resolution as an amendment to the state constitution: "Resolved, That no other proof, test or qualification shall be required of or from persons of color in relation to their exercise of the right of suffrage, than is in this constitution required of or from white persons."

His life work was the advocacy of temperance and the abolition of slavery. He published the second anti-slavery paper printed in the United States—"The Rights of Man." In the presidential campaign of 1856 he published and circulated a map which illustrated the aggressions of the slave power, the southern states being portrayed in black. This had an immense circulation all over the country and President Pierce ordered it destroyed when found in the southern mails. Copies of this valuable historical document have been presented to the Rochester Historical Society by Joseph Farley and to Harvard College by Hon. Charles Sumner. William C. Bloss' house on East avenue was always a hospital for the repentant and reforming inebriate and a well known station on the underground railroad where the fleeing slave was concealed until he could find safe refuge in Canada.

The wife of William C. Bloss was a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Captain Ezra Blossom, a soldier of the Revolution and a pioneer settler of Monroe county, New York, who once owned the land reaching from the center of the village of Brighton to South Goodman street in the city of Rochester.

Joseph Blossom Bloss was educated in public school No. 14 in Rochester and in the Clover Street Seminary at Brighton. He began working in a grocery as an errand boy when a young lad.

In 1888 he married Miss Mary Glen Hooker, a daughter of the late Henry C. Hooker. She died in 1890, leaving one child, Mary Glen, who is now in school. For his second wife Mr. Bloss married Miss Ella Welch, of Port Hope, Canada, and they became the parents of three sons: William C., Joseph B. and Henry W.

Politically Mr. Bloss is a republican with socialistic tendencies, has given close and earnest study to the questions and issues of the day and is a man of firm convictions holding advanced ideas on many questions. In 1902 the collection of an unequal and exorbitant personal tax was attempted in the city of Rochester, levied almost entirely on widows, orphans, infants and working people of very moderate means, by reason of their little savings being invested in mortgages. Mr. Bloss felt it to be his duty to resist this unjust taxation at any cost and his case was made the test of its legality. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the State of New York and a decision given in his favor. The legislature then passed an act overthrowing the decision of the court and legalizing the tax but leaving the tax to be settled by a board of apportionment, which had power to remit or confirm all or any part of the taxes. During this contest Mr. Bloss refused to obey the orders of the court or to answer any questions which might lead to the collection of a personal tax. He did this regardless of the legal penalties, fine and imprisonment, which, however, were not

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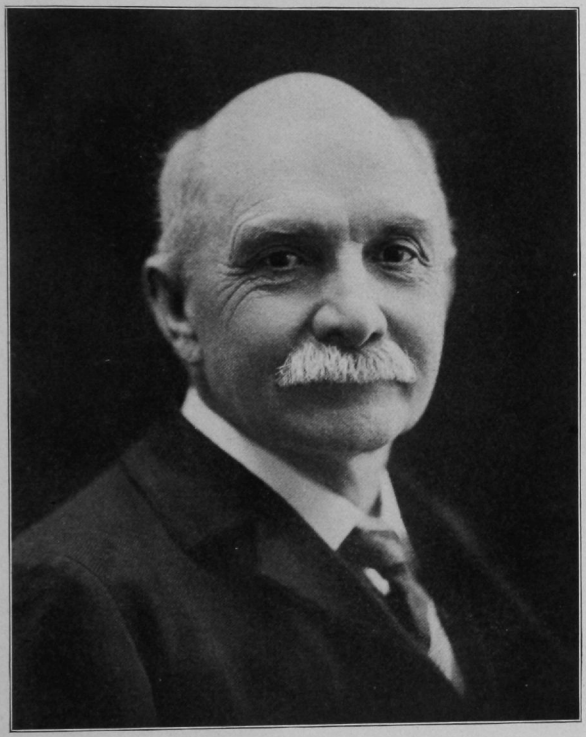

JOSEPH B. BLOSS.

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enforced. His action in this matter his friends say is the most useful act of his life. He is, however, an earnest advocate of a national income tax, from which no man or woman over twenty-one years shall be exempt.

He has been a member of the Political Equality During this contest Mr. Bloss refused to obey the Club since its organization and is one of the originators of the Labor Lyceum, which debates public questions in the common council chamber Sunday afternoons. He has for ten years been one of the vice presidents of the Humane Society of Rochester. Few men outside of public life have as intimate a knowledge of the great sociological, economic and political questions as Mr. Bloss, who has been a student of the signs of the times in all of these particulars. Since 1863 he has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Rochester and his influence has been ever found on the side of reform, progress and improvement. He has gained that broad knowledge which only travel can bring, making many trips abroad, while in 1896 he made a tour of the world. He is one in whom nature and culture have vied in making an interesting gentleman, one whose force of character has been widely recognized in business circles and whose labors have been an element in molding public thought and progress.

WILSON H. MOORE.

Such was the personal worth of Wilson H. Moore, such his business activity and his public-spirited devotion to and labor for general good, that the news of his demise brought with it a sense of personal bereavement to all with whom he had been associated either in business, political or public relations. His birth occurred in the town of Clarkson in 1859, upon the farm belonging to his father, James M. Moore. There he was reared to the age of eighteen years, pursuing his education in the public schools, while upon the homestead he was carefully trained in habits of industry, integrity and progressiveness. He possessed in unusual degree the creative spirit, recognizing the possibilities for the co-ordination and utilization of forces to evolve new conditions and introduce broader fields of activity in the business world. In 1878, while still a resident of Clarkson, he established the newspaper and magazine subscription business which bears his name and from the beginning the new enterprise met with success. So rapidly did the business increase that in 1882 he removed it to Brockport to secure better facilities, and at the time of his death he undoubtedly conducted the largest business of that character in the world. Mr. Moore was the first to develop and introduce the clubbing system of subscribing for magazines by means of which circulations were multiplied, and good reading furnished for American homes at reasonable prices.

Having given proof of his capacity for capable management and keen business discernment, his labors were sought in other fields and in 1888 he joined with substantial business men in the purchase of the Ham-Rogers shoe factory, which was in a bankrupt condition. Then was organized the Moore-Shafer Shoe Manufacturing Company. So great was the ability he displayed in the management of this enterprise and so pronounced its success that a new and larger building was necessary, leading to the erection of the extensive brick factory near the Central station in Brockport. The business has been constantly and steadily developed along progressive lines and is one of the most important sources of revenue in Brockport's industrial circles. Mr. Moore was also a large stockholder in the Brockport Piano Company and in the wheel works of this village.

Intricate business problems he solved readily and saw through the complexity of a business entanglement or involved situation, the course leading to a successful outcome of the same. He was not swayed by passion or prejudice and hence his opinions were based upon reason and a careful consideration of the questions and conditions at hand. He was, however, a man of intense and positive character, never occupying an equivocal position, and it was his unfaltering energy displayed in business that caused a breakdown in nervous and physical forces, resulting in his death.

In 1887 Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss May Scranton, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Scranton of Brockport. Beside the wife, two children were left to mourn the loss of the father, Helen and Henry, both at home with their mother.

The Brockport Republic, in an editorial, which appeared at the time of his death, gave a very accurate estimate of his character, as follows: "His was a positive character, if ever there was one. What he believed, he uttered; what he believed in, he did; and he spoke his beliefs and did what he deemed to be his duty in the most positive and forceful way possible. Such a man could not have failed to impress himself upon the life of the community in which he lived nearly all his life. Mr. Moore has been an active and aggressive factor in the activities of Brockport." He was, moreover, recognized as a stalwart champion of any movement for the general good, whether along business, social, political, educational or moral lines.

He was a member of the State Normal School board and a vestryman in St. Luke's church. Nature and culture vied in making him an interesting and entertaining gentleman. Aside from his

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superior business ability there were other qualities which rendered him a valued citizen of his community. He was stalwart in his friendships and devoted to his family and at all times was actuated by a strong spirit of fidelity to what he believed to be right, manifesting the utmost conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics.

CAPTAIN HENRY NETTLETON SNYDER.

No man was ever more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people, and none more deserved such respect and confidence than Henry Nettleton Snyder. In his lifetime the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in the advancement and in the honors to which he attained and since his death, which occurred in Clarkson, in 1904, the people of Monroe county have cherished his memory. He was one to whom was entrusted important public service and in the discharge of his duties he appreciated the responsibility which rested upon him and his worth was therefore widely acknowledged.

Captain Snyder was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, May 24, 1831, the only child of Adam and Sallie (Whitney) Snyder, and a grandson of Henry and Hannah (Vermilya) Snyder. The father was born in Westerlo, this state, June 15, 1800, while the mother's birth occurred in Watertown, Connecticut, December 29, 1798, and their marriage was celebrated April 20, 1820. The Whitney family was founded in this country by Sir Randolph de Whitney, a grandson of Eustace de Whitney, who accompanied Richard Couer de Lion on his crusades, where he distinguished himself.

Captain Snyder pursued a course of study in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he graduated in 1855, and the following year he filled the chair of professor of mathematics in the seminary at Sunbury, North Carolina. In 1857 he entered the law department of the University of Albany, in Albany, New York, and upon being admitted to the bar located for practice in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained during the succeeding four years. His business interests, however, were interrupted by his service in the Civil war, when, in 1861, he raised a company of volunteers and was mustered in as its captain, serving throughout the struggle to preserve the Union. He participated in the different campaigns in the southwestern and gulf states and at the close of the war settled at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he engaged in merchandising, this being his business connection until 1874. During his residence in that city he acted as alderman and was elected by the republican party as a representative from Hamilton county to the state legislature. In connection with his other business interests he was also the editor of a paper in Chattanooga. He was likewise for twenty years pension examiner at Washington, D. C. Captain Snyder remained in the government employ until 1903, when he returned to Monroe county, where he owned a farm of eighty acres in Clarkson township, located about a half mile east of the village of Clarkson on the Ridge road, which at one time was an old Indian trail. This property was settled by his parents. Here his death occurred in 1904, and thus passed away one of the old and highly esteemed citizens of Monroe county.

It was in 1876 that Captain Snyder was united in marriage to Carrie Eugenia Lyman, a daughter of H. F. and Catherine Lyman, farming people of Unadilla, Michigan. Mrs. Snyder received her education in the schools of Michigan and after reaching womanhood went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to visit an aunt, Mrs. Lucretia Arnold, who resided on Lookout mountain, and it was during her sojourn there that she formed the acquaintance of the gentleman whom she later married. Their marriage was blessed with five children: Sarah L., who is the wife of E. C. Fowler, a resident of Clarkson, where he is now serving as justice of the peace; Catherine, who is engaged in teaching in the schools of Washington, D. C.; Lyman W. and Carrie, twins, who died in infancy; and Gladys Vermilya, who is attending the Brockport Normal School. Mrs. Snyder is the sixth in order of birth in her father's family, the others being: Frank Lyman, who lives in Jackson, Florida; W. C. R. and A. R. Lyman, who are engaged in the newspaper business in Jackson, Michigan; Flora, the wife of Friend Williams, a resident of Stockbridge, Michigan; and Clarence and William H., who died at an early age.

Mrs. Snyder is making her home on the farm which was left her by her husband and in the community where she resides she is esteemed by all who know her by reason of her many excellent traits of heart and mind, and all sympathize with the household in the loss of the husband and father, whose death was the occasion of deep regret not only to his immediate family but to a host of warm friends. At his death, a personal friend, Julius Heidenreich, a millionaire of Chicago, who was accompanied by a daughter and a granddaughter, came to pay his last respects to one who in life had been a devoted and faithful friend, and in a touching speech spoke of the many excellent and commendable traits of Captain Snyder.

The Captain was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, exemplifying in his life the teachings of that organization, while with his old army comrades he maintained pleasant re-

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lations through Farragut post, G. A. R., at Washington, and also the Army of Cumberland. He was a member of the Masonic order, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree, and also affiliated with the Loyal Legion at Washington, D. C. Through the long years of the Civil war he followed the Union banners on southern battle-fields and in private life as loyally advocated the principles which he believed would advance the welfare of his state and county. A native son of Monroe county, his name was closely interwoven with its early development and later progress, and his memory today is cherished as that of one who made the world better for his having lived.

HENRY A. STRONG.

One of Rochester's native sons, Henry A. Strong, was born on the 30th of August, 1838, of the marriage of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong. In his boyhood and youth he was a pupil in the public schools, and at the time of the Civil war, in 1861, Mr. Strong was appointed assistant paymaster in the United States navy, serving for four years. At the close of the war he returned home and became identified with his uncle, Myron Strong, in the manufacture of whips, eventually purchasing his uncle's interest. He became associated with E. F. Woodbury, which relation continued until 1889, when he disposed of his interests in that line. In the meantime he became connected with George Eastman in the manufacture of dry plates and films. The partnership was formed in December, 1880, under the firm name of Strong & Eastman. In October, 1884, the Eastman Dry Plate & Film Company was organized with Mr. Strong as its president, and today the extensive business is conducted under the name of the Eastman Kodak Company. Wherever the camera is in use the name of Eastman is known. The business of the house far exceeds that of any other establishment of a similar character in America and the company not only enjoys a domestic trade of mammoth proportions but also a large export trade. The name of the Eastman Kodak Company has become almost synonymous with that of Rochester, having for some years been one of its largest and most profitable industrial enterprises. The business has been developed from small beginnings and the success of the house is attributable in large measure to the fact that the company has adopted every modern invention and improvement that leads to perfection in the manufacture of kodaks and camera supplies. In every department of this vast business are men who are experts in their line and through the co-ordination and organization of forces as manifest by those who are at the head of the business in the executive department there has resulted an enterprise of which every citizen of Rochester is proud. A man of fertility of resource, readily recognizing and improving opportunity, Henry A. Strong has been sought in connection with the conduct and management of many important business enterprises. He is now president of the Rochester Button Company, president of the United States Voting Machine Company and a director of the Alliance Bank, the Monroe County Savings Bank and the Security Trust Company. He is likewise interested in various other financial and commercial institutions.

Mr. Strong was married in Niles, Michigan, on the 3d of August, 1859, to Miss Helen P. Griffin, a daughter of Robert I. Griffin. They became parents of two sons and two daughters: Gertrude, the wife of Henry L. Achilles; Herbert, who died in infancy; Helen, the wife of ex-Governor George R. Carter, of Hawaii; and Henry G., a prominent business man of Rochester.

Mr. Strong is a stalwart advocate of republican principles and while he does not concern himself with petty politics he is interested, as is every true American citizen, in the great questions which affect the welfare of the country at large. Ever willing to do even more than his share for the betterment and uplifting of Rochester, his generous aid can be counted upon to further any progressive public movement for the material, intellectual, æsthetic and moral progress of the city. In 1907 he presented to the Rochester Theological Seminary a magnificent building, which was given the name of the Alvah Strong Memorial Hall in honor of his father, who was one of the early and prominent citizens of Rochester. There has not been a single esoteric phase in the career of Henry A. Strong, who has spent his entire life in this city and whose record is as an open book. His business methods have neither sought nor required disguise and in the legitimate channels of trade he has gained a splendid and well merited success.

JONATHAN B. WEST.

Jonathan B. West was an inventor of note, well known abroad and in America. He was born in Lakeville, New York, April 30, 1833, and passed away October 22, 1900. He enjoyed the ordinary educational advantages incident to his native state, but he had within himself an originality which took its own way to success. As a child he was always busy working out his own ideas, both in play and in school. This element in his nature was encouraged by his parents and teachers and he

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spent his life as an inventor, following the talent which was so early manifest. As a young man he invented an automatic broom handle machine and a water meter, the patent of which he sold in France. In 1870 he invented the first machine for setting tires cold and called his invention the West tire setter. Today, when the automobile is a common vehicle, it is interesting to note that the subject of this sketch built the first one in this city. On a trip to Europe in 1894 he found many new ideas relative to the automobile, so that when he returned he perfected his machine and built one for delivery purposes. Among his minor inventions is that of a screw driver, a machine for embroidering and a needle for the same purpose. He was a man who spent his life in his home and was a representative of our best type of American manhood and chivalry. Though he made many trips abroad, where he sold his patents, it was in America that he was always interested in working out his ideas. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he reached the goal of prosperity.

A large part of his success he attributed to the abundant support and help given him by his wife, who still carries on his business, although it was merged into a stock company before his death. Mrs. West bore the maiden name of Cornelia Grenelle and was born and educated at Saratoga, New York. She and Mr. West were married by the Rev. Dr. Shaw. She is a Baptist in religious belief, having taken an active part in its work for thirty-four years. Mr. West attended church with her. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for some time.

EDWARD A. GRENELLE.

Edward A. Grenelle, secretary and treasurer of The West Tire Setter Company, of Rochester, was born July 23, 1872, at Rock City Falls, Saratoga county, New York. After acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools he attended a business school in Albany, New York, and in 1890 came to Rochester, obtaining a position in the office of Alexander McVean, then county treasurer. After two years' service there he relinquished his position to accept another in the office of City Treasurer Samuel B. Williams, and when he had served in various capacities in that office during the term of four years he withdrew from the municipal service to associate himself with J. B. West as private secretary. Upon the formation of The West Tire Setter Company he was elected secretary and treasurer, which has been his business connection since that time.

On June 3, 1896, Mr. Grenelle was married to Miss Anna Cox of Scottsville, New York, and they have three children.

HON. GEORGE A. BENTON.

Hon. George A. Benton, of Rochester, judge of the supreme court, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, on the 7th of May, 1848. His birthplace was a farm upon which his early life was spent. He acquired his early education in the district schools of his town and in 1867-8 was a student in Williams College. Afterward he attended the Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871, the degree of Bachelor of Arts then being conferred upon him. He won high honors in his college work and has since been interested and active in college matters, having served as class president and alumni orator. For one year he taught in Peekskill, New York, after which he began preparation for the practice of law, matriculating in the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. The same year he came to Rochester and opened an office in connection with a Mr. Dickinson, the partnership being maintained until 1884.

Almost from the beginning of his professional career Mr. Benton has figured in his profession in official connections. He was elected district attorney in 1884 and served for six years. In 1894 he was elected surrogate and served until he received the appointment of county judge in 1906 from Governor Higgins to fill the place vacated by Arthur E. Sutherland, who has been elected to the supreme court. Later in the same year Judge Benton was elected a member of the supreme court and is therefore now serving as a member of that court. He has shown himself an equal of the ablest members who have sat upon the bench. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful precision, a thorough knowledge of the law and unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently perhaps from a deficiency in that broadmindedness which not only comprehends the details of a situation clearly but that insures complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Benton is regarded as such a jurist is a uniformily accepted fact.

Judge Benton was married July 8, 1892, to Catherine S. Westerdick, and they have four children, Ethel, George, Alice and Helen. He main-

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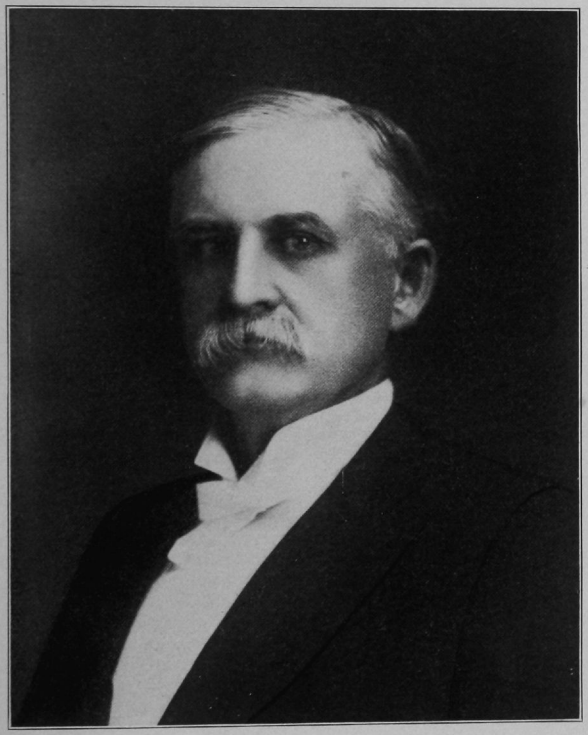

GEORGE A. BENTON.

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tains his residence at Spencerport and has there served on the board of education. He has taken an active and helpful interest in many local movements and is a member of several clubs and societies. Deeply interested in Masonry he is one of its exemplary representatives and aided in collecting money for the erection of the Masonic building in Rochester. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Central church. For years he has been active in republican ranks and is one of the most popular and respected jurists and citizens of Monroe county.

HENRY WRAY.

Henry Wray, whose life record proves that there is no discordant element between success and honesty, figured for many years as a leading and prominent business man of Rochester, where he owned and conducted the first brass foundry established in that city. The business was founded by his father and continued by the son under the name of the Henry Wray Brass Foundry. The family name has figured prominently in industrial circles here for over sixty-five years and has always stood as a synonym for business integrity, enterprise and successful accomplishment.

Henry Wray was a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, born October 10, 1841. His parents were Henry and Marie (Mosher) Wray, the latter a native of Dutchess county, New York, and the former a native of Derby, England, in which country he remained until nine years of age, when he and two brothers sailed for America. They landed in New York city, where Henry Wray, Sr., secured employment, remaining in the metropolis two years. At the age of eleven years he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was employed for several years and later engaged in various business enterprises there on his own account until 1842, when he came to Rochester. Soon after his arrival here he established the foundry which was the first brass industry here. In addition to its conduct he also engaged in the locksmith business and soon afterward further extended the scope of his labors by the manufacture of headlights. All three branches of the business prospered, but the business of the brass foundry grew so rapidly that he was compelled to sell out the other two lines in order to give his undivided attention to its conduct. He centered his energies upon this business, in which he continued throughout his remaining days, making it one of the leading industrial concerns of the city. He was, moreover, a man of high principles, manly, honorable conduct, and in every relation of life commanded and deserved the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a most generous contributor toward the building of the Cornhill Methodist church, while to all charitable and benevolent interests he was most liberal. He recognized every man's individual responsibility toward his fellowmen and always had a hand downreaching in order to lift up those less fortunate than himself.

Henry Wray of this review was only a young lad when brought by his parents to Rochester. He was reared among the refining influences of a good, Christian home and was a student in early boyhood in the public schools, passing through successive grades until he became a high-school student, and acquired a good education. He received practical business training under the direction of his father, whom he joined in the conduct of the foundry, and displayed special aptitude in mastering the business in principle and detail. Upon his father's death he became manager of the foundry and under his guidance the business continued to increase. It was developed along modern business lines in harmony with conservative methods that insured safety in its conduct and yet did not preclude progressiveness. The company manufactures all kinds of brass goods, brass moldings, brass and composition castings and other goods of the same nature and the output was, and is, sent to all parts of the country, for since the father's death the sons have continued in charge of the business, which is now carried on under the firm style of Henry Wray & Sons, brass founders. It was incorporated and the plant is located at Nos. 193 and 195 Mill street.

In 1862 Mr. Wray was married in Rochester to Miss Cornelia F. Martin, a native of this city and daughter of William H. and Salvina B. (Clark) Martin, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. Her father came to Rochester at an early day and throughout the remainder of his life here followed the mason's trade, which he had learned in early manhood. He took many important contracts, built the old Eagle Hotel and many of the other brick structures of the city of an early day. While in charge of the brick work and tunnel at West Point he became ill with cholera and died suddenly. His wife survived him and died in Rochester in 1894.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wray was blessed with seven children: Ella Alling, now deceased; William Henry, who is vice president of the Henry Wray & Sons Company, and who married Elsie C. Joiner, their home being at No. 22 Lorimer street; Edward M., who died in infancy; Mary G., the wife of John M. Stull, a prominent attorney, now assistant corporation counsel of

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Rochester, with offices at No. 46 City Hall; Charles F., who is secretary and treasurer of the company, and married Helen Strong; Lois, who is the wife of Rev. John Barber, minister of the Calvary Baptist church of Erie, Pennsylvania; and De Los H., who is also interested in the brass foundry and resides with his mother.

Mr. Wray was for six years a member of the board of education at Rochester and was deeply interested in the intellectual progress of the city. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. A good Christian man, he took much interest in church work, both he and his wife being members of the Central Presbyterian church. They were also interested in the People's Rescue Mission and did much to promote its work and the accomplishment of its object. In fact, Mr. Wray stood for all that is just and honorable in business, for all that is helpful and considerate in man's relation with his fellowmen and for all that is generous and liberal in his treatment of the unfortunate. He and his wife traveled quite extensively, visiting many sections of interest, and Mrs. Wray has a large collection of relics picked up in their travels. She owns a beautiful home at No. 44 Lorimer street, where she and her son now reside. By all who knew him Mr. Wray is remembered as one who was actively and commendably interested in the welfare and development of this section of the state. He was a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views. He persevered in pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life was exemplary in many respects and he had the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those who had business relations with him.

GEORGE W. ROBESON.

It is a noticeable fact in the business world that it is the young men who are pushing forward the wheels of progress, who are controlling important industries and instituting business combinations and interests which result in a thousand forms of practical utility. In this connection mention should be made of George W. Robeson, president of the Rochester Stamping Company and treasurer of the Robeson Cutlery Company, two of the important productive concerns of the city which have contributed much to commercial progress here in the last two decades.

Mr. Robeson was born in Groton, New York, May 10, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Elmira, New York, and at the age of fourteen years entered business life, being for a number of years employed in clerical capacities in hardware stores. In 1894 he became connected with the Rochester Stamping Company, which had been established in 1888. This and the Robeson Cutlery Company are officered by the same people, George W. Robeson being president and Irving T. Robeson vice president of the Rochester Stamping Company, while of the Robeson Cutlery Company the brother of our subject is the president. A mammoth business is carried on in the manufacture of copper and nickel plated tinware of great variety, in chafing dishes, forks, spoons, serving dishes, trays, cake baskets, fern dishes tea and coffee pots etc. The firm employs about forty-five traveling salesmen, who cover the United States and Canada, while the employes in the offices and factories number eight hundred. The various large buildings utilized in the conduct of the enterprise cover some one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of floor space and are located on Anderson avenue, near Rochester University, with convenient shipping facilities, owing to the proximity of the New York Central Railroad. They issue a very beautiful illustrated catalogue of their large line of high-class goods and the product of the Rochester Stamping Company is known throughout the United States. The business has steadily grown along healthful lines until it has reached mammoth proportions and has not only proved a source of gratifying profit to the stockholders but has also been of direct practical benefit to the city in the promotion of its commercial progress.

Mr. Robeson was married in 1892 to Miss Jessie M. Pratt, of Elmira, New York, and they have two daughters: Ruth, who is now seven years of age; and Esther. Mr. Robeson is a member of the Rochester Club and of the Oak Hill Country Club. He belongs to the First Baptist church and takes an active and helpful interest in its work. In politics he is an independent republican, usually endorsing the principles of the party yet not considering himself bound by party ties. The family home is at No. 136 Chili avenue and is a favorite resort with the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Robeson. In matters of citizenship Mr. Robeson stands for all that is helpful and progressive, withholding his support from no movement or measure that he deems would prove of public benefit. He is broad in his ideas and liberal in his judgments, strong in his convictions and earnest in his views. He stands as a splendid type of the American business man who readily recognizes and utilizes opportunity. Endowed by nature with a sound judgment and an accurate, discriminating mind, he has not feared that laborious attention to business so necessary to achieve success and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right which would tolerate the employ-

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ment only of the means that would bear the most rigid examination, and by a fairness of intention that has neither sought nor required disguise.

PLATT C. REYNOLDS.

Platt C. Reynolds, deceased, who for a third of a century was an editor and journalist in Rochester and was regarded throughout the country as one of the ablest writers upon horticultural subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1826. He was ten years of age when he removed to Palmyra, New York, with his parents, Isaac and Sarah (Ellison) Reynolds. He remained a resident of Palmyra from 1836 until 1859 and completed his education in the schools there. He afterward removed to Plainfield, New Jersey where he engaged in the fruit-growing business until 1864, and his broad, practical experience, as well as his wide study and research, made him authority on subjects of which he treated in his journalistic work.

Mr. Reynolds came to Rochester on leaving New Jersey and here again engaged in fruit growing, following this pursuit for some time with excellent success, while for twenty years he was agricultural and horticultural editor of the American Rural Home of Rochester. For a long period he was also secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society and was present at the semi-centennial celebration of that organization in January, 1905. His writings and his efforts proved an important influence in promoting the fruit-growing interests of the state, bringing a knowledge to the general public which might be accomplished in this direction and of the best methods to be followed. For several years he was horticultural editor of Green's Fruit Grower, and not only did he write extensively on the subjects of the farm, the garden and the orchard, but was also a practical agriculturist and horticulturist, and often delivered lectures at farmers' institutes, presenting in practical form those subjects which were and are of interest in the tilling of the soil or the production of grain and fruit crops. He was a frequent and valued contributor to Green's Fruit Grower, the Examiner, the New York Tribune, the Ohio Farmer, the New England Farmer, the Country Gentleman and other agricultural papers, and his writings are widely read and copied in other publications. He was continuously a student of those interests bearing upon the questions which he treated and had most thorough knowledge of both a practical and scientific character.

On the 23d of November, 1846, Mr. Reynolds was married near Palmyra, New York, to Miss Julia Barnes, a native of Ontario county, New York, and they became the parents of four children: Mrs. Nina Brewington, living at home; Francis Garton, deceased; Mrs. Florence Whitney; and Augustus, at home.

In his political views Mr. Reynolds was always a strong republican, studied closely the attitude of the two great parties upon the momentous questions which came up for settlement, and his position was that of firm conviction and a belief in the justice of his cause. He was a faithful, frequent and conscientious advisor and was kind and courteous to all. By nature he was quiet and unassuming and his strong mentality and studious habits led him to be classed with the thinkers of the age. In fact he was called the traveling encyclopedia of invention and his broad knowledge made him the peer and valued associate of those most prominent in agricultural and horticultural circles throughout the country. He built a fine home at No. 35 Meigs street, Rochester, about seventeen years ago and there resided until his death, which occurred April 13, 1905. His widow still resides there. In his demise the nation lost one of its ablest men, whose widely felt influence was a potent factor for good and for material development, while his genuine personal worth endeared him to all with whom he came in contact in his social relations.

FRANKLIN MILES.

At an early period in the development of Rochester the Miles family, of which Franklin Miles was a representative, was founded in this city, and for many years he figured in its industrial activity, one of the strongest and most influential firms being that of W. E. & F. Miles, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. Born in Bloomfield in 1832, he was a son of William and Catharine (Emmert) Miles, who at an early day in the development of western New York settled at Victor. Later they removed to Maryland, establishing their home at the birth place of the father.

Franklin Miles attended school while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof and at the age of eighteen years came to Rochester, where he entered business in connection with contracting and building. He was thus associated with the substantial improvement and development of the city and later he became identified with his brother, William E. Miles, in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, under the firm style of W. E. & F. Miles. This relationship was continued until 1899, and was characterized by a continued growth in business, resulting from the high standards that were ever maintained in correct materials used, in the methods of manufacture and in service to the public. The firm met competition in a

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rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices and paid to the high grade of workmen employed a legitimate share of the profits which their talents brought to the business. The relations of the house with other business houses were ever above reproach and measured fully up to the standard of honorable dealing. Franklin Miles continued an active factor in the management and control of this profitable industry until 1899, when he disposed of his interests, after which he enjoyed merited ease in a well-earned rest up to the time of his death, which occurred August 2, 1907.

In 1854 Mr. Miles was married to Miss Sarah Fay, who died in 1871, and in 1876 he married Miss Agnes E. Crowner of Rochester. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and when his term of service expired joined the Forty-ninth New York Regiment, remaining in the army until hostilities ceased. In politics he was independent and without desire for political preferment. He became prominent and prosperous in business life. He was a man of domestic tastes, quiet and unassuming in manner, but the genuine worth of his character gained for him the trust and respect of those with whom he was associated.

JOHN ECKLER.

John Eckler owns and operates a well improved farm of one hundred and eight acres in Pittsford township, which constitutes a part of the old homestead property and which has been in possession of the family for sixty-five years. He is a native son of Monroe county, born in Mendon, February 12, 1824, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Cole) Eckler. The father came to Monroe county from Otsego county, this state, in 1812, and settled on a farm in Mendon near the Pittsford line, the tract comprising one hundred acres, which was covered with timber. He at once set to work to clear the land and he also erected a log cabin, in which he took up his abode and in due course of time he transformed the wild land into cultivable fields, from which he annually gathered abundant harvests as a result of the care and labor which he bestowed upon his land. As time passed and his financial resources increased he added to his original holdings and eventually became a large landholder, owning several farms, among which was the tract which is now in possession of our subject. He gave his early political support to the whig party but after the formation of the republican party he joined its ranks. His family numbered ten children but only two are now living, the sister of our subject being Mrs. Esther D. Crounice. The wife and mother passed away in 1856 and was long survived by her husband, who died in 1877. They were numbered among the worthy pioneer settlers of this section of the state.

John Eckler, the only living son of the family, was reared upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors connected with agricultural pursuits. During the winter months he pursued his studies in the schools of Mendon. He remained with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-four years and then began farming on his own account, cultivating the land which is now his home, the tract comprising one hundred and eight acres, located in Pittsford township, near the village. He has made all of the improvements which are here seen, including a good house and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and he has likewise planted fruit and shade trees and everything about his place is kept in the best possible condition, so that it adds to the attractiveness of this section of the county.

Mr. Eckler was married in 1847 to Miss Harriett Sherwood, who was born in Monroe county, her father, Somers Sherwood, having settled here in 1813. Their marriage was blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters: Sarah L., the deceased wife of Charles Tobie; Somers S.; Berton B.; Carrie A. and Harriett M., twins, the former now the wife of James A. La Leur, while the latter is the wife of William Hanna; and Frank A. The wife and mother passed away in 1877, and in 1880 Mr. Eckler was again married, his second union being with Sarah McGee, who was born in Livingston county, this state.

Mr. Eckler gives his political support to the republican party and for six years he served as assessor but aside from this he has held no public office, preferring to give his time and attention to his private business interests. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Mendon Presbyterian church. The family are well known in Pittsford and in Monroe county, for the name has been closely identified with the agricultural development of this portion of the state from a very early period and today John Eckler stands as a worthy representative of the name in this line of activity.

MOSES KNAPP.

Moses Knapp was a well known and prominent representative of industrial interests in Rochester for thirty-five years, carrying on business as a painter and decorator. He attained a degree of skill and proficiency in this line which brought to him a very liberal patronage and gained him

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JOHN ECKLER.

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MRS. JOHN ECKLER.

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a reputation unsurpassed by any who followed the same business in Monroe county.

Mr. Knapp was born in New York city in 1843 and died March 13, 1906, at the age of sixty-two years. When fourteen years of age he went to Stratford, Connecticut, and in the year 1864 came to Rochester, being then a young man of twenty-one years. Here he learned the trade of painting and decorating, became an expert in his line and in the course of years developed a very extensive business as a contractor. His work was seen in some of the finest homes and business houses of the city, his ability being of the highest order, while his proficience was a matter of uniform knowledge throughout his adopted state.

In 1891 Mr. Knapp was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Benedict, of Perinton, New York, and they became the parents of four children: Gertrude, Moses T., Nellie and Elmer.

In his political views Mr. Knapp was a republican, interested in the growth and success of his party. He was also a stalwart champion of the cause of temperance and did everything in his power to suppress the liquor traffic, realizing fully that it is one of the greatest detriments to the country and to the development of honorable manhood. Of domestic tastes, fond of his home and family, he found his greatest pleasure at his own fireside, and was never more content than when ministering to the happiness of his wife and children. He belonged to the Independent Order of Good Templars, as a member of Washington lodge, and was connected with a number of societies for the promotion of business interests. He held membership in the Builders Exchange, was vice president of the Master Painters Association of Rochester and a member of the International Association of Master House Painters and Decorators of the United States and Canada. He was constantly alert to the interests of his business in its artistic lines as well as for its financial results and he had a keen eye for beauty of form, color and effect. The excellence of work executed under his direction gave him prominence among men in his line of business in the country. Moreover, his business probity and integrity were above question and he was a man whose social, genial nature made him well liked by all. Mrs. Knapp now resides at No. 89 Park avenue, Rochester, where she owns a nice home.

FREDERICK MILLER.

There is perhaps in this volume no history which serves to illustrate more clearly the force of determination and persistent purpose in enabling one to rise from a humble financial position to one of wealth and affluence than does the record of Frederick Miller, now deceased, who for many years was a prominent business man of the Flower city. For over a half century he was engaged in the brewing business here and was the founder of the Flower City Brewery. He was also well known in local military circles and in connection with other business enterprises.

Mr. Miller was born at Oberlinxweiler, Germany, January 28, 1822. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Baker) Miller, were also natives of that place and resided upon a farm there until 1834, when the family sailed for America. They came direct to Rochester but only remained here for about a year and then removed to the middle west, settling in Cook county, Illinois, the father purchasing a farm about twenty-one miles from Chicago. Later he returned to Rochester, where both he and his wife died.

Frederick Miller of this review began earning his living as a waiter in the hotels of Chicago for a few years. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter, William Jones, who paid him one dollar per week and board. His term of apprenticeship continued for three years, during which time he assisted in building some of the finest residences in Rochester, together with schools, churches and other public buildings. He helped to build the Trinity Evangelical church on Allen street, of which he became a member, continuing as such throughout the remainder of his life. As a contractor and builder he did important work in the improvement of the city and many fine specimens of the architecture of an earlier period still stand as monuments to his thrift and handiwork.

In 1852 Mr. Miller turned his attention to another field of business. He established a small brewery on Brown street, where he employed a number of men. He continued the business there until 1861 but in the meantime his trade had constantly increased until it had reached such proportions that he was obliged to have larger quarters. He therefore purchased the site upon which the Flower City Brewery now stands on Lake avenue and there built a larger plant. He conducted the business on his own account until 1882, when the Miller Brewing Company was organized, of which Mr. Miller was made president, with Rudolph Vay as vice president, Solomon Wile, secretary, and Moses Hays, treasurer. More stockholders were admitted from time to time. The business still continued to increase and later the name was changed to the Flower City Brewing Company. Mr. Miller was the principal stockholder in the same and retained his connection with the business throughout his remaining days. Three times was the plant destroyed by fire. It was burned in 1869, again in 1876 and the third time in 1886, so that he

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had to rebuild each time. In 1893 Mr. Miller determined to retire from active work but he still remained a stockholder and director of the brewery until called to his final rest. He was succeeded by John C. Enders, who has since been president of the brewery.

Frederick Miller was three times married. He first wedded Christine Hertel, who died in Rochester in 1867. There were ten children of that marriage, of whom six are now living, all residents of Rochester, namely: Frederick, William, George, Christine, Mrs. Mary Haap and Mrs. Catherine Hermann. For his second wife Frederick Miller chose Louisa Hertel, who died in 1876. There were five children of that marriage, four of whom are yet living. These are Amelia, Albert, Julius and Arthur. For his third wife Mr. Miller chose Miss Emily Fuchs, a native of Wayne county, New York. In 1886, Mr. Miller and his wife made a trip to Europe, visiting his native country and various other points of interest during the three months which they spent abroad. At a later date he again visited the fatherland.

Mr. Miller made an excellent record in connection with the public interests of the city. He was especially well known in military circles. Having a fondness for the life of a soldier, he helped organize the Rochester German Grenadiers and was made captain of the organization in 1840. A few years later it became part of the Fifty-fourth Regiment. At the time of the draft riots in New York Captain Miller's company was called into action, a request being sent from New York to have the Rochester company go to that city to restore order. At Albany the company was ordered to proceed no further and for a long time was stationed at the capital to protect the public buildings, which were threatened. When the National Guard of New York state was being reorganized in 1873, Captain Miller was made a captain of the cavalry and two years later was commissioned a lieutenant colonel. Mr. Miller was also a volunteer fireman, belonging to the first hook and ladder company of Rochester.

His political allegiance was given to the democracy and for five terms he represented his ward on the board of supervisors, being first elected in 1876, again in 1885 and once more in 1886. His official duties were discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation that showed his loyal interest in the welfare and progress of the city. Mr. Miller was also an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree. He built the residence where his widow and children now reside—a commodious and beautiful home at No. 416 Lake avenue. They also have a nice summer home on Keuka lake, where they spend the warm months.

The death of Mr. Miller occurred on the 11th of April, 1906, and was the occasion of deep and unfeigned regret, for he had long been recognized as a prominent business man, much interested in the upbuilding of Rochester. For over fifty years he had figured in its commercial circles and in connection with many public events. He was, moreover, a splendid type of the self-made man who is not only the architect but the builder of his own fortunes. He early started out in life on his own account and faced difficulties and obstacles which would be utterly disheartening to many, but he possessed a strong, resolute spirit and as the years passed by he so improved his opportunities and utilized his advantages that he made for himself a prominent place in the business world.

WILLIAM B. MILLER.

William B. Miller, who devotes his time and energies to farming and stock-raising in Chili township, was born in Gates, Monroe county, New York, March 18, 1853. His parents were Ransom and Fannie (Warner) Miller, the latter a sister of Judge Warner's father. The paternal grandfather, Eli Miller, came from Connecticut to Rochester when the present city contained only one house. Since that time the family has been identified with the development of the county in various phases of its growth and activity. Eli Miller bore his share in the work of reclaiming this district for the purposes of civilization. He settled where the Monroe county poor house now stands, owning and operating a farm there, his time and energies being given to general agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death. He married Miss Polly Loomis and to them were born five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom have now passed away.

Ransom Miller, father of William B. Miller, was born on the site of the Monroe county poor house at what was then the old family homestead and spent his boyhood and youth in this part of the state, the educational privileges afforded him being those offered by the common schools. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Fannie Warner, and they reared six sons and a daughter. Ransom Miller spent most of his life in Gates but his last years were passed in Rochester.

William B. Miller began his education in the public schools of Gates and afterward attended the Williams Business University. He has spent his life as a farmer and in association with his brother, Milton M. Miller, he bought a tract of

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land of one hundred and sixty acres in the center of Chili township. This he cultivated for a number of years but eventually sold that property and in 1891 came to his present place of residence. This he has greatly improved and now has one of the finest farm properties in the township. His landed possessions aggregate two hundred and sixteen acres and he carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the raising of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs, all registered, some of which have been imported from England. His opinions are largely regarded as authority on the matter of sheep-raising and he is well known as a representative of the live-stock interests of the county.

In 1884 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Voke, who was from Chili township and was a daughter of William Voke, who came to Monroe county from near Portsmouth, England, crossing the Atlantic with his parents in 1833. His father was Edward Voke, a shipbuilder, who, coming to the new world, established his residence in what was then the town of Rochester with little indication of the advantages of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two sons and a daughter: William R., who was born in April, 1885, and is at home; Lotta A., who was born March 12, 1887; and Alfred V., born in September, 1889.

Mr. Miller votes with the republican party but has no desire for office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success.

LEWIS S. BROOKS.

Lewis S. Brooks, now living in well earned ease in Fairport, was in former years largely connected with the mining of coal and with general agricultural pursuits. He is one of Monroe county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Penfield on the 13th of April, 1853. His father, Garry Brooks, was born July 5, 1806, in New Milford, Connecticut, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brooks, were also natives of that state. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America by Thomas Brooks, who on coming from England settled in Connecticut. The town of Brookfield was named in his honor and he there preached in the Presbyterian church for a half century. He was a graduate of the theological department of Yale College of the class of 1754. His son, Samuel Brooks, was a soldier of the Revolution under Generals Washington and Lafayette, being with the latter at Yorktown. He afterward followed carpentering throughout his active business life and died at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Garry Brooks was reared and educated in Connecticut and learned the tailor's trade in Litchfield, that state. In 1826 he joined his parents in Monroe county, New York, and after living for some time in the town of Penfield removed to Fairport, where he still lives—a centenarian. He married Emma Chauncey, daughter of John Chauncey, of Connecticut, and of their four children three are living: Fannie, Lewis and Emma, all of Fairport. Garry Brooks is a republican and in religious faith a Congregationalist. He takes an active part in the evangelistic and school work of the church and has contributed largely to the support of Oberlin College, conducted under the auspices of that denomination. While living in the town of Penfield he joined with others in building Penfield Academy and has ever been a most stalwart friend of the schools.

Lewis S. Brooks spent his youth on his father's farm in Penfield and was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the removal of the family to Fairport. His public school education was supplemented by study in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York.

In early manhood Lewis Brooks wedded Miss Mary McMillan, the ceremony being performed at the home of her uncle, Jesse B. Hannan. They later removed to Illinois, where they resided from 1887 until 1889, Mr. Brooks being regarded as one of the substantial business men of Smithboro and that portion of the state. For a number of years he was there interested in the mining of coal, being vice president of the Smithboro Prospecting & Mining Company, which operated a large tract of coal lands, having contracts for the coal used by the Vandalia system during the superintendency of the late Colonel Hill. However, through much of his life he has given his time and energies to stock-raising and farming and for the purpose of engaging in the former he owns the Prospect View farm, comprising three hundred and seventy acres of the finest land in the state. He was one of the charter members of the State Horticultural Society of New York and has always felt a deep interest in everything pertaining to advancement in farming and fruit-growing lines. In later years he has transacted his father's business as well as looking after his own properties and has displayed great executive ability and keen discrimination in the work.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have been born nine children. Chauncey Garry, who now resides on his father's farm near Pittsford, married Cora Hunt, a daughter of William Hunt and a native of Branchport, Yates county, New York. Unto this marriage have been born two sons, Garry and William. Fannie F. is a graduate of Wells College of the class of 1902, where she won the degree of

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Master of Arts and also obtained a degree from Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina, and is now a teacher in the high school at Rochester. Jesse L., a former student in the Fairport high school and a graduate of Eastman's Business College, is now connected with the Rochester electric light plant. Emma S., who pursued a classical course in the Fairport high school and after her graduation took a post graduate course there and also attended Elmira College, is now the wife of J. Hunter Black of Geneseo, New York, at present surrogate clerk and now pursuing a course in law. On the occasion of their marriage four generations of the family were present, including her grandfather, then one hundred years of age. Ethel M. was educated in the Fairport high school and resides at home. J. Willard is a student in the high school. Earl V. is a student in the Rochester Business University. Mary L. is attending the Mrs. Hake Preparatory School in Rochester. Harold S. died at the age of two years.

The home of the family is a large and attractive residence, splendidly situated on a natural building site, commanding a fine view of the village and presided over by Mrs. Brooks, who is a most accomplished and charming hostess. Mr. Brooks is an earnest advocate of republican principles and while in Illinois served on the county republican central committee and wielded a wide influence in county and state politics. In 1882 he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Greenville, Illinois, but there is no church of that denomination in Fairport, so he attends and supports other denominations here. He is a Christian gentleman of high principles and genuine personal worth and throughout his entire life he has ever endeavored to do unto others as he would have them do unto him. He recognizes the fact that Christianity is not a matter of Sunday observance but of daily living, and this truth he manifests in all his relations with his fellowmen, being ever just, considerate and kindly.

HOMER H. WOODWARD.

Homer H. Woodward, attorney at law of Rochester, was born in Fairfax, Vermont, January 29, 1831, his parents being Joseph and Lucy (Wilmorth) Woodward. The father was a native of Franklin, Massachusetts, and the mother of Vermont. With his family he came to New York by way of the Erie canal in 1834, shortly after that waterway had been opened. A location was made at Victor, Ontario county, but after two years a removal was made to East Rush, Monroe county, New York, where Joseph Woodward purchased a house, in which he lived until his death in 1863.

Homer H. Woodward attended in the schools of East Rush, and was a student in the academy at East Henrietta in the winter previous to coming to Rochester in the spring of 1844, when a youth of thirteen years, after which he attended the old high school of which Chester Dewey was principal. He boarded in the family of Henry E. Rochester the first year and in the family of the widow of Nathaniel Rochester, who died in December, 1845. Mr. Woodward attended the high school during a part of four years and in the winter of 1849 he began teaching school, when in his nineteenth year. He was the principal of the Mumford school and in 1852, when but twenty-one years of age, he became principal of the Union school at Honeoye Falls. He then went to Batavia, New York, where he entered upon the study of law and where he also taught a private school for a few years, thus providing for his expenses while pursuing his law course.

Admitted to the bar at Batavia, New York, in 1856, Mr. Woodward came to Rochester in 1858 and opened an office, since which time he has engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. He is now one of the oldest members of the Rochester bar and from the beginning has maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He served as school commissioner in Genesee county before coming to Rochester, but has here given his entire time and attention to his profession. In February, 1867, he commenced action for Elihu H. Grover, plaintiff, against John Morrissey, John A. Morris, William C. France, Richard France, Charles H. Murray, Zachariah E. Simmons, William L. Simmons, Jacob Bausch, David L. Reed and Benjamin Wood, who were carrying on the business of selling lottery tickets under a statute which gave to each purchaser the right to cover double the amount that he paid for the ticket. The case was tried before James L. Angle, referee, in 1875, and Mr. Woodward recovered a judgment February 15, 1875, for twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy-two cents damage and six hundred and two dollars and forty-nine cents costs. This was one of the most notable cases ever tried in the courts of Monroe county, extending over a period of seven years. The defendants appealed the case and it was argued in the court of appeals in 1878, where the judgment was affirmed. It was collected in New York and Mr. Woodward sued the bail, and on the 15th of April, 1880, received from Deputy Sheriff Dennett sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-one cents. Thus the case extended over a period of thirteen years and resulted in a total recovery of seventeen thousand six hundred dollars. The result was that the defendants left the state of New York.

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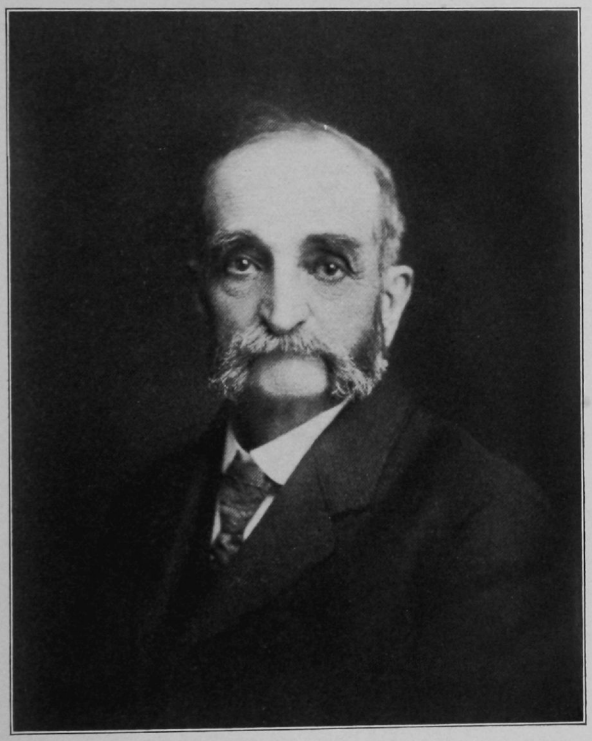

H. H. WOODWARD.

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Mr. Woodward conducted the case with the utmost skill and legal finesse. He has tried many notable cases before the courts, in which his thorough understanding of the law and correct application of its principles has been displayed. He is recognized as an attorney of wide erudition and his ability and skill have long been acknowledged in the liberal and distinctively representative clientage which has been accorded him. Courts and juries listen to him with attention and he has won many of the most notable forensic victories in the courts of the district.

Mr. Woodward was married in October, 1862, to Miss Mary F. Granger, a native of Troy, New York, and unto them were born three sons and two daughters: Mrs. Nellie E. Brigham, William P., Granger A., Henry V. and Mabel H. The youngest son is a clerk of the supreme court of Rochester. The wife and mother died in May, 1903, and her death was the occasion of deep regret to many friends as well as her immediate family.

Mr. Woodward is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an exemplary representative of the craft. He is penetrative and practical, qualities which have been evidenced in his professional career. He seems to see readily to the center of things and from the center to the circumference. He looks upon the world from no false position; he has no untried standards. He is a man of strong convictions, quick to discern the right and unfaltering in maintaining his position. He stands as a man among men in his successes and his broad and liberal views and in the principles which govern his conduct, and association with him means pleasure, expansion and elevation.

GEORGE B. SMITH.

Various important industries and business undertakings have felt the stimulus of the aid, cooperation and wise counsel of George B. Smith, who at this writing is living retired at the venerable age of ninety years. He came to Rochester in 1833 and few have longer resided in the city, his memory going back to the time when it was a small town of little industrial and commercial importance. He has seen the extension of its borders to accommodate its growth and has witnessed its development into a business center, with ramifying interests reaching out in all directions and bearing no little influence upon trade conditions at large.

Mr. Smith is a native of Burlington, Vermont, born on the 1st of June, 1817. His father, Peter B. Smith, died before the removal of the son to the Empire state. In one of the old-time log school houses of Vermont George B. Smith acquired his education and in the winter of 1833-34 he and George B. Harris carried papers for his brother, Sydney Smith, who was at that time publishing a paper in Rochester. This brother was the first police justice of the city and in other ways was prominently connected with public interests.

In the spring of 1834 George B. Smith secured a clerkship with John B. Dewey, working for four dollars per month and boarding himself. He continued in that employ until the spring of 1837, when he removed to Michigan, but after eighteen months spent in the Wolverine state he returned to Rochester. He then clerked for David Moody until 1842, when, in connection with L. E. Gould, he bought out the Moody grocery store and the firm of Smith & Gould continued business for eighteen years. Throughout this period his financial resources were increasing by means of a constantly enlarging trade. On retiring from the grocery business Mr. Smith turned his attention to the coal trade, in which he became a partner of John B. Dewey, later, however, selling out to the firm of Dewey & Davis. He then became a member of the firm of Smith & Roberts, wholesale dealers in coal, and they developed a business of extensive proportions, in which connection they built the Genesee docks on the river to facilitate shipping. They did an extensive shipping business to Chicago by way of the lakes under the firm style of H. C. Roberts & Co., and when Mr. Smith's connection had continued in this enterprise for some years he retired and became connected with the operation of a blast furnace. He was director and president of a company engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, but finally sold out about 1902. During his active life, in 1880, he was one of the promoters of the Bay Railroad, became one of its first directors, and was later vice president, but subsequently the road was sold to a syndicate. His business interests were ever of such a character as contributed to general progress and upbuilding as well as to individual success, and he did much to further the interests and welfare of the city, his co-operation being never sought in vain in behalf of Rochester.

Mr. Smith was married in early manhood to Miss Caroline A. Broome, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Horatio Gates Broome. It was in honor of her grandfather and his brother, Samuel and John Broome, that the county of Broome, New York, was named. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born a son and daughter: Henry B., who is now in the coal business at No. 39 Fitzhugh street; and Mary E., who is with her father. The son served as a soldier of the Civil war and now draws a pension in recognition of the aid which he rendered the government. The wife and mother, Mrs. Caroline Smith, died in October, 1906, when

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nearly ninety years of age, and thus death terminated a happy married relation, which continued for over sixty-two years.

The home which Mr. Smith occupies was purchased by him a number of years ago. He is still a very active man and his mental alertness is remarkable. He can remember as if but yesterday seeing General Lafayette in Vermont when the French marquis was visiting this country. In politics he is a stalwart republican. In his business life has been manifest much of the spirit of the initiative. Many men seem capable of carrying out ideas and plans formulated by others, but not in instituting new measures or enterprises. Mr. Smith, however, has established a number of business interests which have proven profitable and is one to whom Rochester owes not a little for its present commercial prosperity. In all of his undertakings he has been eminently practical, and, moreover, sustains an unassailable reputation as one whose probity has ever been above question.

OSCAR CRAIG.

In the history of the legal profession in Rochester mention should be made of Oscar Craig, now deceased, who was a prominent attorney of that city for many years, continuing in the active practice of law here from 1859 until his demise, which occurred on the 2d of January, 1894. He was one of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Medina, Orleans county, New York, November 14, 1836. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Herring) Craig, and after their marriage they resided in Medina, New York, for several years, the father being engaged in general merchandising there. He afterward brought his family to Monroe county, New York, and resided on a tract of land near the town of Brockport, where he engaged in farming until his death. His wife has also passed away.

Oscar Craig pursued a public school education at Medina until he was seventeen years of age. A careful consideration of the various avenues of life open to young men led him to determine upon the profession of law as a life work and he went to Schenectady, New York, where he entered upon the study of law in the Union College. He spent two years as a student there and graduated with the class of 1856, after which he returned to Medina and continued a student in the law office of Mr. Servous at that place for a short time. He was likewise a student in the law office of Mr. Parker in Buffalo for three years and the fact that he had an uncle in Rochester influenced him to become a resident of this city in 1859. Here he concluded his course with Judge Strong and entered upon the practice of his profession.

Mr. Craig was married in 1861 to Miss Helen M. Chatfield, of New York City, a daughter of Levi S. Chatfield, who was also a prominent attorney and resided for several years in Otsego county, after which he removed to New York city. Prior to that time he was made attorney general for the state and acted in that capacity for four years. He resided in New York city for several years, after which he retired from active practice, making his home in Elizabeth, New York, until called to his final rest in 1884.

When Mr. Craig came to Rochester he opened a law office and engaged in practice with Judge Strong for a time. Because of impaired health he then left the city for a few months and upon his return opened an office in the Powers building, where he practiced for a few years. He then became attorney for the Monroe County Savings Bank and moved his office to that building and was the local representative of that institution for several years. He was the attorney who drew up the bill for the transfer of the inmates of the poor house to the state hospital. He had an extensive clientage which connected him with litigation of a prominent and important character and at the bar he displayed a wide and thorough familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence in various departments. He was ever an earnest worker, neglecting none of the various duties which fall to a lawyer in the preparation of a case in the office or in the presentation of his case before the court. He was regarded as a safe counselor and able defender of litigated interests and for many years was accorded a prominent position at the Rochester bar.

Mr. Craig was also a factor in public life and was especially concerned with those interests which worked for the welfare and upbuilding of the city and the advancement of beneficial and charitable movements. He was well known in philanthropic circles and was a member of the state board of charities, of which he served as president for fourteen years, receiving appointment to the board from Governor Cornell and acting as its president at the time of his death. He did not associate himself with any political party, but gave his support where he believed the best interests of the city demanded it. Both he and his wife were faithful and consistent members of the First Presbyterian church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part, serving for some time as elder. His life was honorable, his actions manly and sincere, his ideals high and his principles commended him to the unqualified respect of all with whom he came in contact, so that his name is honorably enrolled upon the list of Rochester's prominent dead. He died at his home at No. 33 South Washington street, where Mrs. Craig still resides. It was built in 1816 and is one of the oldest residences of the city—a landmark which for more than nine-

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y years has been a mute witness of the growth of Rochester and the changes which have brought about its present conditions.

T. B. PENGELLY.

That T. B. Pengelly is a self-made man is indicated by the fact that when he first emigrated to the new world he worked for a number of years as a farm hand but through energy and perseverance has gradually worked his way upward until today he is raising fruit, vegetables and flowers, operating a farm in Irondequoit, on which stands one of the finest residences on the Summerville road. He is now classed among the enterprising citizens of this section of Monroe county. Mr. Pengelly is a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1859, a son of William and Emma (Heaman) Pengelly, both of whom were natives of the mother country, where they spent their entire lives.

T. B. Pengelly remained on the farm through the period of his boyhood and youth and in the schools of his native country acquired his education. Upon attaining his majority, in 1880, in company with his brother, Henry Pengelly, he emigrated to the new world, and located first in Toronto, Canada, where lived his sister. He secured employment on a farm near Toronto, being employed by the month for two years. On the expiration of that period he crossed the border into the United States and settled in Rochester, where he secured employment on the garden farm of I. H. Dewey. During the second year he was made foreman of this farm and continued in the employ of Mr. Dewey for twelve years. During this time he had saved a sum of money sufficient to justify the purchase of land, and accordingly he bought nine acres of his present farm, to which he has later added a six-acre tract, making altogether fifteen acres. Here he is successfully engaged in raising fruit, vegetables and flowers, and the products of his farm find a ready sale on the city markets. Four years ago he erected a modern residence on his farm, which is considered one of the finest on the Summerville road. The house is supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories and is one of the up-to-date dwellings of this section of the county.

In addition to his farm, Mr. Pengelly is financially interested in a number of enterprises in this village. He is a director and stockholder in the Irondequoit Coal & Supply Company, having been interested therein since its organization, and he is likewise a stockholder in the Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Company.

Since coming to the new world, Mr. Pengelly has made two trips to his native land and it was on his first trip to this country that he formed the acquaintance of the lady whom he afterward made his wife. She bore the maiden name of Susan Warren and was a native of Devonshire. Their marriage occurred in Rochester, in 1882.

Mr. Pengelly has been a life-long republican and is a charter member of Irondequoit Grange, No. 849, and for the past three years has acted as master of the organization. He is a member of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church at Rochester. Coming to the new world as a young man, empty-handed, his life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the progressive and substantial citizens of his adopted country.

JOHN N. BECKLEY.

John N. Beckley, considered to be one of the ablest lawyers of Rochester, and not unknown in business circles, where the spirit of initiation and organization as well as of execution is demanded, was born in Clarendon, New Orleans county, New York, on the 30th of December, 1848. His education was acquired in the Brockport Normal Collegiate School and in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, prior to entering the Genesee College, where he completed the work of the freshman and sophomore classes. He entered business life as a teacher, being principal of the public schools at Lanesboro and Rushford, Minnesota, where he remained for two years. He then decided to enter the legal profession and began to prepare for the bar under the direction of Wakeman & Waters, of Batavia, New York. He was then admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1875, and practiced for two years in Batavia, after which, in 1877, he came to Rochester, where he has since remained. He was city attorney for two terms and part of the third term, but in 1886, ere the close of his third term, he resigned in order to devote his undivided attention to his private law practice and other business affairs. It was in that year that he became a member of the law firm of Bacon, Briggs & Beckley. The volume and importance of the legal business entrusted to him is the best evidence of his ability and of his devotion to his clients' interests. The consensus of public opinion regarding his law work is most favorable, and while he makes the practice of law his chief interest in the business world, he has for some time past been interested in suburban trolley lines and is now president of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway. He is likewise president

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of the Pneumantic Signal Company of Rochester and is one of the promoters of the new Seneca Hotel. In these connections he displays keen discernment and foresight, the habit of analysis which he has acquired in connection with his law practice leading him to look carefully into any business situation and to determine with accuracy its possibilities for successful accomplishment.

Mr. Beckley was married to Miss Belle Corwin, a daughter of Stephen M. Corwin, of Brighton, New York, and to them were born two children but they lost one son, Herbert B. The surviving son, Walter B., is now superintendent of the Beckley building.

In his political views John N. Beckley is a republican and socially he is connected with the Genesee Valley Club and the Rochester and Whist Clubs. He is also a member of Christ (Episcopal) church. He is a most congenial and companionable gentleman—qualities which win him warm friendships and his strong determination has formed the basis of his success, so that he stands today as one of the most distinguished lawyers and business men of the western part of the state.

JOHN HAAG.

John Haag is filling the position of postmaster at Lincoln Park, where he is also conducting mercantile interests. One of Monroe county's native sons, he was born in Gates township on the 24th of October, 1862. His entire life has been passed in this township and in Rochester. He lost his mother when but five years of age. His father, Frank Haag, was a native of Germany and after coming to America reared a family of eight children, of whom John Haag was the seventh in order of birth. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools until 1879, when at the age of seventeen years he started out in life on his own account, beginning work on what is now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. He followed railroading for twelve years or until he lost his right arm in the service. He then started his present business, selling groceries and liquors, and has since continued in this line, receiving a good patronage. On the 23d of September, 1889, he was also appointed postmaster of Lincoln Park and has acted in that capacity continuously since, giving entire satisfaction in the able way in which he discharges the duties of the office. He owns the building in which he carries on business and is also the owner of the Johnston Hotel at Lincoln Park on the Buffalo road, which he erected in 1904. He has made good use of his opportunities in a business way and as the years have gone by has met with a fair measure of success.

In the year 1884 Mr. Haag was married to Miss Emma K. Watson, a native of New York, and unto them have been born five children: Margaret, John L., Agnes, Helen and Madeline. Having spent his entire life in this locality, Mr. Haag is well known and is recognized as a man of genuine personal worth, who owes his business advancement entirely to his own labors.

JOHN MARTIN.

John Martin, an enterprising farmer of the town of Hamlin, is the owner of ninety acres of productive land and in addition to its cultivation and the raising of fruit he is an extensive buyer and shipper of fruit, cabbage and other vegetables.

Mr. Martin is a native of Monroe county, born March 22, 1865, and is of Irish lineage. His parents, Michael and Bridget (Ward) Martin, were natives of Ireland, born in 1817 and in 1821 respectively. They were married in the land of their birth in 1847 and two years later crossed the Atlantic to the new world. They settled first in Boston, where Mr. Martin worked as a laborer, and on leaving the Hub removed to Whitehall, New York. Later they became residents of Brockport and eventually took up their abode upon the farm which is now occupied by the subject of this review. Here they located in the year 1857 and the place has since been in possession of the family. Unto the father and mother were born six children, only one, however, being a native of Ireland.

John Martin continued his education, after attending the common schools, in Brockport Normal School and his wife was also a student in that institution. It was on the 4th of March, 1886, that he was joined in wedlock to Miss Katharine Dunevan, who was born July 12, 1864. Mr. Martin brought his bride to the old homestead farm and here three children were born unto them: Ethel, on the 26th of October, 1894; William, April 25, 1898; and James, August 17, 1900.

In the control of his business interests Mr. Martin shows keen discernment as well as unfaltering diligence and his farm of ninety acres is now a valuable property, of which ten acres is devoted to the raising of apples and peaches. He also produces various crops in his fields and in addition to his farm work he is busily engaged in buying and shipping fruit, cabbage and other vegetables. He ships about twenty thousand barrels of apples yearly and thus his business has reached extensive proportions, while in its control he displays a spirit of progress and practicability that constitutes a safe basis on which to build success.

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JOHN MARTIN.

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Mr. Martin is now serving as supervisor of the town of Hamlin, being elected on the democratic ticket in a town which usually gives a republican majority of about four hundred and fifty. His opponent for the office had twice been elected to the positian by large majorities but Mr. Martin put up a strenuous fight and won. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks lodge, while of the Catholic church he is a communicant.

ARTHUR G. YATES.

There are found many men whose industry has won them success—men who by their perseverance and diligence execute well defined plans which others have made—but the men who take the initiative are comparatively few. The vast majority do not see opportunity for the co-ordination of forces and the development of new, extensive and profitable enterprises and therefore must follow along paths which others have marked out. Arthur G. Yates, however, does not belong to the designated class. The initiative spirit is strong within him. He has realized the possibility for the combination of forces and has wrought along the line of mammoth undertakings until the name of Yates stands, in large measure, for the coal trade. He is one of the leading operators in this great field of labor and well deserves to be ranked among the captains of industry.

His life record covers the period from the 18th of December, 1843. The place of his nativity is East Waverly, then Factoryville, New York, and he is a representative of a dsitinguished English family. His grandfather, Dr. William Yates, was born at Sapperton, near Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1767, and studied for the medical profession, but never engaged in practice. Being the eldest son in his father's family, he inherited the estate and the title of baronet. Throughout his life he was distinguished as a philanthropist. He was a cousin of Sir John Howard, the philanthropist, and Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, and was himself one of the most noted benefactors in England at that time. At his own expense he built and conducted an asylum for paupers and for the treatment of the insane at Burton-on-Trent. In 1792 he crossed the Atlantic to Philadelphia and was the first to introduce vaccination in this country—a work to which he devoted much time and money. In 1800 he returned to England, but soon afterward again came to America and from Philadelphia, in company with Judge Cooper and Judge Franchot and General Morris, he ascended the Susquehanna river to Unadilla, Butternut creek valley. On that trip he met Hannah Palmer, the daughter of a prominent settler, and after the marriage of the young couple they returned to England, spending two years in his native land. Having disposed of his estate, Sapperton, to his brother Harry, Dr. Yates came once more to the United States and purchased a large estate at Butternuts, now the town of Morris, Otsego county, New York, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring when he was in his ninetieth year. He was widely respected and esteemed. He spent a large fortune in carrying out his benevolent ideas and many there were who had reason to remember him with gratitude for his timely assistance. He possessed the broadest humanitarian views and his kindly sympathy was manifest in a most generous, but unostentatious, charity.

Judge Arthur Yates, his eldest son, was born at Butternuts, now Morris, New York, February 7, 1807, acquired a common school education and in 1832 located at Factoryville, New York, where he engaged in merchandising and lumbering, extensively carrying on business along those lines for thirty years. He was an active and enterprising citizen and did much to upbuild the beautiful village in which he made his home. In 1838 he was appointed judge of Tioga county, New York. He was prominent in financial circles, where his word was recognized as good as his bond. With banking and other business interests in Waverly he was actively connected, and was also prominent and influential in social, educational and church circles. His life was very helpful to those with whom he came in contact, and he enjoyed the unqualified regard of all. In January, 1836, Judge Yates was united in marriage to Miss Jerusha Washburn, a daughter of Jeba Washburn, of Otsego county, New York, and they became the parents of seven children. The Judge died in 1880, but the influence of his life and labors is yet felt for good in the community in which he made his home, and where the circle of his friends was almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

On the maternal side the ancestry of our subject can be traced back to Henry Glover, of Ipswich, England, who in 1634 emigrated to New Haven, Connecticut. The fourth of his six children was John Glover, who removed to Stratford, Connecticut. His son John removed from Stratford to Newtown, Connecticut. His third child was Benjamin Glover and it was through the latter's daughter Mabel that the line of descent is traced down to our subject. She became the wife of Dr. Nathan Washburn, of Newtown, Connecticut, and their son, Zenas Washburn, became a resident of Otsego county, New York. He married Nancy Northrup, the grandmother of our subject, their daughter Jerusha becoming the wife of Arthur Yates, of Factoryville, New York.

Arthur G. Yates, the fourth member of the family of Judge Yates, after acquiring a good education in his native town and as a student in various

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academies entered upon business life in Rochester in March, 1865, as an employe of the Anthracite Coal Association. He brought to the duties of the new position unfaltering energy, laudable ambition and a determination to thoroughly acquaint himself with the trade in principle and detail. He remained with that company for two years and laid the foundation upon which he has built the superstructure of his present success. He began dealing in coal on his own account, constantly enlarging the scope of his activity until he is today one of the foremost representatives of the coal trade of the country. Gradually he has developed the business until his shipments have extended far and wide into northern and western states and into Canada. He has built immense shipping docks at Charlotte, the port of Rochester, and has purchased a leading railway in order to place the fuel upon the market. At an early period in his business career he became a member of the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, which was organized for the purpose of mining and shipping bituminous coal from Pennsylvania. Marked success attended the enterprise from the start, the firm becoming the largest producer of its class in the United States. As the shipments of the firm were largely over the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Mr. Yates conceived and executed the plan of purchasing the line. Later he retired from the firm and while carrying on business individually at Rochester he became interested in the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company, which had been formed by certain stockholders of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company. It was not long after this that Mr. Yates, associated with New York financiers, bought out the business of the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates, thus greatly increasing his individual holdings. Since that time the combined business of the two firms above mentioned, together with the railroad affairs, have been managed by Mr. Yates with marked success.

At different times Mr. Yates has been identified with various corporate interests aside from those mentioned. He has served as director or in other official capacities in connection with various banking institutions of Rochester and was at one time president of the Rochester Railway Company. Since April, 1890, he has been president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. Many business concerns of the city have profited by his financial investment, his wise counsel and his sound judgment, but more and more largely he has withdrawn from other lines to concentrate his energies upon his mammoth coal business and his railroad interests. All affairs have been systematized until the maximum results are reached with minimum expense of time and labor. This is the real secret of success in any business—a fact which Mr. Yates thoroughly realized and toward which end he has constantly worked. His success is so marvelous that his methods are of interest to the commercial world and investigation into his career shows that his actions have ever been based upon the rules which govern unfaltering industry and unswerving integrity. Moreover, he has had the power to bring into harmonious relations various factors in business life, co-ordinating plans and forces in the development of enterprises of great magnitude.

On the 26th of December, 1867, Arthur G. Yates was married to Miss Virginia L. Holden, a daughter of Roswell Holden, of Watkins, New York. Their family numbered five sons and a daughter, but Arthur and Howard L., the fourth and fifth members of the family, are deceased. Those living are Frederick W., Harry, Florence and Russell P. Their attractive home on South Fitzhugh street is justly celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality.

The family are communicants of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which Mr. Yates is the oldest warden, having filled the position for more than three decades. At one time he was a trustee of Rochester University and he is a valued member of various social organizations, including the Genesee Valley Club, the Ellicott Square Club of Buffalo, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, the Transportation Club of New York and the City Mid Day Club of New York city. He is a man of kindly spirit, of generous disposition and of broad humanitarianism. The accumulation of wealth has never been allowed to affect his relations toward others less fortunate. While he has never courted popularity he holds friendship inviolable, and as true worth may always win his regard he has a very extensive circle of friends. The public work that he has done has been performed as a private citizen, yet has made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and energies. His aid is never sought in vain for the betterment and improvement of the city. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of great problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and his country.

GEORGE H. ELLWANGER.

George H. Ellwanger, author and scientist, was known in Rochester as secretary of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company, but his reputation extended throughout America and many foreign countries in connection with his authorship. His life work was of the utmost value to his fellowmen

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in that connection and his writings yet find ready sale.

George H. Ellwanger was a native of Rochester, born July 10, 1848, being the eldest son of the veteran horticulturist, George Ellwanger. Undoubtedly natural predilection, inherited tendency and early environment as well as particular talent and interest in that direction led to his selection of a life work. His preliminary education was continued under private tutorship during a five years' sojourn in Europe and he also studied at the University of Heidelberg and the Sarbonne in Paris. Always deeply interested in the study of horticulture and floriculture, his investigations were carried far and wide into the realms of scientific research, while his experiments brought him the practical knowledge that materialized in a thousand beautiful forms in his gardens. The character of his business is indicated by the fact that he was for a number of years secretary of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company. At one time he was editor of the Rochester Post Express. Aside from this, however, much time, thought and attention was given to his writings and he was a frequent and valued contributor to various horticultural papers of Europe and of America. He wrote largely for the Garden and for In Flora and Sylva, two English publications. He is the author of The Garden's Story, or Pleasures and Trials of an Amateur Gardener (1889); The Story of My House (1891); In Gold and Silver (1892); Idyllists of the Country-Side (1896); Meditations on Gout, with a Consideration of Its Cure Through the Use of Wine (1898); Editor of The Rose by H. B. Ellwanger, revised edition (1893); Love's Demesne, A Garland of Contemporary Love Poems (1896), two volumes; The Pleasures of The Table, An Account of Gastronomy From Ancient Days to Present Times, With a History of Its Literature, Schools and Most Distinguished Artists (1902). At the time of his demise he was working on the second revision of The Rose. The Garden story brought as high as eighteen dollars per volume in England and is to be republished.

Mr. Ellwanger had the largest collection of tea roses in America, possessing over four hundred varieties and was regarded as the great American authority on the standard rose. He was an honorary member of the National Rose Society of England, a member of the Authors Club of New York and of the Pundit Club of Rochester, the oldest literary club of America. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester.

On the 13th of November, 1874, Mr. Ellwanger was married to Miss Harriett Stillson, who was born in East avenue, Rochester, a daughter of Rev. Jerome B. and Harriett (Lawton) Stillson, who were natives of the Empire state. Her father was a son of Eli Stillson, a prominent pioneer of Rochester, who removed from Connecticut to Scipio, New York, in 1802, and came to Rochester in 1817. He was a civil engineer and assisted in the survey of the Erie canal. His son, Rev. Jerome B. Stillson, was born in Scipio, New York, in 1812, and was brought to Rochester by his parents when five years of age. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen, both studied and taught in the high school and afterward attended Yale University, where he took up the study of civil engineering. He assisted in the survey of the western division of the Erie canal for its enlargement in 1834-5 and he was awarded many contracts for railroad construction in New England and New York. He afterward went to Chicago, where he had a contract for the erection of the government buildings there from 1851 until 1860. After the outbreak of the Civil war he went to the front with the Young Men's Christian Association boys and following the close of hostilities he was engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago for some years. Later, returning to Rochester, he spent his remaining days in this city, where he died July 2, 1903, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. Following the war he was ordained as a minister of the Episcopal church and was the founder of St. Peter's church of this city.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ellwanger were born three children: Florence Cornelia, the wife of Boyd Watson, an attorney of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Laura Brooks, the wife of Alexander Otis, an attorney of Rochester, and Julia Stillson, who is attending Mrs. Dow's school at Briar Cliff Manor, New York. The family circle was broken by the death of the husband and father April 23, 1906. His death caused a distinct loss to the world. His life may well be termed a successful one because of the fact that he contributed to the world's progress in scientific lines and to its pleasures derived from literary sources. He stood as a man among men, honored wherever known and most of all where best known.

JAMES HENRY WILD.

James Henry Wild, now deceased, was well known in Rochester for a long period because of the annual visits which he paid to the city. Indeed he was a merchant here in early manhood and later he never failed to come to Rochester at least once a year, maintaining his friendship with many of its leading residents. He was born in Stockport, New York, on the 9th of November, 1815. James Wild, his father, was a manufacturer of cotton cloth and continued in that business throughout his entire life. He married Miss Jane

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Henry, and while they spent the winter months in New York city, they maintained a summer home at Stockport.

In early life James Henry Wild became a factor in the business circles of Rochester, being one of the first general merchants in this city. He conducted a store here at a time when Rochester was a town of little commercial or industrial importance and his labors contributed to its business growth. He left here, however, in the '30s, going to New York, but he spent a part of each year here throughout his remaining days. He was very fond of fishing and hunting and indulged his love of those sports in the northern woods.

In 1842 Mr. Wild was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Medbury in Rochester and unto them were born five children: Anna E. M. and Joseph Medbury, and three who died in infancy.

Mr. Wild was deeply interested in political questions and upon the organization of the republican party became one of its stalwart advocates. He did all in his power to promote its growth and insure the adoption of its principles and his labors in its behalf were effective and far-reaching. For several years he was in the government employ in New York. He took an active interest in public affairs and served as senator for one term. He attained to the very venerable age of ninety-two years, passing away on the 8th of January, 1907. Throughout his entire life he had lived in the Empire state and was closely associated with its interests of a business and public nature. He possessed the genial disposition and kindly spirit of the old school gentleman, nor was he without that human interest in his fellowmen which promotes friendships and awakens regard.

M. S. CORWIN.

M. S. Corwin, born in Connecticut in 1817, passed away in Rochester in November, 1904. His mother bore the maiden name of Moore. He received his education in the public schools, spending his vacation time in agricultural pursuits. In 1844 he removed to Rochester, where he purchased the old Bloss farm and carried on general farming for forty years. He added many improvements to this land and erected a number of buildings. The place was always well kept and held out cordial hospitality to the many friends who visited there. Mr. Corwin later rented his farm and moved to this city, where he spent his remaining years. The farm was sold to Brown Brothers, who have there established their large office and nursery business.

The wife of our subject was Miss Sarah A. Riley, born on Blossom street in Brighton and educated at the Clover Street Seminary. She was a niece of General Riley and daughter of Justin Riley, of Brighton. One of her sisters, May Riley Smith, is a well known writer and lecturer in New York city, and another sister is Mrs. General Fitzsimmons of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Corwin was born one daughter, Mrs. J. M. Beckley, who resides in this city.

Politically Mr. Corwin was a stanch republican and was ever ready to aid his party during its campaigns. His was an earnest and consistent Christian life and we are glad to mark our appreciation of such a man—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust and seeking always the public good.

ISAAC J. FISHER.

Isaac J. Fisher, president and treasurer of the I. J. Fisher Furniture Company, which business he established fifteen years ago in Rochester, was born in Williamson, Wayne county, New York, June 11, 1862. His parents, Isaac and Martina (Hamlink) Fisher, were both natives of Holland. The father came to the United States at the age of eighteen years and for a long period devoted his time and energies to farming in Wayne county. He is still living at the age of eighty-two years but his wife passed away sixteen years ago when sixty-two years of age. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom nine still survive.

At the usual age Isaac J. Fisher became a student in the public schools of his native town and passed through consecutive grades until he entered the high school. His education completed, he remained a resident of Wayne county until about twenty-five years of age, when in 1887 he came to Rochester and entered the employ of the Rochester Furniture Company, with which he continued until he established business on his own account fifteen years ago. He was the organizer and promoter of the I. J. Fisher Furniture Company, incorporated, of which he is the president and treasurer. The business is one of the substantial factors in the manufacturing circles of Rochester and from the beginning the enterprise has been attended with constantly growing success, attributable to the careful management and business discernment of the president and his close study of the market and the public needs.

In March, 1893, Isaac J. Fisher was married to Miss Sara Gosnell, a daughter of James Gosnell, of Rochester, and they have five children. Mr. Fisher belongs to the Rochester and to the Masonic Clubs. He is prominent in Masonry, holding membership with Genesee Falls lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a

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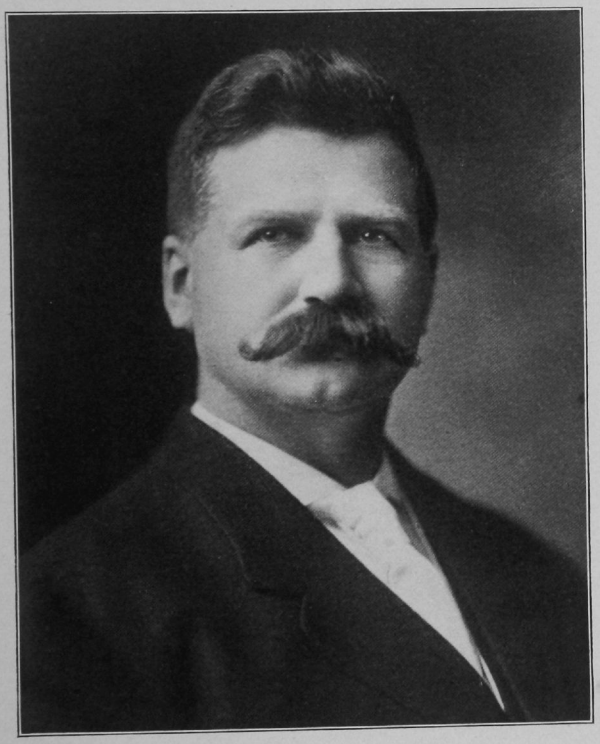

ISAAC J. FISHER.

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member of Damascus Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His interests are those of a public-spirited citizen and progressive business man, who watches the trend of the times in regard to public progress and endorses many measures that have for their basis the welfare and upbuilding of the community as well as the promotion of national progress. Aside from his business affairs in Rochester he is interested in mining and other commercial enterprises.

MAJOR JOSEPH P. CLEARY.

Major Joseph P. Cleary, who has departed this life, was born in Limerick, Ireland, on the 11th of March, 1844, and came to Rochester alone in 1857 when a youth of but thirteen years. He had a brother, M. F. Cleary, who arrived here before him and was a nurseryman in Greece, New York. Major Cleary remained with his brother for some time and afterward went to Chicago, where he remained until 1860, when he returned to Rochester and again became connected with horticultural pursuits and the nursery business, being in the employ of C. J. Mills. In 1861 he was in the employ of E. Stone as a farm hand and at the same time was attending night school at Hopper's Hill. When the call for troops was made, however, his patriotic spirit was aroused within him and he offered his aid to the government, enlisting as a member of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, on the 25th of April. He was in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, the siege of Yorktown, Hanover Courthouse, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and the second battle of Bull Run. He was taken prisoner at Gaines Mills but was exchanged on the 6th of August, 1862, and rejoined his regiment. On the 30th of August following he was wounded and again taken prisoner but on the 12th of December was exchanged and joined his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. That command was mustered out in May, 1863, and on the 29th of June Mr. Cleary re-enlisted as orderly sergeant in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He was promoted in a short time and as first lieutenant took part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Pegram's Farm, where he was promoted to a captaincy, while for gallant conduct displayed in the attack on Fort Steadman he was brevetted major. At the close of the war he was mustered out as major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.

When the war was over Mr. Cleary returned to Rochester, and soon afterward went back to Ireland upon a visit to his people and his native land. When he again came to this city he joined the Rochester police force, being appointed a patrolman and he served successively as detective, lieutenant, assistant captain, captain and superintendent, acting as chief of police for twenty years. He drilled the force for seventeen years and had a most thoroughly organized and efficient police force. In this connection he did splendid service for the city, laboring untiringly to hold the lawless element in subjection and to render life and property safe. He continued in the position until the 1st of March, 1905, when he retired and his death occurred very soon afterward, for he passed away on the 25th of April, 1905.

Major Cleary was equally well known in political, social and fraternal circles. He was a republican in politics and at all times stood loyally by the party which was the defender of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war. He was a member of the Young Men's Club of St. Luke's church an also a member of the Genesee Valley lodge and other societies. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of Pythias and to Valley lodge, No. 109, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he attained the thirty-second degree. He was also very prominent in military circles and rose to high rank in the Grand Army of the Republic. He became a member of O'Rourke post, G. A. R., in 1868, and was the first commander of E. G. Marshall post. After receiving all the minor honors he was unanimously elected at Syracuse, in February, 1892, to be department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of this state. He was for six years president of the Western New York Veterans' Association and was a member of the Monroe County Union Ex-prisoners of War Association.

On the 17th of September, 1873, Mr. Cleary was united in marriage to Miss Anna Patterson, who was born on Spring street in Rochester and is a daughter of Richard Patterson, who came to this county in an early day from Bantray, Ireland, where he was born. He had charge of the men who quarried the stone for the old aqueduct here. Mrs. Cleary has a niece, Mary A. Wolcott, who is living with her. For many years Mrs. Cleary has been one of the managers of the Oxfords Home and she was department president of the Women's Relief Corps for many years. She is very active in many lines of charitable and benevolent work and is ever ready to do a good deed or speak a kind word as opportunity offers. She has been one of the members of the board of the Andersonville Prison Society, which is now engaged in the laudable purpose of making a beautiful park, and she is a member of St. Luke's church. In 1874 Major Cleary purchased land at No. 26 Caledonia avenue and soon afterward built the home which he occupied until his death and which is still his wife's place of residence. Their only child, Harriett, died in infancy, and Major Cleary was one of the

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best known men of the city and a splendid representative of its official service, giving an administration in the police department which was most commendable, winning him uniform commendation and approval.

LEVI G. AUTEN.

Levi G. Auten, having for fifty-five years resided upon the farm which is still his home, is devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and in addition raises considerable fruit and is engaged in bee culture in the town of Chili not far from Scottsville. He has long since passed the psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, for his birth occurred on the 8th of June, 1830, but he is still a factor in the active affairs of life, giving personal supervision to the work that is daily carried forward on his farm. A native of the locality in which he still resides, his parents were James V. and Phoebe (Giles) Auten, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Seneca county, New York. In 1817 the father came to Monroe county, settling in Chili township, not far from the present home farm of his son Levi. He was born in 1795 and his wife in 1802. His father was Paul Auten, who also came to Monroe county in 1817 and purchased sixty-four acres of land, to which he afterward added. James V. Auten continued a resident of Monroe county for sixty years and was here married to Phoebe Giles, on the 14th of August, 1828. He then took up his abode upon the farm where occurred the birth of his son Levi, and at various times lived in different places in the town of Chili. He died, however, in the house now occupied by our subject, being called to his final rest June 15, 1877, having for two months survived his wife, who passed away on the 3d of April of that year. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party, while later he supported the Know Nothings and afterward became a democrat. His last vote, however, was cast for the candidates of the republican party. His change in political allegiance was indicative of the character of the man, who always faithfully upheld his honest convictions, nor was he afraid to change his mind when he became convinced that it was the wiser course. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian church. He was a true Christian man and a great Bible student, being possibly the best posted man on biblical history in his section of the county. His religion was a part of his everyday life and at all times he attempted to follow closely the Golden Rule. The family numbered six children, of whom four are yet living: Levi G.; Abram S., a resident of Michigan; John G., of the same state; and William G., of Rochester.

In the common schools Levi G. Auten acquired his education and at the age of eighteen started out upon an independent business venture. He had, however, been hired out by his father from the age of nine years, when he began working at three dollars per month. Gradually his wages were increased as his age and strength permitted him to perform more and more labor and to assume greater responsibilities. Ambitious to own property, he carefully saved his earnings and in 1856 he and his wife came into possession of thirty-eight acres where he now lives. He has since resided upon this farm and has brought it under a high state of improvement and development. He carries on general farming, raises considerable fruit and is quite extensively engaged in bee culture, having a large apiary which produces much honey annually. His farm is pleasantly located twelve miles from Rochester and two and a half miles north of Scottsville.

In 1853 Mr. Auten was married to Miss Elizabeth Sheffer, a daughter of Levi and Aravilla (Austin) Sheffer. The father was born on what is known as the Sheffer tract April 16, 1802, and was a son of Peter Sheffer, who came to Monroe county from Pennsylvania, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Auten was born a daughter, Ellen F., whose birth occurred April 2, 1856, but who died October 19, 1870. Since 1878 Lillian M. Sheffer has been a member of the household and still resides with Mr. Auten, who otherwise would be alone, his wife having died on the 17th of February, 1906, after they had traveled life's journey together for more than fifty years in a close and pleasant companionship which indicated their congeniality of taste and temperament.

In his political views Mr. Auten was originally a whig and upon the dissolution of that party became a stalwart republican. He served as constable for nine years, for a short time was deputy sheriff, for two years was game constable and was overseer of the poor for twenty years. He has always taken an active interest in educational work and the system of public instruction has found in him a stalwart champion. For thirty years he has been a loyal member of the Odd Fellows society, for a similar period has been connected with the Grange and for two decades has been a member of a temperance society, which indicates his views upon the temperance question. Mr. Auten is a very active man for seventy-eight years, has a wonderful memory and is most entertaining in his reminiscences of the experiences and events of the early days. In whatever relation of life he has been found and in whatever locality known, he has won and merited the full respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is today a

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representative, in both the paternal and maternal lines, of very old families of the county and his record is one which reflects credit upon an honored ancestry, while in his active business interests he is carrying forward the work which was instituted by his grandfather and continued by his father.

ISAAC A. BAUM.

Isaac A. Baum is president of the Ideal Couch & Casket Company, at No. 120 Mill street, Rochester. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1852, and was there reared. He came to this city in 1874 when a young man of twenty-two years. He had no acquaintances here but depended upon his worth, as manifested in close application and untiring diligence, in securing a position. He became bookkeeper and cashier for Paine, Berry & Company, of New York, in the '60s, which was his introduction into business life. He was quite a young lad at this time. He remained with the firm for six years, a fact which is indicative of his faithfulness and earnest labor. Gradually he worked his way upward and this gave him courage to start in business in Rochester. After he removed to this city, he was employed as representative for several importers and manufacturers selling goods to the dry-goods and clothing trade. He had an office with James McDonel & Company and later with Stein, Adler & Company. In 1883 he bought out Samuel Stein and engaged in business with his two sons as manufacturers of caskets. He was treasurer of the company for eight years, on the expiration of which period he formed the National Casket Company to which the firm sold out. He went to Albany, New York, and secured the incorporation of the National Couch & Casket Company. Soon afterward he went to Europe where he remained for one year, after which he returned and became connected with the Ideal Couch & Casket Company, purchasing fifty per cent of the stock. He remained in that business connection until May, 1906, when he sold out but again started into the business on the first of December following. He has built up the business from a small beginning and has made the enterprise here a very successful one. He is still a stockholder in the National Casket Company. He is a man of great business ability who forms plans readily and is determined in their execution. He seems to realize the obstacles and disadvantages as well as the opportunities and the possibilities and thus to value correctly the chances of success.

Mr. Baum was married in 1879 to Miss Mollie Wile, of Rochester, who was born and reared here and is a representative of an old pioneer family of this city. Mr. Baum purchased a lot of William Webb and in 1890 erected a beautiful home on East avenue. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the Rochester Club and of the Eureka Club and is a prominent Mason. He was one of the trustees of the temple during and after the time of its construction and was one of the officers at the time of the building of the Eureka Club and was an officer of the Phoenix Club durfor the way he has advanced, for he started out in life empty-handed at an early age. He worked untiringly and persistently, giving practical demonstration of his worth, and as the years have passed by he has gradually advanced until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

G. E. FILLINGHAM.

While the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the invariable law of destiny accords to the tireless, energetic individual a successful career. The truth of this is happily verified in the life of G. E. Fillingham, born in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1852. His father was Edward Fillingham, a well known farmer of Michigan. His son, who is the subject of thi sketch, was educated in the district schools spending his summer months working in the fields on his father's farm. But he was not much attracted by agricultural pursuits and one summer began learning the carpenter's trade which proved so attractive to him that he has since followed it continually. He came to Union Hill, New York, in 1874 and in 1876 to Webster, where he learned still more in his chosen occupation. He has built up an extensive business, doing work in Rochester, Irondequoit and Brighton, where he has just completed a large dairy plant. He built both the store and house belonging to F. M. Jones, the handsome home of A. J. Pratt and homes of E. W. Bancroft and Mr. Merz. He is proficient in all varieties of the building contract work and employs at present some twenty men.

In Webster, in December, 1874, occurred the marriage of our subject to Mary C. Langdon, the daughter of Perry Langdon who came here in the early days and settled on a farm. Five children have been born to this union, four boys and one girl. Fred L., who married a daughter of George Stratton, lives in Rochester and has two sons; George Morris; Edmund; Raymond; and Grace, who is the wife of Charles Wright, of Detroit, Michigan.

The cause of education has always found in Mr. Fillingham a warm supporter and he was a mem-

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ber of the school board for nine years and one of the building committee when the new school building was erected. He himself built the last addition. In politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church and helped to organize the first lodge of Maccabees in this city. He was elected the first commander of the same and served in its various offices since that time. That he is of value to his community is evidenced by the fact that he was elected president of the village of Webster in March, 1906, an office he filled from the time the town was incorporated.

So many boys follow mechanically in their father's footsteps that it is refreshing to find one who strikes out for himself in that for which he is best fitted. That Mr. Fillingham chose wisely cannot be doubted for he has spent twenty-five years successfully working in his chosen trade.

EDMUND LOUIS ALBRIGHT.

Edmund Louis Albright, as president of the Security Building Company, has been an active factor in the material improvement and development of Rochester. In this connection he has carried out his projects with such industry that he is credited with the erection of many buildings which are an ornament to the city, pleasing to the eye and constructed with conscientious regard for real utility and the comfort and health of their inmates. His work as a contractor met with cordial and general appreciation, as evidenced by the attractive edifices, and the name of Mr. Albright is well known in connection with building operations.

A native of Steuben county, New York, he was born in 1862, a son of Mathias Albright. In early life he acquainted himself with the builder's trade after acquiring a good practical English education, and has since been connected with this great department of industrial activity. After thoroughly mastering the business he began contracting and soon secured a liberal patronage. He made an excellent reputation for thoroughness and reliability in executing the terms of a contract and many fine and substantial structures of the city stand as monuments to his enterprise and industry. This is a period of marked evolution in business and Mr. Albright has kept abreast with the times. Seeing an opportunity for further development in building circles, he joined with others in the organization of the Security Building Company, which now has its offices at 1005-6 German Insurance building. Mr. Albright instituted the movement in 1902 and has been president of the company from its organization. This is a co-operative organization securing for its members first-class homes cheaply, easily and safely by a monthly payment amounting to no more than the reasonable rent rate for the property. Under its carefully worked out system, instead of paying rent the householder is enabled to make regular installments in purchase of the property while occupying it, which becomes his own absolutely without incumbrance in a stated period. The company builds or buys to suit the individual desire of the contract holder. The company further promotes home owning by assuming and discharging burdensome mortgages for members, substituting new terms of indebtedness therefor that are not burdensome but make it easy for the mortgager to quickly pay off the incumbrance. The business has been greatly promoted by the fact that the officers of the company are men of broad practical experience in lines of construction and outfitting buildings. As stated, Mr. Albright, long well known as a contractor, is president. The treasurer is John Barnett, who for some years has been engaged in heating, ventilating and metal contracting in Rochester. The vice presidents are Charles Smith, a builder, and Dr. Frederick R. Smith. James S. Quicke, a real-estate dealer, is the secretary of the company, with Robert G. Holden as auditor. Thus the company is officered by men well known in business circles in the city and from the beginning the new enterprise has prospered through the co-operation of men well trained in various avenues of business activity bearing upon the construction and equipment of buildings. Mr. Albright has become well known in commercial circles and his example shows what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

LEVI HEY.

Although born across the water Levi Hey, in the years of his residence in Rochester, became recognized as a successful and enterprising business man of this city. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1837, acquired his education in that country and when twenty-one years of age crossed the Atlantic, for he had heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities and advantages of the new world and resolved to use some of these possibilities for his own betterment. He arrived in America in 1858, and for ten years, or until 1868, was engaged in the flour business in Philadelphia. He then came to Rochester and began dealing in rags and paper. He followed that business for many years and won success, building up an extensive enterprise. He started alone on Center street and later bought property on State street, where the business is now located. After a

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E. L. ALBRIGHT.

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time he employed George R. Coates as bookkeeper and John Bennett as assistant bookkeeper, with E. C. Hazard as salesman. Mr. Hey continued at the head of the business for some years but at length left the three gentlemen mentioned in charge, while he retired. In the meantime he had become associated with Mr. Mason in the conduct of a business on State street, as jobbers and retailers of stoves, tinware, etc., under the firm name of Levi Hey & Company. This business is still continued, being now under the firm name of Bennett & Mason.

In 1868 Mr. Hey was married to Miss Martha Pearson, of Philadelphia, and in 1869 he purchased the property at No. 143 Fulton avenue, where his widow yet resides. He also built several houses in the city and his real-estate operations added not a little to his income. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but was never an office seeker. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree, and at one time he was a member of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Rochester but he was preeminently a home man and at his own fireside spent the greater part of his time outside of business hours. In his business life he manifested such close application and keen discernment that he left the ranks of the many and stood among the successful few. He had a spirit of resolution that enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and work his way steadily upward and thus he left his widow in very comfortable financial circumstances, when, on the 15th of September, 1905, he was called from this life. He had never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he had found good business opportunities, which he improved with the result that his labors were rewarded with success.

GEORGE ARNOLDT.

In German-American circles in Rochester there was no man who held a higher position in public regard or exerted a stronger influence in behalf of those things which work for good citizenship than did George Arnoldt. He departed this life on the 17th of April, 1893, but his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. A native of Germany, he was born in Heidelberg, October 18, 1820, and was descended from an old family of high social standing that had long held official position in the fatherland. His early associations were mainly with cultured people and his home training was of a nature that imbued his mind with high principles. At his birth the father was an officer in the department of forestry, having charge of the district of Heidelberg. He desired that his son should have excellent educational privileges and when George Arnoldt had mastered the branches of learning taught in the preparatory schools he became a student in the University of Heidelberg at the age of eighteen years. Subsequently he went to Carlsruhe, where as a pupil in the polytechnic school he studied civil engineering, preparatory to making it a life work. He was graduated with honors and soon afterward obtained a position in the government service, being employed in the survey and construction of the sections of railroad between Heidelberg and Manheim, and Heidelberg and Frankfort.

The intense political feeling in Germany toward the middle of the nineteenth century led to a marked epoch in the history of that country, culminating in the events of the year 1848, which have become historic. Throwing himself into the struggle with all the strength of his impulsive nature, Mr. Arnoldt became secretary of the democratic association of Heidelberg, was one of the envoys of the Storm petition to Carlsruhe, was a commissioner of war, received a commission in the engineer department, oversaw the building of the fortifications in the Oldenwald and on the line of the Neckar and Main, and participated in one battle, or skirmish. With the downfall of the revolution it was impossible for those prominent in the movement to remain in Germany and Frederick Heckar, Frederick Kapp, Carl Schurz and other distinguished revolutionists, including Mr. Arnoldt, fled to America.

Arriving in New York in 1850, George Arnoldt spent one year in the metropolis, after which he came to Rochester and secured employment with the nursery firm of Ellwanger & Barry. A few months later he entered the service of the state in the office of the division engineer of the Erie canal at Rochester and his superior qualifications in that direction enabled him to maintain his position through twenty-seven years of political change or until declining health forced him to retire from active business. His fidelity to the interests of the position was above question and his capability was continually manifest in the excellence of his work and the methods which he pursued. During his connection with the canal department he was an associate and friend of George D. Stillson, General E. S. Parker and other civil engineers who later acquired distinction in the state and United States service. For many years Mr. Arnoldt was also associated with the brewing interests of Rochester, having in 1852 become a stockholder in the Bartholomay Brewing Company, of which he acted as secretary from the date of its organization until the plant and business were sold to the syndicate May 29, 1889.

In the year 1852 Mr. Arnoldt was married to Miss Theresa Oehling, to whom he had plighted

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his troth in Heidelberg ere crossing the Atlantic to the new world. Their eldest son, Richard, was lost on Lake Ontario, November 18, 1879, in a frightful storm that destroyed the fleet under his command and rendered him famous as a hero. The younger son, Julius W., also a brilliant scholar and civil engineer of high standing, died in November, 1891. The daughters are Mrs. Herman Behn and Mrs. Joanne A. Koch.

Mr. Arnoldt took little active part in politics after coming to America. A local paper said of him: "His life was a quiet round of congenial duties, and he was content to seek pleasure in the companionships of home rather than in the turmoil and unrest of political strife. With advancing years came abundant means for the gratification of high artistic and literary tastes and the ever present desire to share with friends the benefits of his industry. He was a just and honorable man, proud of his good name and family, and above all, proud of the country of his adoption. Prominent in the circles of German society, he has left many friends who will long bear his memory in their hearts, and believe that the world is better for the existence of such men as George Arnoldt." While always bearing the strongest love for his native land, he had the deepest attachment for America and when he crossed the water it was to become an American citizen whose first interest should be his adopted country. In a quiet way he gave his support to every movement for the public good and was greatly interested in all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

REV. JOHN J. BRESNIHAN.

Rev. John J. Bresnihan, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's congregation at Churchville, is one of the strong and able representatives of Catholicism in this part of Monroe county. He was born in Auburn, New York, in 1869, his parents being Hugh and Ellen (McAuliffe) Bresnihan, who were natives of County Kerry, Ireland. Coming to America, the father was for fifty years employed by the New York Central Railroad Company and as a mark of appreciation for long and faithful service Mr. Bresnihan was eventually placed on the company's pension list. He spent the last three years of his life with his son, Father Bresnihan, in Churchville and such was the esteem in which he was held here that all business houses were closed on the morning of his funeral. His remains were interred in St. Joseph's cemetery in Auburn, New York. He had been married before leaving the Emerald isle and came to the new world in 1854.

Father Bresnihan is the only surviving member of a family of seven children. He remained in Auburn, New York, until ordained to the priesthood in 1896. He began his education in the parochial schools and was graduated from the Auburn high school with the class of 1887. Having spent the winter of 1887 in Florida, he entered St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary at Rochester in the fall of 1888, completing his course there by graduation in 1891. He next entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, New York, and was graduated in philosophy at the end of two years. In 1893, the year in which St. Bernard's Seminary of Rochester was opened, he become one of its students and therein completed a course of theology and science in 1896, after which he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, bishop of the diocese. He was then assigned as assistant rector to St. Bridget's church in Rochester under the Rev. T. A. Hendrick, who has since been made bishop of Cebu in the Philippine Islands. After three years at St. Bridget's, Father Bresnihan was appointed to the rectorship of St. Vincent de Paul's at Churchville, where he has remained since 1900.

In the intervening years he has made extensive improvements in the church and the grounds, consisting of interior decorations, new altars, statuary and stations of the cross, amounting to four thousand dollars. Many improvements have been made on the parsonage and grounds and in fact the grounds are considered the most attractive in Churchville, this being admitted by all. One of the interesting and notable events in the history of the church occurred on the 7th of January, 1907, when was burned the mortgage that for some years had rested on the beautiful parochial residence. This indicated the liquidation of a debt of eight hundred and seventy-one and a half dollars in the form of a mortgage held by the Rochester Savings Bank. A large concourse of people that night gathered in Assembly Hall and Father Bresnihan addressed the audience, giving a resume of the most important events in the history of the parish. His predecessor, Father Curran, during a pastorate of seventeen years had erected the handsome church edifice and residence and when Father Bresnihan took charge there was an indebtedness on the Churchville property of nineteen hundred dollars. He resolutely undertook the task of clearing this away and has done so, in addition to making all of the improvements named. In addition to carrying on his work in Churchville he is also pastor of St. Fechan's church in Chili, where services are held each Sunday and he has also been instrumental in clearing off a small indebtedness there besides making many alterations.

Father Bresnihan is a man of strong intellectuality and broad learning and has done excellent work for the spiritual up-

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building of his congregation as well as in the improvement of its property interests here. He has the good will of all classes, being uniformly held in high esteem by his non-Catholic neighbors as well as his own parishioners. He is broad-minded and generous and is ever striving to cultivate in his own life those virtues which he would have others cherish and with a heart filled with charity for all he is everywhere respected and loved. Aside from his work as pastor of the church he is frequently called upon to deliver sermons elsewhere on special occasions and to conduct the exercises of spiritual retreats. He possesses splendid oratorical power and has frequently been listened to with close attention by audiences whom he has addressed upon subjects other than those connected with his denominational work.

J. MILLER KELLY.

J. Miller Kelly, now deceased, was a prominent politician and business man of Rochester, but while in these connections he influenced public thought and action and contributed to the city's prosperity, it was the kindly and generous spirit of the man that made him so uniformly respected and loved and causes his memory to be cherished by all who knew him. He was born on Lyell avenue, in Rochester, July 13, 1854, and died February 14, 1905. He was the son of Peter and Catherine Miller, and adopted son of James Kelly, who educated him and gave him his first start in life. His early education was supplemented by study in the Rochester high school and Free Academy and he entered business circles as office boy in the lamp works of James Kelly, working his way steadily upward through successive positions until he acquired an interest in the business. He was afterward engaged in the retail hat business on Main street, continuing in that line for two years, when he was elected president of the Standard Brewery and continued in the active management of that enterprise until his death. He was also a director of the German Insurance Company and from his varied business interests derived a most desirable income. He was a thorough business man, of excellent executive force and enterprise and his carefully managed interests won him prominence and success in commercial circles.

Mr. Kelly was also well known in political circles as a supporter of democratic principles and his efforts in behalf of the party were far-reaching and beneficial. He served as alderman from the fifteenth ward from 1877 until 1905, or for a period of twenty-eight years—a record unparalleled in the history of the city—and several times he was president pro tem of the council and for two terms its president. He was interested in all that pertained to the city's improvement and upbuilding and was the champion of all those measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He therefore exercised his official prerogatives in behalf of municipal advancement and made a most excellent record in public service, his course winning him high enconiums.

On the 23d of October, 1883, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Lena Daws, a daughter of Mathew and Catherine (Miller) Daws, of Rochester, who are still living, the father being now eighty-five years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were born three children: Mabel, who was graduated in June, 1907, from Livingston Park Seminary; Hattie Irene, who died at the age of fifteen months; and Elsie Augusta, who died at the age of five weeks. Mrs. Kelly and her daughter occupy a beautiful home at the corner of Lyell and Cameron streets, which was built by Mr. Kelly in 1883. It was always a great delight to him to provide liberally for his family and he did everything in his power to promote their comfort and happiness. He was a man of most kindly and sympathetic spirit and was greatly interested in charities. The poor indeed found in him a friend and his benevolences were large yet he gave entirely without ostentation or display and in fact sought to follow the scriptural injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. He belonged to the Catholic church and to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He was also connected with the Rochester Club, with the Red Men and the Elks and in the early years of his residence in Rochester was a member of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. Viewed from any standpoint, his life record presented many creditable phases. An energetic and capable business man, he won success; an astute political leader with a statesman's grasp of affairs, he wrought along lines for the city's greatest good; and his broad humanitarian spirit was constantly manifest in helpful ways to those less fortunate than himself.

JOHN HINDERLAND.

John Hinderland is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Monroe county, his birth having occurred in Mecklenburg in 1848, and he was a young man of twenty years, when in 1868 he accompanied his father, Joseph Hinderland, to this country, the family home being established in Pittsford, where the father passed away in 1884.

Upon arriving in Monroe county, John Hinderland sought and secured employment on a farm, working by the month. He possessed a strong

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determination and great energy and after several years' labor he managed to save capital sufficient to justify the purchase of land and in 1880 he purchased a tract of land of John Eckler, constituting fifty acres situated in Pittsford township. He had been married in 1879 to Miss Phebe Foreman, a daughter of Fred Foreman, an early settler of Henrietta, Monroe county. Following his marriage he took his bride to his farm and there they began their domestic life. Through their combined efforts in course of time they accumulated the competence which enabled them to add needed improvements to their place. In 1892 they erected a fine country residence and three years later built a good barn. Mr. Hinderland also improved the place with a good orchard and carried on the work of tilling the soil. He has been very successful in his work and now has a well improved property, which classes him among the substantial citizens of this section of Monroe county.

He gives his political support to the republican party. He and his family hold membership in the German Lutheran church, and he was a liberal contributor toward the erection of the new house of worship. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hinderland has been blessed with three daughters, Mrs. Mina Startup, Laura and Cora. Mrs. Hinderland lived in Brighton when, in 1865, the Genesee river went over the banks and flooded the county for miles. For four days the family—father, mother and three children—were unable to leave the log house in which they lived.

Mr. Hinderland has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has eagerly availed himself of every opportunity which has presented itself and although he began life in his adopted country in the humble capacity of a farm hand, he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now in possession of a good home, and is surrounded by many warm friends who esteem him for his genuine personal worth.

WILLIAM W. OSGOODBY.

William W. Osgoodby, whose fame as an author of shorthanad text-books and as an inventor of improvements in the art of shorthand writing is world-wide, has filled the position of stenographer for the seventh judicial district of New York for forty-five years, throughout which period he has been a resident of Rochester. In fact, he is a native son of this city, his birth having here occurred in April, 1834. His original business was printing, but as early as 1855 he did considerable shorthand work for the Rochester press. In 1856 he became a shorthand reporter for the Detroit Daily Advertiser during the Fremont campaign and reported many of the speeches of the distinguished men of that day, including such political leaders as Lincoln, Wells, Chase, Chandler and others on the republican side and of Cass, Breckenridge, Bright, Dickinson and other democratic leaders. Later he was engaged in reporting the lectures delivered before the Detroit Young Men's Society for the daily papers of that city. His work on the press continued until 1860, and during those years he was the official stenographer of the Michigan house of representatives.

It was also during that period that Mr. Osgoodby was married, in 1857, to Miss Electa L. Irwin, with whom he has now traveled life's journey for half a century. Their only son, Harry E. Osgoodby, died August 16, 1884, in his twenty-fourth year. Their daughters are Mrs. Charles S. Starr, of Rochester, and Mrs. Alfred L. Fraser, of Yonkers, New York.

In 1859, Mr. Osgoodby was tendered an appointment as stenographer in congress, through the friendly interest of Mr. Chandler, but he declined it, having determined to enter the practice of law. Upon his return to New York he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Hornellsville. But it seems that he was born to be a reporter rather than a lawyer, for he received the appointment as stenographer of the seventh judicial district early in 1862, immediately after the passage of the law authorizing such appointments. From that date until now he has held that position and performed the duties of the office, making a continuous term of service of over forty-five years. During the first nine years of his term Mr. Osgoodby also held the appointment of official stenographer for the sixth judicial district, reporting the courts of Justices Mason, Balcom, the elder Parker, and Murray, and he is well and favorably remembered by the older members of the bar of that district.

Upon the organization of the New York State Stenographers' Association, Mr. Osgoodby was elected president, and he has since served another term in the same capacity. He has also been foreign associate of the Shorthand Society of London.

Mr. Osgoodby is, however, much more widely known because of his published works on shorthand than from his official work as a stenographer. In 1877 he began the publication of his Phonetic Shorthand. A page of his notes, embodying many of the new features now contained in his system of shorthand, having been published in fac-simile in a shorthand magazine, he immediately received letters of inquiry concerning it, from all directions, and although he had no idea of improving the system then in use except for his own use, he was obliged to issue a sheet describing his own expedients, for use in replying to such letters. Al-

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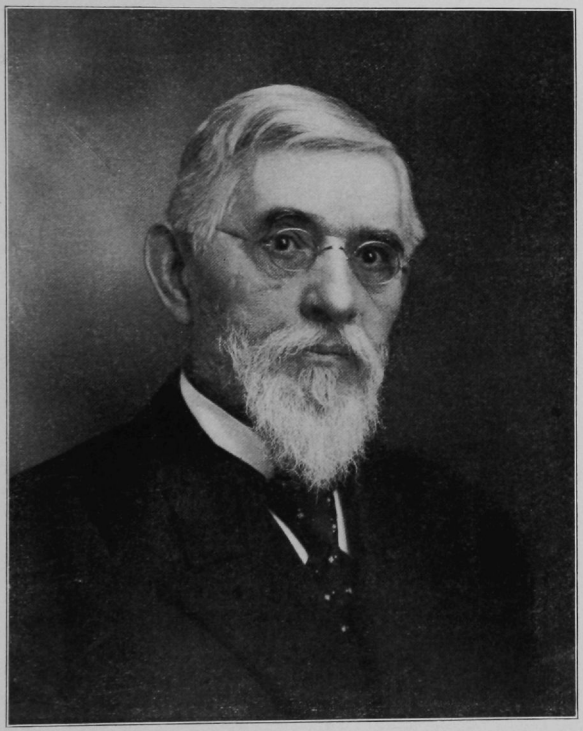

W. W. OSGOODBY.

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though constantly urged by many well-known stenographers to publish the system in the form of a text-book, he steadily declined, until the year 1884, when he finally yielded to solicitation, and issued the first edition of his Phonetic Shorthand Manual. Twelve editions of this Manual have been published. By an improved method of engraving, the new edition will be by far the most handsomely illustrated work upon the subject ever issued. We have had the privilege of examining some of the proof sheets of the new plates, and they are certainly the finest specimens of shorthand engraving we have ever seen, for, while preserving all the features of written shorthand, and exhibiting none of the stiffness of shorthand as usually engraved, the utmost accuracy of outline and neatless and elegance of form are retained.

Since the publication of the first edition of the Manual, in 1884, Mr. Osgoodby has published several other works upon the subject, including his well-known Speed-Book, a Dictionary of twenty thousand engraved word-forms, a Compendium, an entire law report in engraved shorthand, with key, for practice use, the Theory and Practice of Phrase-Writing, the Word-Book, and various engraved reading books. Perhaps the most unique of his publications is a shorthand edition of The Great Moon Hoax, by Richard Adams Locke, the original publication of which in the New York Sun, in 1833, was the real foundation of the prosperous career of that well-known journal.

The system of phonography published by Mr. Osgoodby is now widely known and used, and the commendations which it has received from eminent stenographers are highly creditable to its industrious author. Many of the best stenographers of the older school have adopted it, and it has come to be acknowledged as one of the standard systems. Its great popularity is all the more striking from the fact that scores of new systems have appeared and disappeared since its first publication, while the demand for this system is so constant as to necessitate the publication of new editions nearly every year. The system has been the result of very many years of practical work in the most difficult and exacting field—law reporting—and it is probable that no system has ever been issued, not excepting even that of Pitman, which has undergone more thorough and exhaustive experiment in actual work.

Mr. Osgoodby's notes in his every-day work are wonderfully clear and distinct, and almost equal to engraved outlines. So distinct and legible is his system that his court reports are all transcribed directly without dictation, by copyists who have no knowledge of the cases reported except from the reading of the notes, and it frequently happens that when there is an unusual accumulation of such work in his office, advanced pupils from the local school of shorthand are called in to assist in the transcription. Perhaps this fact is the most significant of all, as showing the perfect legibility of the system.

Mr. Osgoodby has contributed many articles of value to the various shorthand journals, and was one of the writers of papers read at the recent world's congress of stenographers, his paper—Legibility in Shorthand—being contained in the published transactions.

EVELYN BALDWIN, M. D.

Dr. Evelyn Baldwin, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Rochester for the past fourteen years, and now acting as president of the Blackwell Medical Society, was born at Wellsville, Allegany county, New York, a daughter of William A. and Minerva I. (Hamilton) Baldwin, the former a native of Ithaca, New York, and the latter of Tompkins county, this state. The father was a little lad of but three years when he was taken to Seneca county, and he there remained until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. During his lifetime he was an active business man, connected with various enterprises, first as a wholesale grocer and later as a retail grocer. He was likewise engaged in the tannery business and for two years was proprietor of a dry-goods store in Hornellsville, New York. For twenty years prior to his demise, however, he conducted a private bank. In 1894 he removed from Wellsville to Rochester, but survived for only a short period, passing away in March, 1895. While his residence in this city was of short duration, yet he gained many warm friends, who still cherish his memory. His widow still survives and makes her home in this city with the Doctor.

Dr. Baldwin is one of two children born of the father's marriage, her brother being Herbert E., who is a druggist, engaged in business at the corner of Reynolds and Adams streets, in this city. Dr. Baldwin attended the schools of Riverside and the high school of Rochester. Later she entered Vassar College, from which she was graduated in 1883. Deciding upon the practice of medicine as a life work, she then entered the New York Woman's Medical College of New York city, now a part of Cornell Medical College, from which she was graduated in 1892. In July of the same year she came to Rochester, where for six months she was engaged in practice with her aunt, Dr. Frances F. Hamilton, with office on Jefferson avenue. She now practices alone, however, having a well equipped office at 476 West avenue, and makes a specialty of obstetrics. She is an ambitious student and her skill and ability have been demonstrated in the successful handling of a number of

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complex medical problems. She holds membership in various medical societies, including the Blackwell Medical Society, of which she is now acting as president, Monroe County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine and of the Woman's State Medical Society, which has recently been organized. Her practice is already large and is constantly increasing. She keeps in touch with the advancement that is being made by the medical fraternity through research and investigation. She has been connected with the City Hospital and in this connection for several years did efficient service. She occupies a beautiful home in this city and her mother resides with her.

WILLIAM H. SOURS.

William H. Sours, proprietor of the Newport House and grounds at Irondequoit Bay, is thus in control of one of the finest and most popular summer resorts in this part of the state and in this connection has a wide acquaintance, while his business is conducted along such practical and enterprising lines that he is meeting with well merited prosperity. Mr. Sours is a native of Irondequoit township, where he was born in January, 1851. His father, Frederick Sours, was one of the oldest settlers of the township, to which he removed from Scottsville, New York. The family was founded in Monroe county in pioneer days and has since been represented here. The father engaged in farming in Irondequoit township and there reared his family of seven children, five of whom are yet living, all being residents of Rochester with the exception of the subject of this review.

William H. Sours was reared at the old homestead and pursued a public-school education. Since 1881 he has been proprietor of the Newport House and now owns the hotel, ten cottages and twenty acres of ground, constituting one of the most beautiful resorts on Irondequoit Bay. He purchased the place from the estate of Henry Walzer, who had previously bought it from James Vinton, of the Irondequoit Wine Company. In an early day it was an old sawmill property, which bore little resemblance to the fine and well improved resort seen here today. His uncle, Henry Walzer, began the improvement of the property and established the summer resort. Mr. Sours, however, has added many modern improvements since he purchased it in 1881. The original property was four and a half acres of land but Mr. Sours has since added to this until he now has twenty acres. When Henry Walzer owned the place he was in partnership with three brothers but finally bought out their interests and conducted the resort alone until he disposed of it to his nephew, Mr. Sours, in 1881. He has built all of the cottages here and has also built three launches, which are fifty feet long and carry from fifty to sixty passengers. They are used in making trips between Glen Haven and Sea Breeze and are of much convenience and benefit to the summer tourists who sojourn on Irondequoit Bay. The club house of the Rochester Canoe Club is also situated on ground belonging to Mr. Sours and he is, moreover, interested in business at No. 100 Main street West, Rochester, is a member of the firm of Ryan & Sours.

In November, 1905, Mr. Sours was united in marriage to Mrs. Nellie E. Frost of Monroe county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is much interested in its work and growth. He served as supervisor for eight years from Irondequoit township and for one term was chairman of the board. The consensus of public opinion concerning him is altogether favorable and he, moreover, deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, justly meriting the proud American title of a self-made man, for all that he possesses has come to him through his own labors. The Newport House, of which he is proprietor, is very popular and has a liberal patronage, owing to the earnest effort that he puts forth to please his patrons and make the resort a model in its way.

GEORGE W. ALLEN.

George W. Allen, now deceased, is remembered by many of the older residents of Rochester, for he was one of its pioneers. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and as a boy went to Cooperstown, where he remained until the year 1846, when he took up his abode in Rochester. He remained here for a number of years and during that time became well known, for he was a man of many sterling qualities, which gained for him warm and lasting friendships. He is perhaps better known in Monroe county as proprietor of the Sea Breeze Hotel, at Sea Breeze, New York. Locating there at an early day he was instrumental in much of the upbuilding and development of that place. He built the Sea Breeze Hotel, which he conducted until 1883, the year of his death, and during the thirty-three years of his connection therewith he became widely known both locally and among the traveling public. He was a genial proprietor, neglectful of nothing that would add to the comfort of his guests and his hotel ranked favorably with

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those of many a larger place. He supported republican principles and fraternally was a Mason.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Letsie Bennett, who was born at Cooperstown, and the only child of this marriage is Mrs. Elizabeth Brewer, the widow of George E. Brewer, and a resident of Rochester.

Mr. Brewer was a native of Brighton, New York, and was a representative of an old family of that place. He supported the men and measures of the democratic party and his fraternal relations were with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1900, in Rochester, where he was widely and favorably known, for his strong and salient characteristics were such as endeared him to all who came within the close circle of his friendship, while wherever he was known he was respected and honored. His widow is a resident of Rochester and made her home with her mother, until the latter's death. She has one son, Allen M., who is now a student in the East high school and they occupy a beautiful home at No. 25 Rowley street. Mrs. Brewer is a gentle, kindly woman, who has gained many warm personal friends during her long residence in this city.

THE LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1882 in Newark, Wayne county, New York, in the law office of Mr. James E. Briggs, who was its first president. Associated with Mr. Briggs in his law work were Mr. Ernest Hitchcock, a young lawyer, who was made secretary of the company, and Mr. William H. Briggs, who became treasurer, which office he still holds. Mr. Hitchcock remained in the company only a short time, his interest being purchased by Mr. E. R. Andrews of this city, for many years one of the foremost printers of western New York, and who had from the first done the printing of the company.

The want felt in the office of a set of reports of the United States supreme court, and their inability to buy it at a reasonable price first suggested to these men the idea of publishing a reprint of these reports. The price at that time of a set of United States supreme court reports was from six hundred to eight hundred dollars for the set of one hundred and five volumes.

The question was discussed in the office as to why, if classic English literature could be reprinted and sold for such comparatively low prices, the same could not be done with standard sets of law books. One difficulty, of course, was small and uncertain sales and heavy selling expenses. These lawyers overcame this by asking the co-operation of the bar. They made a proposition to the bar that if they secured orders in advance to such an extent as to make it practicable, they would publish a complete edition of the United States supreme court reports for one dollar a volume, putting four volumes in a book, or the set as it then stood for about one hundred dollars. The idea proved to be a taking one and it received prompt and cordial response. A large advance subscription list was readily secured, and the scheme was at once put on a practical footing and was carried out to the entire satisfaction of its supporters. The response was so cordial that the projectors were able to do more than they had proposed. They made books that were better mechanically and included complete annotation. They increased the price accordingly to new subscribers to one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume, or five dollars a book, at which price the set, the "Law-Ed" is still sold. There are more sets of this edition in use now than of all other editions of the reports combined. Later on like editions of the New York common law and the New York chancery reports were taken up and pushed to successful completion, and in accordance with the company's uniform plan, the permanent value of each set was greatly enhanced by extensive editorial work.

Professional pride, in the earlier work, was primarily responsible for a policy which time has proved to have been simply good business and which has dominated all subsequent work, viz.: to add to the permanent value of each set by adding the best and most useful editorial matter available and to the greatest extent that current sales will permit. To this policy and their consequent marked superiority is due the fact that this company's four principal sets of reports are today in use to a greater extent than all other similar sets in the market.

From this beginning has grown the present corporation of five hundred thousand dollars capital, with home office in Rochester, and branches in New York, Chicago, and several other of the leading cities and ranking as one of the two or three largest law publishing and book selling houses in the world. Some idea of the size of this business and its importance to Rochester may be had from the fact that in 1906 the company paid for the one item of salaries and labor between three hundred and fifty and four hundred thousand dollars.

The company was forced to move to Rochester in 1885 in order to be near their printers and binders. Their first quarters were in the Hill building at 17 Main street East, where they occupied very modest offices. These they soon outgrew, moving in 1891 to the Cox building in St. Paul street, where they took the whole top floor, adding to it a few years later a whole floor in an adjoin-

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ing building. In 1902 in order to get additional space, which the growth of the business made necessary, and to get under the same roof as their printers and binders, another move was made, this time to the Acqueduct building on Butts place at the head of Graves street, where they occupy the three upper floors.

The "Co-ops," as they are familiarly known to the bar, have possessed from the beginning a distinct advantage over the "old line" law book houses in their professional origin and composition. This has put them in the closest touch with the practical needs of the working lawyer, and taught them how best to supply those needs.

The average law book house, particularly in the publication of text books, must depend for the most part for its publications on the manuscript presented by lawyers who, in the intervals of practice, or because they have not the practice, have taken up the preparation of a text-book. It is generally a first and often an only effort, and necessarily crude and incomplete, although it may be the result of most painstaking and conscientious labor.

The "Co-ops" policy is to take up only such work as, with their facilities a large national sale may be looked for, such a sale as will warrant putting in the best possible work upon the preparation. Then they have that work done by their own editors who, devoting their lives to this class of work, after years of training can assure a result in thoroughness, accuracy and completeness not to be equaled by any other means. This policy has made their leading publication, the Lawyers Reports Annotated, the foremost set of law books in the United States, with a circulation never before reached by any set of reports. This circulation made it possible to announce, in the spring of 1906, L. R. A., New Series, which further exemplifies the "Co-op" idea of co-operation with the bar. While keeping all the great features of L. R. A., much was added in size of volumes, annotation and volumes per year, but at a reduction in price.

The officers and directorate is at the present constituted as follows: President, William B. Hale; vice-president, John B. Bryan; secretary, Burdette A. Rich; treasurer, William H. Briggs.

EDWARD R. PAYNTER.

Prominent among the business men of Webster is Edward R. Paynter, who for more than a decade has been identified with the history of the city as a representative of one of its most important business interests—the Monroe Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of caskets and undertakers' supplies, of which he is proprietor. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success.

Mr. Paynter is a native son of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Cattaraugus county, September 28, 1862, a son of John E. and Elizabeth (Burton) Paynter, likewise natives of New York. The father was a farmer by occupation.

The son was reared to farm life, giving his father the benefit of his services during the period of his boyhood and youth, at which time he acquired an intimate knowledge of the best methods of carrying on agricultural interests, while in the district schools near his father's home he obtained his education. He remained under the parental roof until his eighteenth year, when, starting out upon an independent career, he chose commercial pursuits, believing that line of activity would prove more congenial to him than the work of the agriculturist. Accordingly, he sought and secured employment in the woolen mills at Arcade, being thus engaged for two years, subsequent to which time he returned to the home farm and assumed the management of the property for several years.

Eventually the farm was disposed of and Mr. Paynter went to Franklinville, where for six years he was employed in a canning factory. On the expiration of that period he entered the employ of a firm that was engaged in the manufacture of caskets, and there learned casket trimming, being in the employ of others in this capacity for several years. About twelve years ago he came to Webster and for a time was in the employ of the Webster Casket Company, but this firm soon afterward failed in business and Mr. Paynter then decided to start an enterprise of this character on his own account. He then organized the Monroe Manufacturing Company, of which he is now the sole owner, manufacturing caskets and undertakers' supplies. In 1899 he erected a large building on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. This building is forty-five by one hundred and twenty feet and two stories in height. The plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery necessary for the manufacture of caskets and casket supplies. He also manufactures rough boxes, handles, robes, linings, embalmers' supplies, etc., and has in his employ twenty men, the output of his factory being shipped throughout eight different states, three salesmen spending their time upon the road in looking after the trade. He also ships through three jobbing houses and does a large and remunerative business, amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars annually. The success of the enterprise is due in no small measure to the efficient and capable management of Mr. Paynter, who not only has intimate knowledge of a busi-

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EDWARD R. PAYNTER.

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ness of this character, but possesses the ability to direct the labors of those in his employ.

On the 23d of October, 1887, Mr. Paynter was married to Miss Anna Montgomery, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in the town of Farmersville, a daughter of James and Catherine (Cusack) Montgomery, who later became residents of Franklinville, where their marriage was celebrated. Their marriage has been blessed with two children: Lila, who was born in Franklinville, September 7, 1890; and Merle, born in that place on the 12th of August, 1892. The family occupy a beautiful home, which was erected in 1904, and which is modern in its equipments and accessories and comprises eleven rooms.

Mr. Paynter gives his political support to the republican party, and both he and his wife are identified with the Baptist church. His fraternal relations are with the Maccabees, and he is also a member of the Blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic body. At the present time he is serving as a trustee of the village, but his business interests give him little time for public office. He has through his own industry and perseverance worked his way upward from the humble position of an employe to one of affluence, for he now controls one of the important and prosperous business enterprises not only of his home city but of Monroe county.

HON. CORNELIUS R. PARSONS.

So varied in its phases and so broad in its usefulness and in its activities was the life of Cornelius R. Parsons in its relations to Rochester and his fellowmen that words seem inadequate to tell the story of what he accomplished and to what an extent the city is indebted to him. He served as its chief executive for fourteen consecutive years—a record scarcely equalled in the history of the country, and as such he stood for progress, reform and improvement. His business life was also marked by steady advancement and in him there was a consecration to labor which is one of the ideals toward which the leaders of the world are striving. In all things he was guided by high purposes and lofty principles and characterized by a conscientious performance of the task that lay nearest to his heart. Whatever he found to do he did with his might and the honor which men paid him and the respect in which he was uniformly held were the freewill offerings of an enlightened people. Rochester honors him as one whose record reflected credit and honor upon the city. Fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation his memory remains as a benediction to all who knew him and should serve as an inspiration for years to come to those who were associated with him in any walk of life.

Mr. Parsons was a native of the Empire state, having been born in York, Livingston county, on the 22d of May, 1842, and was a son of the Hon. Thomas Parsons, who was a native of Berkshire, England. The father received somewhat meager educational privileges and at an early age began earning his livelihood as a shepherd, but the elemental strength of his character was soon manifest and his strong nature gave promise of future accomplishments. In 1832, when eighteen years of age, he determined to seek the broader opportunities of the new world and crossing the Atlantic he located in the rich valley of the Genesee, where he at once sought employment and for four years worked as a farm hand in Wheatland, Monroe county, where he received the munificent salary of seven dollars per month. In 1836 he became connected with the business activity of Rochester and was employed in various ways, in all of which he indicated an adaptability and trustworthiness. He was not only industrious but frugal and gradually acquired some capital, so that he at length was able to avail himself of the facilities for engaging in the lumber trade offered by the district on both sides of Lake Ontario. His business along that line gradually expanded until he became one of the most extensive merchants and exporters in this part of the country, procuring supplies, especially of oak and other heavy timber from land which he purchased from time to time and which was largely located in Canada.

His extensive business interests drew public attention to Thomas Parsons, and that he possessed qualifications that fitted him for office and for leadership in political circles was evident. Accordingly, in 1851, he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of alderman from the sixth ward of Rochester, and in 1853 and again in 1857 he represented the tenth ward in the city council. In 1858 he became a member of the state legislature and was the originator of the pro rata railroad freight bill, designed to compel the railroad companies to carry freight for local shippers as low, proportionately to distance, as the rates charged to citizens of other states. This caused much opposition in railroad circles but the measure was zealously advocated by Mr. Parsons and the bill was engrossed for a third reading and only failed for want of time. Under the agitation of the grievance thus begun and continued by others in after years these discriminations were essentially modified. Disagreeing with his party on the national questions he sustained the administration of President Lincoln and in 1865 was elected by the republicans to the state senate by a large majority. As a member of the canal committee he carefully fostered the waterways of the state and his mercantile experience rendered his opin-

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ions of value on all commercial questions. He was a member of the committee on engrossed bills and on privileges and elections. In the assembly he was an active working member, a fearless defender of what he believed to be right, and his course in behalf of the best interests of the state won him the gratitude and respect of people throughout New York. Entirely unsolicited by him, he received the appointment of collector of the port of Genesee and in 1868-9 filled that position with the same faithfulness which ever marked his official career.

At his death in 1873 he left a widow and five children, the former a daughter of Richard Gorsline, while the latter were Cornelius R., Clifford W., Frank G., Julia L. and Charles B. The eldest son, James W., who had been engaged in the lumber business for a number of years and was a member of the common council of Buffalo, died in Erie, Pennsylvania, a month before the father.

Cornelius R. Parsons was only three years old when brought to Rochester and from that time his life history was interwoven with the city's development along all those lines which promote municipal virtue, which strive after public progress and which advance the welfare of the individual. In his boyhood he was a public-school student and afterward attended Vosburg's Academy, which had been established by John R. Vosburg for the purpose of preparing pupils for mercantile pursuits. Later he joined his father in the lumber trade and was active in the growth of a very extensive business. His trade had largely increased and the business which was at first confined to western New York had extended not only to the important American markets but also to Great Britain, to which country he sent large exports of lumber. He had a mill near the upper falls of Rochester and other manufacturing establishments, so that the details of purchase, manufacture, sale and export required unceasing attention at widely separated points. The lumber was mostly obtained from the forests of Canada and the father largely spent his time there, leaving his son, Cornelius R. Parsons, to superintend the important and varied interests of the firm in Rochester. After his father's death he continued the business, with which he had grown familiar in all of its departments, considering no detail too trivial for his attention, while at the same time capably directing its most important affairs. The qualities of close application and unflagging industry, combined with his keen foresight and sound business judgment, enabled him not only to control an enterprise of gigantic proportions but also to extend and enlarge this and therefore he amassed a fortune, but his kindly and helpful nature was never warped thereby and the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity so generous was he with his means in aiding movements which resulted not only to the benefit of the individual but also of the city.

The same qualities of thoroughness, mastery and progressiveness which characterized Mr. Parsons in his business life were also manifest in his official service and made his labors of the utmost value to Rochester. He entered public life when only twenty-five years of age, being elected in 1867 to represent the fourteenth ward in the city council, where he served so capably that his first term was followed by re-election. He was chosen by the council to act as its presiding officer and his promptness, accuracy and knowledge of parliamentary law as displayed in his rulings won him high encomiums from those who have the city's welfare at heart. He was later again elected alderman and chosen presiding officer in 1870 and on the expiration of his term his colleagues expressed their appreciation of his services by a valued testimonial. As an office holder he studied closely the situation into which his official prerogative brought him into connection and in all things he was actuated by a strong sense of duty and a fervent desire for the welfare of the municipality. His record was so honorable and his services so valuable that in 1876 he was elected by his party as chief executive of Rochester and was six times re-elected, so that his incumbency covered a period of fourteen years.

Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." This statement finds exemplification in no place so largely as it does in politics. History relates incidents of where unworthy men have secured office, but when the public becomes cognizant of the fact of their unworthiness their political death is assured, and therefore no higher testimonial of capability and faithfulness can be given than the fact that one is retained in a public office to which he is called by the vote of his fellowmen. It was the highest tribute which Rochester could pay to Mr. Parsons and his worth. The duties of the office were sinecure, for Rochester had become a city of much commercial and industrial importance, bringing about the intricate and complex problems of government which always arise with the city's growth and development of its varied interests. He took up the work, however, with the same spirit of determination that always marked him in his business life. He made it his first duty to thoroughly acquaint himself with the situation, studying out its possibilities and all the time working toward the ideal by the use of the practical means at hand. His worth had already been proven in the city council. In the higher position which came to him of broader opportunities he put forth his efforts so effectively that not only every department of the city's service was benefited thereby but the general progress and welfare were advanced and

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every avenue of life indirectly felt the stimulus of his labors and purposes.

Still higher official honors awaited Mr. Parsons in his election to the state senate in the fall of 1891. He represented the largest district in the commonwealth and again he received the endorsement of public opinion in re-election in 1893, and in 1895 received the increased majorities of his home ward—the twelfth—in Rochester, giving him alone a plurality of nine hundred and three at the latter election. In 1896 he was appointed chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation and was a member of the committees on insurance, railroads and public education. Again he was called to the same office by popular suffrage in 1898 and during the session of 1899 was appointed chairman of the committee on insurance and was a member of the committee on railroads, commerce, navigation and public education. In 1900 he was elected for a fourth term and during the following session was made chairman of the insurance committee and placed on the former committees. Mr. Parsons left the impress of his individuality upon the deliberations of that body and its work and at his death, which occurred January 30, 1901, the senate issued a handsome memorial volume of about fifty pages, containing a fine steel portrait of Mr. Parsons. This volume was called Proceedings of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York on the Life, Character and Public Service of Cornelius R. Parsons and bearing date, Albany, February 18, 1901. The committee having in charge the preparation and publication was composed of Timothy E. Elsworth, William W. Armstrong, George P. Malby, Thomas F. Grady and John F. Ahearn. In this work were proceedings at the New York Legislative Reporters' Association upon the death of the Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons. There was a special meeting held in the capitol, January 13, 1901, to take action upon the death of the senator from the forty-third district, at which the president responded and several of the correspondents spoke feelingly of his life in general, his genial personality and lovable disposition, as well as his amiability and undeviating courtesy, his kindness of heart, his solicitude for the welfare and interests of others.

Fortunate in his home life, Mr. Parsons was most happily married on the 6th of October, 1864, to Miss Frances M. Whitbeck, a daughter of Dr. John F. Whitbeck, a distinguished physician of Rochester. Three children came to them, but the only son, Warner Parsons, died in the spring of 1879. The daughter, Mabel W., became the wife of G. C. Cochrane, of Rochester, and they are the parents of three children: Craig Parsons, Cornelius Rice Parsons and Jean. Ethel M., the younger daughter, is the wife of Frank Clinton Trotter, of the firm of C. W. Trotter & Sons, manufacturers of refrigerators.

Theirs was a most beautiful home life, in which mutual forbearance, kindliness and love were the dominant features. Although so active in business and public affairs, Mr. Parsons' interests centered in his home and his greatest happiness was found at his own fireside. He held membership in St. Peter's Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Parsons is also a member, and he was one of its trustees. He gave freely of his means to its support but did not consider his obligation ended there and labored as earnestly for its upbuilding and the extension of its influence. He lived a life in consistent harmony with his professions and he also manifested the beneficent spirit upon which is founded the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, with which he affiliated. He was very active in advancing the work of the Semi-Centennial Celebration, held in Rochester, June 9 and 10, 1884. In a brief and pertinent address he opened the literary exercises on the former day and he delivered the address of welcome to Governor Cleveland and his staff and other guests at the reception on the second day. He also proposed the various toasts at the banquet held in Powers Hotel. In the performance of these duties he secured the unqualified approval of his fellow citizens, who recognized that much of the success that made the celebration an important event in Rochester's history was due to him. He was no orator in the sense of appearing frequently before the public as a speaker and yet when he did so he never failed to elicit the attention and awaken the interest of those who heard him. He presented his subject in an interesting, entertaining and instructive manner, showing his thorough understanding of it and his friends were again and again surprised by the breadth of his wisdom, the depth of his knowledge. He was a student, but not a book worm. He believed that knowledge was not valuable for itself alone but for the use to which it could be put in the world's work. He therefore made it a purpose to master every subject which claimed his attention and he displayed most comprehensive understanding of those subjects bearing upon municipal interests and business life and upon the great sociological and economic questions of the country.

One of the strongest traits of character as manifest by Mr. Parsons was his love of children and on Sundays there would always be a crowd upon his porch or in his home to listen to his stories and enjoy his genial good nature. He possessed a genial disposition and he had, as a noted lecturer has expressed it, reached the high humor in being able to see the comicality of his own situation. In other words, he enjoyed a joke upon himself as well as upon his companions and his humor was ever of the most kindly character, being accompanied by no cutting sarcasm or keen, hurtful wit. In fact consideration for the feelings of others

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was one of his strong characteristics and was manifest in a ready sympathy in the joys and sorrows of those around him. Such was his personal popularity and such his personal magnetism that his appearance to address the people was the signal for tumultuous enthusiasm. His was a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism and he had the strongest attachment for the free institutions of this land, being ever ready to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation. While undoubtedly he was not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His was a noble character, one of the subordinates of personal ambition to do good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities to each were added the embellishment and discipline of culture his was a most attractive personality.

The news of the death of Mr. Parsons brought with it a sense of personal loss and bereavement to the great majority of Rochester's citizens. It was felt among his business associates who had come to recognize in combination with his keen insight, his strong purpose, his unfaltering integrity; it was felt in political circles where no charge was made against him of corruption or dishonesty but where all knew him to be an open foe, standing for a certain course of action which he believed to be right and most conducive to the general good; it was felt among the policemen of Rochester, who since his service as police commissioner knew him to be a friend, working for their best interests; it was deeply felt in club life and social circles but most of all in his home, for the best traits of his character were ever reserved for his own fireside.

Perhaps no better summary of the life and character of Mr. Parsons could be given than in the presentation of the following memorial: "The Union League Club, deeply regretting its loss occasioned by the death of its highly valued member, Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, does hereby humbly express its sincere sorrow and extend its heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. The wise counsel, fatherly kindness and material assistance received from the lamented senator will ever be treasured by this organization. As a public servant his superior judgment and keen perceptibility, coupled with purity of purpose and nobility of action, challenges comparison. A grander combination of the various elements essential to success in life is rarely found so harmoniously and effectively assimilated in one person as found expression in the every day life of Cornelius R. Parsons. He had courage and fortitude and perseverance beyond the majority of mankind, while the current of his actions was pervaded by an unceasing flow of courtesy, gentility and deferential demeanor that won him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had intercourse. As a citizen his whole life has been an exemplary career of purified refinement, moral and religious rectitude worthy the emulation of all persons desirous of rising in the scale of human excellence. Living, he was an important factor in the development of human industry, intelligence and all the better elements of progressive civilization; dying, he leaves an unbroken, unblemished record of spotless integrity chiseled into imperishable existence by the industry of his own head and hands and the rectitude of his own heart. But amid all his business activity he carried his home in his heart, and unto his cherished family circles he sacredly centered the sunshine of his heart's best affection. He was true to his country, true to his party and true to himself. But the good man is gone! And a profound regret for the public loss is the proverbial expression, while the gentle tear of recollection finds easy access down many a hardy cheek unused to such a visitor: 'If eternal happiness be the reward of tenderest love, unobtrusive action and kindliest charity, blessed be the spirit which once animated the earthly form of Cornelius R. Parsons.' "

JAMES MALCOMB.

The history of official service in Rochester would be incomplete without mention of James Malcomb, who for fifty-one years was identified with the Rochester fire department but retired in April, 1902. His is a record for faithful and capable service scarcely parallelled, and few indeed in the history of the entire country have so long occupied a similar position. When the machinery of government moves along smoothly and without friction, when each department is under the supervision of one well qualified to handle the business connected therewith, the general public gives little thought to the men who are in office. It is only when dishonesty and corruption are discovered that the public becomes aroused but the importance of the service of a trustworthy and capable official cannot be over-estimated and to an extent realized by few. The city is indebted to Mr. Malcomb for his constant watchfulness and fidelity in the office of chief engineer in the fire department, which he so capably filled.

A native of Ireland, he was born in the year 1831 and was brought to America by his parents when a small boy, the family home being established in Canada, where the father died soon after-

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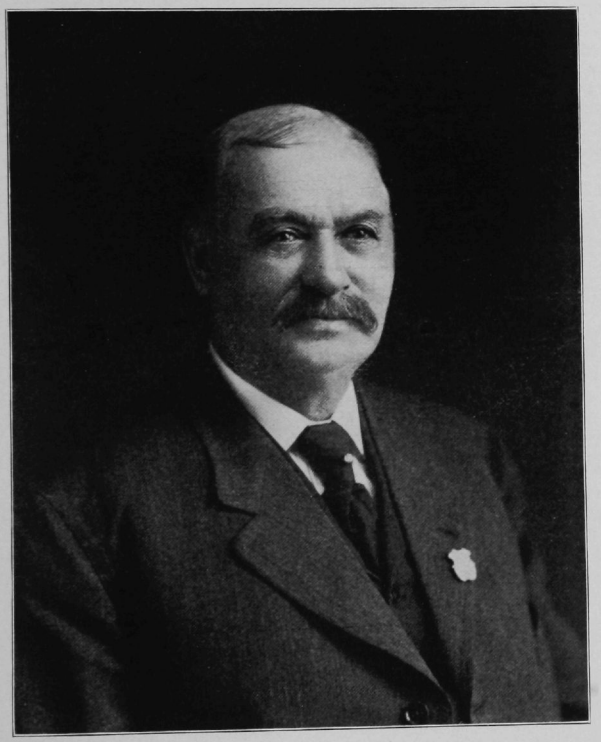

JAMES MALCOMB.

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ward, leaving the mother with a family of small children. She crossed the border into the United States, settling at Rochester, where she spent her remaining days, her death occurring about 1891, when she was seventy-six years of age. Mr. Malcomb has lived on Manhattan street for a half century and has therefore witnessed almost the entire growth of this section of the city which has now become a populous district. He lived with his mother until her death, caring for her in her declining years. He entered business life as an employe in the factory of H. M. Curtis, where he remained for some time. At the same time he was a member of the volunteer fire department but received no compensation for his services as the pay department had not yet been established. In the position of hoseman he worked steadily upward and in 1866 was appointed assistant engineer, serving in that capacity for eighteen years. He was chief of the fire department for ten years and during that time, in 1894, he was presented with a most beautiful gold badge. Those who are familiar with the fire department testify to his unfaltering and able service, and throughout the years he has enjoyed the confidence of all with whom he has thus been associated.

Mr. Malcomb is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, of which he has been a representative since about 1876. He is also a member of the Society of Exempt Firemen. In his political views he is a republican. He is now living in well earned retirement at No. 85 Manhattan street and is respected and esteemed by all who know him. He is thoroughly familiar with the history of the city from pioneer times to the present and has a wide acquaintance among many prominent and well known residents here.

FRANK A. MASELLI.

Frank A. Maselli, a general contractor of Rochester, was born in Pescolanciano, Italy, on the 15th of April, 1855. His parents were Domenico and Giacomina (Carosella) Maselli, both deceased. He acquired his education in the schools of his native city.

After remaining in business with his father for some time beneath the sunny skies of old Italy, Frank A. Maselli came to the new world in 1880 and immediately entered upon active connection with the contractor's business here. His patronage has been chiefly in railroad and public works contracting and has called him to all parts of the United States. He took up his abode at Rochester in 1905 and since that time has been engaged on the construction of the portion of the barge canal near this city. His contracts have been of a large and important character, demanding a comprehensive knowledge of the scientific principles which underlie mechanical engineering, combined with a practical experience. He has now been engaged in the contracting business for twenty-six years and is recognized as one of the most prominent representatives in his line. He has done considerable work in the west for the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies. He also took a contract near Steubenville, Ohio, for the Wabash road, consisting of over two million cubic yards, and recently completed for the Western Allegheny near New Castle, Pennsylvania, a large job. He now has under way sixteen miles of grading for the Lake Erie & Pittsburg branch of the Lake Shore Railroad in Ohio. This is difficult road construction and the contract is such a one as is only awarded where the utmost confidence is had in superior ability and executive force. Mr. Maselli also has recently taken a contract for the construction of three and one-quarter miles of the new state barge canal through a very level country just west of Rochester and east of the junction of the old canal. Two and a half miles are in a heavy rock cut running from twelve to thirty-six feet deep and covered with a layer of earth from two to twelve feet deep. On account of the large rock excavation involved —one million three hundred and fifty-six thousand cubic yards—this contract was selected as one of the first to be let to test the practicability of completing the canal within the one hundred and one million appropriation. The contract was let in May, 1905, and actual construction was begun on the 19th of June of that year. The barge contract is a part of the sixty mile level from Lockport to Rochester, requires no locks, having only one-tenth total change of elevation of grade. New conditions faced Mr. Maselli in the building of the canal but he has proved himself adequate to every demand made upon him. His broad scientific knowledge has been brought to bear in the practical construction. For a mile near the west end of the contract the rock proved to be too soft for channeling and other plans had to be instituted in order to meet this condition. Special machinery has been contrived for the work and in building this canal Mr. Maselli is achieving an engineering feat which is awakening the attention and admiration of expert engineers and contractors throughout the entire country and in foreign lands as well. In addition to his contracting interests Mr. Maselli is a director of the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Maselli has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Rosa Andrews of Erie, Pennsylvania, and after her death wedded Mary Hill of Richmond, Indiana. He has two children, a son and daughter. Fraternally Mr. Maselli is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Elks and with several

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Italian societies and is a member of the Rochester Club. In his religious faith he is a Catholic and in political belief is a republican, being a stalwart advocate of the principles of that party, although he has never sought nor desired office. He feels that he made no mistake in leaving his native country and seeking a home in the new world, for here he has found excellent business opportunities and as the years have gone by has gained an enviable position as a general contractor. He has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, his ability and energy carrying him far beyond the average contractor and gaining for him business of importance and magnitude.

DAYTON SAMUEL MORGAN.

Dayton Samuel Morgan was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, New York, November 19, 1819, and died in Brockport, this county, April 9, 1890. He was the sixth in descent from James Morgan, the first American ancestor of the family, who was born in Wales, in 1607, and with two younger brothers, John and Miles, sailed from their native country and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in April, 1637. John, the next younger brother, was a high churchman, and, disliking the austerity of the Puritans, left Boston in disgust for more congenial society and settled in Virginia. Miles, the youngest brother, who was born in 1615, soon after arrival associated himself with a party of which Colonel William Pyncheon was the head and founded the settlement of Springfield, Massachusetts.

James Morgan, the first American ancestor, finally located in the settlement of Pequot, which by an act of the general court or colonial assembly at Hartford, March 11, 1657, was named "New London, in memory of ye renowned city of London," making his final abode on the east side of the Thames river, in what has since been named the town of Groton. He was one of the townsmen or selectmen for several years, and one of the first deputies sent from New London plantations to the general court at Hartford, May session, in 1657, and was nine times afterward chosen a member of that grave and important assembly, the last in 1670. His associates and compeers composing the general court or colonial assembly in May, 1857, when he was first chosen, as shown by the family records, were:

John Winthrop, of Pequot, governor.
Thomas Welles, of Hartford, deputy governor.
Magistrates—John Webster of Hartford; Captain John McCullick, Hartford; Samuel Wyllys, Hartford; Captain John Talcott, Hartford; Major John Mason, Saybrook; Daniel Clark, Windsor; Nathan Gould, Fairfield; John Gosmore, Southampton, L. I.; John Ogden, Southampton, L. I.

Deputies—George Steele, of Hartford; John Welles, Hartford; Richard Butler, Hartford; William Phelps, Windsor; William Gailord, Windsor; Richard Trott, Wethersfield; John Deming, Wethersfield; Jonathan Brewster, Pequot; James Morgan, Pequot; Mathew Canfield, Norwalk.

James Morgan seems to have impressed this carefully selected body of men with a high sense of his sterling honesty and integrity of character, as it appears that in a controversy between the general court and the New London plantations regarding boundaries and jurisdiction it was ordered that the matter should be submitted to three arbiters, mutually agreed upon. New London at once named its own townsman, James Morgan, really a party in its own interests, but nevertheless, the general court as promptly accepted him and without naming another agreed to submit to his sole decision, which, when made, seemed to have satisfied all parties.

The father of Dayton S. Morgan, Samuel Morgan, married Sara Dayton in 1816, of the New Jersey family of that name. He settled in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, being a prosperous miller and farmer. Here Dayton S. Morgan was born, being the only son of these parents, his mother dying soon thereafter. In the financial reaction of 1836, Samuel Morgan became overwhelmed and lost his property. He also became broken in health and survived but a short time. Dayton S. Morgan was then seventeen years of age and was obliged to make his own career. He had secured such educational benefits as could be obtained from the district schools of that time. After his father's financial reverses, by in turn teaching district school and studying hard at night, with great struggle and deprivation he finally obtained a course at the Brockport Collegiate Institute, which institution later became transformed into what is now the Brockport State Normal School.

Dayton S. Morgan secured his first regular employment as a clerk in the Erie Canal collector's office. It was his first intention to prepare for a legal profession but finally decided it would take too many years of unprofitable application, being obliged to earn his own living. In 1840 he decided to adopt a business career and in 1841 secured his first position. The following year he became associated with E. Whitney, a merchant of Brockport, who for those times was doing an extensive business, retailing dry goods, buying grain, etc. His ambition to succeed and his perseverance and application had gained for him a reputation as "a young man who was bound to

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succeed," to the extent that in the spring of 1844 he was invited to enter into a partnership with William H. Seymour, a merchant of Brockport, and one of the wealthiest men of that section at that period. Mr. Morgan had been able to save only a few hundred dollars and stated this fact in answer to Mr. Seymour's proposition but the reply was that it was not his money that was sought but rather his ability and application. The firm of Seymour & Morgan was then founded and in connection with a large mercantile business established the Globe Iron Works in Brockport and began the manufacture of stoves and agricultural implements. In the following year, the Hon. E. B. Holmes, of Brockport, member of congress, while in Washington, met Cyrus H. McCormick, of Walnut Grove, Virginia, who was attending to the taking out of patents on a reaping machine of his invention and told him of the Globe Iron Works of Brockport and the character of the men in charge, advising him to go there. This he did, bringing for the inspection of Seymour & Morgan his reaping machine. It was extremely crude, having no driver's seat, the plan for raking off the grain being by a man who should walk beside the platform of the machine. The gearing for operating was very imperfect and the cutting sickle was but a thin strip of steel on the front edge of the platform, serrated reversely every four or five inches of its length; yet though so crude, immature and imperfect, it was a machine with which it was possible to cut grain when all conditions were favorable. Trials were made which suggested various improvements. The machine was cut down here and strengthened there and generally brought into better form. A saddle was provided for the men to sit astride, who used an ordinary hand rake in removing the grain from the platform but the driver walked or rode a horse alongside the machine. The experiments and negotiations resulted in an arrangement whereby Seymour & Morgan engaged themselves to build a quantity of Mr. McCormick's reapers, as improved, for the harvest of the following year. In pursuance there were built at the old Globe Iron Works by Seymour & Morgan, one hundred of these reapers for the harvest of 1846, *the first quantity of harvesting machines ever built by one concern, put upon the market and sold, and thus the historical fact was established that the old Globe Iron Works at Brockport, Monroe county, New York, became the first reaper factory in the world.*

The firm continued the manufacture of these machines until 1848. They then introduced a machine of their own design, known as the "New Yorker," which gained a world-wide reputation. For the harvest of 1851 they ventured to make five hundred of these machines and the people then wondered how and where they could all possibly be sold. At this time Mr. Morgan purchased Mr. Seymour's interest in the patents that controlled this reaper and licensed other manufacturers to build for specified territory. The quadrant shaped platform, today still universally used on reaping machines, was brought out by the firm and other manufacturers licensed. In connection with it and other inventions Mr. Morgan was obliged to bring several suits for infringement, some of which became famous, involving very large sums of money, and were not finally determined until reaching the United States supreme court at Washington. In these litigations wide attention was attracted. Men of prominence, some of whom became particularly so in the affairs of the nation, were associated as counsel. Among these were Abraham Lincoln, Edward M. Stanton, who became secretary of war during the war of the Rebellion; William H. Seward, who was New York's whig governor in 1838; Judge Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, and others.

In all these patent litigations Mr. Morgan was finally successful. Eventually Mr. Morgan became sole owner of the concern, which was subsequently incorporated under the name of D. S. Morgan & Company, and continued as its president and active head up to the time of his death. A few years thereafter this large company, the outgrowth of the pioneer of its kind, bowed to the march of progress of the day and became absorbed by combination with other interests. After disposing of its manufacturing interests the corporation which Mr. Morgan founded erected in the heart of the city of Buffalo, New York, the first so-called steel constructed office building built in that city, one of the most complete in the country, known as the D. S. Morgan building.

Mr. Morgan also became interested in various railroads, and at one time served as vice president of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was also one of those originally interested in organizing in 1869 the Central Crosstown Street Railroad in New York city. He was a large and judicious investor in real estate and acquired much farming, timber and city property. Convinced of the future of the city of Chicago, he purchased in 1872 the five hundred acres of land upon which that city's suburb, West Pullman, is now built. This tract he retained up to the time of his death.

Personally, Mr. Morgan was quiet and unassuming in manner, refusing political preferment and avoiding publicity. While a man of great dignity, he was affable and approachable and always glad to receive suggestions from any one in his employ. He possessed unusual will power, undaunted tenacity and a high order of business talent, with honesty and pureness of purpose. At the time of his death he was president of the Brockport State Normal School board, a vestry-

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man of St. Luke's Episcopal church at Brockport, and a member of the Rochester Historical Society. During his lifetime he performed many acts of charity in helping others whom he deemed deserving. Such he always performed without ostentation, avoiding publicity, and many important acts of consideration for others were unknown until revealed after his death by those benefited. Indicative of his character, when he had acquired a competence, many years after his father's financial reverses and death, he reimbursed to those the losses which had been incurred through his father's misfortune.

In 1864 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Susan M. Joslyn, of Brockport, who survives him and resides in The Homestead, the old family residence in that village. Their children are George D. Morgan, William P. Morgan, Sara Morgan Manning, Susan Morgan Macy, Henry Morgan, Gifford Morgan and Gladys E. Morgan.

HON. WALTER SAGE HUBBELL.

Hon. Walter Sage Hubbell, lawyer and lawmaker, who is also connected with various corporate interests and who as a public-spirited citizen has contributed in no small degree to general progress and improvement in Rochester, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1850, his parents being Charles and Anna M. (Sage) Hubbell. The mother was a daughter of Orin Sage, a large shoe manufacturer of Rochester, New York. The Hubbell family removed from Connecticut to the Empire state. The original American ancestors came to the new world as passengers on the Mayflower and the line of descent is traced back to Governor Bradford. Members of the family in both paternal and maternal lines were soldiers in the early wars and some of them became quite distinguished. Charles Hubbell was born in Balston Springs, New York, and on removing to Rochester became engaged in the banking business, which he conducted for several years. He afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he acted as cashier in a bank until ill health forced him to relinquish the position and he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until 1871. In that year he became a resident of San Diego, California, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1903, when he was eighty-five years of age. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1882 while on a visit in Rochester, New York. They were the parents of five children, who yet survive.

Walter Sage Hubbell acquired his early education in the schools of Keokuk, Iowa, and at the age of sixteen years came to Rochester, where he entered the University of Rochester, pursuing the classical course until his graduation in 1871 with the degree of Master of Arts. He is now a member of the Alpha Delta Thi fraternity and also of the Phi Beta Kappa.

With broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, Mr. Hubbell took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1876, after thorough preparatory reading in the office of George F. Danforth of Rochester, New York, who was afterward one of the judges of the court of appeals of this state. He began practice in Rochester on the 1st of January, 1877, and has since remained an active member of the legal fraternity with a large, lucrative and distinctively representative clientage. He has not become a specialist but has continued in the general practice of law and in the trial of important causes has displayed comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and a retentive memory which has frequently excited the admiration of his colleagues. Aside from his profession he is connected with several important business enterprises. He is a director and attorney for the Alliance Bank, a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, second vice president of the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, a director and secretary of the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, a member of other kodak companies and a director of the Curtice Brothers Company. He has also figured prominently in the public life of the city and state and in the years 1884 and 1885 represented the eastern district of Monroe county in the state assembly. He is one of the trustees of the University of Rochester, a trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary and a trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum—associations which indicate his interest in humanitarian principles and the intellectual and moral development of the community.

In June, 1877, Mr. Hubbell was married to Miss Leora A. De Land, a daughter of Judge D. B. De Land, of Fairport, New York, and they have four living daughters: Minnie D., Anna D., Bertha D. and Margaret D. Their second daughter, Gertrude, is deceased. Mr. Hubbell, a gentleman of social nature, finds scope for a kindly spirit in his associations as a member of the Genesee Valley Club of Rochester, the Country Club of Rochester and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar and thirty-second degrees. He also belongs to Kent Club of Rochester and to the Rochester Bar Association, of which he was president for one year. He is president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist church and is actively and helpfully interested in nearly all movements and measures which have for their object the welfare and upbuilding of the city and the advancement of those interests which are a

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WALTER SAGE HUBBELL.

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matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. A fluent, forceful and entertaining speaker, he is often called upon to address public gatherings at various entertainments and banquets. Rochester acknowledges his worth as a citizen, as a lawyer and as a business man of keen discernment, while his many social acquaintances entertain for him warm friendship and regard.

GARRY BROOKS.

No history of Monroe county would be complete without mention of Garry Brooks, who is today the oldest citizen within her borders. He reached the century milestone on life's journey on the 5th of July, 1906, and his mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of the country. He has lived to see the country emerge victoriously from three international wars and one great civil strife.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth said: "In all Monroe county, perhaps in all western New York, there is only one man who can say this morning that his life has covered one hundred years, and he is Captain Garry Brooks, of Fairport, who rounds out a full century of years today. When he first saw the sunlight in Connecticut, Rochester was not yet on the map; indeed, six years were to pass before the first house would be erected upon the site of what is now a rich and powerful city. The Erie canal, upon which he was to travel in later years, was only a dream in the minds of men who were looked upon as being mildly insane; the second war with England was more than half a decade in the future; the American clipperbuilt ship, the swiftest commercial sailing craft the world has seen, was yet to come; the first steamboat, Fulton's Clermont, was only begun; steam railroads were utterly unheard of and a quarter of a century was to pass before the locomotive would become an accomplished fact in America; forty years before the telegraph would come into general use, and the span of a man's life, three score years and ten, before spoken words would be heard through what men now call the telephone. Fifty years were to pass before the republican party, of which Captain Brooks has been a member for fifty years, would put its first presidential candidate into the field. Tippecanoe had not been fought, Illinois had not yet become a territory and the western frontier was not far from where Cleveland and Detroit now are. Those were the ancient days, and yet Captain Brooks is today, on his one hundredth birthday, as hale and hearty as many men twenty years his junior. His eye is clear, his mind is unclouded, and the grasp of his hand is as strong and cordial as it was twenty-five years ago."

It is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of Garry Brooks in this volume. A native of Connecticut, he was born in New Milford on the 5th of July, 1806. The Brooks were Crusaders from Normandy, who planted the standard in the Holy Land and came into England with William the Conqueror. Ancient English records say the family of Brooks or Brooke issued originally from the house of Latham or Leighton in Cheshire, England. The name has been spelled in various ways: Brooks, Brookes, Brook, Brocke, Broocks, Brooke and Brukes. The Brooke family of Whitechurch, Hampshire, England, was represented in the latter half of the sixteenth century by Richard Brooke, gentleman, and his wife Elizabeth Twyne. The brasses of Richard Brooke and his wife Elizabeth are surrounded by the Brooks arms. The coat of arms: on a cross engrailed, per pale, gules, a sable; crest: a brock or badger, proper. The bodies of Richard Brooke and his wife Elizabeth, of Whitechurch, lie in the old churchyard. Their son, Thomas, born in 1553-4, married Susan Forster and died in 1612. Thomas Brooke was a barrister at law in the Inner Temple and sat for Whitechurch in the Parliament that summoned to meet at Westminster, March 19, 1603-4. He was the elder brother of Lord Robert Brooke, who received the Connecticut grant. Among the children of Thomas and Susan Brooke was John Brooks, who came to America. He was born in Cheshire, England, in 1615. In 1639 he was a signer of the first covenant of New Haven. He was one of the earliest settlers at Wallingford, Connecticut, of which New Cheshire was a part, in 1670. He died at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1690 or 1695, and made his will nine days before his death. William Brooks came as passenger on the Matthew of London, May 21, 1635, aged twenty-five years. He was probably a brother of John Brooks. The latter was married in 1640 to Sarah Osborn, widow of John Peat, or Peet, who came to America in the Hopewell. She was a daughter of Richard Osborn, of New Haven and Fairfield, Connecticut. Among their children was John Brooks, born January 31, 1643. He purchased his first land in Stratford, Connecticut, March 18, 1678-80. He came from New Haven with his brother Henry and was at Wallingford about 1723, later removing to Stratford.

The next in the line of direct descent is Benjamin Brooks, who was born at Stratford, Connecticut, October 27, 1685, and there died December 30, 1745, at the age of sixty-one years. He was married March 12, 1712, in Stratford, to Mary Fairchild, who was born in Stratford in 1691 and there died in 1740 at the age of forty-nine years.

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They had seven children, the third of whom was the Rev. Thomas Brooks.

The birth of Rev. Thomas Brooks occurred October 26, 1719, at Newtown, Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College and was ordained as first minister at what was called Newberry Society, September 28, 1758, the church being gathered at the same time. In 1788 the name was changed to Brookfield in honor of its first pastor. It is credited to the memory of good Pastor Brooks that his ministry continued through a period of forty-two years. He continued to reside in Brookfield until his death, which occurred September 13, 1799, when he was eighty years of age. His first wife, Hannah Lewis, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, April 15, 1735, and died April 17, 1769, at the age of thirty-four years. He afterward married Sarah Burrett. On the headstone in the ancient cemetery at Newtown, Connecticut, near the present village of Hawleyville, Fairfield county, appears this modest record: "In memory of the Rev. Thomas Brooks, who departed this life September 13, 1799, aged eighty years. 'Mors niti vita est.'

"Oh, mortal, wander where you will,
Your destiny is cast.
The rising stone and verdant hill
Proclaim your destiny at last."

On the second headstone is inscribed: "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Hannah Lewis, first wife of Thomas Brooks, who died April 17, 1769, aged thirty-four years. Born 1735." A third headstone bears the inscription: "Here lies interred Rebecca, the wife of Rev. Thomas Brooks. Died June 13, 1805, aged seventy-nine years. Born 1726."

The ancestry of Hannah Lewis, first wife of Rev. Thomas Brooks, is traced back through several generations. William Lewis, a native of England, came to America on the ship Lion, landing at Boston, September 16, 1632. He settled at Cambridge and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, becoming one of the original proprietors. In 1659 he removed to Hadley, Connecticut, and was representative in 1662 and for Northampton in 1664. His wife Felix died at Hadley in 1671, and in 1675 he removed to Farmington, Connecticut, where he died in 1683 at a very advanced age.

His only son, Captain William Lewis, was born in England and came with his father to America on the Lion in 1632. He lived successively at Cambridge, Massachusetts, at Hartford and at Farmington, Connecticut. He was in 1665, 1667 and 1674 approved by the court as captain of the Farmington Traine Band. He was also deputy there in 1689 and 1690, the latter year being also the date of his death. In 1644 he married Mary Hopkins, daughter of William and Mary (Whitehead) Hopkins, at Stratford, Connecticut. After the death of his first wife Captain William Lewis, of Farmington, wedded Mary Cheever, daughter of the famous schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever. He had ten children by his first marriage and one son by the second marriage.

Benjamin Lewis, the first of the name at Stratford, Connecticut, was born at Wallingford in 1650 and removed to Stratford in 1676. He was married to Hannah Curtice, who was born February 2, 1654, and died at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1728. She was a daughter of Sergeant John and Elizabeth (Wells) Curtice. Her father, born in England in 1613-14, served in the Swamp fight December 14, 1675, and died December 2, 1707. His wife died in 1681-2.

Deacon Edmund Lewis, born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1679, died in 1757. He was married May 21, 1702, at Stratford, to Mary Beach, a daughter of James Beach and a granddaughter of John Beach. Mrs. Mary Beach Lewis died in 1756 and Mrs. Sarah Lewis, second wife of Deacon Edmund Lewis, died in January, 1792. The children of the first marriage were: Sarah, born in 1704, the wife of Ephraim Burrett; Edmund, born October 3, 1710; Hannah, in 1712; and Martha in 1716.

Of this family Colonel Edmund Lewis was the father of Hannah Lewis Brooks. He was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October 3, 1710, and there died May 14, 1757. He was married there in June, 1729, to Sarah Burrett, who died in Stratford in June, 1756. Their children were: Ebenezer Lewis, born March 9, 1730-1; Edmund Lewis, January 4, 1733-4; and Hannah, April 15, 1735. After losing his first wife Colonel Edmund Lewis wedded Frances Keys, a widow, who died December 14, 1768.

Samuel Lewis Brooks, son of Rev. Thomas Brooks and the father of Garry Brooks of Fairport, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, in 1753, and died in Penfield, Monroe county, New York, January 3, 1849, aged ninety-six years. He settled at Penfield before 1806. That the Brooks family were prominent in the pioneer village is indicated by many of the old records. The first Presbyterian church there was organized February 7, 1806, with Thomas Brooks, Jr., and Esther (Burr) Brooks, as among the original fifteen members. There are no records of pastors previous to 1816, in which year Lemuel Brooks, son of Samuel Brooks, was installed, serving to 1829, while his uncle, Thomas Brooks, Jr., was deacon of the first church and ruling elder in 1814. There were forty-one by the name of Brooks participated in the Revolutionary war from Connecticut. Captain Samuel Lewis Brooks was one of the heroes of the Continental army and commanded a battery of artillery under Washington

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at West Point. Later he served under General Lafayette and was with the latter during the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He lived to enjoy the fruits of liberty for more than two-thirds of a century. His first enlistment in the army in June, 1776, was for a year, and in June, 1777, he re-enlisted for six years. He served as gunner, being discharged in June, 1783, at West Point, New York. He served under Captain Robert Walker, Captain Jacob Reed, Colonel Ellmore, of Connecticut, and Colonel John Lamb. On the 23d of April, 1818, at the age of sixty-two years, he made application for a pension, which was allowed. At that date he was a resident of New Milford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, but in 1824 removed to Monroe county, New York, where he died in 1846. It is a noteworthy fact that the combined lives of Rev. Thomas Brooks, the grandfather, Captain Samuel L. Brooks, the father, and of Garry Brooks cover the period from 1719 to 1907 of one hundred and eighty-eight years.

Captain Samuel L. Brooks was married to Pheba Beers, who was born in 1761-2 in Danbury, Connecticut, and died January 9, 1848, at the age of eighty-six years in Penfield, New York. They had four children: Lewis, Lemuel, Ellis and Garry. Of this family Lewis Brooks, born in 1793, died at Rochester, August 9, 1877. He came to Monroe county from Connecticut in 1822 at the age of twenty-nine years. He was exceedingly modest and retiring in disposition and rarely confided his affairs to others. He first engaged in Rochester in the manufacture of woolen cloth and later followed merchandising. In 1844, with Asa Sprague, he built Congress Hall. His investments were in good railroad and like securities and he also owned much valued property in Rochester, his last years being devoted to his investments and the supervision of his real estate. He was a great reader, well informed and much interested in historical and scientific matters. He never accepted but one office, serving as alderman in 1827 in the first common council of Rochester. He was charitable to an eminent degree and almost literally followed the precept not to let the left hand know what the right doeth. His benefactions to the poor and needy were almost numberless and to different educational institutions he gave generously, the Lewis Brooks Museum of Natural Science of the University of Virginia being named in his honor in recognition of a gift of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the institution. Rev. Lemuel Brooks, born in Brookfield, Connecticut, in 1797, died in Churchville, New York, September 21, 1881. His wife, Mrs. Maria Brooks, died in Rochester. Rev. Brooks devoted his life to the ministry and to work for mankind, and, after the death of their brother Lewis, he and his brother, Garry Brooks, each gave twenty-two thousand dollars to complete the museum in the state of Virginia.

In the maternal line the ancestry of Garry Brooks can be traced back to Captain Richard Beers, Jr., who had a brother, James. Both were residents of Gravesend, County Kent, England, and James had two sons, James and Anthony. He was a mariner and died in 1632, after which his brother, Captain Richard Beers, with the two sons of James Beers, came to America, locating at Watertown, Massachusetts. Captain Richard Beers was an original proprietor of Watertown; freeman, March 16, 1636-7; selectman, 1644 to 1675; representative thirteen years, 1663 to 1675. He was a captain in King Philip's war and was slain by the Indians at Northfield, Massachusetts, September 4, 1675. His will was probated October 5, 1675, his entire estate to go to his wife Elizabeth. The eldest of their seven children was Elnathan Beers, who was born in 1648 and died in 1696. In 1681 he married Sarah Tainter, who was born November 20, 1657. They had five children, their eldest son being Elnathan Beers, who was born February 17, 1680-1. He was married in 1727-8 to Anna Beach and their third child and second son was Peter Beers, who was baptized in April, 1734. The place of his birth was Stratford, Connecticut, and there he was married April 13, 1758, to Eunice Booth. They had seven children: Anna, born in 1759; Sarah, born June 30, 1760; James, April 23, 1762; Rachel, in August, 1764; Pheba, who was baptized February 18, 1767; Peter, who was baptized March 21, 1769; and Ashbel, in April, 1782. It was Pheba Beers of this family who became the wife of Captain Samuel Lewis Brooks and the mother of Garry Brooks.

Garry Brooks is today the only survivor of his father's family. At the usual age he became a public-school student in Connecticut but when still quite young started out to make his own way in the world, being but a lad when apprenticed to a tailor in Litchfield to learn the cutter's trade. Before he had completed his apprenticeship his parents removed to western New York and purchased a farm in what is now the town of Penfield, Monroe county. When his term of indenture was ended Garry Brooks joined his parents in western New York, making the journey to this point by way of the Erie canal. He landed first at Fullamtown, a port on the canal between Fairport and Rochester and which was then larger than Fairport. Almost immediately he went to live with his parents on the farm, where he remained continuously until his retirement from active life in 1867, since which time his residence has been in Fairport. He comes of a race in whom the warlike spirit in defense of honest convictions has ever been prominent and the soldier instinct showed itself in Garry Brooks while he was yet a boy. Following his removal to Monroe

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county he became identified with a militia company and rose through various grades, eventually becoming captain. The soldiery at that time were termed minutemen from the fact that they were likely to be called forth at a minute's notice to enter upon active service. In consequence, it was necessary for an applicant to pass a government inspection and examination before he was admitted to the militia and after his acceptance he had hard work in learning the manual of arms and mastering military duties. Four or five times each year there were "general training days," when several companies would assemble at a given point for further instruction under field officers. Captain Brooks mastered all the details and it is said that his company went through its paces more like regulars than militiamen. It is one of the Captain's cherished memories that in 1835 he won a silver cup and pitcher for having the best drilled company in western New York. The state also presented him with a gold mounted sword.

It was about this time that Captain Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Emma Chauncey, a direct descendant of Charles Chauncey, the celebrated president of Harvard College, who died in 1672. Mrs. Brooks was born and reared in Connecticut but at the time of her marriage was living with her parents a short distance west of Rochester. She remained a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband for many years but they were separated by death on the 26th of October, 1889. They had four children, three of whom survive: Lewis S., who resides on the west side of Main street at the summit of the hill at the south end of Fairport; Mrs. Fanny L. Harris and Mrs. Emma J. Saleno, also of Fairport.

Captain Brooks had two brothers, Rev. Lemuel Brooks, of Churchville, and Lewis Brooks, of Rochester. At the time the construction of what is now the main line of the New York Central into Rochester was contemplated, the three brothers became interested in the project and were instrumental in securing most of the right of way for the proposed railroad between Rochester and the Wayne county line. The three brothers were also greatly interested in higher education and gave liberally for the support and maintenance of several educational institutions, including Oberlin College, Berea College, the University of Virgina, Lake Forest University at Lake Forest, Illinois, Tabor College of Iowa, and also the Auburn Theological Seminary. Captain Brooks likewise joined with others in building the Penfield Academy and has ever been a stanch friend of the cause of education in Monroe county. Moreover, he has stood for development and improvement along other lines resulting beneficially to the county and his efforts have ever been of a practical, resultant character. Seventy-five years have passed since Captain Brooks proudly cast his first presidential vote. He has regarded it as the duty as well as the privilege of the American citizen to exercise his right of franchise and upon the organization of the republican party he championed its cause and has since been one of its stanch advocates. His is indeed a notable career, not only by reason of longevity but also by reason of the fact that there is so little that can be said against him. No life is absolutely free from mistakes but none have ever questioned the honesty of his motives or his fidelity to a course that he has believed to be right. He is a broad-minded man, has always looked upon the world from the bright side of life, has made the most of his opportunities, has used his powers to an unusual degree for the benefit of others, and now in the late evening of life can look upon the past without regret and toward the future without fear.

When asked what he would most like to say on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, Captain Brooks took up a small hymn book that was published in London, and turning to one of the hymns said:

"I think that this hymn best expresses my thoughts at this time." This is the hymn:

When we survey the wondrous cross
On which the Lord of glory died,
Our richest gain we count but loss,
And pour contempt on all our pride.

Our God forbid that we should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, our Lord;
All the vain things that charm us most,
We'd sacrifice them at His word.

There from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flowed mingled down;
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

Were the whole realm of nature ours,
That were an offering far too small;
Love that transcends our highest power,
Demands our soul, our life, our all.

LEANDER MEAD SHAW.

Leander Mead Shaw, in point of service the oldest undertaker in the state, was born in Fairport, New York, June 1, 1837, and is the only son of Edward H. and Melissa M. (Hall) Shaw. The father was born in Hillsdale, New York, in 1804, and came to Fairport in 1835, here learning the blacksmith's trade. He was engaged in

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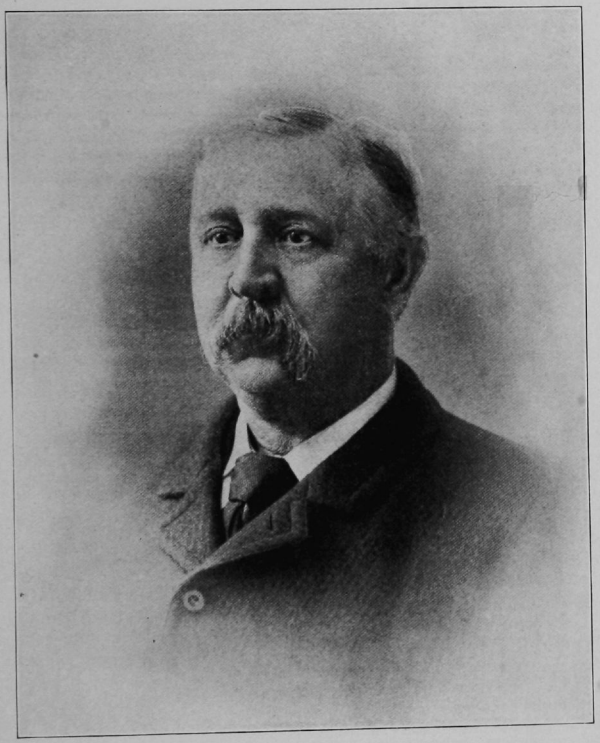

L. M. SHAW.

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this occupation a short time when he began business as the owner of a livery. A little later he added to this the undertaking department with which he was identified during the active years of his life. In politics he was a republican, for many years holding some local office in Fairport, where he was one of the best known and most esteemed citizens and where he passed away in 1880.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Fairport, the village of his birth, and was educated in the public schools and in the Macedon New York Academy. In his early years he assisted his father in the undertaking business, so that when his education was finished he took the entire responsibility of this department. Mr. Shaw's efficiency and his kindly and sympathetic manner have made his services as an undertaker very valuable throughout the county, as is evidenced by the fact that he has buried over six thousand persons. He is still living in the same house which his father built in 1849.

On October 14, 1867, he was married to Miss Josephine E. Pierce, of Columbus, Pennsylvania. She came to Fairport in 1866 and for two years was principal of the high school at this place, being the only woman to hold that position. She has always been connected with educational affairs. For the forty years of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been identified in all the movements that have contributed to Fairport's progress. They are interested in its social and business welfare and have won many friends, who willingly acknowledge their sterling worth. In politics Mr. Shaw has given his support to the republican party, and he has served two terms as village trustee. He has been repeatedly asked to run for office, but has always declined. Fraternally he is a member of Fairport lodge, No. 476, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1862. He is also a member of Rochester lodge, A. & A. S. R. he has the reputation of being an enthusiastic sportsman and angler and makes two trips annually to the Adirondacks, where he belongs to a large hunting club.

GILMAN HILL PERKINS.

When death claimed Gilman Hill Perkins on the 16th of November, 1898, Rochester mourned the loss of a citizen whom it had long known and honored, whose life had constituted an integral chapter in her history and whose memory is cherished as one whose influence was ever on the side of the city's substantial development and growth along business, intellectual and moral lines.

He was born in Geneseo, March 4, 1827, and in the spring of 1832 went to live with his grandmother in Bethlehem, Connecticut, owing to the death of his mother, when he was but four years of age. Two years later when his father married again he returned home. He began his education in the schools of Connecticut and after returning to Geneseo was for three years a pupil in the district school there. Between the years 1837 and 1842 he was a student in the Temple Hill Academy but left school at the age of fourteen years to enter business life. The first money which he ever earned came to him during the periods of vacation for service in the county clerk's office in comparing mortgages and deeds for Samuel P. Allen, afterward a resident of Rochester. He also folded the Geneseo *Republican* for Mr. Allen, its editor, on Saturday afternoons for nearly a year, for which work he received twenty-five cents per week. This was long prior to the time when invention attached folders to newspaper presses. On permanently leaving school at the age of fourteen years Mr. Perkins entered the book store of John Turner, where he worked for six months at twelve shillings per week. He had been in the store only a few weeks when his employer died and at the age of fifteen he assumed the management of the store and was given entire charge for half a year.

Mr. Perkins arrived in Rochester on the 19th of March, 1844. He was the possessor of two suits of clothes and three dollars in money. At nine o'clock in the evening he had left Geneseo as passenger on a stage coach, arriving in Rochester at eight o'clock the following morning. The city was small and of little commercial or industrial importance as compared with its present conditions, but Mr. Perkins saw here the opportunity for business advancement. He sought and secured employment in the wholesale grocery house of E. F. Smith & Company, where he remained until the spring of 1847, when he was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He then secured a situation at the "Old Red Mill," owned by Harry B. Williams. This gave him less arduous employment and enabled him to spend much time out of doors in driving about the country buying wheat. His health improved in this way and in 1848 he re-entered the employ of E. F. Smith & Company as clerk, gradually working his way upward until on the 1st of January, 1852, he was admitted to a partnership in the business. Later the firm style of Smith & Perkins was assumed and subsequently that of Smith, Perkins & Company. At the time of his death Mr. Perkins had for many years been president of the firm. There was nothing spectacular in the growth of the business. It came through laborious effort during the long years and was one of the marked instances of successful business development on the solid basis of merit. As president Mr. Perkins carefully controlled its interests, watching the markets and

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the indications of trade and ever maintaining a commercial policy that was unassailable from the standpoint of integrity and fair dealing.

His efforts were not confined alone to the wholesale grocery business, however, for he became a valued factor in the promotion and conservation of many leading business enterprises of the city. In 1879 he was made a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and so continued until his death. He was an officer and director of the Union Bank from 1858 and a trustee of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company from 1888. Upon the organization of the Security Trust Company in 1891 he became one of its trustees and was also a director of the Genesee Valley Railroad and the Rochester Gas & Electric Company.

When a young man enters into the life of any community his actions are closely watched as an indication of character and purposes and his reception in business and social circles is determined thereby. Mr. Perkins had not long been a resident of Rochester before the consensus of public opinion became favorable and throughout the years he grew in the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and there was naught in his life to disturb their perfect trust. During the first seven or eight years of his residence here he attended the First Presbyterian church and during a part of that time was a member of the choir. In 1852 he took a seat with John Rochester, William Pitkin, Edward Smith and Frederick Whittlesey in one of the old box pews at one end of the choir in St. Luke's, where he had his seat until his marriage. He served as a vestryman of St. Luke's from 1858 until 1869 with the exception of the years 1864-5. In 1869 he was chosen a warden of the church and so continued until his death. He was, moreover, deeply interested in the various activities of the church and in much charitable and benevolent work. He served as a trustee of the State Industrial School, was a trustee of the City Hospital and also of the Reynolds Library. He took a deep and public-spirited interest in community affairs and aided in the furtherance of various projects for the public good. He was a member of the Hemlock water works commission, which furnished the city its first pure water supply, and in 1892 he was chosen a presidential elector on the republican ticket. He was a member and one of the founders of the Genesee Valley Club and at one time served as its president.

In 1856 Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Erickson, a daughter of Aaron Erickson, and theirs was largely an ideal home life. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters and the following still survive: Erickson and Gilman N., who are prominent business men of Rochester; Carolyn, now Mrs. Thornton Jeffrees; Berenice, Mrs. H. V. W. Wickes; and Gertrude, Mrs. John Craig Powers.

Mr. Perkins ever held friendship inviolable, while the best traits of his character were reserved for his own fireside. At his death expressions of regret were heard on every hand throughout Rochester and wherever he was known and resolutions of respect were adopted by the trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank, the directors of the Union Bank, the trustees of the Union Trust Company, of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company and of the vestry of St. Luke's church, with which he had been identified for more than forty years. While he was a remarkably successful business man and contributed in large measure to Rochester's advancement in this direction, it was his own personal traits of character, his kindliness, his geniality, his consideration and his unfaltering honor that endeared him so closely to those who knew him. "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and judged in this way Gilman Hill Perkins was pre-eminently a successful man.

WILBER J. MANDEVILLE.

Wilber J. Mandeville, deceased, was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, in 1852, and was a son of Edward Mandeville. He was reared in Rochester and completed his education in De Graff Military School. Throughout his entire life he was connected with the seed business, Rochester largely being a center for that line of commercial activity in the United States. He bought out the business of John Boardman in 1875 and admitted in 1879 his brother-in-law, Herbert S. King, to a partnership, under the firm style of Mandeville & King. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. King in 1890, when he formed a partnership with Fred A. King under the same firm name. A few months before his death, in 1902, the business was incorporated under the name of the Mandeville & King Company, which still continues. Mr. Mandeville secured a very liberal patronage and prospered in his undertakings, using every energy to enlarge his business and make it a prosperous concern. He was only a child at the time of his father's death and was early thrown upon his own resources, so that he deserved much credit for what he accomplished.

Mr. Mandeville was married in 1876 to Miss Harriet King, a daughter of Jonathan King, who came to Rochester in 1825 from Massachusetts. Her mother was Sarah Sibley King, of Brighton. Her father settled on Sophia street in Rochester and cleared the land there, for at that time it was swampy. He continued to make his home upon that place throughout his remaining days and

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contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding of the city. His daughter, Mrs. Mandeville, is the only member of the family now living. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, Edna King, Lois Sibley and Arthur Wilber.

In his political views Mr. Mandeville was a republican, and he belonged to St. Luke's church at Rochester, in which he served as a vestryman. His life was in many respects exemplary and he enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. In his business career he was found thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, and all who knew him recognized in him the inherent force of character and capability which enabled him to advance from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

VALENTINE F. WHITMORE.

Valentine F. Whitmore is the president and founder of the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, most prominent general contractors of Rochester. In the present age it is the tendency to systematize all business interests to such an extent that a single individual is now at the head of industrial, commercial and financial interests which would have required fifty or perhaps a hundred men a half century ago to manage and control. It is the accomplishment of maximum results with minimum effort, the utilizing every force without waste and the employment of especially skilled labor for specific duties that has made the present condition possible. With the growth and progress that has been manifest in business circles during the past third of a century or more Valentine F. Whitmore has kept fully abreast and in fact has been a leader in this movement toward the centralization of management and control. He is, as president of the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, employing hundreds of workmen in the execution of contracts which makes their business the most extensive of the character in Rochester and western New York.

Mr. Whitmore is a native of Germany, born September 17, 1844, and at the age of five years came from the fatherland to the new world, the family home being established in Syracuse, where he acquired the major part of his education. In 1859 he started out to earn his own livelihood, being employed as water boy on public works in Syracuse. At the age of eighteen he came to Rochester and later became superintendent of construction on the canal and received a contract to repair the Erie canal. He worked on the canal for the late Lewis Selye until 1868, when he established the contract business, which under his guidance and the assistance of able associates has grown into one of the mammoth industrial enterprises of the city. He continued to do contracting alone for a time and on January 1, 1875, organized the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, with the late John Rauber and William Vicinus, which is now a stock company, with Valentine F. Whitmore as president; John N. Rauber as vice president; Lewis S. Whitmore as treasurer; William H. Vicinus as secretary; and Charles S. Rauber and Walter V. Whitmore as shareholders. All are equal shareholders. The rapid growth and development of the business has necessitated the enlargement of the force of workmen from time to time until they now employ about seven hundred men. They have been awarded and have executed some of the largest contracts in the city, principally in street improvements. Their contracts include the Rochester water works conduit, which is twenty-six and one-half miles long and three feet four inches in diameter, six hundred men having been employed by the firm in its construction. They are fortunate in owning their own limestone quarry, for their principal work is street and sewer contracting, cut stone and masons' supplies and interior marble work. Mr. Whitmore is president and manager of the Rochester German Brick & Tile Company and a stockholder of the Columbia Banking, Saving & Loan Association, of which he was at one time president, one of the organizers and founders.

On the 21st of February, 1867, Valentine F. Whitmore was united in marriage to Miss Eunice L. Haight, and unto them were born three sons and a daughter: Lewis S. and Walter V., both of whom are married and have one son; Eunice, now the wife of William H. Vicinus, by whom she has two sons; and Homer G., who is also married and has one son. All of the family are connected with the business, the sons being active therewith and widely recognized as able, enterprising and successful business men.

In his political views Valentine F. Whitmore is a stalwart republican and has been somewhat active in local political circles. He formerly served for four years as school commissioner and for four years as alderman, and while he takes an active part in the city's welfare and upbuilding and in municipal progress and improvement, giving his influence in support of progressive public measures and lending his aid in substantial way to furthering the plans for the city's development, he yet prefers to hold no public office, desiring rather to concentrate his time and energies upon his extensive business. He is a director in the Merchants Bank and Genesee Valley Trust Company and in other financial and industrial enterprises, having made judicious investment in different business concerns. His attention, however, is largely given to the exten-

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sive contracting business which had its origin in his laudable ambition and well defined plans and which owes its development in substantial measure to his executive force, keen discrimination and utilization of opportunities. From early youth he has been one of the world's workers and his success, so great as to seem almost magical, is attributable directly to his own labors.

Lewis S. Whitmore, eldest son of Valentine F. Whitmore, and treasurer of the firm of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, was born in Rochester, January 21, 1869. After attending public school No. 13 he became a high-school student, and he continued his education until, eager to become a factor in business life, he went to work with his father, remaining with the firm as an employe until admitted to a partnership in business under the present firm style of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus. As financial manager of the enterprise he has contributed to its splendid success and in business circles in Rochester has won for himself a most enviable name.

Lewis S. Whitmore was married in this city in 1896 to Miss Harriet E. De Garmo, and they now have one son, Lewis S., in his second year. They also lost two children in infancy. In his political views Lewis S. Whitmore, Sr., is a stalwart republican and has served as general committeeman of the thirteenth ward, taking an active interest in promoting the work of the party and in shaping its policy, so that success may be gained at the polls. He is a member of the Congregational church and an active representative of the Rochester Club. He is a broad-minded young man who, though concerned with the management of enormous business interests, has not narrowed his life down to the routine of daily duty in this connection but has found the opportunity to meet his fellowmen on social and political planes, constantly broadening his nature by reaching out into those fields of thought and action which concern the general progress of the world and the trend of public advancement.

REV. ISAAC GIBBARD, D. D.

Rev. Isaac Gibbard, who now holds superannuate relations with the church, but for many years was one of the active and prominent representatives of the Methodist ministry in New York, makes his home in Rochester and is still a force in the moral development of the community and in those departments of activity which uplift humanity and work for the betterment of various classes.

He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, September 11, 1833, his parents being Thomas and Maria (Kibble) Gibbard, both of whom were natives of England. Their family numbered four sons and one daughter, including Dr. Gibbard, who was brought to the United States by his parents in 1836, the family home being established in Middletown, Connecticut, where he was reared. On the 11th of April, 1852, he was converted during a powerful revival held by Rev B. I. Ives, at Auburn, New York, in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the Rev. David Holmes was pastor. This was on the 22d of August, 1853, and his life has been devoted to Christian work in its various phases. He began his study for the ministry in Auburn Academy under Professor William Hopkins, subsequently professor of natural science in Genesee College, at Lima, New York. On the 23d of January, 1854, he received license to exhort from the Rev. A. J. Dana, of Auburn, and on the 9th of May, 1854, he was enrolled as a student in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, to prepare for college. On the 28th of August, 1855, he became a freshman in Genesee College, at Lima, and on the 1st of May, 1856, was licensed as a local preacher at the quarterly conference of the Methodist church, at Lima, Rev. Philo Woodruff, pastor, and Rev. Loren Stiles, P. E.

On the 11th of July, 1856, Dr. Gibbard was awarded the prize of merit in the declamation contest between six students of the freshmen and six of the sophomore classes. This was the president's prize and first given at Genesee College, now Syracuse University. The same oratorical ability which he then displayed has always characterized Dr. Gibbard in his work in the ministry and upon the lecture platform and has been one of the potent elements in his success. On the 24th of August, 1857, during his junior year in college he was appointed by the Rev. U. S. George, P. E., to supply a charge at Rush, New York, and in August, 1858, during his senior year in college, and in the conference held at Corning, New York, he was re-appointed to supply the charge at Rush. In June, 1859, he was graduated from Genesee College, at Lima, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and on the 14th of August of the same year at the conference held in Trumansburg, New York, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Simpson and appointed to a charge at Naples, New York, in 1859. His labors there resulted in the conversion of over one hundred. On leaving Naples at the close of the conference year he was appointed to the Cornhill Methodist Church in Rochester.

Soon after entering upon his life work as a minister of the gospel, Dr. Gibbard also chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 2d of November, 1859, to Miss Louisa Smith, the only daughter of Dr. Socrates

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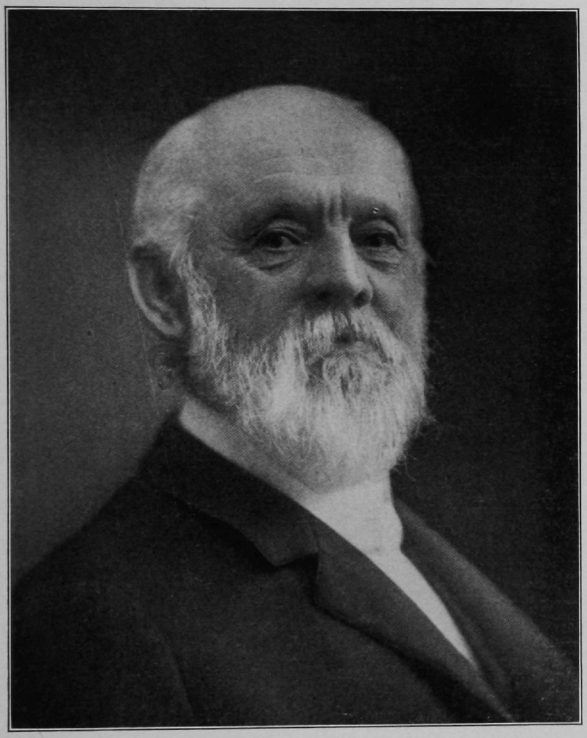

REV. ISAAC GIBBARD.

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Smith, of Rush, New York. They have become the parents of four daughters: Emma M. and Louise Elizabeth, at home; Belle, the wife of Percy R. McPhail, president of the Merchants Bank of Rochester; and Josephine May, the wife of George W. Riley, of this city.

In 1861 Dr. Gibbard was appointed to the church at Dansville, New York, and re-appointed to that charge in 1862; on the 17th of July of the latter year the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut; on the 9th of April, 1863, he was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment of New York State Volunteers; on the 9th of September of the same year at the conference held at Penn Yan he was ordained an elder by Bishop L. Scott and appointed to the charge at Burdette, New York; on the 6th of April, 1864, he entered upon the duties of professorship and acting president of the East Genesee Conference Seminary at Ovid, New York, having been elected to that position by the trustees with the approval of the presiding elder of the district, Rev. S. L. Congdon. On the 30th of August, 1865, at the conference held in Waterloo, New York, he was appointed to the church at Rush, and when conference convened in Newark, New York, on the 29th of August, 1866, he asked and received a vacation for the purpose of study and travel in Europe. During the three succeeding years he studied in Berlin, Halle and Zurich and traveled in various parts of Europe, in Egypt and in Palestine, during which time he acted as correspondent for several New York journals. His knowledge was greatly broadened, not only by his research, study and investigation in the old world, but also by the acquirement of that knowledge which comes almost without effort to those who travel. Following his return to America he served in 1869, 1870 and 1871 as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Phelps, New York, being reappointed for the second and third years. The year 1873 brought him the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Syracuse University and in the same year he was appointed to the church at Seneca Falls, receiving a re-appointment in 1873. In 1874, owing to nervous prostration brought on through overwork, he was granted superannuary relations, which he still holds. His deep interest in the church and the various phases of its work has never abated in the slightest degree and his zeal has been manifest in many ways in behalf of the cause of Methodism and the Christianizing of the world. In 1874 he was elected orator of the Alumni Association of Syracuse University and six years later, in 1880, that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; in 1880-81 he was president of the Alumni Association of Syracuse University and delivered the address of welcome at the inauguration of Chancellor C. N. Sims; in 1882 he was elected Alumni president to fill out the unexpired term of Ross Clark Scott and was again chosen, continuing in that position for six years; in 1883 there came to him from Governor Grover Cleveland appointment as manager of the State Industrial School and by successive governors he has been re-appointed until he received the following letter, headed, "State of New York, Executive Chambers. Albany, January 22, 1906. Rev. Isaac Gibbard, D. D., Rochester, New York. My Dear Dr. Gibbard: I have your letter of January 12, relative to retirement from the board of managers of the State Industrial School. I regret exceedingly that you are compelled to take this action, but of course if you insist I suppose I shall be obliged to accede to your wishes in the matter and accept your resignation. I am yours very truly, Frank W. Higgins."

From 1892 Dr. Gibbard was by annual election of the board of managers of the State Industrial School, consisting of fifteen members, chosen its president and acted in that capacity until the acceptance of his resignation as indicated above. In 1903 he was appointed by the legislature a member of the commission, consisting of the governor, the comptroller, the state architect, the president of the state board of trustees and the president of the board of managers of the State Industrial School, to select and purchase a state farm, consisting of fourteen hundred acres, for a new farm site for the State Industrial School, the purchase being effected on the 12th of December, 1903.

Dr. Gibbard has been a resident of Rochester since May, 1874, and in 1876 he erected his present commodious and beautiful brick residence at No. 606 West avenue—at that time a pioneer home in that section of the city, which, however, is now closely built up around him. His home, however, still ranks as one of the best in the neighborhood. Dr. Gibbard is a member of the Genesee Methodist Episcopal conference and a member of the quarterly conference and the West Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. He had formerly been a member of the First Methodist church, but after the organization of the new congregation as the West Avenue church he placed his membership therein in order to assist in building up the society, to which he has given six thousand dollars. To those who read between the lines it is a self-evident fact that Dr. Gibbard is a man of scholarly attainments and one who throughout his entire life has been actuated by the highest principles and purposes. His influence has never been of a restricted order nor has he been denied the full harvest of his labors. He has ever been a close and earnest student of the great sociological and economic as

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well as theological problems and holds advanced views upon many subjects which concern the uplifting of humanity. He has ever used practical methods in working toward the ideal, which have found their proof in his effective work in connection with the State Industrial School.

GEORGE W. ARCHER.

While a large percentage of Rochester's business men have been attracted to this city by reason of its pulsing industrial conditions and broad opportunities or have become factors in its active life in recent years there are also found among the prominent representatives of commercial and financial interests those who have been identified with the city through long years and have not only been witnesses of its growth from a small town to a city of metropolitan proportions but have been factors in its yearly development and progress. Such a one is George Washington Archer, who was born in Rochester, February 8, 1837. The family is of English lineage and the parents of our subject were John and Elizabeth Archer, the former reared in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and the latter in Coventry, Warwickshire, England. There were three sons and five daughters of the family and three of the sisters of Mr. Archer are still living. The father was a contractor and builder and followed that occupation in New York city following his emigration to the United States in 1831. In 1834 he became a resident of Rochester, which at that time had not yet emerged from villagehood, and here he carried on business as a contractor and builder until 1857, erecting many of the substantial structures of an early day. He died in 1873 at the age of seventy years, while his wife survived until 1876 and passed away at the age of seventy-five.

At the usual age George W. Archer became a pupil in the public schools of Rochester and subsequently was graduated from Eastman's Business College. When a youth of seventeen he began learning the carpenter's trade in his father's shop, and following the father's retirement in 1857 he entered the employ of his elder brother, Robert W. Archer, who had purchased the patent of a dental chair. In August, 1863, he accepted a position as bookkeeper at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, where he remained until June, 1864, after which he conducted a machine shop at Tarr Farm on Oil creek, Pennsylvania, until 1868, when the ill health of his brother caused him to return to Rochester. He then took up the brother's business of manufacturing dental and barbers' chairs and has since continued in this line. The business was conducted under the firm style of R. W. Archer & Brother until 1873, when the senior partner died and George W. Archer was then alone until January 1, 1881, when he admitted his brother, John W., to a partnership under the firm style of George W. Archer & Company. On the 1st of January, 1884, the Archer Manufacturing Company was incorporated and to the present time George W. Archer has been its president. The output of the factory, which is located at No. 9 North Water street, is barber, dentist and surgeons' chairs and piano stools, which are largely the result of the inventive genius of the president.

A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Archer has extended his efforts into various other departments of activity with equally good results. He has been heavily interested in oil production in Pennsylvania and from 1882 until 1884 was president of the Rochester Gas & Electric Company, of which he had previously served as treasurer. He was vice president of the Rochester Pullman Sash Balance Company and treasurer of the Vulcanite Paving Company and was president of the suburban railroad until it was sold. He has also been on the directorate of various other important business enterprises of the city which have benefited by his wise counsel and keen discernment in business affairs.

In 1865 Mr. Archer was married to Miss Augusta McClure. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is president of the Rochester Driving Park Association, and is a prominent member of the Genesee Valley Club and the Rochester Whist Club. His political views were formerly in accord with the principles of the democratic party and he served as alderman of the city from 1882 until 1884, while in 1886 he was candidate for mayor. He is at the present time affiliated with no political organization. Matters of citizenship aside from politics receive his earnest attention and his co-operation has been given to many progressive public movements. He stands today as one of the foremost citizens of Rochester by reason of his long residence here, by reason of his active, honorable and successful connection with its business interests and by reason of the helpful part which he has taken in promoting those plans and measures that have been of direct benefit to the city.

FREDERICK C. LAUER.

Frederick C. Lauer was born in Rochester, New York, August 17, 1845, his parents being Frederick C. and Margaret Elizabeth (Walter) Lauer, natives of Prussia, Germany, and of France, respectively. In 1833, when a youth of eleven years, Frederick C. Lauer, Sr., came to America

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with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Lauer, who located on Brown street in Rochester, while subsequently they removed to Grove street, where they spent their remaining days. Christian Lauer followed the shoemaker's trade for some years and afterward worked as a stone-mason. His death occurred when he had reached the age of eighty-two, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, of whom one is yet living: Margaret, the wife of Christian Frank.

Frederick C. Lauer, Sr., was reared to manhood in Rochester and learned the mason's trade, in which line he began contracting after he attained his majority. Subsequently he became a street contractor and constructed a number of the streets in Rochester. He always took a commendable interest in public affairs, especially along educational lines, and for two years was a member of the school board. He also figured in military circles as a member of the state militia and his political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He held membership in Valley lodge, F. & A. M., and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. His death occurred in 1895, when he was seventy-five years of age, while his wife passed away in 1876 at the age of fifty-four years. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are living: Frederick C.; Caroline C., the wife of George F. Tichenor, of Manchester, Kansas; Adelia and Amelia, twins, the former the wife of Frederick Wanamacher, of Rochester, and the latter the widow of a Mr. Koerner, of Rochester; and Edward C., a railroad contractor of this city.

Frederick C. Lauer, whose name introduces this record, has spent his entire life in Rochester, and is indebted to its public school system for the educational privileges he acquired. He began working for his father at the age of fifteen years, learning the mason's trade, and eventually taking up contract work as his father's partner. After his father's death he continued the business alone until 1906, when he admitted his sons, Walter F. and George W., to a partnership under the firm name of F. C. Lauer & Sons, and in 1907 the company was incorporated under the firm style of F. C. Lauer & Sons Company. There stand as monuments to his skill and enterprise a number of the fine buildings of Rochester, and in association with S. W. Hagaman, under the firm name of Lauer & Hagaman, he was extensively engaged in business as street and sewer contractors. The firm during its existence did most of the important work of that character in the city. Mr. Lauer also became president of the Vulcanide Paving Company, which was organized in 1888, and does most of the asphalt paving of Rochester. He assisted in organizing the Rochester Lime Company and succeeded Horace May in the presidency. He likewise owns some valuable farming property in this county and extensive land holdings near the Montezuma marshes, between Clyde and Savannah.

On the 20th of November, 1872, Frederick C. Lauer was married to Miss Christine Steinhauser, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Smith) Steinhauser. They became the parents of three sons: Walter F., Edward T. and George W. The second died in infancy. Walter F. married Amanda Strauchen and they have four children: Edwin S., Frederick Charles, Franklin Albert and Elizabeth Elsie. George W. married Fannie A. McAllister and they have one daughter, Christine Frances. The sons are now associated with their father in business and are enterprising young men.

Mr. Lauer is not unknown in military circles and for a number of years served as captain of Company G of the New York National Guard. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Reformation, with which he became identified on its organization. He belongs to Valley lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M.; Ionic chapter, R. A. M.; Monroe commandery, K. T.; and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Rochester consistory. He is likewise a charter member of Koerner lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Calvin. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he has been called to various local offices, having served at different times as supervisor, alderman, school commissioner, member of the executive board and member of the board of health. He has never been a public man in the ordinary sense. He has held some offices, the duties of which have been discharged with the utmost fidelity and promptness. Aside from this, however, through the business enterprises he has conducted the public has been a large indirect beneficiary and at the same time he has exerted his influence as a strong, steady, moving force in the social, moral and industrial advancement of the community. A contemporary biographer has said: "His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends and he is one of the popular and honored residents of his native city."

JAMES E. WOLCOTT.

James E. Wolcott, whose sudden death at Norfolk, Virginia, November 24, 1906, caused a feeling of wide-spread regret in Rochester, in which city he was a life-long resident, was born in the year 1850, his parents being G. P. and Caroline

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Wolcott. The public schools of Rochester afforded him his early educational privileges, and he also attended Professor Satterlee's school. When twenty-one years of age he entered the distilling business and was active in the management of the James E. Wolcott & Company distillery at the corner of Clarissa and Wolcott streets. He continued in that until 1901, when he disposed of his interests to the New York & Kentucky Company. For a number of years he had been connected with the financial interests of the city and was a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company and of the Traders National Bank. His opinions regarding financial and other business matters were considered sound and his ideas concerning management and expedience were often received as conclusive.

Mr. Wolcott was married in Rochester in 1874 to Miss Ida J. Chase, and unto them were born three children: C. J. and G. B., both of Rochester; and Mrs. F. E. Clawson, of Ridgeway, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolcott was a great lover of a thoroughbred horse and always owned one or two. He was connected with the Gentlemen Drivers' Association and greatly delighted in a brush on the Rochester speedway, in which he was interested. He became a well known figure there and the statement that any horse belonged to James E. Wolcott was sufficient guarantee of its worth and highbred qualities.

In Masonry he was prominent, belonging to Rochester lodge, No. 660, F. & A. M.; the Monroe commandery, K. T.; and to the consistory, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. His life was in harmony with the spirit of the craft. He possessed a social, genial nature, which won him warm friendships. His death resulted suddenly of apoplexy at Norfolk, Virginia, when he was fifty-six years of age. His loss was felt in business circles as well as among his many friends, he having a very wide acquaintance in Rochester, of which city he was a life-long resident.

THOMAS O. SWANSON.

The business interests which claim the time and energies of Thomas O. Swanson are now quite extensive and important and his life history is worthy of mention because of the fact that his advancement and his success are attributable entirely to his own labors. He is a native of Sweden, born November 27, 1856. His father, Swen Larson, was born in Sweden in 1820, while the mother, Mrs. Alice Larson, also opened her eyes to the light of day in the same country and in the same year. Thomas O. Swanson had but limited educational privileges, for he attended school only three weeks after coming to the new world. He crossed the Atlantic at the age of seventeen years, arriving in the month of May, having been attracted by the excellent reports which he heard concerning the favorable business opportunities in the United States. He was first employed at day labor on the Titusville Railroad in Pennsylvania, but after three weeks of strenuous toil he was stricken with typhoid fever. Having no funds, he was dependent upon the county's aid during his illness of six weeks, but after his recovery he resumed work on the railroad, being assigned to the section gang. Later he went to Hornell, where he worked as a stone-mason and eventually he entered the employ of a banker. At a later date he made his way to the Pennsylvania woods, working in a sawmill, and upon his return to New York he settled in Orleans county, working by the month in the summer season, while in the winter he cleared land for different parties. He then returned to his native country, where he continued for a year and a half, but became satisfied that he preferred America as a place of residence, knowing that he could enjoy better business opportunities in a land where effort is not hampered by caste or class. Upon his return to America he brought with him fifteen of his countrymen and by taking charge of the party he made his own transportation and also some extra money.

When he had again arrived in the new world Mr. Swanson took up farm work, eagerly availing himself of every opportunity that led to business development and growth. He afterward went upon the road with a wagon, selling groceries, dry goods, notions and other commodities. He was thus busily engaged for about five years and eventually he worked into the business of buying and selling farm produce. For the last fifteen years he has handled small fruits produced in the town of Hamlin and is conducting the only business of the kind there. He makes extensive shipments to all parts of the country, and, in fact, is carrying on a very large and profitable business, in which connection he has become well known from the Atlantic to Chicago. He handles immense quantities of small fruits and through his own labors has developed his business to its present extensive and profitable proportions. He is also one of the directors of the Hamlin Telephone Company, in which he holds considerable stock.

In the year 1883 Mr. Swanson was married to Miss Anna Reyburn, who was born in Clarkson, New York, in 1860. They have become the parents of three daughters: Alice, born in August, 1885; and Florence and Grace, twins, born in 1887. The daughters have been students in

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THOMAS O. SWANSON.

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the Hilton high school and have also pursued their studies in the Rochester Business Institute.

In his political views Mr. Swanson is a stalwart republican, and is now serving as one of the town committeemen. He has several times been called to act as a juror and in community affairs he manifests the same stalwart spirit of progress which characterizes him in his business life. Fraternally he is prominent, being connected with the Masons, the Maccabees and the Legion, carrying insurance in the two last named. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and it has been one of the elements of an upright, honorable career, for throughout his entire life his course has been actuated by high principles. He has always endeavored to be just in his business relations and honest at all times, and wherever he is known he is respected.

CHARLES S. BAKER.

Charles S. Baker, a man of broad mind, of kindly purposes and high ideals, with whom contact meant elevation and expansion, passed away on the 21st of April, 1902. Such was the force of his character, the strength of his mentality and the breadth of his nature that the news of his demise came with a sense of personal bereavement to the great majority of those who had known him. He had friends among the prominent and the lowly, the rich and the poor, throughout the entire country. All who knew him respected him, but in Rochester, where he was best known, he was loved as few men are loved.

A native of Churchville, Monroe county, Mr. Baker was born on the 18th of February, 1839, the youngest son of James and Catherine Baker, the former a carriage manufacturer, who came from England in an early day. In the village schools Charles S. Baker acquired his early education. Said one who knew him well: "His parents bequeathed to him the riches of virtuous training and example, a happy temperament, high aspirations, untiring energy and a love of righteousness for its own sake. The fruitage of these qualities during all his years brightened, stimulated and blessed not only his own life but the lives of a great multitude of his fellows, brought into close or even casual relationship with him." After a struggle in his youth to secure an academic education, he was sent to the Caryville Collegiate Seminary in 1854 and the following year was entered as a pupil in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, New York. During the winter of 1857-8 he taught school in Leroy. Coming to Rochester to study law in the spring of 1858, he accepted a position in the law office of Danforth & Terry, where he remained until his admission to the bar in December, 1860. He was a very successful attorney of Rochester for many years, displaying keen analytical power, logical reasoning and clear deductions in the practice of his chosen profession. His first partner was John H. Jeffries and in later years he was associated with his son, William J. Baker, having an office in the Powers block at the time of his death. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and his legal learning was manifest in the strong presentation of his cause before the courts.

Mr. Baker had been engaged in practice for only a brief period when the Civil war was inaugurated. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when at the first call for volunteers for the Union army he offered his services to the government, enlisting in April, 1861, as a member of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Infantry. He went to the front as first lieutenant and the first battle in which he participated was the first battle at Bull Run, in which he was so disabled as to necessitate his return home. He then resumed the practice of law and when not serving in the general assembly of New York or in congress he was continuously connected with the work of the courts. He never regarded his oath on being admitted to the bar to support the constitution of the Union and the constitution of the state and to discharge the duties of his profession to the best of his ability as a formal matter but as a solemn vow, which he sacredly kept.

At a meeting of the members of the Monroe county bar held to take action on the death of Mr. Baker it was said: "As a lawyer he was well read, skillful and adroit. His office was a model of method, order and neatness. It was as an office lawyer that he excelled. The antagonisms, the contentions, the contradictions, the disputes, the personalities, the ill temper and the friction which sometimes accompany a litigated practice had no charms for him. His superiority was seen in his office when in personal contact with his clients and his associates at the bar. The courtesy with which he treated every one was one of his marked characteristics. He did not encourage needless litigation. He sought to harmonize differences, to bring men together, and took the broadest view of his duty toward his clients. No one who came into connection with him as a lawyer failed to honor him for his broad spirit, for his firm integrity and for his elevated conception of the trust reposed in him as an attorney and counselor, visited by one in distress or in trouble and in search of advice. As a friend he knew no faltering. Those who knew him well, who were admitted into the inner circle of his life, came to see in him noble qualities

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of mind and heart, which will always cause them to remember the man, Charles S. Baker, with affectionate regard."

As the years passed Mr. Baker became recognized as one of the distinguished members of the republican party of New York. In youth, as in maturer manhood, his broad and sympathetic nature led to his cordial identification with the party in its struggles to prevent the further extension of slavery and enlarge the area of freedom. He was never narrow or intolerant in his partisanship, but cordially recognized patriotism and merit under whatever name they were found. He took great interest in the questions and issues of the day, giving careful study to such, and his firm support of his honest convictions led him to become an influential factor in republican ranks. He was supervisor of the eleventh ward for two years and of the ninth (now the tenth) ward for four years. At one time he was president of the board of education and served for two terms as school commissioner. During the years 1879, 1880 and 1882 he was a member of the New York state assembly, and for the years 1884 and 1885 was an active and influential member of the state senate. From that position he was transferred to the larger field of action in Washington, being elected by large majorities to the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. As a member of the house of representatives he served upon some of the most important committees, especially distinguishing himself as chairman of the committee on commerce when six new states asked for and gained admission to the Union. No man who ever represented Rochester either in Albany or in Washington has shown greater willingness or capacity in the service of his constituents. In the national capital he was untiring and remarkably successful in securing pensions for worthy veterans or the widows and orphans of those who had fallen and could present legitimate claims upon the government. This seemed to him a labor of love. In this work there was for him no politics, no creed, no race. The poor appealed to him with a force even greater than the rich.

While Mr. Baker was thus attending to details and matters of local interest he was concerned also in larger affairs of state. He possessed the gift of initiative to an unusual degree. He dared any form of leadership that occurred to him and at Albany was largely instrumental in pushing forward the legislation which established the state railroad commission. The states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming gave public acknowledgement of their indebtedness to him for their admission into the Union when in 1890 he traveled through the west, being everywhere enthusiastically received and entertained. In Washington, as in Albany, he took a deep interest in the transportation question, and was the author of a bill creating the interstate commerce commission.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle said of him: "Mr. Baker was of notable and impressive physique. Large and commanding in stature, with a face in which sagacity, benevolence and kindliness were singularly blended, with a manner at once both dignified and genial, he was sure to attract attention in any company. He not only made friends, but held them to him by the compelling power of genuine sympathy and helpfulness. It is doubtful if, when he was at the height of his congressional career, any man in Washington had more personal friends, of all parties throughout the country, than he. Stanch as the stanchest in his republican principles, he never permitted his partisanship to interfere with his personal relations, and when the democracy was in control of the executive and legislative branches of the government Mr. Baker could, without compromising his republicanism, secure as many favors at Washington as if he had been a democrat. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of President Harrison and had an intimate personal as well as political friendship with President McKinley."

Mr. Baker was married June 22, 1861, to Miss Jane E. Yerkes, who was born on Plymouth avenue, Rochester. She is the only living daughter of Silas A. Yerkes, who removed from Philadelphia to Rochester in 1820. She has one brother living in the west. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born five sons: Charles A., a resident of Washington, D. C.; Leigh Yerkes, a practicing physician of the same city; Cornelius B., who is engaged in the banking business in Kansas City, and who married a daughter of ex-Governor Morrill, of Kansas; William J., an attorney with offices in the Powers block in Rochester; and Harold H., a practicing physician of this city. Both of the sons who are physicians are graduates of the University of Michigan. The only daughter of the household died in infancy. In his family he was a devoted husband and father and at his own fireside the sweetness of a rare soul found its most fitting and loving expression.

Mr. Baker was a Master Mason and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He organized Corinthian lodge of Rochester and served as worshipful master for two years. He was likewise a member of the Loyal Legion and George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades, many of whom he assisted in material ways. He was an elder in the Central Presbyterian church in Rochester at the time of his death and was ever a most earnest Christian man, whose life was actuated by high and honorable principles and who at all times lived in conformity with his professions. In the church he took a most active

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and helpful part and at all times gave his support to those movements which advance justice, truth and right. When death claimed him resolutions of sympathy and respect were passed by the different lodges with which he was connected; the alumni association of Livingston Park Seminary, which his wife attended in girlhood; the Infants' Summer Hospital, to which he had been a generous contributor; the board of supervisors and the board of education; while hundreds of letters were received by the family. All contained an expression of appreciation for the rare beauty and strength of his character and the great usefulness of his life.

One who knew him well wrote: "In all the multiplied activities of his fruitful life his energies, means and influence were always thrown upon the side of justice, mercy, truth and righteousness. The wealth of his great nature and the genial companionship of his warm, generous heart drew to him the rare and sweet friendship of many who took high rank in the various departments of church, state and literature, as well as others closely identified with the financial growth and prosperity of our great country. He allowed no differences of creed or party to mar these friendships, but took the best of each life that touched him. Conspicuously useful as he was in public affairs, it was as husband, father, brother and friend, within the cheery and sacred precincts of his own home, that the rare sweetness and all embracing love of his large and noble nature were most richly bestowed."

HENRY STEAD HEBARD.

A life of great activity and large usefulness was terminated when in 1890 Henry S. Hebard passed away. He figured prominently in the financial and business circles of Rochester and the state as president of the East Side Savings Bank, as proprietor of extensive marble works in this city and as president of the New York Mutual Aid Society. His life record began at Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, March 10, 1827, but for more than a half century he was a resident of Rochester and left the impress of his individuality upon its business development and its public interests. His father, Zebulon Hebard, was a licensed local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother was Mrs. Martha (Inman) Hebard, a native of the Empire state.

In his boyhood Henry S. Hebard accompanied his parents on their removal to Rochester, where he acquired a public-school education and at the age of nineteen years he entered upon his active business career, wherein he was destined to rise to greatness, as a clerk in his father's marble works. He continued to act in that capacity until given an interest in the business, which under his management and ownership grew to large proportions, as he became recognized in Rochester and throughout western New York as a substantial citizen and capable business man, his intense and well directed activity leading to splendid results in industrial circles. The marble works were established in 1831 and Zebulon Hebard, his father, who continued as proprietor of the business until 1845, when the firm of Z. Hebard & Sons was organized. The business was thus carried on until 1858, when it became the property of the firm of Hebard & Graham, so continuing until 1867, when Henry S. Hebard became, and afterward remained, sole proprietor. Having become recognized as a forceful factor in business life, his co-operation was sought in other lines and he became the third president of the East Side Savings Bank, which was organized in 1869 with Pliny M. Bromley as the first executive officer. The second president was William M. Emerson, then state senator, who held the office for a single year, when he was succeeded by Mr. Hebard, who continued at the head of the institution until his death. He was also a director of the New York Mutual Aid Society, which was incorporated August 17, 1881.

It was not alone the signal success which Mr. Hebard achieved in business that made him a notable figure in Rochester, for his public service alone would entitle him to distinction as one of the representative men of the city. His political views were embodied in the platform of the republican party and he served as a member of the state central committee. He was elected alderman from the fourth ward in 1857, 1859 and again in 1861. He also served as a member of the old volunteer fire department, to which he belonged until its discontinuance in favor of the paid system. Mr. Hebard was foremost in advocating the establishment of a paid department, having, while alderman, with another member of the city council, introduced a resolution for its establishment. Mr. Hebard's interest in city affairs also extended to the department of public works and he became an active and helpful member of that board. He also served for one term as supervisor and in 1865 he became a member of the first police commission, serving in that capacity for eight years and assisted in laying the foundation for the present police department. In 1873-4 he was a member of the board of public works and in 1875 was chosen supervisor, in which position he served for one term, refusing re-nomination for the succeeding year. In 1880 he was a presidential elector and voted for Garfield and Arthur. After Arthur succeeded to the presidency he offered Mr. Hebard appointment as postmaster but he declined. On the 13th of Febru-

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ary, 1890, his name was sent by President Harrison to the senate as appointee for the position of postmaster and the appointment was confirmed but Mr. Hebard did not enter the office, as his death occurred less than a month later. He was twice nominated for mayor of the city without solicitation and was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge, now the State Industrial School, and one of its presidents. For several years he was a member of the board of managers of the State Industrial School and for one year was president of the board.

In 1853 Mr. Hebard was married to Miss Harriett M. Hazen, a daughter of Charles Hazen, of Martinsburg, New York. They became the parents of seven children. Mr. Hebard, in connection with his other public work, was president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. Honored and respected by all, there was perhaps not another citizen of Rochester who occupied a more enviable position in the regard of his fellow townsmen. He was closely associated with the city's growth and the interests and needs developed thereby. He desired that Rochester should keep apace in all of its improvements and in its varied municipal interests with other cities of the country and was a guiding spirit in bringing about progressive and valued results. He died in 1890 but the worth of his work will not cease to be felt until the public movements which he instituted have reached their full fruition in the life of the city.

FRANK FRITZSCHE.

By the death of Frank Fritzsche, Rochester sustained an irreparable loss and was deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. At the time of his demise he was serving as assessor of the city for a third term and was also prominently connected with its industrial interests, being engaged in the hide trade. His whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. By his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone, but upon the spontaneous and free will offering of a grateful, enlightened people. Few men have lived so entirely for their fellowmen and helpfulness may well be termed the keynote of his character.

Mr. Fritzsche was born at Neustadt, a small town on the Orla river, in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, July 11, 1835. His father was a tanner and leather dealer in the old country and the son became apprenticed to the leather business in early life. He worked at his trade for several years as a journeyman, traveling over the country in accordance with the old German custom, which required one to obtain a general knowledge of the trade before settling down. In 1859, however, he returned to Neustadt, where he was married to Amalie Freund.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Fritzsche came to America, landing at New York city April 28, his wife and two children arriving one year later, May 20, 1865. He went to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where for a short time he was engaged in the leather business, and in 1866 came to Rochester, where he secured a position as foreman in a tannery owned by Henry Lampert, in which capacity he served for eight years. With the capital he had saved from his earnings he then began business on his own account in Rochester in 1874. From the beginning the enterprise proved profitable and constantly increased in volume and importance, so that in 1886 his two sons, Frank J. and Martin C., were admitted to the firm. The latter is now deceased, but the former is still conducting the business and is one of the prominent and enterprising business men of the city. On the 17th of June, 1887, however, Martin C. Fritzsche passed from this life at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Fritzsche, the father, continued in business up to the time of his demise and his life history and perseverance intelligently directed brought him a large measure of success. In all that he did he was thoroughly reliable and his business career commanded for him the respect and unqualified trust of his fellowmen.

In 1885, having won public recognition as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and a leading member of the republican party, Mr. Fritzsche was elected to the common council from the old Sixth ward and served as alderman until 1889, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many progressive measures for the benefit of the city. In the '90s he served for seven years as a member of the board of health and in neither office did he receive or accept salary. He gave his services to the city with a sense of conscientious obligation and discharged his duties in such a manner that his example may well be followed by the officeholders of the present day, as he ever placed the general good before partisanship and the interests of the community before personal aggrandizement. While serving as health officer during the cholera scare in the '90s he superintended the cleaning of the city. It was estimated that the work would cost between fourteen and sixteen thousand dollars. The city was about to let a contract for the work of cleaning, when Health Commissioner Fritzsche declared the amount exorbitant and said that he would do the

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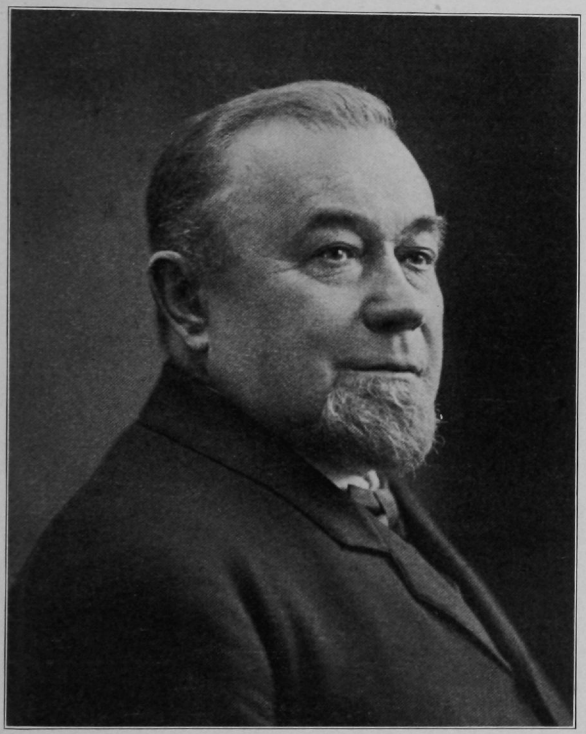

FRANK FRITZSCHE.

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work for less than half the estimated amount. He devoted fifteen weeks to this task, during which time the city was thoroughly cleaned and the expenditure amounted to only forty-eight hundred dollars. He then circulated a subscription list and obtained about nine hundred dollars, so that in reality the work cost the city only thirty-nine hundred dollars. Mr. Fritzsche did not receive nor did he accept pay for his work in this connection and this is but one of many examples of the manner in which he served his fellow citizens, doing a work the value of which was inestimable. He never faltered in the performance of any task that he believed to be his duty or that he thought would benefit Rochester in any way. In 1899 he was first elected to the office of assessor and discharged his duties during the two years' term with such capability that in 1901 he was re-elected for a four years' term, and in 1905 for a second term of four years, so that he was filling the position at the time of his demise.

Wherever known Mr. Fritzsche was respected and honored and among his friends and fellow countrymen he was very popular. He was long retained in the position of leader of the German-American Society, acting as its president for twenty-three years. He was also president of the German Mutual Aid Society and president and treasurer of the Rochester Maennerchor. For two terms he served as chief executive officer of the latter and was for seven terms its treasurer. Whatever his hand found to do he did with his might and whether in social organizations, in political circles or in private life he was most faithful to what he considered his duty and unfaltering in his allegiance to every trust reposed in him. In Masonry he attained the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and was also a prominent Odd Fellow, his entire life being in harmony with the principles of these organizations, which are based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He was at one time the high state officer of the Order of Harugari and was a member of the Rochester branch of the United Workingmen and of the Select Knights. He was identified with every movement for Rochester's business growth through his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and he further belonged to the Schwaben Verein, the Beethoven Singing Society and many German and English fraternal, social and charitable organizations. He was also a prominent member of the Salem church.

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Fritzsche visited their native land and a short time prior to his last election to the office of assessor he had expressed a desire to again visit the old country. A few days prior to his demise he again mentioned the subject, saying that he must engage passage, for he wished to see his sisters and his old home. He always maintained a deep affection for the land of his birth, yet he was pre-eminently an American citizen, who came to this country to enjoy its benefits and its privileges and also to give to it unswerving loyalty and allegiance. He celebrated his seventieth birthday on the 11th of July, 1905. On that occasion three hundred persons attended a meeting of the Rochester Maennerchor and Mr. Fritzsche was presented a silver lined copper punch bowl, imported from Germany. In addressing the meeting at that time he spoke of his ambition for the Germans of Rochester, saying in part: "There is a subject that lies very near my heart, as many of you know, and that is the erection of a building or hall that shall be a home for the German societies of Rochester, not for the Rochester Maennerchor alone or to the other societies represented here tonight, but to every German society and to every German in Rochester. There is only one way in which that structure can ever become an accomplished fact and that is by every society and every individual taking an active, live interest in it. I urge you not to wait for rich men to start the movement. Let each society agree to take a certain number of shares; let every person who can afford to do so take one share, two shares, or as many as he can afford. Then when the mass of the people have shown by pledging their money that they want such a building, others will come forward with large subscriptions to complete the fund. I for one am willing to subscribe five thousand dollars when I am convinced that the people want the hall. I am confident that when the people have subscribed their hundreds there will be others to subscribe thousands."

Mr. Fritzsche did not live to see the fulfillment of his desires in this direction, but throughout his entire life he labored for his fellow countrymen and their best interests and in the course of years they may see the fulfillment of this cherished plan of his. He possessed a strong mind and in early life there was a basis laid for his education along scientific and technical lines, but he sought the commercial field in which to exercise his native and acquired talents. The educational advantages which he enjoyed, however, proved of great benefit to him in all of his life and enabled him to reach out to all classes of people. Charity was one of his pre-eminent traits and his benevolent spirit was constantly responding to calls for aid, yet he was entirely without ostentation in his giving and made frequent gifts that were unknown even to his closest friends, none having knowledge thereof save the recipient and the donor. It would be almost impossible to enumerate his fellow countrymen who, coming to this city in extremely limited financial circumstances, have profited by his aid, many of whom, overcome by misfortune, in seeking his advice also received his substantial assistance. His interest in the various fraternal organizations to which he belonged was largely due

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to the efforts afforded thereby to assist those less fortunate than himself. He ever had a hand outreached. At all times just he possessed, too, that higher attribute of mercy. While never intolerant in his religious views, he was himself an advocate of the Protestant faith, yet he believed that all churches were helpful to humanity.

While the veil of reserve should never be drawn aside from the sacredness of the home life, it is but just to say in a history setting forth the character and worth of Frank Fritzsche that his home relations were ideal, characterized by the utmost devotion to his wife and children. Mrs. Fritzsche, who was born in Germany, in the same neighborhood as her husband, was a daughter of Christopher Freund, an extensive cloth manufacturer of that country. Their only children were their two sons: Martin, whose death has been chronicled above; and Frank J., who conducts the business established by his father at No. 66 Front street, Rochester. He is an enterprising man and a worthy successor of his honored sire. He holds membership in the Rochester Club, the Rochester Maennerchor, Chamber of Commerce, Order of Harugari and other societies. He married Rose M. Vogel, a native of Rochester, and a daughter of Augustus and Rosa Vogel, of this city, the former now deceased. Unto his marriage has been born two children, Wilma M. and Frank Augustus.

Mr. Fritzsche left to his family not only a goodly estate, but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. In business circles he bore an unassailable reputation and his name was a synonym of integrity and straightforward dealing, but perhaps the depth of his nature was known only to his family and friends, where his consideration, his kindliness and his noble purpose have enriched the minds of all with whom he came in contact. True men are the crowned jewels of the republic and the very names of the distinguished dead are a congenial inspiration and an abiding lesson.

AARON ERICKSON.

Among the names of the men that stand out prominently on the pages of Rochester's history is that of Aaron Erickson, who contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of the city, where he located in pioneer times. His life record extended over seventy-four years—years fruitful in successful accomplishment, years fraught with good deeds and crowned with honor and respect.

The birth of Mr. Erickson occurred on the 25th of February, 1806, in Allentown, New Jersey, within sight of the historic battlefield of Monmouth, and he represented one of the old and prominent families of the state. His father served with the American army in the attainment of independence through the Revolutionary war. He was the youngest of several children and in the comfortable home of his parents his boyhood and youth were passed, but the desire to test his own strength and to develop the latent powers with which nature had endowed him led him to leave home when a youth of seventeen years and 1823 witnessed his arrival in the then little town of Rochester. He took up his abode with C. H. Bicknell and entered business life as a worker at the machinist's trade in the manufacture of axes and similar commodities. The industry, close application and determination which are the basis of all success brought to him prosperity in the undertaking and he often pointed with pride to the fact that he made with his own hands the iron yoke that swung the bell in the old St. Luke's church.

Mr. Erickson had been a resident of Rochester for but four years when he established a home of his own through his marriage to Miss Hannah Bockoven, of Lyons, New York, and soon after erected a dwelling on Clinton street, where the young couple were at home to their friends, the number of whom increased yearly as the circle of their acquaintance widened.

It was about this time that Mr. Erickson withdrew from the machinist's trade and began the manufacture of potash at Frankfort. His patronage increased rapidly and he was soon in control of what was considered at that time a very extensive business. Laudable ambition, however, prompted him to enter still broader fields with larger opportunities and greater scope for his industry and business sagacity—his dominant qualities. Therefore, abandoning the potash manufactory, he became a dealer in wool and morocco on Water street in Rochester, forming a partnership with Ezra M. Parsons. Their business developed along substantial lines until the firm became the largest buyers of wool in this section and in 1850 Mr. Erickson established the famous wool house of Erickson, Livermore & Company at Boston, which rapidly became the leading enterprise of this character in the country, conducting a mammoth business.

Each forward step in his career brought him a wider outlook and his ready recognition of opportunity constituted one of the strongest elements in his business advancement. He had been engaged in the wool trade for three years when he organized and opened the Union Bank, captialized for five hundred thousand dollars. From the beginning he was its president and the institution enjoyed a prosperous existence under that name until the spring of 1865, when it was converted

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into a national bank under the title of the National Union Bank. In the following year, however, Mr. Erickson purchased the bank and established in its stead a private banking house under the firm name of Erickson & Jennings. The admission of George E. Mumford to a partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Erickson, Jennings & Mumford and under this style the business was conducted for twelve years. Mr. Mumford withdrew in May, 1879, and was succeeded by A. Erickson Perkins, a grandson of Mr. Erickson, which partnership existed until the death of the bank's founder on the 27th of January, 1880. Mr. Erickson's strict integrity, business conservatism and judgment were always so uniformly recognized that he enjoyed public confidence to an enviable degree. For many years he was also a director in the Park Bank of New York city and was a member of the board at the time of his death.

Mr. Erickson left no son to carry on his work, for his last surviving son, Aaron Erickson, passed away at Revere, Massachusetts, in August, 1871. In the family were eight children, but only three daughters survived the father: Mrs. W. S. Nichols, of Staten Island; Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester; and Mrs. W. D. Powell, of New York. In 1842 he builded his home on East avenue and he lived to witness its transformation into one of the most beautiful thoroughfares of the city. The home was ever characterized by the most gracious and liberal hospitality and through more than half a century the name of Erickson figured prominently in the social circles of Rochester.

As Mr. Erickson's success increased so did his charities and benefactions grow and expand. Few men have realized as fully as he did the obligations and the responsibilities of wealth. He did not believe in that indiscriminate giving which fosters vagrancy and idleness but no case of real need ever sought his assistance in vain and many gifts were spontaneously made whereby the poor and unfortunate were direct beneficiaries. A man is admired but is not loved for his successes; he is loved for his good deeds and it was the kindly spirit, the generous sympathy and the great helpfulness of Aaron Erickson that so endeared him to his fellow townsmen and caused his memory to be enshrined in their hearts, although a quarter of a century has come and gone since he was an active factor in the world. He found genuine delight in helping young men to make a start in the business world. His employes recognized that faithfulness and capability meant promotion as opportunity offered and when they left his service he ever gladly spoke the word of recommendation and encouragement which enabled them to take a forward step in the business life. Many organized charities received his timely assistance. He was president of the board of directors of the City Hospital for years and occupied that position at the time of his demise. He gave freely to the different benevolent organizations of Rochester and to many other institutions situated elsewhere. The Industrial School and the Institute for Deaf Mutes found in him a generous friend, while his deeds of charity, unknown save to himself and the recipient, were innumerable. Few men have been so unostentatious in their giving, but Mr. Erickson found his reward in the pleasure that came to him in helping a fellow traveler on the journey of life.

To one of such breadth of nature as Aaron Erickson matters of citizenship are always of deep interest. It would be impossible for such a man to enjoy the protection of a government, to benefit by the municipal interests and not give return in co-operation in the various movements and plans tending to promote local advancement and national progress. He was never a politician in the commonly accepted sense of that term, yet filled some local offices, regarding it as his duty to perform such service as he could for his fellow townsmen. He was alderman for one term from the old fifth ward and was both alderman and supervisor at different times from the seventh. In 1860 he was appointed, with the late Amon Bronson, a commissioner to erect bridges at Clarissa and Andrew streets over the Genesee river and the manner in which the work was accomplished is a monument to the thoroughness in which he carried out the trusts imposed upon him. To the last he was always intensely interested in his city and in those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. In his later years he retired to a large extent from active participation in business but his nature was such that want of occupation could have no attraction for him. His later years were given to the development of those strong intellectual tastes which were ever with him a marked characteristic. Throughout his entire life he was a student of the signs of the times, of the great sociological problems, the governmental questions and of the sciences, especially in their practical adaptation for the benefit of mankind. He was an earnest student of horticulture, pomology, floriculture and the natural sciences, and he delighted in the society of men of intellect and was regarded as their peer and often as their superior. His mind was enriched with knowledge gained both from travel and extensive reading. In 1869 he visited Palestine and ascended the Nile. He also visited the various European countries and his last summer was spent on the continent. In an analyzation of his character to determine the motive springs of conduct, one must accede the fact that in all things that he ac-

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complished he was prompted by the spirit of true Christianity. During his early residence in Rochester he became a member of St. Paul's church and after its destruction by fire in 1846 he joined St. Luke's church, with which he was identified until his demise. His was not that religion typified by dogmas and creeds but the religion which found expression in the faithful performance of the duty at hand, that sought to overcome wrong by right and the false by the true. One of nature's noblemen, he stood four square to every wind that blows and his memory remains as a benediction and an inspiration to those who knew him.

FRANK E. PRITCHARD.

Frank E. Pritchard, superintendent of the municipal plant which furnishes the light and water for the village of Fairport, is well qualified for this position by the technical and practical training which he received along these lines. A native of Illinois, he was born in Mount Morris, Ogle county, on the 10th of June, 1861, his parents being Isaac and Orinda M. (Putnam) Pritchard, in whose family were six children, four of whom are yet living. The brothers of our subject are: John H., a farmer of Kansas; and Lewis R., a merchant at Meadow Grove, Nebraska, while the sister, Myra A., is the wife of George J. Peck, of Rolfe, Iowa.

The father was born in Connecticut in 1813 and the mother was a direct descendant of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary war fame. The ancestral history in its lineal and collateral branches has been distinctly American for many generations and embraces the names of many distinguished men. Isaac Pritchard was reared in Connecticut and when a young man removed westward to Medina county, Ohio, where he was married and made his home for a number of years. He then removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he lived until about the close of the Civil war, when in 1865 he went to Grundy county, Iowa. He continued a resident of that state up to the time of his death, although his last years were spent in Humboldt county, Iowa, where he passed away in 1896. His entire life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits and in politics he was a stalwart republican, but never an office seeker. His wife was born in the state of New York, and in her girlhood days went with her parents to Medina county, Ohio, where she was reared and married. She died when about sixty-two years of age.

Frank E. Pritchard in his boyhood days was a student in the common schools of Iowa and when seventeen years of age he apprenticed himself to the butter-making trade, which he followed for four years. He then returned to the farm, where he remained for two years, after which he went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and secured employment in the machine shops. Subsequently he worked as a machinist for about a year prior to securing a situation at the electric light plant. He then took up the study of electrical engineering and during his service there he invented and patented Pritchard's electric water wheel governor. In order to place this upon the market he came to the east in the spring of 1889 and was successful in installing his invention in various markets in the state of New York in that year. The following year he sold his rights in the patent and the same year accepted the superintendency of the People's Electric Light & Power Company and of the Oswego Street Railway Company at Oswego, New York. He continued to serve acceptably and faithfully in that position from the 1st of April, 1890, until the 1st of January, 1892, when he went to Niagara Falls in the capacity of consulting engineer with the Brush Electric Company on a three months' engagement for the purpose of reconstructing a station. His work there, however, extended over a period of eight months, at the end of which time he was tendered and accepted the position of master mechanic with the Cayadutta Electric Railway Company of Gloversville, New York. This was practically the first long distance electric road in the state, and Mr. Prtichard continued as master mechanic for thirteen months.

In October, 1893, he accepted a proffered position with the People's Electric Light & Power Company and the Oswego Electric Railway Company at Oswego, remaining with those corporations as superintendent until 1898, when he severed his business connections there and came to Rochester. Here he had charge of the wiring of the Baker theater and he followed electrical engineering in the city until the spring of 1900, when he came to Fairport as consulting engineer. He drew the plans for the municipal plant to be submitted to the vote of the people as to the erection of the plant, and after the proposed measure had been voted upon and passed he was retained by the village to install the plant, and after its erection was offered and accepted the position of superintendent. In 1901 the water works of the village were combined with the electric light plant and Mr. Pritchard assumed charge of both, in which capacity he is still serving. The light and water interests are those of municipal ownership, and in administering the affairs of the office Mr. Pritchard has given excellent satisfaction.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Frank E. Pritchard and Miss Sarah A. Hensley, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and unto them were born four

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FRANK E. PRITCHARD.

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children: Ora M., Henean A., Carl H. and Elsie J. After losing his first wife, Mr. Pritchard was married in 1895 to Mrs. Rena M. McIntosh, formerly a Miss Robarge of Oswego, New York. Unto this marriage have been born two children, but Francis A., the elder, is now deceased. The living son is Neil Ellsworth.

Mr. Pritchard exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, and he belongs to D. B. DeLand lodge, No. 536, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand. He also holds the office of secretary and treasurer of the grand committee of district No. 2 of Monroe county. He affiliates with the Order of the Maccabees, of which he is a past commander, and at present he is venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen of America and a past president of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He is widely recognized as one whose mechanical skill, inventive genius and comprehensive knowledge and experience along mechanical lines well fit him for the position which he occupies and has gained for him wide recognition in mechanical circles.

HOSEA ROGERS.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was to be found a log house standing on the east side of the Indian trail on the exact spot where the Delos Polly house now stands on North St. Paul street in Rochester, directly opposite the old No. 8 school building, and it was in this primitive home that Hosea Rogers was born on the 17th of January, 1812. He thus entered upon a life record which covered ninety-two years. In his old age he recalled many incidents of his birthplace and the noticeable features of its surroundings. The walnut trees still standing on the ground are the ones which his father preserved when he cleared the land. The little house, a story in height, was nearly square and was constructed of hewn logs, the cracks stuffed with sticks and clay, the broad door of rough boards furnished with wooden latch and string. Two square windows of glass lighted the interior when the door was closed, but in pleasant weather it stood wide open. There was a big fireplace to heat the little cabin and the floor was made of split logs until later a rough board floor was put down.

The parents in this pioneer home were Ezra and Betsey (Beckwith) Rogers, who came to Monroe county from Massachusetts about 1810. They were possessed of all the sterling attributes which characterized the old-time New Englanders and were well qualified to take up the task of making for themselves and their family a home in the then wild Genesee country. Hosea Rogers was the youngest of five children, the others being Diodat, Betsey, Ezra and Caroline.

During those early days, when Hosea Rogers was an infant, the British fleet appeared at the mouth of the river and displayed its big guns. The men seized their arms and started for the lake, while the women and children fled into the woods. All that locality was then heavily timbered and Mr. Rogers' early recollections were of the primitive wilderness. Deer were still to be seen in the forest and even after Mr. Rogers was old enough to hunt they were frequently killed. Bears, too, made raids upon the farmyard in search of pork. Indians were almost constantly about the neighborhood but occasioned little trouble to the settlers.

The educational advantages which Hosea Rogers received were very limited. There was no schoolhouse in the neighborhood but the settlers determined to have a school and employed a young lady teacher. The first school was held in his father's house, the teacher boarding round among the pupils. The methods of instruction were oft-times crude but Mr. Rogers made good use of his opportunities and as the years advanced learned many practical lessons of life. He also developed a strong and rugged constitution and at the same time became a man of indomitable perseverance and untiring energy. In those early days it was necessary in purchasing property to take the acknowledgment of a deed before a justice and then record it at Canandaigua, the county seat. As Mr. Rogers' father had undisputed possession of his farm the necessity of recording a deed was not apparent and as time slipped by the matter was forgotten. When several years had passed, however, and property of that locality was sold, Mr. Rogers, Sr., lost possession of the place on which he had lived from 1809 and on which he had made many improvements. He then bought an acre and a half of land on Norton street, built a house and, being a furniture maker by trade, he put up a small shop and began the manufacture of chairs, his elder sons getting out the crude material from the surrounding woods, while he turned it into form on a small foot lathe. He then started for Canada with his product, where he disposed of his chairs. Soon after his return to New York his death occurred and the support of the family fell upon his elder sons, who were imbued with all the worthy characteristics of their race.

It was by his elder brothers that Hosea Rogers was reared and during much of his life he was connected with the sea either in a direct or indirect way. At the age of fifteen years he went as a sailor upon the great lakes and for ten years followed that life, rising through all the grades

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to the position of master of a vessel. His brothers built and ran the first vessel plying between Rochester and Chicago and of this craft he had charge as captain in 1834. In his youth there were no steam tugs to tow vessels in windless waters and it was seldom a vessel could sail up and down the Genesee river without assistance from the shore. The first vessels, therefore, on the river were towed up and down the stream by men who walked in the Indian path, but in time cattle took the place of the men on the tow path. Mr. Rogers many a time walked over the trail with the vessel's cable over his shoulder and he lived to see the wonderful development in navigation. About 1825 his brothers built the schooner Jeannette at Carthage landing, and it was one of the first vessels to pass from Lake Ontario into Lake Erie in the spring of 1830, Mr. Rogers then being before the mast. In 1831 his brothers built the Aurora Borealis, of which he became captain in the spring of 1832. He was afterward in command of the Indiana and in the fall of 1833 took charge of the John Grant, these two vessels also being owned by his brothers.

In talking of those days Mr. Rogers once said: "In the fall of 1833 I took charge of the John Grant and I shall never forget my last voyage that season. We came down from Toronto the 12th of November in a pretty heavy gale which carried away my spanker boom; in the afternoon I ran into Charlotte for repairs. Happening to meet my brother Diodat on the pier he immediately put in a new spar and I left port about sundown with a fair wind, which soon began to increase. By ten o'clock we had our hatches battened down and every loose thing on deck was swept overboard. The gale became terrific and we hardly expected to outlive it. Suddenly there was a cry that the heavens were falling as the great dome above us was filled with shooting stars. We had no intimation of the auroral display and coming as it did at an hour when every nerve was strained and every sense alive to the dangers of the elements, the scene was particularly impressive. The shower lasted several hours, if I remember correctly, but at no instance during its occurrence did I dare cease my vigilance and the exercise of my greatest skill to keep the vessel in her course. We battled with the elements and watched the unprecedented fall of stars until the morning of the 13th when daylight ended the wonderful display." Captain Rogers also made an early trip to Chicago by way of the lakes from Buffalo, landing there when the western metropolis was a frontier town, old Fort Dearborn still commanding the mouth of the creek, while Indians were as numerous as white people. In 1836, Captain Rogers purchased a farm of eighty-five acres in what is now the town of Irondequoit and in that year was married and settled on his farm, which remained his home from that time until his death. Later he sailed for two years, but returned home to take charge of his farm.

Soon after locating thereon he became interested in the building of sailing vessels, for which business his long experience upon the lake well fitted him, as he had gained a thorough knowledge of all kinds of sailing craft as well as the laws that governed inland sailors. When he entered the field of boat building he was therefore well qualified to meet the requirements of the times and he built in all fourteen vessels, some at Charlotte and others in Ohio and Michigan. During all of these years, however, he continued to operate his farm. The Captain was also actively identified with the business interests of Rochester until the 1st of January, 1902. In 1896 he became interested in the Phelps & Rogers Lumber Company on Warehouse street, which does an extensive business. This company was incorporated in 1901 with Captain Rogers as president, and he filled that position for one year or until the 1st of January, 1902, when he resigned, although he continued his connection with the company up to the time of his demise. He also owned the site occupied by the lumberyard and had other business and residence property in the city. Up to the last he possessed great strength of both body and mind and in connection with the operation of his farm attended to collecting his rents and other business in the city.

Captain Rogers was married, in October, 1837, to Miss Polly Van Dusen, who died January 25, 1871, and on the 1st of May, 1873, he wedded Miss Mary J. Lyon, of Albion, New York, who departed this life May 25, 1875. He was again married February 2, 1876, his third union being with Miss Asenath Scholfeld, of Port Colborne, Canada, whose grandparents came originally from England. Her grandfather, John Schoffeld, was a farmer by occupation and a veteran of the war of 1812. He died in 1866. Her father, James Scholfeld, was collector of Port Colborne, Ontario, for thirty-three consecutive years and died in 1889. Unto Captain Rogers and his third wife were born five children: Polly M., at home; William H., of the Genesee lumberyard, who married Carrie D. Rollison and lives in Rochester; Luella A., Ezra S. and Alida J., all at home.

Captain Rogers was a democrat in his political views. The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church and the Captain's father was deacon of the first church of that denomination in this locality, it being located in that section of the city which was then called Carthage. The death of Captain Rogers occurred on the 14th of December, 1904, when he had reached the very venerable age of ninety-two years. He was one of the first white children born in Rochester and in fact the city of today had at that time no ex-

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istence, although the present boundary limits include the site of his birthplace. He lived to witness almost the entire growth and development of the city and for years figured as one of its prominent, influential and honored business men and residents. He had no aspiration for office but he did everything in his power to promote general growth and progress and his was a most useful and honorable life, winning for him the high regard, trust and good will of all with whom he came in contact. In fact his life history is inseperably interwoven with the history of Rochester and the development of Monroe county and no work of this character would be complete without an extended mention of him. He was one of the city's fathers and builders, acquainted with the story of its progress—an active factor in its growth. He possessed a strong nature, a kindly spirit, and his life was actuated by high, manly principles, and when he was called from this earth Rochester mourned the loss of one of its most valued and representative men.

AUGUST J. MAY.

August J. May, who for two years has been deputy collector of internal revenue at Rochester, was born in the old eleventh ward, now the twentieth ward, of this city, on the 30th of August, 1863. His parents were Adam and Rosa (Eisman) May, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in Baden and the latter in Bavaria. Coming to America in early life, however, they were married in this country. After reaching the new world Adam May engaged in blacksmithing but in his later years carried on the grocery business. He is now deceased but the mother still survives. In the family were three sons and two daughters.

August J. May has spent his entire life in Rochester and in St. Peter's and Paul's parish school he acquired his education. In early life he learned blacksmithing and followed that trade for ten years in the employ of James Cunningham, Son & Company. He afterward became connected with merchandising as a member of the firm of Wick & May, proprietors of a grocery and restaurant. They conducted the business for ten years, after which Mr. May purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business for seven years alone at the corner of Jay and Child streets. He prospered as a merchant, having a good patronage and thereby winning a gratifying measure of success. For the past two years he has been deputy collector of internal revenue and has proved most faithful in the office. Other official service has been promptly executed by him. In 1900 he was elected alderman of the twentieth ward and was re-elected in 1902 and again in 1906, so that he is now serving for the third term. He is a stalwart champion of republican principles, being in thorough sympathy with the policy and the platform of the party.

Mr. May was married on the 15th of October, 1902, to Miss Louise Bush, and they have two children: John A. and Lauretta. The family home is at No. 398 Brown street.

JOHN J. McINERNEY.

John J. McInerney is one of the more recent additions to the Rochester bar but has already built up a very enviable practice and the profession and the public alike acknowledge his worth and legal power. He was born at Salamanca, New York, June 10, 1873, his parents being Michael Garry and Ellen Kane McInerney, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they came to the United States about 1856, settling first in Brooklyn. Subsequently they removed to Salamanca and the father, who is a blacksmith by trade, is now serving as city blacksmith in Rochester, having come to this city in 1885.

At the usual age John J. McInerney entered the public schools of his native city and there passed through successive grades until reaching the eighth grade. He put aside his text-books at the age of thirteen years and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for about eight years in the employ of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the New York Central Railroad Companies, leaving the latter railroad after having assumed entire charge of the mechanical repair department of locomotives from seven p. m. until six a. m. He then turned his attention to the field of newspaper work, becoming a reporter on the Rochester Herald and the Union and Advertiser. Subsequently he accepted the position of executive clerk for Mayor George A. Carnahan, thus serving from 1900 until 1902. In October, 1902, he went to Albany, New York, as legislative correspondent for the Union and Advertiser and while there he also attended the Albany Law School. After completing a thorough course under the direction of that institution he passed the bar examination on the 13th of January, 1903, and was admitted to the bar in March of the same year.

In April following Mr. McInerney opened an office in Rochester and has built up a very fine practice. No dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon gained a liberal clientage, and although yet a

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young man he has had a varied experience in the courts, and has gained a standing which many an older practitioner might well envy. He is, moreover, a self-made man and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He acquired his own education, supplying the funds necessary for tuition and other expenses by his own labor. He was ambitious and energetic and allowed no obstacle to brook his path that could be overcome by honorable and determined effort. He entered upon the practice of law with Charles B. Bechtold, under the firm name of McInerney & Bechtold, the partnership being dissolved, however, in September, 1904, when Mr. Bechtold became assistant district attorney, since which time Mr. McInerney has been alone.

He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and has a social, genial nature, which makes him a favorite in various club and fraternal organizations. He is now vice commodore of the Rochester Yacht Club and also affiliates with the Elks and with the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN WATERSTREET.

John Waterstreet, proprietor of a hotel in the village of Walker, was born in Rochester on the 8th of March, 1870. His father, William Waterstreet, was a native of Germany, born in 1840. He was married in Rochester in 1866 to Miss Caroline Baase, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1847. He commenced business life in this country with pick and shovel, working on the streets, and was employed in that manner for about three years, but he possessed courage and laudable ambition and used every opportunity to secure advancement in the business world. Removing to the town of Hamlin, he was employed at farm labor for about three years and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Kendall, Orleans county, New York, where he purchased a farm, but the venture did not prove financially successful, and after two years he began working a farm on the shares, being thus engaged in the town of Hamlin through the succeeding three years. He afterward operated another farm on shares in the town of Kendall for two years and the succeeding three years were spent upon still another place. From there he removed to the town of Gaines, where he lived for one year, and next located on the John Pratt farm in the town of Carlton, where he lived for one year. Four years were spent by him on the Currier farm, after which he removed to the Phillips farm, which he purchased in 1890. There he resided until 1906, when he sold the property, bought a house in the village of Two Bridges, Carlton, and is now located there. He met with heavy losses in 1901 by the destruction of his barn by fire, losing horses, stock, tools, and, in fact, nearly all of the contents of his barn. However, by his perseverance and diligence as the years have gone by he has met with a fair measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. Unto him and his wife were born eight children.

Of this family, John Waterstreet was reared in much the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He attended the public schools as opportunity offered, but early had to start out in life on his own account. When he began farming for himself he settled on the Simmons farm in the town of Hamlin and from there removed to the Kelso farm on the state road, where he lived for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold the property and began working by the month as a farm hand on the place which he had formerly cultivated for six years before his marriage. He afterward located in Walker in the hotel business on the 8th of October, 1903, and after two years thus passed he went to live in the home of his wife's parents, where he spent the winter. In the following spring he bought a home in the village, where he lived until the spring of 1907, when he purchased the hotel at Walker which he is now conducting, making it a creditable hostelry, which is well patronized and brings to the owner a goodly income.

Mr. Waterstreet was married on the 6th of July, 1898, to Miss Emma Maierhoffer, a daughter of Marcus and Minnie (Wagner) Maierhoffer, both of whom were natives of Germany, born June 21, 1836, and April 18, 1842, respectively. They were married in Hamlin in 1878 and Mrs. Waterstreet is their only child. Mr. Maierhoffer came to this country in early manhood and worked as a laborer, his first employment being on the railroad. He was afterward employed at farm labor by the month and during the first year of his married life he was in the employ of Joseph Graubman. Later he operated a farm on shares for several years, after which he removed to East Hamlin and continued the cultivation of one farm for twelve years. He spent the succeeding three years on the Simmons farm, and after his daughter Emma became the wife of John Waterstreet he sold his farm to Mr. Waterstreet and removed to Walker, where he purchased a residence and has since made his home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waterstreet have been born two children: Alfred, February 4, 1900; and Carl, August 27, 1902, the former being now a pupil in the district schools.

In his political views Mr. Waterstreet is a stalwart republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office. His religious views are

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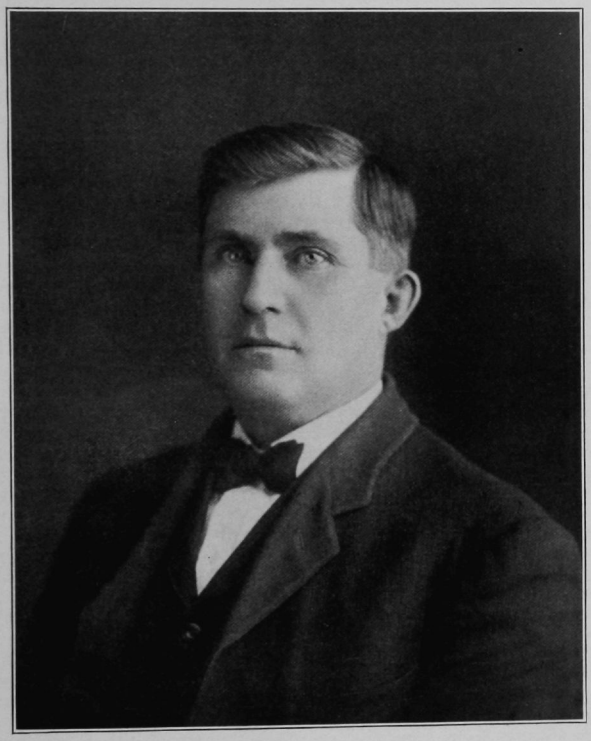

JOHN WATERSTREET.

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in harmony with the doctrines of the German Lutheran church, his membership being in Hamlin. Having spent his entire life in this county, he has a wide acquaintance, and proof of his honorable career is found in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood.

WILLIS E. WOODBURY.

Willis E. Woodbury, one of the most prosperous and prominent merchants of Rochester, controlling thirteen stores, ten of which are located in this city, was born June 23, 1857. His father, D. A. Woodbury, was a manufacturing engineer, who founded and conducted a business under the name of the Woodbury Engine Company. He is a native of Vermont and, although he continued in active business for many years in Rochester, is now living retired. In early manhood he wedded Minerva C. Boughton, a native of the state of New York, and unto them were born four children but three have passed away.

Willis E. Woodbury, entering the public schools at the usual age, passed through successive grades until he became a high-school student. Early in his business career he made his way to Colorado and was connected with mining interests at Leadville. He spent five years in the west, from 1877 until 1882, when he returned to Rochester, since which time he has been closely associated with the grocery trade. He has stores in Elmira, Batavia and Geneva, with ten different establishments in Rochester, making an aggregate of thirteen retail grocery houses which are owned by Mr. Woodbury and conducted under his immediate supervision and direction. His executive ability and excellent management have brought to these concerns a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of the public and has secured to him a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted over his counters of vast importance and magnitude. He has thus contributed largely to the commercial prosperity of the city as well as to his individual success. Moreover, he is a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, and is vice president of the Upton Cold Storage Company.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Woodbury was married in 1884 to Miss Mamie Christian and they have two daughters. The family residence is a beautiful home at No. 344 Lake avenue. Mr. Woodbury is very popular socially and is a valued member of a number of the leading clubs of the city, including the Genesee Valley Club, the Columbia Racket Club and the Rochester Whist Club. He likewise belongs to the Country Club of Brighton, the Transportation Club of New York and to the Founders & Patriots Club of New York. He holds membership in the Lake Avenue Baptist church and in politics is a republican with somewhat independent tendencies, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than party affiliation at local elections. Of genial, social nature, the circle of his friends is constantly widening, while his business interests are continually being extended in scope and importance. He stands as a splendid type of the young men of America—alert, enterprising and progressive, recognizing advantages and utilizing possibilities not alone for his own advancement but also for the welfare and upbuilding of the city.

THOMAS McMILLAN.

Thomas McMillan, who is engaged in the grocery business and has figured prominently in local political circles in Rochester, has spent his entire life in this city, where his birth occurred on the 26th of September, 1846. His parents were Thomas and Janet (McLain) McMillan, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They were married, however, in New York city, and came to Rochester on a packet boat about 1842. The father was a miller by trade and followed that pursuit in Rochester, but he died in this city during the infancy of his son Thomas, who was the younger of two children, the daughter being Anna, now the wife of F. E. Brownell, of Vernon, New York.

Thomas McMillan, on attaining the usual age, was sent as a pupil to the public schools, wherein he mastered those branches of learning that qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He entered upon a business career as a clerk in a grocery store on State street and in 1860, in company with his mother, he purchased a grocery store on the same street. Together they were owners of the business until the mother's death in 1869, since which time Mr. McMillan has been alone in business. He is undoubtedly one of the oldest grocers in years of continuous connection with the trade in Rochester, having for almost a half century been a representative of this line of merchandising, while for forty-seven years he has been owner of a grocery store. In 1874 he came to his present location at No. 180 Plymouth avenue and a number of his patrons have been with him throughout this entire time. He is, however, continually gaining new customers and his trade is constantly growing, so that for many years his business has been very profitable and he is ac-

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counted one of the leading grocers of this section of the city. His store is neat and tasteful in its arrangement, is well equipped with modern appointments and he carries a large line of staple and fancy groceries.

In 1873 Mr. McMillan was married to Miss Ella R. Andrews, a native of Rochester and a daughter of Adna and Jane (Higgins) Andrews, who were natives of New England. The Andrews are descended from Mayflower ancestry. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have been born four children: Martin F., who occupies a clerical position in the postoffice; Harriet, at home; George, engaged in the practice of law in Rochester; and Grace, also at home.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. McMillan has been a stalwart republican and has exerted considerable influence in local political circles, where his worth and ability have been recognized in his election for various public offices. In 1873 he was a member of the board of supervisors, thus representing the ninth ward for one year, after which he removed to the third ward. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of education, in which capacity he remained for eight years, and during that time he furthered many progressive measures for the development of the school system of the city. During the succeeding eight years he was further connected with municipal interests as a member of the city council and in 1896-7 he served on the executive board, while for the past three years he has been market commissioner. His official duties have ever been discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation, as well as with marked capability, and over his public and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

HENRY E. SHAFFER.

Within the last half century America has demonstrated her right to the leadership of the world in the realm of invention. At first, by the brilliancy of her achievements, she won the attention of the old countries, then commanded a respect which rapidly developed into wondering admiration. Though she cannot cope with the old countries in fine arts, Europe has acknowledged her preeminence in science and useful invention. She has given to the world unexcelled labor-saving and cost-reducing machinery, rapid transit and the means of close and immediate communication. Her inventions have largely revolutionized the trade not only of the United States but of all countries. Henry E. Shaffer is one who has contributed to this result. Inventor and manufacturer, he has spent forty years in Rochester, during which period he has given to the public a number of useful devices. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, June 18, 1824, but when only six months old was taken to Oneida county, this state, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Shaffer. The father in his early days was a carpenter and wagonmaker who possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity and skill but in later years followed farming.

Henry E. Shaffer was educated in Oneida county and entered business life as proprietor of a country store, which he conducted for several years and during that time made several thousand dollars. He then went to Rome, New York, with M. B. Foote, and entered the jobbing business, in which he continued for four years. The year prior to his removal to Rome the firm sold two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock and four years later their sales amounted to one million, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. On leaving Rome Mr. Shaffer came to Rochester and went into the manufacturing business, manufacturing a fruit jar which he patented. This undertaking proved successful in an eminent degree and as his prosperity increased Mr. Shaffer purchased a large amount of real-estate. Throughout the years his inventive genius has found play, and among the products of his brain and hand are acetylene gas burners. He is now at work upon a new invention—a new burner for acetylene lamps—and he has patented many other inventions. He is a very active man with keen, alert mind, few men of his years showing the mental vigor and unabating energy which he displays.

Mr. Shaffer was married in early manhood to Miss Lydia Morse, a daughter of Silas W. Morse, of Oneida county, New York, and they have two children: William H., a graduate of the Rochester University, and now a practicing attorney with office in the Powers Block in Rochester; and Fannie C., at home. Politically Mr. Shaffer is a republican and for some time filled the office of supervisor. He was also captain of the vigilance committee in Rome during the period of the Civil war. In early manhood he became a Mason and has since been identified with the craft as one of its exemplary representatives. In all of his business life he has shown an indomitable purpose, industry and resolution. Some of the best known inventors of the century have perfected their work in earlier years to then sit down and make no further progress. This may be due in part to the fact that as a man travels on in the journey of life mature judgment brings a coolness of deliberation and a slowness of action which is in many cases commendable; yet it permits the enthusiasm and daring of the more youthful man to take advantage of opportunities which he was considering. Mr. Shaffer, however, has not followed this plan. His deep research and experiment have continued

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up to the present time and even yet he is an active worker in the world. He has none of the eccentricities generally attributed to inventors and when not in his work shop engaged with his experiments he is a most genial and affable gentleman whose pleasing manner has won him hosts of friends.

GEORGE TRUESDALE.

George Truesdale, engaged in the general practice of law in Rochester, was born at Greece, Monroe county, New York, November 19, 1833, his parents being Samuel and Charity (Cummings) Truesdale, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to this country with his parents when yet a young lad and settled in Monroe county about 1822, at which time the Erie canal was being built. He became a farmer and was well known as a leading citizen of his community, serving as commissioner of highways and as assessor of the town of Greece for a number of years. He died in 1886, having for two years survived his wife, who passed away in 1884. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters and of the family seven are yet living.

Amid the scenes and environments of agricultural life George Truesdale was reared and through the months of summer he aided in the work of field and meadow. He began his education as a student in the Podunk school—a country school—and afterward attended the Geneseo Academy, Professor Benedict's Academy, and the Rochester University, being graduated from the last named in the class of 1857. After considering the various avenues of business life which seemed open to him, he determined upon the practice of law as a life work and in 1858 was admitted to the bar, following thorough preliminary reading. He began the practice of law in this city, where he has remained for almost a half century. He volunteered for service in the Civil war under Sheriff Hiram Smith, who was in command of a company, but was rejected on account of impaired eyesight.

Mr. Truesdale has done important service for his community in various public offices. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace under the old regime when there were but two or three justices in the city. He held the office for three years and then resigned to form a partnership with Frederick De Lano and the firm of De Lano & Truesdale was maintained for several years. Mr. Truesdale was elected police justice of the city in 1877 and held the office for four years. Prior to becoming police justice he served for one term as state commissioner of the United States deposit fund. He is now practicing in partnership with his son, S. C. Truesdale, and his nephew, A. E. Truesdale, and they have continued in the general practice of the law with a large and important clientage. Mr. Truesdale has ever been notable for the thorough preparation of his cases, his close reasoning and his logical deductions, and for many years he has been accorded a position as one of the ablest members of the Rochester bar.

Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Truesdale has become a Knight Templar of the Monroe commandery and he has also been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Red Men. In 1861 he was married to Miss Sarah Cole, a native of Greece, this county, and unto them have been born two sons and four daughters: Stephen C., who is now an attorney of the firm; Samuel M., a machinist; Mrs. W. B. Huther; Jessie A.; Mrs. S. R. Clarke of New York city; and Alice C., who died in infancy. Mrs. Truesdale died in 1889, and in 1899 he married Miss Mary F. Todd, daughter of David Todd, late of Rochester, deceased.

Stephen C. Truesdale was born in Rochester, May 3, 1862, and received his education in the city schools. He studied law with his father as his preceptor and was admitted to the bar in 1887, since which time he has been an active member of the profession, the Truesdale firm of attorneys being too well known in the city to need special introduction here.

In December, 1887, Stephen Truesdale was married to Miss Agnes B. Huther of Rochester. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and of Yonnondio lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Masonic Club, to the Rochester Whist Club, the Columbia Rifle Club, and the Rochester Rod & Gun Club, being interested in all athletic and manly outdoor sports.

BELDEN WILDER.

Belden Wilder is a well-to-do farmer, who for fifty-six years has resided upon the farm which he now owns and occupies. About one half of it was heavily timbered when he took possession, while today it is one of the best developed farms in this part of the county. It is situated in Parma township and in its splendid appearance gives every evidence of the care and labor of the owner. It was originally the property of his paternal grandfather, Richard Wilder, who purchased it in 1828, when the entire tract was an unbroken wilderness and in the midst of the forest he hewed out his farm, sharing in all of the hardships, difficulties and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier.

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Belden Wilder, a native of Monroe county, was born February 19, 1846, and has always been connected with agricultural interests. He acquired a public-school education and, having arrived at years of maturity, was married on the 18th of December, 1867, to Miss Charlotte Bradford, who was born April 29, 1846. Her mother, Mrs. Julia M. Bradford, was born in New Canaan, Columbia county, New York, April 20, 1820, and in 1829 came to Monroe county by way of the Erie canal, making the trip on a line boat. Since that time she has never rode on a public conveyance, either stage coach, railroad or electric car. She first located in Mendon and afterward lived in Greece, where she resided until about four years ago, since which time she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wilder. Her husband was a farmer who secured land when the district was largely unsettled, his property being covered with a native growth of forest timber. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford were married in 1845 and resided on the same farm until, as stated, Mrs. Bradford, having in the meantime lost her husband, came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Wilder, about four years ago, when she met with an accident having a fall whereby she fractured her hip. She has recovered, however, to some extent and is now enabled to walk around with the assistance of a cane.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilder has been born one daughter, Julia, whose birth occurred November 24, 1871, and on the 5th of April, 1893, she became the wife of Dr. Dennis P. Webster, who is a practicing veterinary surgeon, having graduated from the Ohio Veterinary College at Cincinnati, in 1892. He is a member of the New York State Veterinary Association, also the Genessee Veterinary Association and of the latter is a member of the board of directors. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is prominent in Masonic circles, having filled every office in Clio lodge, while in 1906 he served as its master.

Mr. Wilder is also a stanch advocate of republican principles and for eleven years has held the office of assessor, his long continued service proving his capability and fidelity. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and to the Grange and is interested in all that pertains to agricultural and horticultural development of the county and state. His life is a busy and useful one, devoted to the cultivation and improvement of one hundred and ten acres in his home farm in the town of Parma. He also has thirty acres in the town of Greece. His orchard contains twenty-five acres, the trees all being planted by him. He raises apples, peaches, cherries and pears and in the production of fruit as well as cereals he is meeting with excellent success. One looking over his farm today can scarcely realize that when he took up his abode thereon one-half of it was covered with a dense growth of timber. He cleared this away and brought the land under a high state of cultivation, while all of the buildings upon the place, which are substantial and modern, were erected by him. The farm now provides many comforts to those who reside upon it and yields a good living to the owner.

CHARLES BOWEN ACHILLES.

Charles Bowen Achilles, who since 1896 has been engaged in the mining and investment business in Rochester, was born in Irondequoit in 1861. His father was Henry L. Achilles, whose birth occurred in this city in 1833. There has been an H. L. Achilles in the family through nine generations. The grandfather of our subject bore the same name and figured prominently and actively in connection with the events which shaped the early history of Rochester. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist church and was one of four young men who bought a lot upon which was erected the Second Baptist church. He became a deacon of that organization and served for twenty-one years. He was thus closely associated with the moral development and progress of the city, and he was also a factor in its material upbuilding. He built and operated in connection with William Cheney the first foundry in Rochester and also conducted a flouring mill. His son and namesake, Henry L. Achilles, was for several years owner of a plow factory on Platt street and was also a member of the D. Knapp & Company Carting Company. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Hawaii and he passed away in 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan E. Bowen, was born in Lyndonville, New York, in 1835, and is still living.

Charles Bowen Achilles acquired his education in the public schols of Rochester and early in his business career was assistant superintendent of the Rochester Street Railway Company, serving from 1885 until 1890. He was afterward with a chemical company in Syracuse, New York, until 1892, when he went to Tacoma, Washington, where he was treasurer of a dressed beef company. In 1896 he returned to Rochester and has since been in the mining and investment business. In this connection he has become well known and gained an extensive clientage. His office is located at Nos. 833-835 Powers building, and few men are better informed concerning mining stock and the value of other investments.

Mr. Achilles was married in April, 1883, to Miss Helena S. Brower, of Rochester, and they have one son, Chester B., born in February, 1895. Mr. Achilles is an enthusiastic Mason and has taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite

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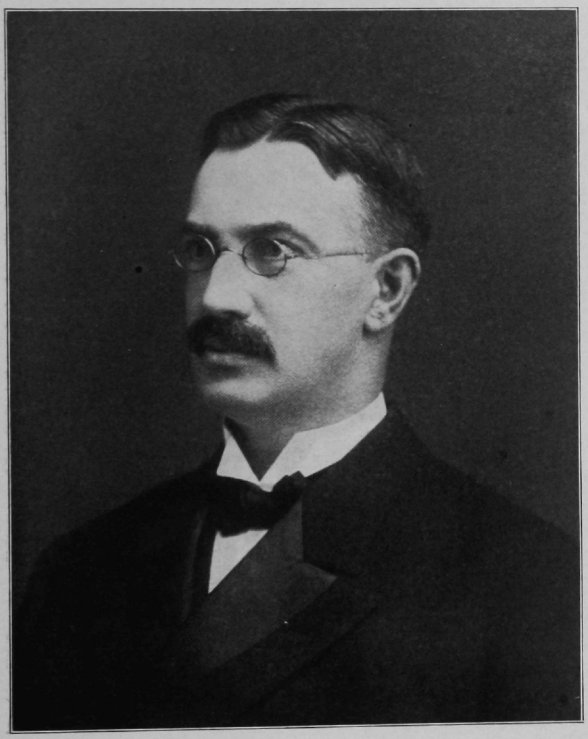

C. B. ACHILLES.

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in the Rochester consistory. He is a member of Yonnondio lodge, Hamilton chapter, Monroe commandery, and is also connected with the Grotto and the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Masonic Club, the United Commercial Travelers of America, the Commercial Travelers Mutual Benefit Association of Rochester, Glidden camp of the Sons of Veterans, Achilles Corps and of the First Baptist church. His connection with these different organizations indicates his character and the principles which govern his conduct and show him to be a man of high purposes and ideals. His political allegiance is given the republican party. The Achilles family is one of the old and well known families of Rochester and the life record of Charles Bowen Achilles reflects credit upon an untarnished name.

GEORGE BRINTON SCHOEFFEL.

George Brinton Schoeffel, connected with various business interests, is now president of the Schoeffel-Elwood Coal Company, is treasurer of the Schoeffel Automobile & Livery Company and vice president of the Cramer-Force Company, wholesale paper and bags. The extent and importance of his business interests have gained for him a position with the leading representatives of trade in Rochester, and he belongs to that class of representative men who, in promoting individual success also contribute to the general prosperity.

Mr. Schoeffel was born in Rochester, April 5, 1864, his parents being Francis Anthony and Sarah (Cawthra) Schoeffel. There are also two daughters, Susan Blanche and Elizabeth Schoeffel. In his boyhood days George B. Schoeffel was a pupil in public schools Nos. 6 and 18, and later he attended the Rochester Business Institute, from which he was graduated in 1879. His initial step in the business world was made as bookkeeper for the firm of M. Mutchler & Son, crockery dealers, with whom he continued for a year. He next entered the Flour City National Bank, with which he was connected for four years, and later he joined his father in the grocery business under the firm style of F. A. Schoeffel & Son. They conducted the store with good success until 1889, when they sold out, and G. B. Schoeffel became purchasing agent for the State Industrial School, acting in that capacity for three years. In 1892 he engaged in the coal business, being for five years a partner in the firm of F. W. Yates & Company. He then became sole proprietor of the business, which during the last two years has been carried on under the name of the Schoeffel-Elwood Coal Company. A man of resourceful business ability, he has not confined his efforts alone to one line, but on the contrary has extended his labors into various fields of commercial and industrial activity. He is now treasurer of the Schoeffel Automobile & Livery Company and for the last four years has been vice president of the Cramer-Force Company, manufacturers of wrapping paper and bags. His business judgment is sound, his dealings reliable and his methods progressive, and thus he has made steady progress in commercial circles.

In his political views Mr. Schoeffel is republican, but without aspiration for office. He has a military record of nearly six years service with the First Separate Company of the National Guard, being a member of Company A, Boys in Blue. He is also a member of the Gliddon post, Sons of Veterans, and the Veteran Corps of the First Separate Company. His membership relations include the Rochester Whist Club and the Rochester Automobile Club.

Mr. Schoeffel was married to Miss Sarah Erwin, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gillis) Erwin, and they have three children: Winona May, Marjory Evelyn and G. Erwin. The summer home of the family is located at Forest Lawn. Mr. Schoeffel is a lover of all outdoor sports and excels in some of these in an amateur way. He is particularly fond of horses and his home at Forest Lawn affords him opportunity to indulge this taste, although his close attention to business allows him but few leisure hours. He is a man of fine business character, energetic, resolute and purposeful, and among the leading representatives of business circles in Rochester he is a favorite by reason of his capability and his genial disposition.

EDGAR N. CURTICE.

The financial and commercial history of Rochester would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with its industrial and financial development. When a man or select number of men have set in motion the machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this review finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of New York whose force

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of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great commercial undertakings, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the resources of this noble commonwealth. The great army of employes and the magnitude of the business which he controls both attest the marked ability of Edgar N. Curtice, whose name is known in trade circles wherever civilization has left its stamp.

He was born in Webster, Monroe county, on the 9th of December, 1844, a son of Mark Curtice, and a descendant of one of the oldest colonial families. His ancestry is traced back to Henry Curtice, who was one of the original grantees of the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His son, Lieutenant Ephraim Curtice, born March 31, 1642, was a noted frontiersman and famous Indian scout. Ephraim Curtice, son of Lieutenant Curtice, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1662, and became the father of Ebenezer Curtice, born in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 31, 1707. The latter's son, Jacob Curtice, was born March 21, 1730, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He wedded Mary Stiles, a native of Boxford, Massachusetts, and from Boxford removed to Amherst, New Hampshire. He and five of his sons valiantly fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, Jacob Curtice enlisting at Amherst in 1775 and serving until the close of hostilities. Jacob and Mary Curtice had nine children, of whom Ebenezer, the fifth, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, June 9, 1760. He married Sarah Parker, and removed to western New York. He was among the earliest settlers of this part of the state, locating at Bloomfield, New York, in 1789. In 1792 he removed to Webster, then a part of Ontario county, where his remaining days were passed. He died August 22, 1832, and was buried in Lakeside cemetery in Webster. His wife died August 16, 1847, in her eighty-third year. Mark Curtice, the father of Edgar N. Curtice, was the youngest of the eleven children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Parker) Curtice. He was born in Windsor, New Hampshire, October 17, 1808, and died in Webster, Monroe county, New York, November 9, 1880.

Mark Curtice's wife, Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice, daughter of Simeon and Sarah (Griffin) Goodnow, was the first white child born in what is now the town of Webster. She was born July 3, 1812, and died March 26, 1888. Simeon Goodnow came to Monroe county from New Hampshire in 1810. He was born in the old Granite state in 1787 and died November 20, 1826, and he was buried in Lakeside cemetery at Webster. He was a son of Calvin Goodnow, who was born February 15, 1752, in Westboro, Massachusetts. Calvin served in the Revolutionary war from Rindge, New Hampshire, and also from Amherst, New Hampshire. The Goodnow family in America is descended from Edmund Goodnow, who came to America on the ship Confidence in 1638.

In the family of Mark and Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice were five children. Delia, who was born in 1833, became prominent in educational circles, acting for more than twenty-five years as principal of different public schools in Rochester, most of this time being at the head of No. 20. She was a woman of superior mind, highly respected and loved by all. Her death occurred in 1903. Albin B., the second child, was born in 1838 and died in December, 1886. Simeon G. was born August 13, 1839, and died February 7, 1905, after long connection with the extensive business now conducted under the name of the Curtice Brothers Company. Edgar N. is the next of the family. The surviving daughter is Belle Sophia, the wife of the late A. B. Wolcott, and is now a resident of Rochester.

Edgar N. Curtice was educated in the common and advanced schools of Webster and in what was known as Satterlee's Institute in Rochester, completing his course when about twenty-one years of age. He then joined his brother, Simeon G. Curtice, who about three years before had embarked in the grocery business on a small scale in what is known as the Flatiron building at Main, North and Franklin streets, Rochester. This was in 1865. There they continued until 1868. They removed in that year to the building at the corner of Water and Mortimer streets, and commenced the canning and preserving business, which has grown steadily to the present extensive enterprise. The business continued in this location until 1872, when the demand for increased space compelled the Curtice Brothers to build at No. 200 North Water street, the new structure being used for canning and preserving on a larger scale. In 1880 they bought the land and erected the buildings now occupied by the company, which from time to time have been enlarged in order to meet the growth of the trade. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of Curtice Brothers Company, with a capitalization of two hundred thousand dollars. Simeon G. Curtice was the president; Edgar N. Curtice, the vice president and treasurer; and Robert A. Badger, the secretary of the new corporation. In 1901 the business was reincorporated under the same name and with the same officers, and with a capitalization of one million five hundred thousand dollars, showing thus a more than seven fold increase in the fourteen years. On the death of Simeon G. Curtice in 1905, Edgar N. Curtice was made president and treasurer; Henry B. McKay, vice president; and Robert A. Badger, secretary.

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The Curtice Brothers Company is one of the largest producers of high grade food products in the world, and contributes much to the fame of the Flower City as a commercial center. Its products are found in the markets all around the globe, being recognized as goods of the highest quality, and the company has difficulty in meeting the increasing demand made upon it. Each year has shown the necessity of increased acreage to supply the fruits and vegetables needed for the business, until now the company contracts for the yield of over eight thousand acres in farm and market garden products from some of the most famous and fertile lands in the world—notably the valley of the Genesee. The company owns and operates three plants, the parent plant in Rochester, one in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, for vegetables, and one in Woodstown, New Jersey, for tomatoes. The Rochester factory not only carries on all sorts of canning and preserving, but also manufactures the cans for use in all its factories. At Rochester also are the administrative offices. It is essentially a Rochester concern. This immense enterprise pays out annually very large sums of money to its employes, and to the farmers who grow the fruits and vegetables used in the business. It markets its products all over the world, as has been said, and the profits of this enormous business come back into Rochester to increase the wealth of its citizens and the resources of its banks.

Each of the company's plants is equipped with the latest and most perfect mechanical appliances, securing the highest degree of cleanliness and most sanitary conditions. Over twenty-five hundred employes are at work in the factories in the busy season and a still larger number are engaged on the farms in producing the fruits and vegetables needed for the business.

The world-wide fame of the "Blue Label" ketchup, soups, preserves, jams, jellies, meat delicacies, etc., is simply a recognition of the efficient methods, the constant watchfulness, and the wise management of the vast enterprise of which Mr. Curtice is the head, and of which he and his brothers have been the creators.

Edgar N. Curtice was married in 1876 to Lucy E. Gardner. Their only son, E. N. Curtice, Jr., born in 1878, died in 1905, in which year the death of Mrs. Curtice also occurred. Louie Belle, a daughter, is the wife of Frederick Edwin Bickford. Agnes Eloise, another daughter, is the wife of Dr. Volney A. Hoard.

Mr. Curtice is a member of various clubs and social organizations, among them the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Whist Club, the Country Club of Rochester and the Oak Hill Country Club. Deeply interested in the welfare and commercial development of Rochester, he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and he is also a director of the National Bank of Rochester and of the Fidelity Trust Company. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution.

Such, in brief, is the life history of E. N. Curtice, a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, his indefatigable energy and his fertility of resource. One of the prominent characteristics of his successful business career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and commercial circles. A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and is distinctively one of the leading citizens, not only of Rochester, but of the Empire state, with whose interests he has been identified throughout his entire career.

FRANK M. GOFF.

Frank M. Goff, a successful practitioner at the Rochester bar, was born in Spencerport, which is still the place of his residence, his natal day being December 22, 1851. He is descended from one of the old American families founded in this country in early colonial days by William Goff, who crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1662. He was one of the signers of the death warrant of Charles I., king of England. The Goff family was established in Monroe county, New York, about 1812, Roswell Goff coming from western Connecticut to the Empire state. Henry H. Goff, the father of our subject, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, and having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Sarah E. Wright, a representative of a family that was also established in Monroe county in the early part of the nineteenth century. In the maternal line Mr. Goff is also descended from the Allen family to which belonged Colonel Ethan Allen, the gallant soldier of the Revolutionary war who captured Fort Ticonderoga and commanded his Green Mountain Boys in a number of victories. Henry H. Goff was a farmer and in his later days engaged in dealing in produce. In early manhood he had followed school teaching to some extent and had served as school commissioner. He was the first or second teacher in the Western House of Refuge, now the State Industrial school. He was recog-

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nized throughout western New York as a prominent and influential citizen and he passed away in August, 1904, respected and honored by all who knew him. For several years he had survived his wife, who died in 1898. Their family numbered two sons, of whom the younger, Burton H., is now a retired produce dealer.

Frank M. Goff was reared upon the home farm and after attending the district schools became a student in the normal school at Brockport, from which he was graduated in 1870. He then entered the Rochester University, where he spent two years, and he was afterward a student in Bryant & Stratton Business College. He thus received thorough preliminary training and in 1873 he took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1876. In that year he began the practice of his profession in Rochester, where he has since remained, securing a large and distinctively representative clientage. He is careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases and presents his cause with clearness and force, never failing to impress his hearers and seldom failing to win the verdict desired. His close reasoning, his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his devotion to his clients' interests are the strong characteristics of his professional career.

Mr. Goff was married to Miss Clara B. Brown, of Spencerport, New York, and they have two children: Louise Loomis and William F. Mr. Goff is a member of the Historical Society and of the Society of the Genesee. He belongs also to the Rochester Whist Club and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Masonic club. A genial, social nature has gained him many friends and he is much esteemed in the community where almost his entire life has been passed.

GEORGE CASBURN.

George Casburn, the owner of valuable farming property in the town of Greece, where he is extensively engaged in carrying on agricultural and horticultural pursuits, was born in Burwell, Cambridgeshire, England, February 12, 1845, his parents being Ambrose and Mary (Dyson) Casburn, both of whom were natives of Cambridgeshire, England. The father, a farmer by occupation, was a successful business man and accumulated a good property following his arrival in the new world. He died in 1897 at the age of seventy-two years, while his widow still survives, her home being in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, where on the 5th of July, 1907, she celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of her birth. In the family were seven children: George, of this review; Alfred, of Illinois; Mrs. Ann Boardman, of Michigan; Mrs. Rebecca Burling, living near Ferris, in Hancock county, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Atkins, also of Hancock county; Robert, a practicing physician of Carthage, Illinois; and Mrs. Martha Camp, of Carthage.

When eight years of age George Casburn came to the new world in company with his mother and three other children of the family, the father having crossed the Atlantic a year and a half before. They made their way direct to Rochester and the family home was established in Penfield township. George Casburn remained upon his father's farm there for about twelve years and in the fall in which he attained his majority he went to Ohio, where he lived for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Illinois, where he resided with his father's family for six years, after which he returned to Greece township, Monroe county. For thirty-two years he has lived in this township, and for fifteen years has made his home on his present farm. He is now the owner of two excellent farms in the township, having sixty-five acres in the home place and seventy-six acres in another tract. Both farms are located on the Ridge road and are excellent properties, returning a gratifying income to the owner. He likewise has five acres on the Ridge road adjoining Kodak Park, upon which are six dwellings just outside the city limits, five of these houses having been built by Mr. Casburn. His own home is an attractive residence, and there is a large barn, forty by eighty feet, which he built. There are likewise two smaller barns on the place. Most of the improvements have been made by Mr. Casburn, who is conducting his place as a fruit farm, having seven acres in red English currants and six acres in gooseberries, beside pears, plums and prunes. He also has a six-acre apple orchard and, in fact, his is one of the fine fruit farms of this portion of the state, which is noted throughout the country as a splendid horticultural district. Upon his other farm he has a large evaporator and has owned one in Orleans county for nineteen years. In fact, he has been engaged in evaporating apples for twenty-six seasons, being one of the pioneers in this business.

In 1880 Mr. Casburn was married to Miss Mary Nordrum, who was born in Norway in December, 1852, and came to the United States in early childhood with her parents, Egbert and Mary Nordrum, also natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Casburn have three daughters and a son: Nellie, Martha, Alfred G. and Grace. The eldest daughter is the wife of Clarence Bushrow, of Greece township, who is living on her father's other farm on the Ridge road, and they have two sons, George and Norman.

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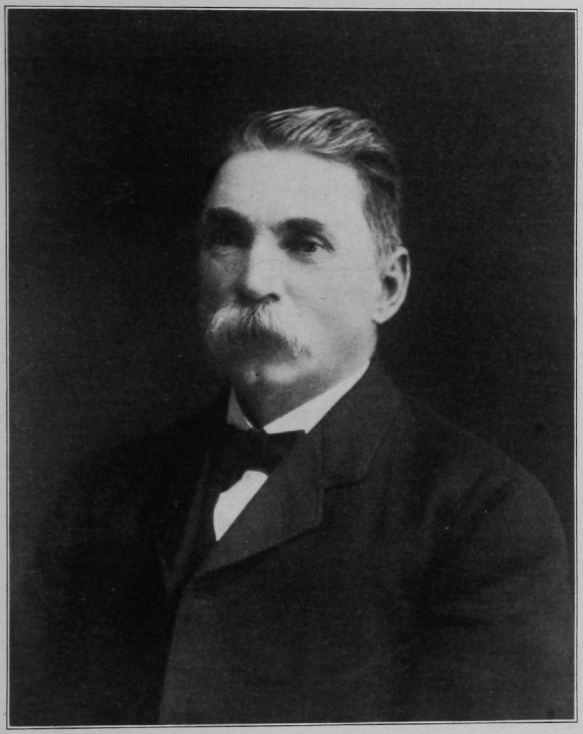

GEORGE CASBURN.

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Mr. Casburn is a member of the Greece Grange. Almost his entire life has been spent in Monroe county and during the greater part of the time he has been connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He has made a close study of these lines of business and his labors have brought him the gratifying measure of prosperity which he is now enjoying.

REV. WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, D. D.

Rev. William R. Taylor, pastor of the Brick church at Rochester since 1888, is recognized as one of the ablest divines of the Presbyterian ministry and the worthy successor of the distinguished men who have preceded him in his present connection. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1856. He early decided to enter the ministry, for his paternal ancestors for five generations were ministers and the influence of the family has been of no restricted order in the moral development of various localities. His father, the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., served several important churches, was secretary of the American Bible Society from 1862 to 1868—Civil war and reconstruction period, and at the time of his death was corresponding secretary of the American Sabbath Union. One of his brothers, Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, is now pastor of the Congregational church in Canandaigua, New York. Another brother, the Rev. Graham Taylor, D. D., is professor of Christian Sociology in the Chicago Congregational Theological Seminary, and is the founder and warden of Chicago Commons, an influential social settlement.

Having decided to devote his life to the ministry, Dr. Taylor began preparations for his chosen life work as a student in Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, of which his father, grandfather and great grandfather had been trustees. In 1876 he was graduated with highest honors, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. Immediately afterward he entered the theological seminary of the Reformed church at New Brunswick, where he pursued a three years' course and was graduated in the class of 1879. He was then ordained by the New Brunswick classis of the Reformed Church and almost immediately after he accepted a call from the church at Franklin Park, New Jersey—a church which had had but six pastors in the first one hundred and seventy-five years of its history. There Dr. Taylor remained for five years or until 1884, when he took charge of the First Reformed Church of Philadelphia. In the meantime his labors as a pastor and his eloquence as a preacher were winning him a constantly growing reputation and in 1888 he was called to the pastorate of the Brick Church in Rochester as the successor of the widely known and greatly beloved Dr. James B. Shaw. It was on the 13th of March, 1825, at a meeting held in a wooden building on State street, that the congregation, later known as the Brick Church, was organized. Its first house of worship was erected and ready for occupancy October 1, 1828. In 1858, the congregation having greatly increased, an addition was made to the original church and in 1859 it was determined to build a new structure. The cornerstone of the new church was laid July 3, 1860, and it was dedicated on the 30th of June, 1861. The pastors who have been stationed at the church are Rev. William James, 1826-1831; Rev. William Wisner, D. D., 1831-5; Rev. George Beecher, 1837-40; Rev. James B. Shaw, 1840-87; and Rev. William R. Taylor since 1888. The church was rebuilt in 1892-3 at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars and has a membership of two thousand, two hundred and two reported to the last General Assembly, and among the Presbyterian churches is the fourth in size in the United States. The Sunday-school membership is over seventeen hundred and is distinguished as having a home department of over two hundred members. Besides Dr. Taylor, there are two assistant pastors and a parish deaconess. The office work of the church requires all the time of two expert clerks.

In January, 1888, Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Annie B. Spear, a daughter of James Spear, of Philadelphia, at which time he was pastor of the First Reformed Church of that city. On the second Sabbath after his marriage he began his labors as pastor in Rochester. He is a deep thinker and logical reasoner and his sermons appeal to the intellect as well as to the emotions. That he is one of the most popular ministers of Rochester is indicated by the fact that the house of worship is taxed to its capacity at both morning and evening services. His thought is classical; he speaks in the language of the people. He uses no manuscript but addresses his hearers in the most direct and straightforward manner, presenting his thoughts with a clearness and force that never fail to command attention and in the great majority of cases leaves strong impress upon his auditors. His church is remarkably well organized and has enjoyed a steady growth at the rate of about one hundred and twenty-five members a year. Dr. Taylor is deeply interested in the questions of Christian sociology and under his guidance the Brick church is pressing forward along the lines wisely opened to the so-called Institutional church. This recognition of the three-fold nature of man and the possibilities for harmonious development along these lines has been a most

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helpful factor in the church work and is one of the progressive signs of the times.

The Brick Church is probably unique among Presbyterian Churches in having a board of deaconesses, sixteen in number. The parish is divided into sixteen districts, one elder and a deaconess being assigned to the care of each district. The church edifice has been lately rebuilt after a fire on the 11th day of June, 1903, which destroyed all but the walls. It was rededicated November 27, 1904, the entire property now being worth two hundred thousand dollars. The strength of its membership, the careful organization that has been effected along all working lines and the zeal and enthusiasm of the pastor and many of its members have made the Brick Church one of the strongest forces for Christian development not only in Rochester but in the entire country, for in its various departments of activity it reaches out through its financial and personal assistance to many parts of the world.

Dr. Taylor is an ex-president of the New York State Christian Endeavor Society, a director of Auburn Theological Seminary, a trustee of the Rochester University, and Reynolds Library. He is a man of great personal magnetism, full of sincere earnestness and kindliness, of public spirit, of broad charity and of deep love for humanity. He is popular with the people, young and old, rich and poor, and he wins respect and love alike from all classes.

HON. THOMAS HARVEY EDDY.

Hon. Thomas Harvey Eddy, deceased, was a well known resident of Greece township, who was closely associated with agricultureal and other business interests and was also prominent in public life, being at one time the representative of his district in the state legislature. His birth occurred on the 4th of October, 1852, on the farm in the town of Greece which long continued his place of abode. He was descended from English ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines, representing families that were established in America during the colonial epoch of the history of this country. The progenitor of the Eddy family in the new world settled in Massachusetts and many of his descendants became prominent and influential citizens. Frederick Bushnell, one of the ancestors, was well known as a large landowner at Charlotte in the middle of the nineteenth century and at one time was president of one of the early banks of Rochester.

Thomas Eddy, father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Harrisburg, on the 14th of October, 1802. When a young man he removed to Rochester and in 1843 he purchased the farm in the town of Greece, which became the property of his son and namesake. It was about this time that he was married to Phebe Lyons, a daughter of Isaac Lyons of Rochester, and a native of Balston, Saratoga county, New York, born March 10, 1810. After residing for some years upon the farm they removed to Lake avenue in Rochester, where both died, the death of Thomas Eddy occurring March 31, 1886, while his wife passed away September 1, 1892. She was descended from one of the old families of Westchester county, New York, that was established in America before the Revolutionary war and during the struggle for independence the federal government used the buildings owned by the family, General Lafayette making his headquarters there for a time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eddy were prominent members of the Presbyterian church under the pastorate of Dr. Shaw and did everything in their power to advance its growth and upbuilding. They had four children: Frances S., Edmond L., Luther B. and Thomas H.

The last named is indebted to the public schools of Rochester for the early education he acquired, while later he attended Carpenter's Collegiate Institute and also Williams Commercial College. When he had finished his education he returned to his boyhood's home and from that time until his demise resided continuously on the old homestead farm, occupying the house in which he was born. His attention was given to general agricultural interests and he was also connected with other lines of business. Whatever he undertook proved successful by reason of his capable management, untiring diligence and perseverance. He was widely recognized as a leading agriculturist of his community and the improvements which he placed upon the homestead made it one of the most attractive and beautiful country places in western New York. He always kept in touch with progressive agriculture and his well directed labors made him a successful business man.

Moreover, Mr. Eddy found time to co-operate in movements for the general good and did not a little to mold public thought and action in his community. He was recognized as one of the local leaders of his party, being a stalwart republican, and in 1890 and again in 1891 he represented his town on the county board of supervisors, where he served faithfully and acceptably. Still higher political honors awaited him, however, for in 1895 he was nominated and elected to represent the northwestern district of Monroe county in the state legislature. His public career was at all times above reproach, for in his public service he was actuated by a spirit of fidelity and loyalty that was above question. He held friendship inviola-

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ble, public office as a sacred trust, and in business life was equally reliable.

On the 29th of June, 1882, in the Church of the Transfiguration in New York city, was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Thomas H. Eddy and Mrs. Adelgonde McKenzie Smith, a daughter of Hon. Donald McKenzie, and they had four children: Frances L., Thomas H., Adelgonde C. and Donnie L.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the history of her father, who was one of the most prominent men of his day, figuring actively in connection with the development of the northwest. He died on the 20th of January, 1851, at the age of sixty-eight years. In commenting upon his demise a local paper said: "It is not our design to attempt biographical notice of the deceased. Volumes would be required to do the subject justice. His life was full of wild adventure, romantic scenes and thrilling incidents. Washington Irving in his Astoria has in his own happy style narrated a few of these incidents but he did great, although undoubtedly undesigned, injustice to Mr. McKenzie in the mention of a certain important transaction. It was to Mr. McKenzie and to him alone that Mr. Astor was indebted for all that was saved from the ruin which treason wrought.

"The deceased was born in Scotland, June 15, 1783. In March, 1801, he left the paternal mansion to carve out for himself his own fortunes, receiving for his patrimony a mother's prayers and a mother's blessing. Thus when only about seventeen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources and soon showed himself equal to the trial. He crossed the Atlantic to Canada and joined the Northwest Company, with which he continued in the fur trade for eight years. Within that period his health partially gave way under the severe privations to which he was subjected, and he revisited his native land. When his health was restored he returned to his field of duty about 1809 and became one of the partners with John Jacob Astor in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky mountains. In company with Mr. Hunt of St. Louis, Mr. McKenzie made the overland route to the mouth of the Columbia, thus traversing the continent from ocean to ocean—a trip then rarely attempted and full of peril. He continued there until the surrender of Astoria to the British by McDougal during the war with England. As he could not avert that catastrophe he bent all his energies to save the uttermost from the wreck and, converting everything possible into available funds, he carried them safely on his person through a mighty wilderness and a hostile country and caused them to be delivered into the hands of Mr. Astor. After the restoration of peace he exerted himself to secure for the United States the exclusive trade of Oregon, but after a long negotiation with Mr. Astor and through him with Messrs. Madison, Gallatin and other leading individuals in and out of office the matter was abandoned, and Mr. McKenzie, in March, 1821, joined the Hudson Bay Company. He was immediately appointed one of the council and chief factor.

"In August, 1825, he was married to Adelgonde Humbert and was shortly afterward appointed governor. At this time he resided at Fort Gary in the Red River settlement, where he continued to live until 1832 in active and prosperous business, in which he amassed a large fortune. In August of the following year he came to reside in Mayville, where the residue of his life was spent. He leaves thirteen children surviving him by his second, and one by his former wife. He was a good citizen, an honest man, a kind, confiding husband and an affectionate and indulgent father. All mourn his departure and honor his memory."

Mrs. McKenzie survived her husband until May 6, 1882, when she died at her home in Mayville at the age of seventy-four years and eleven months. She was born of French parentage in Renan, Switzerland, June 6, 1807, and went with her parents to British America in 1820. On the 18th of August, 1825, she became the wife of Mr. McKenzie. She was a woman of great physical power and endurance and her mental qualities were of the highest order. On the death of her husband she accepted the position of executrix of his large estate and proved herself to be possessed of a high degree of executive ability.

REV. WILLIAM KESSEL.

The period of Father Kessel's connection with the Catholic priesthood covers almost a quarter of a century and since 1895 he has been pastor of St. Joseph's, one of the largest Catholic churches of Rochester. His life record began in Germany, on the 23d of September, 1853, and he was a youth in his fourteenth year when in January, 1867, he accompanied his parents, Philip and Sophia (Steinhauser) Kessel, to the United States. His father and mother were also born in Germany and their family numbered three children. They located first in Buffalo, New York, and Rev. Kessel attended the parochial schools of that city. In 1873 he continued his education in Ilchester, Maryland, spending ten years at that place in work preparatory to taking his orders. He pursued both his literary and theological studies at the College of the Order of Redemptorist, completing the course in 1883, and on the 22d of September of that year he was ordained to the priesthood.

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Father Kessel's first pastoral work was in connection with the Holy Redeemer church in New York city, where he remained until 1893. He was then appointed to St. Boniface church in Philadelphia, where he continued for a year and a half, when he was given charge of the St. James parish in Baltimore, Maryland. He came thence to his present parish and has since continued pastor of St. Joseph's church, which has a very large membership and is one of the strong Catholic churches of the city, being a potent influence in the religious development of this part of Rochester. In the parish are five hundred families and at the school, which is conducted in connection therewith by the sisters of Notre Dame, there are more than three hundred and fifty pupils. In connection with the schools there is a commercial course which has proved quite a success. Those who know Father Kessel best speak in terms of warm praise concerning his kind and genial manner. He has the entire confidence, respect and love of the people of his parish and the good will of those of other denominations.

WILLIAM H. WILSON.

William H. Wilson, a dealer in second hand boilers and machinery in Rochester, is numbered among those who have crossed the border from Canada to enjoy the better opportunities to be had in this country, with its livelier business competition and advancement more quickly secured. He was born in Melancthon, Ontario, Canada, April 7, 1875, his parents being James C. and Catherine (Hamilton) Wilson.

His father was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born September 8, 1838, while the mother's birth occurred January 10, 1844, in Whitehall, New York. Mr. Wilson was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents having come to America from the north of Ireland in 1832, at which time they located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Hugh Wilson, was a weaver by trade and from 1832 until 1847 he spent his time between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. In the latter year he removed to Canada, where he took up land and engaged in farming. There he raised sheep and spun and wove the wool into cloth, while his sons looked after the task of cultivating and developing the fields. He remained a resident of Canada until his death and his son, James C. Wilson, was reared in the Dominion from his ninth year. There he engaged in farming until 1893, when he returned to the United States, settling in Rochester. In 1900, however, he again went to Canada and took up land at Saskatchewan in northwestern Canada. He was the founder of and named the town of Willow Brook and was identified with its interests until the 1st of June, 1905, when he again came to Rochester, where he is now living a retired life. He holds membership in the Advent Christian church. Of his family of six children all are yet living, namely: Edward, of Jasper, New York; Robert, of Assiniboia, Canada; Myra, who is superintendent of the Mechanics' Institute in New York city; Jennie, who is associated with her sister Myra in that work; William H., of this review; and Stella May, the wife of Theodore Allen, of Buffalo, New York.

William H. Wilson was a student in the common schools of Canada and his youth was spent in his parents' home. In the fall of 1893 he came to Rochester and secured a position with Levi Hay, a dealer in junk, under whose direction he acquainted himself with all the branches of the junk business, and in the fall of 1900 he engaged in business for himself. The knowledge that he had previously gained soon put him in the front in this department of commercial activity and he has built up an extensive business in the dismantling of abandoned factories and as a dealer in second hand boilers and all kinds of machinery. He is also a stockholder in the Conesus Lake Creamery Company, manufacturers of condensed milk.

On the 26th of November, 1902, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Royer, a native of Germany and a daughter of Adam and Eve Royer. The father died in Germany but the mother afterward came to the United States with her two children, Mrs. Wilson being at that time twelve years of age. The family home was established in Rochester.

Mr. Wilson is a member of John G. Klink lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Rochester lodge, No. 660, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken various degrees of the Scottish rite in Rochester, and in his political views he is a stalwart republican. He has gained a goodly measure of success and is now well known in his line of business, his enterprise and strong purpose being the salient features which have won his prosperity.

COLONEL SAMUEL PARKER MOULTHROP.

Few men are more widely or prominently known in connection with the work of public instruction in the state of New York than Colonel Samuel Parker Moulthrop, now principal of the Washington grammar school No. 26, in Rochester. He was born in the territory of Wisconsin, about four miles from the present site of Oshkosh, on the 14th of May, 1848. His ancestry is traced

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WILLIAM H. WILSON.

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back to Matthew Moulthrop, who came to Massachusetts with Winthrop in 1630 and in 1636 removed to East Haven, Connecticut, where some of his descendants now live. There is no lack of a patriotic ancestry behind him. He is descended from five soldiers of the Revolution, including Samuel Parker, his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Parker second, his great-grandfather, Matthias Lanckton, a great-grandfather, Matthew Moulthrop and Asa Williams. Samuel Parker, the first, was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, while his son, Samuel Parker second, was at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and Matthias Lanckton spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge, where the army suffered untold hardships from inadequate clothing and supplies. Samuel Parker second became the founder of the family in western New York, settling in Monroe county in 1808.

The parents of Colonel Moulthrop were Matthias Nelson and Clarissa L. (Parker) Moulthrop, both natives of New York. Their family numbered but two sons, the younger being Edwin N. Moulthrop, a retired farmer living at Batavia, New York.

Colonel Moulthrop of this review was reared in Wisconsin amid pioneer scenes and environments, spending his early boyhood on a farm among the Indians, who then inhabited the middle west. In 1859 the parents returned to the Empire state, settling in Genesee county, New York. Colonel Moulthrop began his education in the public schools and afterward attended the Carey Collegiate Institute. He began teaching when twenty years of age and has since followed that profession with the exception of a few months. Through his own labors he provided the expenses necessary for his collegiate work. His first two years of teaching were spent in a country school, during which time he "boarded round" among the scholars. He was afterward a teacher in Batavia and in 1876 was elected principal of the school in the House of Refuge of Rochester, now the State Industrial School. While acting in that capacity he was chosen to the principalship of grammar school No. 17, in Rochester, and continued at the head of both institutions for about a year. Subsequently he was elected deputy superintendent and principal of the schools of the State Industrial School and continued to act in that capacity until the latter part of the year 1887, at which time he was elected principal of the Washington grammar school, of which he has since been in charge. His work as a public educator has been most successful. He organizes the school work most thoroughly, is constantly alert in searching out new and improved methods and has successfully installed many new ideas of his own inception, the value of which time has proven.

His entire life work has been of a most beneficial character. In 1886 he was appointed civil service commissioner of the city under Mayor Parsons and continued in that position under Mayors Carroll, Aldrich, Lewis, Curran and Warner, covering a period of twelve years. He was likewise chairman of the board of civil service commissioners of the city for four years, and in 1899 and 1900 was president of the New York State Grammar School Principals' Association. He was likewise president of the Rochester Teachers' Relief Association for five terms. He has been a member of the executive committee of the State Grammar School Principals' Association for four years and was president of the Rochester Teachers' Association in 1896-7, and for sixteen years was principal of an evening school in Rochester. In the year 1906 there were registered in both day and evening schools three thousand six hundred and eighty-one pupils under the direction of ninety-two teachers. In all of his school work Colonel Moulthrop has been most progressive. He has done much to advance the cause of public education, inspiring others with his own zeal and interest in the work and standing for the adoption of new and improved methods which will promote the value of public-school education and make it of greater practical use as a preparation for life's duties. He has written much upon the subject and his public addresses upon school teaching have carried weight and influence with them. He is also the author of Iroquois, a volume treating of that tribe of the red men, and he has closely studied the Indian problem, assisting in its solution by aiding many Indians to obtain positions in the business world and to become good law-abiding citizens.

In 1873 Colonel Moulthrop was married to Miss Mary Raymond, of Elba, Genesee county, New York, and they have two children: Harry, a civil engineer of Rochester; and Mary A., who is a junior in the University of Rochester.

Colonel Moulthrop has figured also in military as well as in educational circles. In 1892 he was elected commander of McClellan's corps and has since served in that position, covering a period of fifteen years. He was a lieutenant colonel of the First School Regiment organized in Rochester in 1890, and in 1896 he received the commission of colonel on the staff of General Wood. Since 1870 he has been an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he is a charter member of Corinthian Temple lodge, No. 805, F. & A. M., which he called to order at its first meeting. In 1893-4 he was commander of Monroe commandery, No. 12, K. T. In politics he is a pronounced democrat, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party and its principles. He is fearless in

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defense of his honest convictions at all times and this has been one of the salient characteristics of his life, winning for him the respect and admiration of even those who do not endorse his views. Progress and patriotism might be termed the keynote of his character, for these qualities have been manifest in every phase of a busy, active and useful life.

HON. DELBERT C. HEBBARD.

Hon. Delbert C. Hebbard, attorney at law of Rochester and judge of the municipal court, was born in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, October 14, 1865, his parents being Lewis B. and Margaret (Campbell) Hebbard, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York. The ancestry in the paternal line was represented in the patriot army of the Revolutionary war, while the Campbell family claimed several of the soldiers of the Civil war. Lewis B. Hebbard came to New York with his parents when only seven years of age, the family home being established in Genesee county, where he lived and died upon a farm. He was prominent and respected in his community and served as assessor of his town for about twenty years, also filling other minor offices.

The boyhood days of Judge Hebbard were quietly passed upon the home farm. In his youth he attended the country schools and was afterward graduated from Geneseo Normal School with the class of 1890. He later engaged in teaching for three years, also taught two years before his graduation. In 1893 he came to Rochester to take up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the Hon. Selden S. Brown. He continued his reading until he had successfully passed the required examination, which secured his admission to the bar in 1896. He then entered upon the active practice of law and has steadily worked his way upward, gaining recognition as one of the strong and able practitioners in Rochester. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and in his presentation of a cause shows a mind trained in the severest school of reasoning. He was United States commissioner for three years, appointed by Judge Hazel, and in November, 1903, he was elected judge of the municipal court for a term of six years, so that he is the present incumbent in the office. His course on the bench is distinguished by all that marked his record as a man and lawyer, including unswerving fidelity and a masterful grasp of every problem that has been presented for solution.

On the 22d of April, 1904, Judge Hebbard was married to Miss Bessie M. Campbell and they are well known in the social circles of the city. The Judge is a prominent Mason, belonging to Genesee Falls lodge, No. 507, A. F. & A. M.; Hamilton chapter, R. A. M.; and Monroe commandery, K. T. He likewise belongs to the Masonic Club, to the Elks lodge and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In community affairs he is interested to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many movements for the general good and for one year he was principal of the Truant school here. He stands for all that is upright and just in man's relations to his fellowmen and in a profession where success depends upon individual merit and close application he has won creditable standing.

JOHN FERRIS ALDEN.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. The name of Alden has been one of the most honored and prominent that has figured on the pages of history since John Alden, a direct ancestor of our subject, came to America in the Mayflower and the romantic story of his courtship became a matter of history. John F. Alden is a worthy scion of his race and yet he has not depended upon the aid of a proud family name to gain him distinction and success in the business world. Individual merit, close application and unfaltering diligence have proven the foundation stones upon which he has reared the superstructure of his present business prominence and success. He is connected with the American Bridge Company, with offices at No. 301 Powers block, and has to his credit some of the finest bridges and structural iron work of the country.

Mr. Alden was born in Cohoes, New York, March 19, 1852, son of Sidney Alden, and a representative in the eighth generation of the descendants of John Alden. He prepared for college at private schools in Albany and continued his education in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1872. He entered business life as a civil engineer, well qualified for the business of wrought-iron and steel-bridge manufacture. Following his graduation he accepted a position as assistant engineer on the construction of a bridge on the New York Central Railroad, being built over the Hudson at Albany. He became a resident of Rochester on the 1st of January, 1875, acting as assistant engineer at the Leighton Bridge & Iron Works. In 1878 he became chief engineer and a member of the firm. Two years later, in 1880, he entered into partnership with Moritz Lassig of Chicago, under the firm style of Alden & Lassig. They leased the plant of the Leighton Bridge &

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Iron Works in Rochester, and conducted the business for five years. During that period they also established a bridge and iron manufactory in Chicago under the style of Alden & Lassig. When their partnership had continued for five years they dissolved their business connection, each one retaining the interests in his respective city. Mr. Alden reorganized his business under the name of the Rochester Bridge & Iron Works and was sole proprietor from 1885 to 1901. In the latter year he sold out to the American Bridge Company, with which he is now connected. He has built many miles of iron and steel bridges, especially for railroads. These include many notable structures displaying a thorough understanding of the great mechanical principles upon which the work rests. In this connection he has operated from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and along the principal railroads of the United States. Evidences of his business enterprise and the importance of the contracts awarded may be seen in the elevated railroad work in New York city; the bridge over the Columbia river at Pasco, Washington; two large viaducts at Los Angeles, California; upper Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls; the tower and iron elevator on the western house of parliament at Ottawa, Canada; and much of the iron work at St. Paul and Chicago, including iron and steel work at the World's Columbian Exposition and many great railroad bridges in various parts of the country. Mr. Alden is probably unsurpassed in the number of designs he has furnished and the amount of structural work in steel and iron building he has superintended.

His prominence in the profession is indicated by the fact that his opinions are largely received as authority by those who are connected with him in the same line of business activity. He is, moreover, a valued member of the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers and has been third vice president of the American Association of Civil Engineers. He is likewise connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester and the Alden Kindred of America. He is a director of the Traders National Bank and the Genesee Valley Trust Company, both of Rochester, and president of the Rochester Securities Company, of Rochester, so that his name figures prominently in financial as well as industrial circles. One of the most prominent characteristics of his successful career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and financial circles.

Mr. Alden was married in 1885 to Miss Mary E. Bogue, of Brooklyn, New York. His many friends find him a most social, genial gentleman and his life record is that of a man who by the unwavering force of his character, his ready adaptation to opportunities and his laudable ambition has risen to distinction in that field or labor which he has made his life work.

WILLIAM J. BAKER.

Among the younger members practicing at the Rochester bar, with a record which many an older lawyer might well envy, is William J. Baker, who was born in this city October 9, 1875. His parents are Charles S. and Jennie E. (Yerkes) Baker, the father a native of Churchville, Monroe county, New York, and the mother of Lima, Livingston county, New York. The paternal grandfather, James Baker, settled in Monroe county at a very early day and carried on the business of carriage manufacturing. His son, Charles S. Baker, studied for the bar, was admitted to practice, and for many years was a learned and able lawyer of Rochester. He acquired his education in the Wesleyan Seminary and in the University of Syracuse, and following his admission to the bar in this city practiced here continually until his death, which occurred April 21, 1902. His comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, his able interpretation of the law and his high sense of professional honor combined to make him a strong attorney. He was also a recognized leader in public life, served as a member of the board of education of Rochester, was a member of the board of supervisors and represented his district in the state legislature in both the house and the senate, while from 1883 until 1891 he was a member of congress and took an active part in the work of framing national laws.

William J. Baker was educated in the public schools of Rochester and Washington, D. C., also at Bordentown (New Jersey) Military Institute, the University of Rochester, where he pursued a special course, and in Hale's Scientific School of Rochester. In 1889, upon examination before the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar and immediately afterward began practice, joining his father in a partnership which was continued until the latter's death. Mr. Baker then became a partner of Dr. Frederic Remington, which connection was discontinued in 1906, since which time Mr. Baker has been alone. He has long since demonstrated his ability to cope with intricate legal problems and is recognized as a formidable adversary in the courts. While he is always courteous to his opponents and the witnesses, he presents his own cause with great force, being strong in argument, while his deductions follow in logical sequence. He has served for two terms as a mem-

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ber of the common council of Rochester, and is interested in all municipal affairs.

On the 12th of April, 1898, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Marian Olive Bradley, a daughter of Charles S. Bradley. His membership relations include the Theta Delta Tau, the Theta Nu Epsilon and the Delta Kappa Epsilon, college fraternities. He likewise belongs to the Rochester Whist Club and the Rochester Yacht Club and a social nature renders him a favorite among his many friends in the city of his nativity.

CHARLES H. CROUCH.

The name of Crouch has long been associated with the lumber trade of Rochester and he whose name introduces this review is now senior member of the Crouch & Beahan Company, extensive dealers in lumber and coal. One of the city's native sons, he was born November 4, 1857. His father, Charles T. Crouch, figured for many years as one of the largest lumber dealers of western New York. He, too, was born in Rochester during its days of villagehood, his birth occurring May 25, 1829. The family is of English lineage and was established in America by William Crouch, the grandfather of our subject, who came from England to the new world about 1822. He was for many years engaged in building operations in Rochester, where he died November 19, 1842. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Harrison, was born July 11, 1800, and died July 16, 1895. In their family were six children, of whom Charles T. Crouch was the fifth. Having attended the public schools of Rochester, he engaged in teaming when a young man, and, eagerly embracing his opportunities for business advancement, he began the manufacture of lumber in 1857 in connection with his brother George W. under the firm style of G. W. & C. T. Crouch. They continued the business for about four years and in 1862 became interested in the coal trade. In 1868 they formed a partnership with George Bentley, of Rochester, and Samuel R. Hart, of Brighton, and under the firm style of G. W. Crouch & Company commenced the manufacture of lumber on Crouch island, where they erected a large sawmill. Two years later the Crouch brothers purchased the interest of Mr. Hart and when another two years had passed Mr. Bentley retired, at which time the firm style of G. W. & C. T. Crouch was assumed. The admission of H. H. Craig to a partnership in 1875 led to the formation of the firm of Craig & Crouches and aside from the operation of the sawmill they established a large wholesale and retail lumber business on Griffith street, which was continued by them until 1880, when the Crouch brothers purchased Mr. Craig's interest and admitted George W., Jr., and Frank P. Crouch, sons of G. W. Crouch, and Charles H. Crouch, son of C. T. Crouch, into the firm under the style of G. W. & C. T. Crouch & Sons. The new firm continued the manufacture of lumber and its sale for about three years, when George W. Crouch, Jr., withdrew. In 1887 Charles T. and Charles H. Crouch sold their interests in both establishments to G. W. and F. P. Crouch and then organized the firm of C. T. Crouch & Son for the establishment of a wholesale and retail lumber business on West street near Lyell avenue. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and the trade soon became extensive. They also operated a large sash and blind factory and planing mill, handling from eight to ten million feet of lumber annually, and employing on an average of thirty-five and forty workmen. This became one of the best known lumber firms of western New York and for many years C. T. Crouch was connected with the business but in his latest years lived retired.

His political allegiance was given to the democracy and for two years he represented the twelfth ward in the city council. Political honors and emoluments, however, had no attraction for him and he preferred to do his public service as a private citizen. In all matters of public progress he was deeply interested and gave his cooperation to many movements for the general good. In Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, his membership being with Valley lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Hamilton chapter, R. A. M.; Monroe commandery, K. T.; Doric council and the Scottish rite bodies. He also belonged to the Avelard Club of Rochester.

C. T. Crouch was married in 1851 to Miss Susan Streeter, a daughter of Thomas Streeter of Rochester. They became the parents of five children: Mary H., the wife of Sidney R. Ireland, of Chicago; Delia E., the wife of George H. Lookup, of Marion, Wayne county, New York; Charles H.; Rhoda E., the wife of Henry H. Turner; and Nellie S., the wife of C. C. Beahan. The death of the husband and father occurred July 28, 1898. He was for years one of the most prominent business men of the city in which his entire life, covering almost seventy years, was passed. His name ever stood as a synonym for business integrity and reliability and his enterprise, capable management and unfaltering energy constituted the basis upon which he builded his prosperity.

Charles Herbert Crouch, whose record fully sustains the honorable reputation of the family name, was a pupil in the public schools of Rochester in early boyhood and received technical business training in Rochester Business University. His practical experience was obtained under the direction of his father, for whom he began working in

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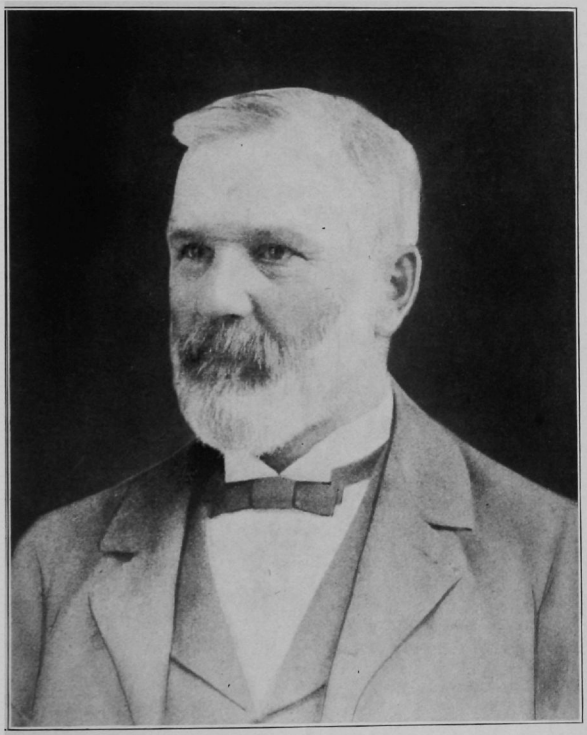

CHARLES T. CROUCH.

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connection with the lumber trade in his youth. In 1880, when a young man of twenty-three years, he was admitted to a partnership in the business under the firm style of G. W. & C. T. Crouch & Sons, at which time the extensive sawmill and lumber interests of the firm were located on Crouch island. In the spring of 1887 C. T. and Charles H. Crouch retired from that firm and established a new enterprise at the present location at 99 West street under the firm name of C. T. Crouch & Son. This was maintained until 1898, when upon the death of the father the business was incorporated under the name of the C. T. Crouch & Son Company, a style that was continued until the 1st of January, 1907, when the present Crouch & Beahan Company was organized. Throughout his entire business career Charles H. Crouch has been connected with the lumber trade and it would be difficult to find one who has a more intimate knowledge thereof. Since the organization of the present firm he has also been connected with the coal trade and in both branches they have a very extensive business, the firm meriting the unassailable reputation which has always been borne by the Crouch family as representatives of the lumber business in Rochester.

In 1881 Charles Herbert Crouch was married to Sarah L. Hancock, a native of Rochester and a daughter of John Hancock. They have four children: Rhoda L., Susan H., Edna and Charles T. Mr. Crouch is a member of all of the Masonic bodies, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. Essentially a business man, his time and energies have been concentrated upon the successful conduct of an enterprise which in extent and importance is scarcely equaled by any of the representatives of this line of trade in Rochester.

REV. EDWARD PHELON HART.

Rev. Edward Phelon Hart, rector of St. Mark's church of Rochester, was born in this city, July 6, 1851, and has always resided here. He was a son of Roswell Hart, a native of Rochester, and a grandson of Roswell Hart, Sr., one of the early residents of the village of Rochester, who in pioneer times owned a commission house where the Elwood block now stands. He died in early manhood and his children were thus orphaned. Among the number was Roswell Hart, who was provided with excellent educational opportunities. He was graduated from Flushing school, Long Island, under D. Muhlenberg, and afterward became a student at Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1844. In preparation for the bar, he studied in the law office of Henry E. Rochester, who married his sister. At a later date he was admitted to the bar but was diverted from legal practice to go into business, and engaged in the coal trade, selling the first anthracite coal in Rochester. He was provost marshal at the time the first draft was made for the Civil war. Citizens became angry at the stringent military measures which were being taken and a mob gathered at his home. He sent his family away, fearing for their lives. No violence, however, was attempted, owing to the presence of officers and guards. For many years Mr. Hart was a most prominent and well known resident of Rochester, connected with various events that shaped the history, molded the policy and promoted the growth of the city. His death occurred in 1883. He was a prominent republican and represented his district in congress during the period of the Civil war. He afterward figured prominently in banking circles, being secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Savings Bank until his death. He married Deetté Phelon, a native of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York.

Rev. Edward Phelon Hart, the only son in a family of four children, has always been a resident of Monroe county. He was born on a farm owned by his uncle, Thomas Hart, where the Brinker station now stands. Today the city limits extend far beyond that farm. After two years a removal was made to a stone house on Sophia street, where he remained for fifteen years, and then took up his abode in a house at No. 90 Plymouth avenue, where he lived up to the time of his marriage. He supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was in business of various kinds for five or six years and recalls with pride some of his business adventures of the early days, as they put him in touch with the business world and the conditions therein existing and gained for him a knowledge which has been of incalculable benefit to him as he has met and mingled with business men in later years. It was Rev. Hart who sold the first fire extinguisher in the city and for two years he engaged in the sale of the Babcock fire engine. He also spent two years in a coal office and nearly a year as private secretary for George E. Merchant in the old Stateline Railroad office. His earlier professional service embraced several years' connection with educational institutions. He taught in the deaf and dumb school with Professor Z. F. Westervelt for three years and with Professor Westervelt helped in framing the Western New York school for the deaf and dumb. Prior to that he had been connected with an Episcopal mission for deaf mutes and translated services for

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them for several years in St. Luke's church in Rochester.

Having determined to devote his life to the work of the ministry, he was admitted to holy orders as a deacon December 21, 1884, by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe and to the priesthood in September, 1885. He became assistant minister in St. Luke's church, where he remained for a year and a half and was then assigned to the charge of St. Mark's mission. In November, 1885, the cornerstone of St. Mark's church was laid and in due course of time the building was completed at the corner of Merrimac and Hollister streets. The church was consecrated the following year and a number of families were transferred from St. Luke's, forming a nucleus of a new mission. A parish house was erected with complete equipment for work and for twenty-three years Rev. Hart has remained as rector of St. Mark's church, which has long since ceased to be a mission and now numbers three hundred communicants. The growth, development and successful work of the church is largely due to his untiring zeal and unremitting efforts and St. Mark's has become a potent influence in the community for moral progress and development. Rev. Hart is also a trustee of the institute for deaf mutes and has given oversight to the deaf mute mission.

On the 21st of September, 1901, he was married to Angelica Church, who died on the 8th of June, 1902, after a happy but very brief married life of nine months. She was a native of Belvidere, Allegany county, New York, and a daughter of Richard Church, who now resides with Rev. Hart. She was also a great-granddaughter of General Philip Schuyler of Revolutionry war fame, and a relative of Alexander Hamilton. Rev. Hart now has in his possession many relics of the Revolutionary war, including several letters from General Washington and furniture which was used by his wife's relatives in Revolutionary times: A mahogany dining table and chairs, upon which sat Washington, Hamilton, Jay and other distinguished men of that day when being entertained by the ancestors of Mrs. Hart.

JOSEPH A. SPENCER.

Joseph A. Spencer is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of his section of the county, his native village—Spencerport, having been named in honor of his father, Daniel Spencer, who was a native of Connecticut but came to western New York when a young man, arriving in Monroe county in 1804. He engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil on the Ridge road for a number of years and in 1833 he built a grist and sawmill, which he continued to operate throughout his remaining days. The Erie canal was dug through his farm and the portion lying thereon was called Spencer's Basin. Mr. Spencer dug this basin and put in the waste weir for the privilege of using the water for the mill and made the overflow for the canal. When the post-office was established it was called Spencer's Basin but later the name was changed to Spencerport, which has since been retained. He continued an active and influential resident of this locality up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-four years of age. Twice married, he first wedded Miss Willey and for his second wife he chose Polly Foster, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, whence she removed to Palmyra. Her death occurred in Spencerport when she was sixty-four years of age. In the family were two sons: Joseph A.; and Libius Foster, who died about 1904. He was supervisor of Ogden township for two terms and, like the others of the family, was influential in community affairs. At one time he was engaged in the coal business.

Joseph A. Spencer has spent his entire life in the village which is yet his home, his birth having here occurred on the 12th of September, 1828, so that he has now reached the age of seventy-nine years. He was a pupil in school between the ages of six and fifteen and when not busy with his text-books was largely employed in assisting his father. After his marriage he engaged in the lumber business in connection with N. S. P. Crocker, under the firm name of Crocker & Spencer, which relation was maintained for about eight months. Mr. Spencer then sold his interest to William Curtis and bought a farm of one hundred and six acres adjoining the village corporation. The former owner was John Carl, a son-in-law of Mr. Spencer's uncle, Austin Spencer, who arrived in Monroe county in 1808 and secured a farm from the land company. It was then undeveloped but he cleared the tract and placed it under cultivation. Joseph A. Spencer continued actively in agricultural pursuits until about five years ago, when his son assumed the management and operation of the farm, Mr. Spencer, however, continuing to own it until about 1905, when he sold the property. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, his former labor having brought to him a capital sufficient to enable him now to enjoy the comforts of life without further recourse to business interests.

In 1852 was celebrated the marriage of Joseph A. Spencer and Miss Isabelle Wright, a native of this county, who died in 1895, when about sixty years of age. Unto them were born four children: Foster W., who is engaged in the hardware business in Spencerport; Frederick C., who died about 1870; Mary S., the wife of Burton Goff of the same village; and Edward C., also of Spencerport.

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Mr. Spencer has always been a supporter of the democracy but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He has, however, never been remiss in the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has stood for all that promotes public progress and improvement. The name of Spencer has long been a prominent and honored one in this part of the county and the life record of Joseph A. Spencer has been such as to win him the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one who has advanced thus far on life's journey.

CHARLES ALFRED ELWOOD.

Charles Alfred Elwood, secretary and treasurer of the Schoeffel-Elwood Coal Company, of Rochester, was here born on the 16th of March, 1865. He acquired his education in the public schools of this city and at the age of seventeen years entered the old Bank of Monroe, on the present site of the Genesee Valley Trust Company. He first held the position of runner and the fact that he remained in the service of the bank for fifteen years is unmistakable proof of his fidelity and capability in the discharge of his duties. As his efficiency increased and his ability became recognized he was gradually promoted from one position to the next higher until he was made head bookkeeper. When this bank was consolidated with the Alliance Bank he entered the latter in a similar capacity and in a few months became assistant cashier, remaining with the institution until 1905. In that year, in association with George B. Schoeffel, he organized the Schoeffel-Elwood Coal Company, of which Mr. Schoeffel is president and Charles A. Elwood secretary and treasurer. In the brief period of three years which have elapsed since the establishment of this enterprise they have built up one of the largest retail coal businesses in Rochester, the success which has attended them being largely due to the excellent management and indefatigable labor of Mr. Elwood. Our subject is also connected with various other business enterprises and is recognized as one of the strong factors in the commercial development and prosperity of Rochester.

On the 15th of August, 1895, Mr. Elwood was united in marriage to Miss Grace C. Williams, a daughter of H. C. Williams, a jeweler of Rochester. Mr. Elwood has one brother, Frederick F. Elwood, commissioner of public works of Rochester.

In his political views Mr. Elwood is a republican, believing the principles of this party to be most conducive to good government. He is a member of the Rochester Whist Club, both he and his wife being highly esteemed in the social circles of the city. They are members of the Lake Avenue Baptist church and take an active interest in its work and upbuilding. The success which Mr. Elwood has achieved is due entirely to his own well directed labor and unfaltering perseverance and, when viewed in the light of his past record, the future looks bright and promising.

REV. WILLIAM PAYNE.

Rev. William Payne, pastor of Holy Cross church, of Charlotte, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, July 25, 1856. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Shortsville, New York, and two years later took up their abode in Rushville on a farm. He spent his early years working upon the farm and acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools, which he supplemented later by a course in the Rushville Union School and Academy. In order to make financial provision for later study he taught school in Steuben county for some time. The profession of law attracted his attention, and he pursued his studies along this line for six months in Hornellsville (now Hornell). This was long enough to convince him that his talent lay in another direction, and he accordingly went to St. Andrews Seminary, Rochester, where he began his preparation for the priesthood and completed his course in this institution in June, 1884. In September of the same year he entered St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated. On July 25, 1888, on his thirty-second birthday, he was ordained at St. Patrick's cathedral in Rochester and was made assistant pastor to the Rev. J. T. McManus, vicar general, at Geneva, New York. Upon the death of the vicar general in 1890 Father Payne became assistant to his successor, the Rev. William A. McDonald, and served in this capacity until the 1st of April, 1894. He was then made pastor of the churches in Stanley and Rushville. On October 15, 1895, he accepted his present pastorate of Holy Cross church in Charlotte.

He well deserves the love and admiration which he receives, for he has done and is doing a great and useful work both in a material and spiritual way. He has rebuilt the school which was destroyed by fire and opened the new building in September, 1906. He has made many minor improvements in the building and grounds and has always maintained a high ideal in his life work. To Father Payne many a discouraged man and woman owes a new start in life. Unostentatious and modest, he has done his greatest work among men and women, and though the scope of this

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work can never be known, the consciousness of having done it, of having been a potent factor for the good of the world must be a great satisfaction to Father Payne.

FRANKLIN HARDING.

A well known condition prevailing in the world today has been grammaticaly phrased in "Our capacity for earning is increasing out of all proportion to our capacity for enjoying." The truth of this statement finds verification in the lives of many men of wealth and those who are struggling for financial independence. An exception to the rule is found in Franklin Harding, for, although he has led a busy life, connecting him with various business enterprises and interests, he has also found opportunity for pleasure and recreation. In fact, he has to a large extent made his business interests serve these ends, with the result that today there are in America few men with equal knowledge of its wild haunts and the various phases of nature presented on this continent. His knowledge is that of the observer and of the scientist as well, and his career has been most varied and covers a wide range of travel.

A native of New York, Mr. Harding was born in Binghamton, September 29, 1852, and in both the paternal and maternal lines comes of early colonial familes whose ancestry can be traced back to old England. He has always been a student, but not a book worm, and in youth he eagerly availed himself of the opportunities offered him for study in the public schools, the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, and the Claverack Military College, near the Hudson, from which he was graduated at the head of his class, with the highest military rank conferred by that institution. He subsequently attended the Medical College at Yale University, and during three years spent abroad his time was nearly equally divided in study in Germany, Austria and France. During his school days Mr. Harding, in addition to attaining prominence in his classes, found time to learn carpentry and boat building—later designing and constructing many small crafts, such as canoes, skiffs, sail boats and steam launches. His school and college life found him in the fore rank in baseball, football, rowing, skating, swimming, wrestling and as a light weight gymnast.

He was abroad at the time the World's Fair was held in Vienna, Austria, during which time he was assistant secretary and later acting secretary (in place of George W. Silcox, of Syracuse, resigned) of the United States Commission, and in this capacity, because of his linguistic ability, he met personally and assisted in receiving and making interesting the American exhibit to perhaps a hundred or more members of royalty and other luminaries, among whom may be mentioned the Emperor and Empress of Austria, Emperor and Empress of Germany, King and Queen of Holland, Shah of Persia, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, Bismarck, Count Von Moltke, and princes, princesses, dukes, duchesses, lords and ladies galore. While in Vienna he was foreign correspondent for an American newspaper and special writer for the New York State Educational Journal, furnishing that magazine manuscripts and illustrations of schools and educational methods of Europe. His vacations while studying abroad were devoted to travel and included nearly every country of Europe from Lapland to the Mediterranean.

Upon his return to Binghamton Mr. Harding began learning the printer's art and served in every capacity in the newspaper office from devil to pressman, at the same time acquiring a knowledge of artistic jobber. While thus engaged he also published an amateur daily paper in Binghamton and his activity in social matters led to the formation of L'Esperance Club, one of the earliest organizations of its character in Binghamton. Of this he was elected the first president. At the age of eleven years he had become an expert rifle shot, which was undoubtedly one of the elements that developed in him a desire for travel, as his love of hunting took him to the wilds in various parts of the country. This he says was also stimulated by his reading of a serial entitled "Afloat in the Forest," which appeared in Our Young Folks early in the '60s, over the autograph of Mayne Reid. His first long excursion into the woods came when he was fifteen years of age, when he accompanied two famous trappers, Long John and Little Chauney to northern Michigan, where they spent five months. During that period he became an adept at trapping and well versed in woodcraft. His next long trip was across Texas in 1875, from Texarkana to Brownsville.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Harding was married to Miss Alice Jeanette Amory, whose parents, Rufus King and Jeanette Montgomery (Allerton) Amory, were also of Puritan stock. The mother was a sister of David Allerton, one of Commodore Vanderbilt's first partners, and the father was a son of James Amory, whose farm included the major portion of Central Park, New York, which he sold to that city. Mrs. Harding accompanied her husband on many of his foreign travels and into American wilds. They have had most exciting hunting experiences, some of which include thrilling escapes from Indians. The blood of the Puritan pioneer flowing in the veins of his mate and an expertness in the use of firearms

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FRANKLIN HARDING.

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made her pre-eminently a fit companion for him in his wild perigrinations.

In 1877 Mr. Harding designed, built and launched the first pleasure steamboat made and used on the Susquehanna river at Binghamton. This venture, remunerative in a small way, evidently was too small for the man, for he ran his boat down the river in the fall, up the Juniata river to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania (about five hundred and four miles), and sold it to a social club composed of Pennsylvania railway officials. From Huntingdon he went to Canada, traveling all winter through Ontario, writing up the industries of towns for local newspapers.

In the spring of 1878 he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and established two weekly newspapers, the Clairmont Times and Elgin News. From Minnesota he was attracted to Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago, to put in a printing plant and issue a magazine. Here, with Miss Anna Farwell, ex-United States Senator Farwell's daughter, now Mrs. Reginald De Koven, an associate, he issued the University Review. He added a commercial plant to his workshop, taking vast orders for envelopes, letterheads, billheads, etc., some of them running into the millions. These were printed flat, cut and made up or ruled afterward, an idea which so far as he knew originated with him, and which enabled him by the use of a Hoe cylinder press to underbid all competitors. He also published text-books. While here he was called to Omaha to take temporary charge of the Omaha Herald printing and publishing department, which included a big plant that did the state printing. In Omaha he met Robert E. Strahorn, president of the literary bureau of the Union Pacific Railway and by him was induced to try Idaho as a newspaper field. Disposing of the Lake Forest plant, he went to the Wood river country in Idaho —then hundreds of miles from railroad or telegraph—the scene of a new mining excitement. At that time a vast area of the territory was put down on the latest maps as unexplored country. In the heart of this almost unknown region Mr. Harding, assisted by his brother, George L., on March 17, 1880, issued The Wood River Miner, a paper which enjoyed the distinction of being the first newspaper in that section and the highest price weekly in America, namely, twenty dollars a year and fifty cents a copy.

During the years from 1880 to 1888 Mr. Harding was a very busy man. The paper, which was first issued in Belleview, was soon moved five miles up the valley to the new town of Hailey, which he aided in founding. Within a year the town outnumbered in population any town in the territory. The Miner soon became a daily, the first daily paper of Idaho. Its founder organized the first press association and became its president. In 1883, at Ketchum, a town twelve miles up the river, he issued the Ketchum Keystone, and in the following year, at Houston, a mining camp one hundred miles eastward, the Houston Times. He edited the daily Miner and the Keystone, for years riding between these offices on a pony, mostly after midnight, often sleeping in the saddle.

Notwithstanding the strenuous newspaper work and in later years literary labors, he has since 1880 been actively engaged in mining the precious metals. During trips through the wilds to and from mining camps and in prospecting sections where no white man had ever trod, he did a deal of trout fishing with rod and fly, and shot all manner of game from jack-snipe to elk and grizzly bears. In later years Mr. Harding has covered every state and territory in the Union in search of sport with rod and gun or for pleasure or business purposes. He has caught tarpon off Florida's coast; salmon in the straits of Juan de Fuca; tuna, yellow-tail and albacore at Catalina, not to mention speckled beauties, pickerel, bass and muscallonge in lakes and mountain streams almost everywhere that they abound. His mining and shooting experiences have taken him over the various grand divisions of the earth. One of his experiences includes a trip sixteen hundred and twenty miles from the coast into the jungles of South Africa, where his list of game included nearly every species of game-bird and wild beast known to the southern half of the dark continent.

Mr. Harding now has under preparation a large volume to be called Big Game of the World. For this he has collected photographs and data and there is perhaps no one better qualified to write such a work. It will set forth an interesting account to all lovers of the rod and gun and will abound with true tales gleaned from his own life as a sportsman on the various continents.

Since 1897 Mr. Harding has made Rochester his home, although his travels each year take him into various sections. He maintains an office here, but his business interests largely lie in the mining regions of the west. He has prospected and mined gold, silver and copper and is now president of a corporation capitalized for two and a half million dollars, operating in Goldfield mining district, Nevada.

Mr. Harding formerly held membership in the Rochester Athletic Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Columbia Rifle Club, but is connected now with only the Masonic Club. Fraternally, however, he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, while in the Knights of Pythias he is a past deputy supreme chancellor of the world. With all of his varied experiences, his excursions for pleasure, his experiences as a hunter and explorer, he has been a successful business man, successful perhaps not so much in the acquirement of a vast fortune as in

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the enjoyment of life, which comes through close touch with nature, an understanding of recreation and an appreciation of the beautiful as exemplified in contour and color throughout the entire world. Such a man has truly lived, his life enriched by all of the varied experiences, his interests being those of travel and knowledge as well as of the book lore.

C. WALTER SMITH.

C. Walter Smith, one of Rochester's foremost business men and a native son of the city, was born April 8, 1862. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for during more than eight decades the family of which he is a representative has figured in the business, municipal and social interests of the city. He acquired his education in St. Paul's school at Concord, New Hampshire, and in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1885. He soon afterward entered the Rochester Savings Bank, of which his grandfather, Elijah F. Smith, was founder and his father for twenty years a trustee, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and was actively associated with that institution until 1892, when he was elected treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm of Smith, Perkins & Company, owning the largest business in this line in the state outside of New York city. This is, moreover, one of the oldest firms of Rochester, having had a continuous and prosperous existence since 1826, in which year the business was established by Elijah F. Smith and his brother Albert. Since that time the grandfather, Elijah F. Smith, the father, Charles F. Smith, and the son, C. Walter Smith, have continuously been active in its management. Since the election of C. Walter Smith as treasurer in 1892 he has been in control of the finances of the house and at the death of Gilman H. Perkins in 1898 he was elected president of the company and is still the incumbent of that position. Almost a third of a century ago the Rochester Union said: "It is but rarely that the historian is given the opportunity of writing the history of a large mercantile house that has withstood firmly for over half a century all the shocks and storms that business has to weather and is today still more prosperous and solid than ever. For more than half a century has the wholesale grocery house of Smith, Perkins & Company carried on its large and varied business without once experiencing any danger during this long term of years of shipwreck or failure. This proud record is not due to any fortuitous circumstances but simply to the integrity, watchfulness, business foresight and acumen that have been displayed by its founders and managers. It has been the boast of this old and respected house that notwithstanding the severe panics and times of depression with which it has had to contend in the course of its long career it has always stood ready to pay on demand one hundred cents on the dollar." This statement, made so many years ago, is as true today as when it appeared in the columns of the Union. Mr. Smith, now president of the concern, is also a director in the Union Trust Company and has various other financial interests in Rochester.

On the 7th of August, 1901, occurred the marriage of C. Walter Smith and Miss Agnes Smith, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have one daughter and one son, Ann Pickering and Bordman Walter. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Country Club, the Rochester Athletic Club and the New York Club of New York city. To quote from Oliver Wendell Holmes, "fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith" but he has carved his name on the keystone of Rochester's commercial history and by the consensus of public opinion is accorded a foremost position in the business circles of the city. Never has he sought notoriety, being on the contrary of a quiet and retiring disposition and preferring home rather than club life but those qualities which are the strongest force in the business world, which command honor and respect at all times, are his, namely, the faithful performance of daily duties, the fulfillment of every obligation and the utmost justice in every business relation.

HON. SELDEN S. BROWN.

Hon. Selden S. Brown, surrogate of Monroe county, is one of the popular and honored citizens of Rochester, where he presides over his court, and of Scottsville, where he makes his home. It is not alone his qualities as a lawyer and judge but also as a man that have gained him the favorable place which he occupies in public regard. There are few residents of the county who have more warm friends and friendship is always an indication of the recognition of genuine personal worth.

Judge Brown is a native of Scottsville, where his birth occurred on the 23d of October, 1855. He was the eldest son of the late D. D. S. Brown and began his education in the public schools of Scottsville, after which he attended the Rochester Collegiate Institute, subsequently entering the University of Rochester in the class of 1879. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi society while in college and has since been president of the local alumni association of the fraternity.

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Following the completion of his more specifically literary course Judge Brown entered upon the study of law under the direction of the firm of Hubbell & McGuire and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1896 he formed a law partnership with Harry Otis and the firm continued in active practice with offices in the Powers building until Judge Brown went upon the bench through appointment to the position of surrogate by Governor Higgins. Later he received the endorsement of the Monroe county bar and at the regular election he became the nominee of the republican party and was elected by a very flattering majority. A local paper has said of him, "Judge Brown has a natural judicial air. His dignity is blended with courtesy and a kindliness of heart that makes him popular with the members of the bar who come before him in practice. His ability commands respect, while his reception of practitioners, litigants and visitors inspires regard. In the surrogate's court several hundred people come in the course of a year; they often come there under distressing circumstances. Usually the handling of law questions involved in any proceeding may be simple, but there often is need of personal sympathy and a kindly word of advice from the surrogate that counts as much in relieving difficulties as a decision of the law in the case. Judge Brown fills all these requirements."

Judge Brown as a citizen has always been interested in matters of general moment and has ever been a stalwart supporter of the republican party. He has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and his opinions have carried weight in party councils, where he has served as a delegate to the county and state conventions on various occasions. For many years he was a member of the republican general committee representing the town of Wheatland but he did not become a candidate for any office until he was suggested as the successor of Judge Benton of the surrogate bench. He had enjoyed a large and important law practice and had given ample proof of his ability and his thorough understanding of all departments of the law. He was therefore well qualified to take up official duties and his course as surrogate has been characterized by the utmost devotion to duty, in which he has fulfilled not only the letter but also the spirit of the law. He was an alternate to the republican national convention of 1904 which nominated Roosevelt. He has served as a member of the school board of Scottsville for fifteen years and the cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend.

In 1883 Judge Brown was married to Miss L. Adell Franklin, and they have one son, Selden King Brown, born October 13, 1886. He has never changed his place of residence from Scottsville to the city but remained in his native village, with the interests of which he is most closely identified. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Genesee Valley Club. He is a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his professional ability and strong in support of whatever he believes to be right. He therefore stands for those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride and his good qualities of heart and mind have made him a prominent resident of Monroe county.

HARRY OTIS POOLE.

There is no profession or line of business in which success comes more directly as the result of individual merit and ability than in the practice of law and when one gains recognition therefore as a foremost member of the bar it is because the public has come to know the fact that the attorney in question has gained a comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, that he is correct in his application thereof and that he is loyal to the interests of his clients. Mr. Poole is one upon whom the consensus of public opinion is united concerning his ability. A native of the city of Rochester, he was born October 3, 1871, his parents being Charles A. and Amorette (Otis) Poole, both of whom were natives of Rochester, the latter being a sister of General Elwell S. Otis, now a resident of this city. The paternal grandfather, Joseph H. Pool, came from England in the '40s and purchased a farm in the town of Gates. He was a miller and carried on business for a number of years, his death occurring in 1891. The father died September 30, 1907, at Detroit, Michigan.

Harrry Otis Poole was educated in a private school in New York city and afterward had the advantage of thorough training in Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1893. He began the study of law in Rochester and was admitted to the bar in February, 1896. He immediately afterward formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Selden S. Brown, the present surrogate of Monroe county, and under the name of Brown & Poole this connection was continued for ten years. Since January, 1906, Mr. Poole has practiced alone, with offices in the Powers building. This is an age of specialization, yet Mr. Poole has given his attention to the general practice of law and is well versed concerning the various departments of jurisprudence. He has tried many notable cases and lost but few and his prac-

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tice has constantly grown in volume and importance.

On the 22d of September, 1903, Mr. Poole was united in marriage to Miss Nannette R. Delano, a daughter of Francis Delano, late of Niagara Falls, New York. They now have one daughter, Elizabeth Delano. Mr. and Mrs. Poole are pleasantly located in an attractive home at No. 60 Westminster road. He is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester County Club and the Chamber of Commerce and in the city of his nativity he has a very wide and favorable acquaintance, being esteemed as one whose professional career and private life entitle him to the friendship and regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

ARDEAN R. MILLER.

Ardean R. Miller, supervisor of Gates township, was born about a half mile east of his present home, his natal day being May 8, 1855. He represents one of the old families of this part of the state. His paternal grandfather, Eli Miller, came from Connecticut to Monroe county in 1812 and settled in Brighton. The father, Ransom Miller, was born where the Monroe county poor house now stands and was here reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, for Monroe county was at that time a largely undeveloped district. Nearly all of his life was spent in Gates township, where his parents removed shortly after his birth. He devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and owned a good farm of eighty-two acres, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and transforming his place into a tract of rich fertility. He married Fannie Warner, a native of Monroe county, where she spent her entire life, passing away at the age of eighty-five years. The death of Ransom Miller occurred in August, 1902, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. Their family numbered seven children: Charles, who is a veteran of the Civil war and is now living in Riga township; Milton, whose home is in Chili township; Alice, the wife of Eugene Garrison, a resident of Chicago; William, also of Chili township; Ardean R., of this review; and Warren and Wallace, twins, the former living in Gates township and the latter in Riga township.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Ardean R. Miller in his boyhood and youth. He has always lived in Gates township and in 1890 he took up his abode upon the farm which is now his place of residence. It is one of the best farm properties in the township, comprising forty-two acres of very rich land on the Buffalo road, about one mile from the city limits of Rochester. There are good buildings here and a large, substantial barn, which was erected by Mr. Miller. He also bought a comfortable and commodious dwelling on the opposite side of the road, which he and his family occupy. His land is devoted to the raising of fruit and vegetables, and he makes a specialty of his vineyards, which are in excellent condition and produce some of the finest grapes raised in this section of the state—famous for its vineyards.

On the 4th of June, 1880, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah J. Love, a native of Rochester and a daughter of Michael and Mary Love. They became the parents of three children: Ardean, who is associated with his father in business; Ora, at home; and Iva, who died in November, 1892, when seven and a half years of age.

Mr. Miller has been a life-long republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party and its principles. He has exerted a strongly felt influence in its behalf in his locality and is recognized as one of the republican leaders of the district. Several times he has been called to office, having served for six years as highway commissioner, while in 1905 he was elected supervisor of Gates township. Socially he is connected with Gates Grange and is a member of Genesee Valley lodge, A. F. & A. M. His entire life has been passed in the locality where he yet makes his home and where his labors have been carefully directed, bringing to him a goodly measure of success, so that he is now classed with the leading representatives of agricultural life in Monroe county.

FRANK E. HENDRICKSON, D. D. S.

Dr. Frank E. Hendrickson, practicing dentistry in Rochester along modern scientific lines, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 14, 1864, his parents being Henry H. and Mary (Davis) Hendrickson, also natives of New Jersey. The family is of German lineage, the name being spelled originally Hendrickse. Rutger Hendrickse, married in Germany in 1470, was descended through a younger branch of the family from that stanch old medieval knight and crusader, Baron Henry of Nyddeck. He married Gennetie Beeckman at Cologne, Germany, in 1470, and for some time the ancestry of the family had not been traced to a more remote period but recent research and investigation have brought forth the records back to 1020. The surname was changed in the sixteenth century, Lambert Hendrickson being the first to adopt the spelling now in vogue. He became a famous admiral in the Dutch navy and was a trusted friend of William the Silent.

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ARDEAN R. MILLER.

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Gilbert Hendrickson, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Hendrickson, was a native of New Jersey. He was nine generations removed from Cornelius Hendrickson, who was the eldest son of Lambert Hendrickson, and was born in 1572. He became a navigator and was the first white man to set foot on the soil of Pennsylvania and West Jersey. He was the discoverer of the Raritan and Schuylkill rivers and explored the Delaware to the falls at the present site of Trenton. During the latter part of 1614 he explored the coast of New Jersey in the yacht Onrest, the first vessel built in New Amsterdam and sailed by Captain Adrian Block. Full accounts of Captain Hendrickson's voyages can be found in O'Callaghan and Broadhead's histories, as well as in the records of the New York Historical Society. Gilbert Hendrickson followed farming for many years in Monmouth county, where he died in middle life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Wilbur, survived for only a short time. They were the parents of three sons: Anthony W., Henry H. and William E. Gilbert Hendrickson was buried in the churchyard of the Yellow meeting house in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Henry H. Hendrickson followed in his father's footsteps in regard to occupation. He has spent his entire life in Monmouth and Burlington counties, New Jersey, and is now living in New Egypt. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. By his marriage to Mary Davis he had two children: Dr. Hendrickson of this review; and Caroline Hendrickson.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Hendrickson was Ivins J. Davis, a native of New Jersey, of English descent, and a large landowner in Monmouth county. He died about 1865. His widow still survives and is now more than ninety years of age. They had a family of seventeen or nineteen children and in September 1905, a reunion was held in honor of Mrs. Davis, on which occasion there were one hundred and six of her descendants present—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Dr. Hendrickson was but four years of age when his parents removed from Monmouth county to Burlington county, where he was reared to manhood. He attended the public schools and spent his youth largely as a farmer, assisting in the work of tilling the soil and developing the fields. When he had completed his education, however, he determined to enter upon a professional rather than an agricultural career and took up the study of dentistry, pursuing his course in Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. —S. He began practice at Haddonfield, New Jersey, but after a short time removed to Plainfield, that state. In the fall of 1888 he came to Rochester, where he has since practiced continuously, with a growing patronage which is indicative of the skill and efficiency he displays.

On the 30th of April, 1889, Dr. Hendrickson was married to Miss Anna M. Hulme, a daughter of John L. and Emily L. (Littlefield) Hulme. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and lived in New Egypt. They had five children: Dr. Morgan L., a practicing dentist of Rochester; Anna M., the wife of Dr. Hendrickson; Theodore; Frederick; and James. The father died in 1888 but the mother is still living. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hendrickson was James Hulme, a large landholder. The maternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and a seafaring man. Dr. and Mrs. Hendrickson now have one son, Roy H. The mother is a member of the First Methodist church. Politically the Doctor is a republican. Since entering upon the active work of his profession he has remained a student and has kept in touch with the most advanced methods known to the dental fraternity. His professional duties are always discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation and his standing is indicated by the fact that his practice is continuously growing.

GEORGE A. WITNEY.

George A. Witney, part owner of the Brockport Piano Manufacturing Company, of Brockport, New York, is a native of Aylesbury, England, where he was born August 17, 1861. His parents were William and Mary Witney, whose ancestry can be traced back for generations to the time when Witney, England, was named for this family. The father was a farmer and an enterprising lumber merchant up to the time of his death in his native country in 1886.

It was in the common schools of his native town that the subject of this sketch received his education. America was then attracting to her shores so many of England's enterprising young men that Mr. Witney's enthusiasm for larger fields of industry made him feel that he, too, must cross the ocean and take up his abode in the new world. He located in Canada, where he remained for two years, going from there to New York city for a short time. For five years he was in business in Newark, New Jersey, returning to New York city for one year. The following five years he engaged in business in St. Johnsville, New York, and came to Brockport in 1896. It was here that he became associated in his present business, which has far outgrown his largest dreams. They are manufacturers of high grade pianos which are shipped all over the United States and employ in their factory some one hundred and fifty hands.

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Mr. Whitney was married in 1889 to Miss Anna Speer, a descendant of Walter Speer, and to them were born three children: George W., Edward H. and William R. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brockport, of which Mr. Witney is a valuable trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order in Brockport. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. His close application to business and his excellent management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which today is his.

PROFESSOR J. G. ALLEN.

It is a pleasure to know Professor John G. Allen, a gentleman who has almost reached his seventieth year but who is still alert and interested in the progress going on around him. As he looks back to his own boyhood and compares the thought and life of that day with what he sees today, marvelous, almost miraculous the change must seem. Professor Allen was the second son of Levi W. and Harriet (Gaul) Allen and was born in Palmyra, New York, May 5, 1838. His father, who was a descendant of Ethan Allen, of Vermont, was born April 7 1810, and passed away in Rochester, New York, December 8, 1845. His mother, Harriet (Gaul) Allen was a descendant of Jacob Gaul, a captain in a New York regiment in the Revolutionary war. She was born in Hudson, New York, March 8, 1815, and died in Rochester, September 25, 1854. This worthy couple, with their five children, came to Rochester in 1839.

The subject of this sketch secured employment on a farm in Parma, New York, and attended the Parma Institute where he prepared for college. He was about to enter the University of Rochester when the war broke out. Filled with the spirit of patriotism, which was rife in those days, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of the New York Volunteers, in May, 1861, together with his two brothers, Alonzo W. and Edward L. He was most faithful in the service of his country and was honorably discharged in May, 1863, because of the expiration of his term of service. He has continued his membership in the local organization known as the Old Thirteenth. He served as clerk in the provost marshal general's office in Washington, D. C., from May, 1863, to June, 1865. For many years he has been a member of General H. Thomas post, No. 4, G. A. R., of the state of New York. He was appointed patriotic instructor for the county of Monroe by the Grand Army of the Republic of the state during the year 1907.

When his term of service in the war was over he again took up his education, studying in the Oswego Normal and Training School for teachers, where he completed the classical and the advanced English courses and was graduated in June, 1871. The same year he was appointed principal of No. 14 Grammar School, a position he held continuously for fifteen years. At the end of that period he became the principal of the Rochester Free Academy and continued in that position for fourteen years, when he was appointed principal of No. 17 Grammar School. The teacher who can successfully hold such positions as the above for the long period of fourteen and fifteen years needs no other recommendation or proof of his efficiency. The respect and love which Professor Allen's many pupils have for him and the precepts of his teaching which they have carried into their various careers is reward enough for his long and faithful devotion to his principles.

The subject of this sketch has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church at North State and Asbury streets, since 1871. He has been for some years a life member of Yonnondio Lodge, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, R. A. M.; Monroe Commandery, K. T.; the four coordinate bodies of the Rochester Consistory; Damascus Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and was created a sovereign grand lodge inspector-general, thirty-third and last degree A. A., Scottish Rite, N. M. J. U. S. of A. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Orphan Asylum since 1899, and has been a member of the Chatauqua Summer School since 1874, receiving much inspiration and help along the lines of his life vocation.

Professor Allen was united in marriage, December 8, 1863, to Margaret A. Whitley, a native of Rochester and a daughter of John T. Whitley. No children have been born to this union, but three children have been adopted: Emma Sarah, now the wife of John A. Charlton, of Rochester; Angeline V., who died December 2, 1901; and Therese, the wife of George A. Sanborn, of Buffalo, New York.

REUBEN HILLS.

Among the men who were at one time active factors in the business life of Rochester but who have been called to their final rest is Reuben Hills, who gained a goodly measure of success in the dairy business. He was born on St. Paul street, in Rochester, in 1842, and was a son of

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Reuben Hills, who was likewise a native of the Empire state and came to Rochester at an early day. He was first employed in the Whitney mill and later turned his attention to the dairy business, which he followed throughout the remainder of his life. His home was on Woodbury street and there he passed away. For a number of years he was a member of the Central church of Rochester. He married Jane Ovatt and they had five children who reached adult age.

Reuben Hills of this review pursued his education in public school No. 14, in Rochester, and as he advanced in years he became more and more actively associated with his father in the dairy business. At first they owned a number of cows but later Mr. Hills conducted a wholesale milk business. At one time the father owned all of the property bordering on one side of Woodbury street. Father and son continued in the dairy business together until the former's death, after which Mr. Hills of this review was alone in the conduct of the enterprise. He won a gratifying measure of success in this way and he also owned a half interest in the Rochester Laundry, which business is now in possession of his widow.

In 1864 Mr. Hills was married to Miss Sarah Rielly who came to Rochester when very young, and was a daughter of William Rielly, who was in the milling business, and died in this city about 1850. He had six children, of whom two are living: Mrs. Hills and Mrs. Southard, the latter living on Arlington street, Rochester. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hills were born four children, but only one survives—Edwin W., who is in the advertising business as a member of the firm of Myers & Hills, and now resides in Brighton, this county. Politically Mr. Hills was a republican. He died at his home in Rochester, February 14, 1898, respected by all who knew him, for, though his life was quietly passed he was ever found reliable and trustworthy in the business world and those who knew him gave him their warm regard. His widow is a member of the Brick church in Rochester and resides at No. 183 Alexander street, where Mr. Hills erected a nice residence in 1891.

CHARLES F. SMITH.

There is perhaps no biographical history given in this volume which indicates more clearly the value of unabating energy and unassailable probity in the active affairs of life than that of Charles F. Smith, who for many years was a controlling factor at Rochester in the most extensive wholesale grocery house of the state outside of New York city. He was born February 23, 1829, in this city and was therefore a representative of one of its oldest, and for many years one of its most honored families. His father, Elijah F. Smith, was the founder and promoter of the extensive wholesale grocery house which since 1826 has been recognized as one of the most substantial business enterprises not only of Rochester but of central New York. A native of Connecticut, he removed to Petersburg, Virginia, in early life and there successfully conducted a commission business. Coming to Rochester when the city had scarcely emerged from villagehood, he and his brother, Albert G. Smith, established a grocery business on the 6th of May, 1826, under the firm name of E. F. Smith & Company. Their first store was in a stone building on Exchange street. The young firm, through sagacious and judicious management, throve and laid the foundation for the present immense trade of the house. In the year 1829 the firm was changed to E. F. & A. G. Smith and about two years later the rapid increase of their business necessitated removal from the original location to a brick building erected by William Pitkin, on Buffalo street. In 1831 the firm erected a business block of their own at No. 29 Exchange street, where they continued until 1839, when A. G. Smith retired and Samuel W. Crittenden became a partner. Upon his retirement in 1842 he was succeeded by William H. Perkins and the firm name of Smith & Perkins was assumed. In 1853 Gilman H. Perkins was taken into the partnership and the title changed to Smith, Perkins & Company. In 1856 Charles F. Smith became a member of the firm, no other change occurring until the death of William H. Perkins in 1858. The following year Elijah F. Smith, who up to this time had been a controlling factor in the successful management and conduct of the business, retired to enjoy a well earned rest and throughout his remaining days was connected with no business enterprise save for the management which he gave to his investments. He was the founder of the Rochester Savings Bank and throughout the years of his residence here his name was ever a most honored one on commercial paper, while his business integrity was entirely unassailable. In fact, the name of Smith, as borne by the representatives of this family, has ever stood as a synonym in Rochester business circles for commercial honor and trustworthiness. Elijah F. Smith figured prominently in community affairs, contributing in substantial measure to the growth and progress of the city along many lines. He was, moreover, honored with election to the mayoralty as the first chief executive chosen by popular suffrage the mayor prior to this time having been elected by the common council.

The work laid down by Elijah F. Smith was continued by his son, Charles F. Smith, who as

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boy and youth pursued his studies in the grade and high schools of Rochester and in the Westfield Academy in Massachusetts. He was a young man of about twenty years at the time of the discovery of gold in California and in 1849 went to the Pacific coast. A year convinced him that not all who sought riches would win wealth in the far west and he returned to Rochester. Soon afterward he engaged in business in Niagara county, New York, where he remained until 1852, when he entered the wholesale grocery house of Smith & Perkins, which twenty-six years before had been established by his father and his uncle, Elijah F. and A. G. Smith. As indicated, several changes in the partnership occurred and upon the retirement of his father, Elijah F. Smith, in 1859, the business was continued by Charles F. Smith and Gilman H. Perkins. A few years later, when Harvey W. Brown entered the firm, the style of Smith, Perkins & Company was assumed. In 1871 the business block which had been erected by the firm some years before became entirely inadequate for the trade and in January, 1872, they removed to a fine building which they erected and which at that time was considered by traveling salesmen as the best adapted to their line of any in the country. The safe, conservative policy inaugurated by the founders has always been maintained and yet the spirit of progress has been in nowise lacking. In fact the company have ever been regarded as leaders in modern business methods resulting in the enlargement of trade.

A man of resourceful ability, Charles F. Smith was in other prominent ways active in the business life of Rochester. He was one of the directors of the old Rochester & State Line Railway for twenty years was a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank. His success came not through any spectacular means or startling speculations but was won through the long laborious years by methods that neither sought nor required disguise. His success was built upon the substantial qualities of close application, unremitting attention, laudable ambition and unfaltering perseverance. Justice was ever maintained in his relations with employes as well as patrons. His life was characterized by uniform courtesy to every individual and the humblest man in his service received the same kindly attention, when he had occasion to consult with Mr. Smith, as did the most profitable customer.

Not long after his return from California, Charles F. Smith was married to Miss Sarah Long, a daughter of Dr. Long, for many years one of the most esteemed and honored physicians of Rochester. They became parents of two sons, C. Walter and Bordman, both well known in business circles in Rochester. The death of Mr. Smith occurred May 31, 1888, when he was in the sixtieth year of his age. For many years he had been a vestryman of St. Luke's church and in his religious belief and observances was found the secret of his unalterable business integrity and his consideration for others. His life was the embodiment of high ideals and lofty principles and yet in manner he was most unassuming and genial. No man who came in contact with Charles F. Smith ever entertained for him other than the highest respect and esteem.

GEORGE H. BARKER.

George H. Barker operates the old Barker homestead property in Pittsford township, which was settled by his father about forty years ago, and here throughout his active business career he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His paternal grandfather, David Barker, settled here at a very early day and became a large landowner of this section of the state. He wedded a Miss Eckler. The father of our subject, Lyman Barker, was also born in Pittsford and eventually became the owner of the farm which is now being operated by our subject. He, too, engaged in agricultural pursuits during a long period and passed away in 1876. His wife bore the maiden name of Clarissa Hopkins and their family numbered three children.

George H. Barker was born in Pittsford township on the farm which is now his home, in 1871. He was reared to the duties and labors of the farm, assisting his mother in the operation of the land during the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools near his mother's home. He was but five years of age at the time of his father's death, so that as soon as his age and strength permitted he was obliged to assume much of the management of the home farm. The place comprises one hundred and forty acres and since he took entire charge, nineteen years ago, he has continued the work of improvement and cultivation, each year harvesting rich crops as a reward for the care which he bestows upon the fields. In 1900 he erected a barn seventy by thirty-four feet and in 1903 he built a tenant house on the place, while in 1906 he erected a granary ninety-two by thirty-six feet, with basement. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate Mr. Barker is also engaged in the raising of fast horses, to whch he devotes the most of his time, being considered an authority on the breeding and breaking of horses for track purposes. He is the owner of Walnut, No. 44977, a handsome black stallion, which stands 15-3 hands high and weighs one thousand and fifty pounds; and also Gerdie Hall,

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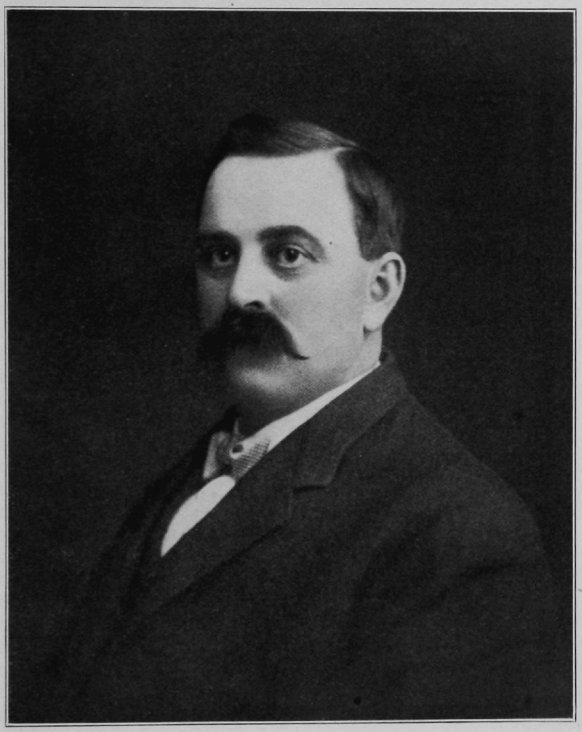

GEORGE H. BARKER.

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whose time is 2:04¼. Upon his farm Mr. Barker drilled a well in 1901, which is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and erected a wind mill, the total cost being five hundred dollars.

In 1894 Mr. Barker established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Eva Smead, who was born in Pittsford, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Arlo, Clarissa and Emma.

Mr. Barker supports the men and measures of the democratic party and keeps in close touch with the political issues and questions of the day through reading. His fraternal relations are with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which societies he is popular among the brethren of the craft. Having spent his entire life in this locality, he has become widely and favorably known, and both he and his wife occupy an enviable position among their many friends.

PHILIP PRESENT.

Philip Present, sole proprietor of one of the largest wholesale jewelry and optical houses in Rochester, was born in 1856, in Russian Poland. His father came of French ancestry and his mother of Polish. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in his native country and he then came alone to the United States, landing at New York. He had received good educational privileges and for a year and a half he acted as German tutor in a private family. He afterward acted as clerk in a grocery store for a short time and later went to Elmira, New York, where he learned the watch repairing and jewelry business in both the mechanical and mercantile departments. He then went upon the road as traveling salesman for a wholesale jewelry house and after a brief period spent in that way he came to Rochester in 1884. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he had carefully saved his earnings and here opened a small retail and wholesale jewelry house. From the beginning his trade increased owing to his careful management, earnest effort to please his patrons and his straightforward dealing, and when a year and a half had passed he was forced to seek larger quarters, which he secured on the second floor of a building at the corner of Clinton and Main streets. He then confined his attention to the wholesale trade and after four years was again forced to seek larger quarters in the Wilder building, where he also spent four years. Each removal has been necessitated by the demand for greater space in which to accommodate his continually developing trade. For five years he was in the Monroe County Savings Bank building and then came to his present location, having the entire second floor of the Chamber of Commerce building. He does strictly a wholesale business, carrying everything pertaining to the jewelry line, and has also a small factory, where he manufactures diamond mountings and other gold jewelry for special orders. He employs three traveling salesmen, who cover New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky. He has every reason to be proud of his success for from the beginning his business has constantly developed until it has now reached very extensive proportions. Mr. Present goes personally to Europe each year to purchase diamonds and jewelry, securing the latest and newest designs upon the market, and he also has the agency at Rochester for many of the best domestic manufactures. His brother Manuel has now been with him for several years and relieves him of much of the detail work and heavier responsibillties of the business. In his business life Mr. Present has been conservative rather than speculative and his prosperity is due to his unwearied industry and straightforward business methods. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well. His life is another illustration of the fact that in this land where labor is unhampered by caste or class any individual may attain success if he has but the determination to persevere in a persistent course of well defined labor.

In 1888 occurred the marriage of Mr. Present and Miss Selling, a daughter of Henry Selling, of Paterson, New Jersey, who for many years was a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut. The family now numbers two daughters and one son.

Mr. Present is a great lover of literature and has one of the fine private libraries of the city. His reading has been of broad and varied character and he is especially interested in philosophic and economic subjects. He has studied closely the sociological, economic and political history of the country and has been very active in promoting practical plans and measures toward ameliorating the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and bringing into the lives of the poorer classes the advantages, opportunities and pleasures enjoyed by the rich. He is a prominent supporter of and one of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce and also president of the Rochester Credit Men's Association, in which connections he is well known, being recognized as one of the strong factors in the business life of the city. His labors have not been selfishly concentrated upon his individual success but have been exerted along lines working toward the general business development of the city. Mr. Present is also connected with several charitable and philanthropic institutions, in which he has served as an official member and as a leader in promoting the work thereof. He has recently established an educational institution for foreigners to fit them for American citizen-

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ship. He bought the ground and building and donated a large amount for the support of this institution, which will be equipped with gymnasium and baths and in which all common branches of study will be taught. It is an advanced step toward good citizenship, which entitles Mr. Present to be classed with the philanthropists of the age. He is also one of the organizers and a trustee of the Social Settlement of Rochester, an institution for the industrial and social training of young girls of the poorer classes. He is a member and trustee of the Jewish Temple and takes a most active and helpful part in its work, while of the Orphan Asylum he is a director. In the more specifically social and fraternal relations he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Eureka Club and the Athletic Club. The record of Philip Present is one which commands uniform respect and admiration. Coming to America practically empty-handed, he has achieved notable success in business but moreover has grown and developed in character and in intellect, taking cognizance of the trend of the times toward a recognition of individual obligation and the truth of universal brotherhood. His labors for good citizenship, for charity and for intellectual progress have been of the most practical character and deserve the highest commendation.

EDWIN S. PARDEE.

Edwin S. Pardee, who is successfully engaged in gardening and fruit-growing in Irondequoit township, is one of the oldest native born sons now living in Monroe county. He was born on the farm which is his present home, July 2, 1827, a son of Hiram and Sarah (Scofield) Pardee, who in 1826 removed here from Westchester county, this state. The father purchased this farm at a time when the country was still wild and unimproved. He immediately set to work to develop and improve his land and in due course of time made it a valuable property. He added to his original holdings until he had at one time one hundred and fifty acres, a part of which was known as the Bay village tract. He was a democrat and for thirty years served as assessor, while for a long period he acted as highway commissioner. He reared a family of six children, of whom three are now living: Edwin S., of this review; Mrs. John Schanck, a resident of Honeoye Falls, New York; and Miss Julia Pardee, who makes her home with our subject. Both the parents lived to a ripe old age, the father passing away in 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years, while the mother survived until 1896, and died at the age of eighty-six.

Edwin S. Pardee pursued the common branches of learning in the cobblestone school. He was reared to agricultural life, assisting his father in the work of the home farm during the period of his boyhood and youth. He now owns fifty acres of land, which constitutes a part of the old home property and since it came into his possession he has made many needed improvements thereon. He is engaged in general farming, gardening and fruit-raising, in which he is meeting with good success. In addition to his farming interests he has been identified with the Monroe County Co-Operative Fire Insurance Company since its organization, being one of the directors of the company.

Mr. Pardee was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Quaife, of Oswego. Three children have been born of this marriage: Hiram W., who is a motorman on the street railway; Charles E., a mailcarrier; and G. Herbert, who is with his parents. The father and sons are members of the Grange, while the sons are all Masons, belonging to Genesee Falls lodge, No. 507, and the family are members of the Third Presbyterian church. Mr. Pardee is a democrat in his political faith and has always taken a deep and active interest in local political work. For twenty years he served as assessor of his township, while for a long period he was commissioner of the township. He is now one of the oldest native born sons of the county and has seen this district grow from a wild country, with only a few white inhabitants, to a rich agricultural and commercial center, containing thousands of good homes and numerous thriving towns and cities, inhabited by an industrious, prosperous and enlightened people. In the work which is necessary to bring about such a wonderful change Mr. Pardee has taken an active part and is therefore deserving of mention among the honored citizens of Monroe county.

GORDON SPROULL MONTGOMERY.

Gordon Sproull Montgomery, mechanical engineer and architect, who stands as one of the foremost representatives of this line of business in Rochester, his native city, was born in 1863 and is a representative of a family that has taken a most prominent and helpful part in the improvement, upbuilding and development of the city. Both his father, John F. Montgomery, and his grandfather, James Gordon Montgomery, were closely connected with substantial improvement here. They opened many streets and were closely associated with building operations. The firm of which the father was a member erected the Wilder and Exchange Place office buildings, the

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Christ, Brick and Westminster churches and many other fine structures. John F. Montgomery was also a native of Rochester and for years figured as one of its most prominent contractors and builders. He died in the year 1900. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Agnes Logan, was a native of York, New York, and the members of the family are W. J., George E., Charles H., J. Frederick and Estelle M., all living in this city.

The other son of the family is Gordon S. Montgomery of this review, who, after acquiring his more specifically literary education, studied architecture in the office of Peabody & Stearns in Boston, then the largest architectural firm in the country. He remained there in 1888 and 1889 and in the following year returned to Rochester, becoming secretary of the John F. Montgomery Company, builders, in which connection he remained until his father's death. He then began contracting on his own account but after a year opened his present business as a mechanical engineer and architect with offices in the Ellwanger and Barry building. His comprehensive study and broad practical experience have gained him preeminence in both lines and the gratifying success which he is now enjoying is the best evidence of his capability and business worth.

In the city where his entire life has been passed Mr. Montgomery is popular and has gained many friends. He is a member of the Rochester Athletic Club and also of the Brick (Presbyterian) church. In politics he is a republican and while not a politician in the sense of office seeking he is interested in good government and a clean municipal administration. To this end he stands for reform and progress and his influence is ever given on the side of right, truth and improvement.

PROFESSOR G. H. WALDEN.

Professor George Henry Walden, principal of public school No. 10 in Rochester, has gained more than local note in educational circles. He was born in South Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, May 13, 1855, and when five years of age went to Otsego county with his parents, William P. and Mary J. (Casaday) Walden, both of whom were natives of New York, born in Otsego and in Herkimer counties, respectively. Their family numbered two children, the daughter, who is the younger, being Mrs. Wheeler L. Bush, of Rochester.

Professor Walden's parents were poor but honest, hard-working people and, owing to a lack of financial resources, were unable to give their children educational advantages beyond those offered by the district schools. Following the removal of the family to Otsego county they settled near Cooperstown, where Professor Walden acquired his early education and an ample training at farm labor. For several summers he was employed at farm labor and thus earned money enough to enable him to acquire a better education, which he was ambitious to do. He eagerly availed himself of advantages which came to him in that direction and has been an earnest, close and discriminating student throughout his entire life. He taught his first district school in the autumn of 1872, when seventeen years of age. Removing to Steuben county, New York, in 1875, he was there employed at farm labor during the summer months and followed teaching in the district schools in the winter. It was in this way he earned the money for a higher education, whereby he prepared for college but did not enter. He was for two winters a teacher in Otsego county, where he "boarded 'round," and for one winter followed the same method in Steuben county, going from house to house each week. He carried his books with him and studied by himself until he had qualified for entrance into a higher educational institution. Having spent thirteen weeks as a pupil in the high school at Bath, he entered the Rochester Free Academy in the fall of 1877 and was graduated in the spring of 1878, having done three years' work in one. Not having the means with which to pursue a college course, he then took up the work of teaching. He had previously been employed as teacher in the village school at Springwater for two years. After his graduation from Rochester academy he taught school at Honeoye, Ontario county, where he remained from 1878 until he came to Rochester in 1883. His ability was gaining him constant recognition and in the latter year he received appointment to the position of principal of public school No. 17, entering upon his duties in September, 1883. A year later he was transferred to public school No. 9, and after two years was appointed principal of school No. 10, where he has remained for the past twenty-one years. No higher testimonial of his efficiency and recognized ability could be given than the fact that he has so long been retained here.

For many years Professor Walden has been interested in and attended various state and other educational associations. He was the first presiding officer at the convention of grammar school principals of the state of New York held in Syracuse fifteen years ago, and for nine years he was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Teachers' Association. At one time he was a member of the Academy of Science at Rochester.

Professor Walden was married in this city, in October, 1880, to Miss Kate Edith Brewer, a

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daughter of the late Charles Brewer, and unto them were born two children. Their daughter, Edith Louise, died in August, 1891, at the age of seven years. The son is George H., Jr.

Professor Walden is greatly interested in municipal affairs, manifesting a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He keeps well informed on political questions and issues of the day and is an independent republican. For many years he has been a member of the Brick church and since 1887 has been teacher of the Dr. Shaw bible class in the Sunday-school, Dr. Shaw having chosen him as his successor in that work. About six years ago he was elected an elder of the church and has since acted in that capacity. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and his record is notable by reason of the fact that, deprived of many of the advantages which most boys enjoy in youth, he has attained to his present position by reason of his inherent force of character, his commendable ambition, his strong purpose and his unfaltering industry. For many years he has been recognized as a strong moving force in intellectual and moral progress in Rochester.

CLAIR C. HARPER.

Clair C. Harper, secretary and treasurer of the Traders' Box & Lumber Company, at No. 1040 Jay street, is thus closely associated with the industrial interests of Rochester and his name is largely recognized as a synonym for enterprise and capable management. He was born in North Tonawanda, New York, July 9, 1873, his parents being Charles G. and Jerusha A. (Tripp) Harper, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a carpenter and contractor and in December, 1905, came to Rochester, where he died on Easter Sunday, the 31st of March, 1907, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife survives him and makes her home with her son, Clair C. Harper, their only child. She is a devoted member of the Methodist church, to which her husband also belonged.

The ancestry of the family can be traced back to a more remote period. The paternal grandfather, George Harper, was a native of England and served as a captain in the English army. In an early day he became a resident of Lockport, New York, where he conducted a farm, and when in middle life he was accidentally killed in the woods. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Schuyler, passed away when well advanced in years. Their only son was Charles Harper, father of our subject. The maternal grandfather was Henry Tripp, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. He, too, was a farmer by occupation and became one of the pioneer settlers of Niagara county. He lived there when only a trail existed between his home and Tonawanda, for as yet no roads had been laid out and the most far-sighted did not dream that the towns of that locality would be connected by a fine interurban system. He died at the very venerable age of ninety-eight years, while his wife, Mrs. Amelia Tripp, died when seventy-two years of age. They had six sons and four daughters.

Clair C. Harper was reared in North Tonawanda and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from the graded schools, after which he began work in the lumber business as tally boy. Later he served as shipper and subsequently he took up the study of stenography and bookkeeping to better qualify himself for the practical and onerous duties of a business career. He was with Smith, Fassett & Company for fifteen years and with them purchased his present business, being now secretary and treasurer of the Traders' Box & Lumber Company at No. 1040 Jay street. They manufacture all kinds of wooden boxes and conduct a retail lumber business, employing from fifty to sixty people. The enterprise has been constantly developed along safe, substantial lines and Mr. Harper certainly has the distinction of being what the public calls a self-made man. His advancement has been gradual and has been gained by his own persistent efforts. The mastery of every task assigned him, strong purpose in carrying forward business interests and the development of his latent powers have brought to him the measure of success which he is now enjoying.

On the 22d of July, 1891, Mr. Harper was married to Miss Nellie Treat, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Becker) Treat. There are two sons of this marriage, Harold L. and Floyd T. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist church and Mr. Harper belongs to the Royal Arcanum, while his political faith is that of the republican party. Judging correctly of the weight and value of character, realizing the force of industry and perseverance, he has throughout an active and honorable life gained not only a gratifying measure of financial success, but also the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated in a business way.

JOHN B. HAMILTON.

Monroe county has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices, for usually they have been citizens of progressive spirit and high ideals, who have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties. To this

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C. C. HARPER.

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class belongs John B. Hamilton, and the efficiency of his service is indicated by the fact that by re-election he has been continued in the office of county treasurer since 1893, or for a period of thirteen years. A native of Avon, Livingston county, New York, he was born January 10, 1843, his parents being James and Grace (Nairn) Hamilton, who were of Scotch descent. The father was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in Livingston county, New York, after emigrating to the new world. He was married, however, in Scotland and immediately afterward came to America, crossing the Atlantic in 1831. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: William, a resident of Caledonia, New York; John B.; Jeanette; Grace; Margaret; and two sons who have passed away, James and Alexander.

John B. Hamilton was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. He afterward became a student in the Quackenbach Collegiate Institute of New York city and later spent one year in the west. Returning to Livingston county, he resumed farming and was thus identified with agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he went to West Rush, Monroe county, New York, where he was engaged in farming and also in the produce business, while for thirty-three years he was agent at that point for the New York Central Railroad Company. After serving for a third of a century he resigned. He had been a most capable and trustworthy employe and had the entire confidence of the corporation which he represented as well as the good will of the patrons of the road which he served.

Mr. Hamilton has long been recognized as one prominent in republican politics in Monroe county. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and he regards that as one of the most interesting experiences of his life. For thirty years he has figured in political circles and has attended a number of state conventions. He was appointed as a delegate to the Columbia Exposition in 1893 in the Creel industries. The same year he was elected to the office of county treasurer and has been re-elected continuously since, so that he has served in the position for thirteen consecutive years. He is recognized as a public-spirited citizen and one whose devotion to the general good is characterized by active co-operation in many movements which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the city.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Catherine McMillan and has two living children, Francis and J. McMillan, both in business in New York city. Mr. Hamilton belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Genesee Valley Club, to the Rochester Club, to the Whist Club and to the Knights of Pythias lodge—associations which indicate much of his genial, kindly nature and his benevolent spirit. He has always enjoyed in full the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and well deserves mention in this volume as a representative citizen of Monroe county.

JAMES L. HOTCHKISS.

On the roll of officials in Monroe county appears the name of James L. Hotchkiss, who is now serving as county clerk. One of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth occurred in Naples, Ontario county, May 1, 1857, his parents being Levi and Anna (Dwight) Hotchkiss. The father was a merchant in his early days and later was insurance adjuster. He held several minor offices in early life and in 1868 he removed to Rochester to spend his remaining days his death occurring in 1885. His widow still survives him and is yet a resident of Rochester.

James L. Hotchkiss was educated in the public schools, the Rochester Free Academy and the University of Rochester, in which he completed the scientific course, being graduated in 1879. He then studied law with George and Thomas Raines and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1883. He continued with Raines Brothers for a few years and then began the practice of law on his own account, remaining an active member of the bar until 1903, when he was elected to his present office on the republican ticket and took charge of the same in January, 1904. He served so capably that he was re-elected in the fall of 1905, so that he is the present incumbent. He has long been recognized as a prominent worker in republican ranks and is now chairman of the republican general committee of Monroe county, acting in that capacity since January, 1901. Mr. Hotchkiss has taken a very active interest in politics, both local and national, since 1900, and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1904, while in 1902, 1904 and 1906 he was a delegate to the state conventions of New York. Although he entered upon active political work only seven years ago he has in this time become one of the best known party leaders in the state and has done much in late years to shape the republican policy and to promote the interests of the party.

On the 28th of February, 1907, Mr. Hotchkiss was married to Leah Leach, a daughter of William J. Leach. He is well known socially and in club life, being now a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a Greek letter fraternity, also of the Rochester Yacht Club, the Rochester Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Genesee Valley Golf Club, the Rochester Auto Club and the Society of the

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Genesee. He likewise belongs to the Historical Society and to the bar associations of the county and the state. He has long been greatly interested in horses and is a member and officer of several driving clubs. He takes an active interest in all athletic and manly outdoor sports and in this way finds needed rest and recreation from the cares of official and professional life. He still retains his law office as a partner of Andrew E. Tuck, but his time and energies are naturally largely occupied by his duties as county clerk.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. RUGGLES.

A country can claim but one ruler, and the men who attain prominence in political circles are few, but the field of business is limitless and there is always room at the top. Captain Ruggles is numbered among those who have gained distinction in the line of a chosen calling. He became known throughout the country as a builder of canoes, several of which have been prize winners in international contests, but he regards as his greatest achievement the invention of the Ruggles rotary snow plow, now used throughout the United States and Canada, wherever heavy snows fall.

Mr. Ruggles was born in Gaines, Orleans county, New York, November 24, 1837. His father, Martin Ruggles, also a native of the Empire state, was a millwright and inventor. He married Nancy Lane, a native of Victor, New York, and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters, all of whom are yet living.

Captain Ruggles of this review resided at the place of his nativity until his sixteenth year, when his parents removed to Kendall, Orleans county, where he remained until 1866. On the 20th of November of that year—his marriage day—he came to Charlotte, where he has since resided. His boyhood was spent on the farm and at work with his father at the millwright's trade. He also sailed on Lake Ontario to some extent and became thoroughly interested in the subject of navigation and in all kinds of fresh water craft. After removing to Charlotte he bought an interest in the schooner H. M. Ballou and for five or six years was connected with her as a sailor as well as part owner. He then sold his interest, and entering the employ of the Rochester and Charlotte Iron Company, he sailed a barge for that firm for four or five years. In August, 1872, he bought the tug Jasen Parker, the first tug owned at Charlotte. In this he was associated with Captain Newcomb. After four years he sold his interest in that vessel and in company with A. G. Yates bought the tug Oneida, which he operated for about four years. He then ran the steamer Charlotte for two seasons and the City of Rochester for four years, which ended his life as a sailor.

Captain Ruggles then turned his attention to canoe building, his first finished product in this connection being the Safronia for F. F. Andrews of Rochester, who wished to compete in the American Canoe Association meet held at Grindstone Island in 1884. This was the first canoe covered with smooth skin built and owned by the association, and the excellent part which she played in the meet revolutionized canoe building and brought Captain Ruggles a number of orders for canoes of similar construction. The next racing canoe he built was the Eclipse, for Reginald Blake, of the Brooklyn Canoe Club, in 1888. It won first place in the trial races for the defense of the cup for the International Canoe Club. It was therefore chosen to race and defend the cup against Walter Stewart of England. The Eclipse took the first three pennants and won. This brought Captain Ruggles a world-wide reputation and he was looked upon and recognized as the greatest canoe builder in the world. The Glenwood, which defended the same cup for the New York Canoe Club, was also built by Captain Ruggles. He continued in canoe building for about eight years and among his products, in addition to the Eclipse, were the Una, Beta, Glenwood and Pioneer. It will thus be seen that he has given to the world some of its best racing canoes which have won fame for the country. In 1892 Captain Ruggles built his first rotary snow plow and took out the first patent on the 4th of July, 1893. This plow is now used wherever heavy snow falls in the United States and Canada. It was first put into operation on the Charlotte and Rochester electric line in the winter of 1892, at which time it was pushed by a car. The processes were very crude but Captain Ruggles has continued the work of improvement and the snow plow is now a self-propeller. After a time he let out the manufacture to the Peckham Manufacturing Company, of Kingston, New York, who now turn out about twenty-five of these snow plows each fall. It would be too expensive for suburban electric lines to operate in winter without this device for removing snow, and thus he has given to the world an invention of great and lasting value. He is now applying for a patent on an air motor for cooling cars, the motor being on top of the car and requiring very little room, the speed of the car making wind that runs the fan that is placed inside. He is also working on other inventions and his skill and ingenuity have gained him recognition as a prominent inventor.

On the 20th of November, 1866, Captain Ruggles was married to Miss Ellen Bliss, a native of Kendall, New York, and a daughter of Edwin

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and Mary (Seymour) Bliss, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish.

Captain Ruggles has, at intervals, for twenty years been connected with the village government of Charlotte and was president of the village in 1895. He gave to it a public-spirited and progressive administration and his efforts in its behalf have been beneficial and far-reaching. With three exceptions he is the oldest resident of Charlotte in years of continuous connection with the city, having lived here for more than four decades. His fame, however, has gone abroad throughout the land in connection with what he has accomplished along industrial lines, and as an inventor. He is now a member of the American Canoe Association and is well known in club circles in New York city, where he has been the guest of honor at various receptions. He is to the canoe world what Burgess and Herreshoff were to the yacht world, and those at all interested in canoeing are familiar with his name. He has made four racing canoes for Everett H. Barney, of Springfield, Massachusetts, the inventor and manufacturer of Barney & Berry skates who is the wealthiest citizen of Springfield and a warm personal friend of Captain Ruggles, who has had many outings with him. The Captain also belongs to the International Congress of Inventors, while fraternally and socially he is connected with the Genesee Falls lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Rochester Whist Club.

REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM.

Rev. Andrew J. Graham, rector of Christ church, Rochester, since 1901, and well known as a representative of the Episcopal ministry, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st of March, 1855, his parents being Ezra B. and Bertha (Taylor) Graham. The father was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and the paternal ancestry is traced to the Black Douglass, while the maternal line goes back to Germany.

Study in the common schools of Ohio was the initial step which Rev. Mr. Graham made toward securing an education. He continued his studies in the high school at Painesville, Ohio, and in Nebraska College in Nebraska, where his more specific literary and classical knowledge was acquired. Determining upon entrance to the priesthood, he prepared for holy orders as a student in the Seabury Divinity School, from which he was graduated in June, 1881. His pastorates have been but four in number, as his able work for the church has always led to long retention in any ecclesiastical position to which he has been called. He was rector of Holy Trinity church at Minneapolis from 1884 until 1894 and during the succeeding two years was at St. Mark's in Washington, D. C. In 1896 he accepted a call from Christ church at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained until 1901, since which time he has been rector of Christ church in Rochester, where he has now remained for seven years. Thoroughly versed in the doctrines of the church, in the broadest truths of religion and in the great questions which affect the sociological and economic conditions of the country, Rev. Mr. Graham is well qualified to serve as a guide to his people and has inspired his parishioners with much of the zeal, consecretion and energy which he brings to his Christian duties.

In 1877 Rev. Mr. Graham joined the Masonic fraternity and has served as chaplain and prelate at various places. He was married in New York city, in 1888, in the Church of the Holy Communion, to Miss Margaret Lyon, and to them has has been born one daughter, Helen May Graham.

HENRY STONE DRAPER.

Henry Stone Draper, deceased, was a representative of one of the old and respected pioneer families of Rochester, while his ancestry, both in its lineal and collateral branches, has been connected with American interests from the earliest period in the colonization of the new world. The birth of Mr. Draper occurred on a farm which is now the site of the House of Refuge in Rochester, his natal day being February 8, 1821. The history of the Draper family in America dates back to an early period in the seventeenth century. The grandfather of our subject was Captain Simeon Draper of Massachusetts and his father was Henry Draper. William B. Draper, the oldest brother of Henry Draper, set up the first telegraph system in Japan, while John Stone Draper set up the first telegraph system between Chicago and Milwaukee. Henry Draper, the father of our subject, became a resident of Rochester when it was a small and unimportant town upon the frontier of western New York, and secured land which he devoted to farming. He died here in the year 1841, leaving his son, Henry Stone Draper, and a brother to conduct the farm. Mr. Draper of this review continued to live upon the farm and carry on general agricultural pursuits for a time, but later sold the property and went to Canada, where he was engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. Upon his return to Rochester he engaged in the nursery business as salesman. For several years prior to his death, however, he was an invalid.

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On the 20th of April, 1853, Henry Stone Draper was married to Miss Emeline Barnes, who was born in Greece, Monroe county, New York, daughter of Timothy Barnes, one of the pioneers of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Draper were born four children, but only one is now living, Herbert Stone Draper, of Rochester, who is married and has three children. The father was a very domestic man and lived a quiet life, his interests centering in his home and family. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party, which he always supported at the polls, and he was a member of St. Peter's church in Rochester. His death occurred in 1886 and the community thus lost a valued citizen, who, though he did not figure to any extent in public life, nevertheless belonged to that class who uphold the local status and moral stability of a community.

JOHN E. MINER.

John E. Miner was born in Clarkson, April 9, 1836. His father, Hiram Miner, was a native of Littleton, New Hampshire, who came to Monroe county, New York, in 1824, bringing his young wife, Mehitable Martin, also from Littleton, and a few necessities for housekeeping and settled in the western part of the town of Sweden. In 1831 he removed to Clarkson, locating on the farm which is now owned by his youngest son John E. A part of the farm belonged to Hiram T. Miner, another son, who passed away in 1881. There were besides these two sons four daughters born to Mr. Miner, one of whom was Mrs. Abigail Miller, of Brockport, who died in 1904. The parents celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, which was one of the happiest events in their lives and one in which their children and grandchildren participated. It is said that for every joy there is a sorrow and we find it true in this case, for soon after this happy event the mother passed away in the year 1875. Three years later Mr. Miner married Mrs. Marietta Butler, of Brockport, who died in August, 1892, about three months previous to his death. He was a man thoroughly interested in agriculture. Politically he was a stalwart republican and was a man honored and loved by all who knew him. An earnest Christian worker, he was always ready with heart and hand to aid in the causes of religion and education. For sixty-five years he served as trustee for the Methodist Episcopal church in Brockport and was chairman of the board for forty-five years. He passed away in 1892 in his ninety-second year.

John E. Miner, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools and in the practical training which he gained upon his father's farm. Most fortunate in being able to be so intimately associated with a father of such a character, the boy made the most of his ambitions and grew to manhood with the purest thoughts and the best motives in his every act. Not only did he build a noble character but he acquired a knowledge of agriculture and by the practical training on the farm became proficient in its every detail. So valuable were his services that his father found it necessary to keep him at home where the young man did all in his power to add to the value of the farm which in time became his.

In 1859 Mr. Miner married Miss L. Adelle Glidden, a daughter of Smith Glidden, of Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, and they have one daughter, Charlotte H., who is a graduate of the Brockport Normal School and is now a teacher in East Orange, New Jersey. The family have a beautiful home in Brockport, which Mr. Miner purchased in 1902. His farm is well equipped and excellently kept up, so that it yields abundant crops each year. He is successful because he is sure of his methods, farming with him being no experiment. Added to this he has a pride in keeping up the old home which is very dear to him. In politics he is a republican and has efficiently filled several positions of trust and responsibility in the town. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman and he and his estimable wife have many warm friends throughout the county.

WILLIS P. ANDERSON.

Willis P. Anderson is secretary of the J. H. Smith Company, of Rochester, which was incorporated in 1891. To this position he has attained by reason of the possession of those traits of character which are recognized as forces in social circles—close application, keen discernment and laudable ambition. A native of New York, he was born in Carlton, Orleans county, on the 15th of June, 1874, and came to Rochester in 1892, when a young man of eighteen years. He entered business life here as a railway man in the offices of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, where he remained for eleven years, and each forward step which he made in his business career brought him a broader outlook and enlarged opportunities. In 1903 he came to his present position as secretary of the J. H. Smith Company, of which J. H. Smith is president, A. G. Richardson, vice president, and W. H. Stout, treasurer. The company has for sixteen years been engaged in the manufacture of soda fountain supplies and syrups, and

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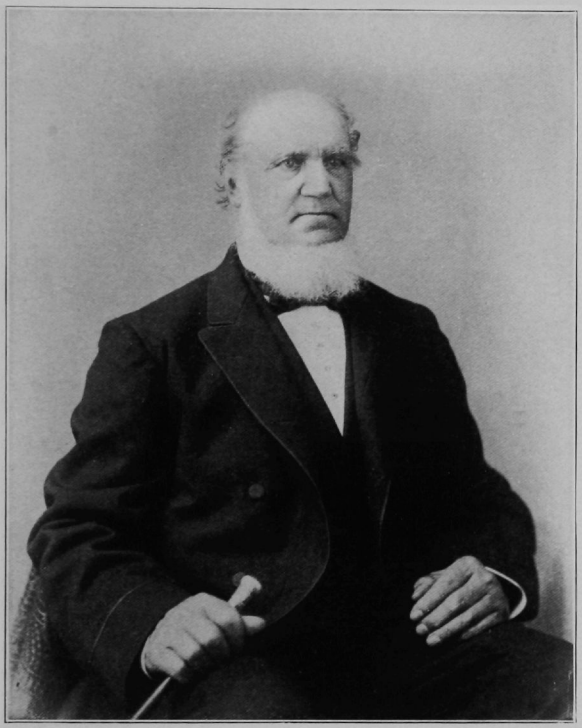

HIRAM MINER.

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is the only company doing an exclusive business of this kind in the United States. The manufactured product under the name of the True Fruit Syrups is shipped extensively and in fact the business is the largest of the kind in the country. They occupy extensive buildings owned by the company at the junction of East Main and the New York Central Railroad and have one hundred and fifty thousand square feet of floor space. Three hundred people are employed in the factory and there are twenty traveling men on the road. The product is also handled by jobbers and the business has not only become national, but embraces some export trade as well. As secretary of the company during the past four years Mr. Anderson has contributed in no small degree to its success. He is a young man in whom the spirit of determination and energy is a salient characteristic and his life is in keeping with the tendency of the times in the development of extensive enterprises. The initiative spirit is strong within him and the company has not followed in the old and beaten paths, but has manifested the spirit of the pioneer in seeking out new methods and providing new avenues for the growth and extension of their trade.

Mr. Anderson is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Frank R. Lawrence lodge, No. 797, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now master; to Hamilton chapter, R. A. M.; and to the consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite.

GUILFORD ROBBINS ADAMS.

Few can attain military or political prominence, for the honors and awards of office are not many, but the field of business is limitless and the opportunity for advancement is hampered only by the qualities of the individual. Not in place, in circumstance or environment is found the measure of success—it lies rather in the recognition and improvement of opportunity, combined with an unflagging industry and perseverance, without which the highest results are never attained. Recognizing these facts, Guilford Robbins Adams, of No. 14 Seneca Parkway, has made an excellent record in the business world, having since 1896 figured as a partner in the firm of Samuel Sloan & Company, wholesale dealers in plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies.

Mr. Adams was born at Lowville, New York, May 28, 1862. He was educated in the Rochester public schools and in Beaver College at Beaver, Pennsylvania. His parents were Dr. Ira and Sophia (Lattimer) Adams. The father lost his life in an epidemic of typhoid at Lowville during the period of the Civil war, when his son Guilford was but six months old. The latter, having acquired a literary education, entered business life as a salesman in the dry-goods store of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, where he remained in 1879 and 1880. The following year he entered the employ of Samuel Sloan, plumber and steam fitter, and there he gradually worked his way upward, gaining recognition by his fidelity, ability and trustworthiness in successive promotions. Eventually he became buyer for the house and upon the reorganization of the firm under the name of Samuel Sloan & Company, in 1896, he became a partner. The business address is No. 67, 69 and 71 Exchange street. The continuity of growth, as seen in the firm's history, indicates that the business is based upon sound, reliable principles and that the house sustains an unassailable reputation. The trade has constantly increased in keeping with the growth of the city, the firm enjoying a very liberal and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Adams is an enthusiastic Mason, in thorough sympathy with the teachings of the craft, his membership being with Rochester lodge, F. & A. M.; Hamilton chapter, R. A. M.; Doric council, R. & S. M.; Monroe commandery, K. T.; and Damascus Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Masonic Club and is very prominent socially, being a valued member of the Rochester Whist, Rochester Yacht and Oak Hill Country Clubs. He is a member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church and in politics is a republican. His is a well rounded character, recognizing the duties of citizenship, the amenities of social life and the obligations of man to his fellowmen. He is prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of western New York and his life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose.

EDWIN GEORGE MUNN, M. D.

Dr. Edwin George Munn was in the first half of the nineteenth century an able and distinguished physician of Monroe county and is yet remembered by many of the older settlers as a citizen of worth and value as well as a physician of ability. He was born in Munson, Massachusetts, on the 8th of May, 1804, and with his parents removed to Leroy, New York. Having completed his literary education, he studied medicine under the direction of Mr. Stephen O. Alma and afterward attended lectures at Philadelphia. He located for practice in Scottsville about 1828, mak-

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ing a specialty of diseases of the eye, and throughout his remaining days he practiced as an oculist, gaining considerable fame in this direction. In 1837 he removed to Rochester, where he opened an office, continuing in business there up to the time of his death. A liberal patronage was accorded him and he kept in touch with the advancement that was made by the medical fraternity. In May, 1843, he established his home in Gates township, although still maintaining his office in Rochester, and his remaining days were spent at his country place. He purchased here one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, to which his widow has since added until the estate now comprises one hundred and fifty-five acres Dr. Munn continued his professional duties up to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 12th of December, 1847. He was a man of strong intellectual force, of kindly spirit and generous disposition and was greatly esteemed in the community where he lived by reason of his many excellent traits of character.

Following her husband's death Mrs. Munn conducted the farm for three years, after which her brother, John L. Pixley, took charge, operating the farm for her. He lived for a half century with Mrs. Munn.

It was on the 28th of October, 1834, that Aristine Pixley gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Munn. She was born in Kirkland, Oneida county, New York, October 29, 1817, and came to Monroe county with her parents when but a year old, the family settling in Chili. She was a daughter of William and Abigail (Lewis) Pixley who were born, reared and married near Stratford, Connecticut. The mother, whose birth occurred February 12, 1784, died in 1822, while the father, who was born May 30, 1784, departed this life June 20, 1853. They were the parents of eight children namely: Ann Jeannette; Eliza; John Lewis, who lived with Mrs. Munn for about fifty years; Martha Cornelia; Benjamin Franklin; Aristine, who is the only surviving member of the family; Jane; and Abbie. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Munn were born three children, but the eldest died in infancy in 1842. Frances Emily is the deceased wife of Reuben L. Field, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Dr. John P. Munn is a physician and surgeon of New York city and has two children, Aristine Pixley and James Buell.

Mrs. Munn is most remarkably well preserved and at the age of ninety years is mentally and physically as bright and active as most ladies of half her years. The writer found her sewing with No. 300 thread in a No. 12 needle. Her faculties are unimpaired, her eyesight and hearing good, and she says she feels as well as she did at thirty years. A lady of natural culture and refinement, she has for a long period been a factor in the social life of the community. Her granddaughter, Frances Munn Field, has lived with her since her infancy and the household is a most attractive one to their many friends. Few, if any, residents of Monroe county have longer resided within its borders and Mrs. Munn's memory today forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. She can remember a time when several of the thriving towns and villages of the county were not yet laid out and when Rochester was a small place. Many changes have been made in the condition and ways of living and through it all Mrs. Munn has kept in touch with the universal progress.

WILLEY HENRY ALMY.

Willey Henry Almy, managing real-estate agent of Rochester and one whose marked business enterprise and sound judgment are widely recognized, was born in this city, May 15, 1858, on the present site of the Liberty building at the corner of Elm and East Main streets, then the old homestead of Nehemiah Osburn, his maternal grandfather, who resided there for over a half century. Mr. Osburn was one of the pioneers of the city, arriving in 1821 from Scipio, Cayuga county, New York. He spent his first night in Rochester at the Blossom House. Distinction, honor and prosperity awaited him, but the future was not revealed that night to the young man who, almost penniless, had come there to seek business opportunities that would lead him from his limited financial condition to one of greater opulence, nor did he that night dream that within a few years he would purchase the property whereon stood the Blossom House and erect there the old Osburn House, which for many years was probably the best known hotel in western New York. He became very prominent in the business world of Rochester, acquiring a considerable fortune before his death, which occurred in 1873. His memory is cherished by those who knew him as one of the most charitable and public-spirited men in the city's history, to whom his friends continually went for counsel and assistance, receiving from him each according to his individual needs. Mr. Osburn was descended from an old New England family, his grandfather having fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, while his father was a soldier of the war of 1812. His daughter, Mary Elizabeth Osburn, became the wife of Phillip Greene Almy and the mother of Willey Henry Almy. Phillip G. Almy was born in Auburn, New York, in 1818, and was of French Huguenot descent. The earliest member of the family of whom there is an authentic record left

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France to escape the danger of conscription and was later a follower of William the Conqueror. The ancestor of the American branch of the family was William Almy, who was born at Benendin parish in Kent county, England, in 1601, and in company with John Winthrop, John Elliott and Isaac Johnson came to America in 1629. He made two return trips to England and after the latter brought his wife Audrey, his daughter Annis and son Christopher to America, settling at Sagus, near Lynn, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, becoming prominent in the public life of that city and holding many offices of trust. His eldest son, Christopher Almy, was the father of William Almy and the grandfather of Job Almy. The last named had a son, Thomas Almy, who was born in 1778 and when a young man journeyed on foot to western New York, settling at the present site of Interlaken, between Cayuga and Seneca lakes. There he married and reared his family, including Dr. Job Almy, who was born in 1782 and died in 1854. He was a prominent physician of the pioneer days and was the father of Phillip Greene Almy. The representatives of the family are very numerous in the New England states and have been prominent factors in the history of that section. Several of the name were identified as officers or soldiers with the Revolutionary war and in every generation have been those who have held conspicuous places in the business, political and social world of their respective communities. Phillip Greene Almy was for many years a well known druggist of Rochester, being located for a quarter of a century at the corner of St. Paul and East Main streets. He died in 1873, his wife surviving until January 21, 1897.

Willey Henry Almy was the third of a family of three children, his brother being Elmer Eugene Almy, of Rochester, while the sister, Sarah Louise, is the wife of Franklin J. Stewart of this city. In the public schools W. H. Almy acquired his education, after which he was employed as bookkeeper in the office of Williams & Hoyt, shoe manufacturers, for seven years. He then became secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Hosiery Company, in which he was financially interested, acting in that capacity from 1887 until 1893, at which time he assumed the management of the Osburn and Filon estates. The Osburn estate was closed up sometime ago, but he still manages the Filon estate and many others of importance, being known in business circles of the city as managing real-estate agent.

On the 23d of April, 1887, Mr. Almy was married to Miss Jessie L. Start, daughter of Hartwell Start of Rochester, an engineer for the New York Central Railroad Company. They have four sons: Charles O., Herbert E., Phillip G. and Hartwell S. Three years ago Mr. Almy erected an elegant residence at Brighton in the midst of a beautiful park and gardens covering eighteen acres. In the erection of his new home he has included a valuable relic of the old homestead built by Nehemiah Osburn, his grandfather, over sixty years ago. This is a heavy oaken door and pillars, exquisitely carved by an amateur by the name of Le Bray, who carved the massive wooden ox which adorned the facade of the old city market.

Mr. Almy is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, an attendant of St. Mark's Episcopal church and a republican in his political views. He has always preferred the society of his family to public and club life, but those who come within the closer circle of his friendship find in him a most congenial companion.

REV. LOUIS COPE WASHBURN.

Rev. Louis Cope Washburn, for many years prominently associated with Christian work in Rochester as rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and since February, 1907, rector of the historic parish of Christ church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born January 25, 1860, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where his father, Rev. Daniel Washburn, was then rector. The boyhood days of the son were there passed and he pursued a preparatory course at St. Stephen's College at Anandale. He further pursued a classical course in Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1883 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. In the Berkeley Divinity School at Middleton, Connecticut, he pursued a three years' course under Rt. Rev. John Williams and, having thus qualified for holy orders, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Howe of Central, Pennsylvania, in the cathedral at Reading, that state, June 13, 1884.

Two days later he assumed charge of St. Peter's Episcopal church at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. It was then a struggling parish in the coal regions. The membership was small and the communicants were poor in this world's goods, but during his pastorate the annuity of the church increased from six hundred dollars to forty-six hundred dollars, the house of worship was rebuilt, being nearly doubled in size, and a mission church was established and paid for at Weatherly. In fact, every department of the church work was carried on most earnestly and enthusiastically and splendid results were obtained. On the 2d of July, 1885, Mr. Washburn was raised to the priesthood by Rev. U. S. Rulison, and in December, 1887, St. Paul's church in Rochester offered him its rector-

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ship. He began his work here on the 1st of July, 1888, and for nearly eight years he remained as rector of St. Paul's at the old location. During that period he greatly succeeded in reducing the church debt and doing other important work. In 1895 he resigned the rectorship and was elected first arch deacon of Rochester, in which ecclesiastical position he remained for nine years, being chosen for four term of three years each, but he declined to serve when last elected. He was an aggressive worker in that position for nine years, doing most excellent service for the church. In 1896, Hobart College conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. In 1901 he was active in raising thirty thousand dollars to build the Cox Memorial Hall at Hobart College. In 1903 he was elected a member of the general board of managers of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal church and in 1904 he was chosen a delegate to the general convention of the diocese to serve for a three years' term. He is vice president of the board of trustees of the Church Home, which raised eleven thousand dollars with which to erect a chapel and cottage. Rev. Washburn was also one of the committee, together with Hiram Sibley and Craig Powers, in the building of the new chapel and church home.

The year 1905 was spent by him and his family in Europe, after which he returned to Rochester, and in February, 1907, he was elected rector of the historic parish of Christ church at Philadelphia. His labors in the various communities where he has lived have been of great effect in promoting moral development and progress. He has never been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath and as the years have gone by the work of the church and of Christian education have been greatly promoted through his effective, zealous labors. He has attained distinguished ecclesiastical honors and is widely recognized as one of the ablest divines of the Episcopal ministry.

RICHARD E. WHITE.

Richard E. White, for thirty-two years a practitioner of law at Rochester, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, June 12, 1848, his parents being Ephriam and Phoebe J. (Smith) White, who were natives of the old Bay state. The father was a mechanic. The son, Richard E., acquired his early education in the public schools and at the normal school at Brockport, New York, and he began the study of law with Joseph A. Stull, being admitted to the bar in June, 1875. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Rochester, where he has since remained. For seven years he was associated with the Hon. George A. Benton, now supreme judge of the state. He carries on a general practice, which is extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens quite as frequently in the courts as out of them. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the strong lawyers at the bar of Rochester.

On the 25th of October, 1877, Mr. White was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Lacy, of Scottsville, Monroe county, and they have two sons: Ernest L., who is assistant cashier in the office of the city treasurer; and R. Walter. Mr. White and his family are members of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder for twenty-six years, and in its work he takes an active and helpful interest. He stands for all that is upright and just in man's relations with his fellowmen and his influence is ever given on the side of the true and the beautiful.

GEORGE Y. WEBSTER.

George Y. Webster, attorney at law and supervisor of the tenth ward of Rochester, was born at Vineland, New Jersey, March 30, 1878, his parents being Charles M. and Ella (Young) Webster, both of whom were natives of Monroe county, New York, whence they removed to New Jersey and subsequently to Virginia. The father was a produce merchant, and, having returned to Rochester, is now living retired. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, Third New York Cavalry, and served until the fall of 1865. He held the rank of sergeant and was on active duty every day.

George Y. Webster, accompanying his parents on their removal to Virginia in his boyhood days, pursued his studies in the district schools, the little "temple of learning" being a log building. After coming to Monroe county he pursued his education at Parma and later in the public schools of Rochester, from which he was graduated. After completing a course in Rochester Free Academy he entered the University of Rochester and was graduated in the class of 1901, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being at that time conferred upon him. His professional preparation was made as a law student in the office of McGuire & Wood, attorneys of Rochester, who directed his reading until he was admitted to the bar in 1903. He has since

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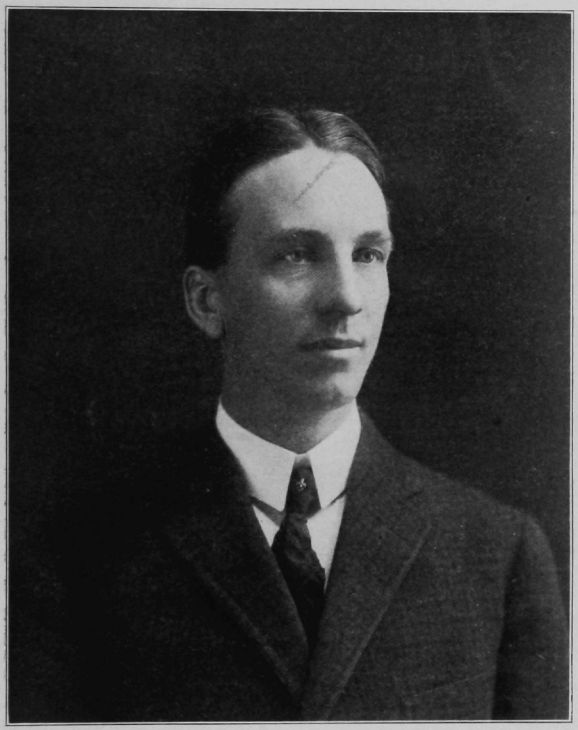

GEORGE Y. WEBSTER.

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engaged in practice on his own account and although one of the younger members of the legal fraternity has attained a position of more than ordinary distinction and is destined undoubtedly to win still higher honors as a lawyer. His record is notable in that he is the youngest member ever elected to the board of supervisors, being chosen as the representative of the tenth ward in 1905. He is now serving on the law committee, on the committee on barges and canals, the bridge committee and on several of the regular standing committees. He is also an officer in several corporations.

On the 1st of June, 1905, Mr. Webster was married to Miss Mabel L. Boddy, the first graduates of the University of Rochester to wed. They are well known in the city where they reside, having a large circle of friends here. Mr. Webster is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Delta Upsilon, a college fraternity. He has taken quite an active interest in athletics, was captain of the college baseball team for three years, and for some time held the state championship in hurdle racing. In fact, he is widely known throughout New York as one of the enthusiastic athletes. He is now concentrating his time and energies upon his profession in a way that argues well for the future and he is a member of the Rochester Bar Association.

JOHN DESMOND.

John Desmond, practicing at the bar of Rochester, his prominence indicated by the fact that he is vice president of the New York State Bar Association, was born in the town of Parma, this state, April 15, 1854, his parents being Bartholomew and Nancy (Foley) Desmond, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father settled in Monroe county, New York, in 1849. He was a farmer by occupation and for many years carried on that pursuit, his death occurring in 1892. His wife survived him for about ten years, passing away in 1902. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are living.

John Desmond was reared upon the old homestead place and attended the country schools, wherein he mastered the elementary branches of English learning. He afterward entered the Brockport Academy and taught for several years in the country and village schools, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1876, at the age of twenty-two years, he took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar on the 4th of April, 1879. He immediately began practice in the city of Rochester, where he has built up a large clientele. As the years have passed he has been associated with several partners, but is now alone. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear. His standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the fact that they have honored him with election to the office of president of the Rochester Bar Association, in which position he served from December, 1904, until December, 1905, while at the present writing he is vice president of the New York State Bar Association. He was one of the committee and also a member of the sub committee of the state bar association that investigated the charges made against Judge Warren B. Hooker, one of the most famous investigations that has occurred here for many years.

On the 18th of August, 1880, Mr. Desmond was married to Miss Flora Butts, of Greece, Monroe county, and they have one daughter, Laura M. Desmond. The family are connected with the Unitarian church and Mr. Desmond is a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles as is proven by his active co-operation in many movements to alleviate or ameliorate the hard conditions of life for others. He was manager of the State Industrial School for five years, from 1891 until 1896, and is a member of the Genesee Valley Club. In citizenship he is public-spirited and while holding high ideals he has always recognized the practical utility of the opportunities at hand. His time and energies have naturally been given most largely to his profession and he has met with splendid success therein. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human conduct, with great sagacity and marked tact, he stands as a peer of many of the ablest members of the New York bar and is an honor to the profession which has honored him.

EUGENE C. DENTON.

Eugene C. Denton, engaged in the general practice of law in Rochester, was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 10, 1865, his parents being Stephen E. and Ann E. Denton who were natives of Orange county, New York. The father

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was a paper manufacturer and for a number of years carried on business in Fitchburg, Masssachusetts, where he died in 1868. His widow still survives and is now living in Rochester.

Eugene C. Denton, having acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, afterward attended Canandaigua Academy, in which he prepared for college, being graduated with the class of 1883. He then entered the University of Rochester in the fall of the same year and completed a classical course by graduation in 1887, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. Entering professional circles, he took up the study of law with the late Martin W. Cooke and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1889. He continued as managing clerk for Mr. Cooke for one year and in 1890 went abroad, being absent for six months, during which time he visited various countries and gained an intimate knowledge of many portions of Europe.

Upon his return to his native land Mr. Denton opened a law office in Rochester in January, 1891, and in 1895 became associated in practice with GeorgeF. Slocum under the firm style of Slocum & Denton, the relation being maintained until April, 1900, since which time Mr. Denton has practiced alone. He is well versed in all the departments of jurisprudence and conducts a general practice, having now a large and distinctively representative clientage. He discharges his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial and at the same time he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

Mr. Denton is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a college fraternity, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the State and the Rochester Bar Associations. Pleasantly situated in his home life, he was married on the 17th of May, 1904, to Miss Mary H. Brown, of Rochester, a daughter of Harvey W. Brown. He is a trustee of the University of Rochester and of the People's Rescue Mission and vestryman of Christ Episcopal church.

JULIA COX.

Julia Cox is a daughter of Dennis Cox, who came to Rochester with his family at an early day. He had wedded Mary Wynne, and both remained residents of this city until called to their final rest. Dennis Cox was engaged in the shoe business here at an early day but died in the year 1860. His widow, long surviving him, passed away in 1896.

Patrick, a son, came to Rochester with his parents and in partnership with his brother Michael established a shoe factory, which they conducted together for a number of years. After the death of his brother, Patrick Cox continued the business alone and developed an extensive and important shoe manufacturing industry which became known all over the country. He had a splendidly equipped factory and not only kept in touch with the progress made in business but was a recognized leader along progressive lines for the improvement of the output and the extension of his trade. He also erected a large office building in Rochester known as the Cox building. He was a very enterprising, wide-awake and successful merchant and manufacturer and carried on the business in connection with the assistance of his sister Julia until his death, which occurred in 1900. Miss Julia Cox then remained at the head of this large productive industry for some time, after which she sold out.

Patrick Cox was the father of eight children, of whom five are still living, and the eldest son, Charles Cox, is now carrying on a jobbing business in Rochester and looking after the real-estate interests of the family. He is a young man of good business ability and enterprise, displaying an aptitude for successful management. The Cox family is one of the best and most favorably known in this section of the country, having established and built up one of the leading productive industries of Rochester. They have also become the owner of considerable valuable realty in the city. Miss Julia Cox and her two sisters reside at their home on Portsmouth Terrace in Rochester, which they erected fifteen years ago and which is the center of a most gracious and charming hospitality.

CHARLES WILLIAM SILCOX.

Charles William Silcox, secretary of The Robeson Cutlery Company and of the Rochester Stamping Company, was born at Venice, New York, September 18, 1867. His father, John Silcox, was a merchant miller of Locke, New York, where he still resides. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Whiting) Silcox, is now deceased. The family is of English lineage.

Charles W. Silcox acquired his education in the public and high schools of Moravia, New York, and in Colgate University. After completing his education he entered mercantile business with J. Harris & Sons and was in their employ from 1886 until 1893, when he became secretary and general sales manager of the Rochester branch of The Robeson Cutlery Company, manufacturers of pocket and butcher knives and razors, with factories at Perry, New York. Employment is fur-

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nished to about four hundred people and the enterprise is therefore an important industrial concern of the state. Mr. Silcox is also secretary and general sales manager of the Rochester Stamping Company, manufacturers of silver and nickel plate housefurnishing goods, employing six hundred men. Both concerns sell their products direct to the retail trade through a corps of about fifty salesmen. As secretary of this concern, Mr. Silcox has made for himself a creditable position in the business world. A man of much natural ability, combined with strong determination and laudable purpose, his success in business from the beginning has been uniform and rapid. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to accomplish what he undertakes. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won for him the deserved and unqualified confidence of his fellowmen.

On the 9th of July, 1900, Mr. Silcox was married to Miss Ada M. Blanchard, a daughter of Porter H. and Helen E. Blanchard of Elmira, New York. The extensive circle of their friends is proof of the possession of those social qualities which win warm regard and good will. Mr. Silcox is a member of Genesee Falls lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M.; Hamilton chapter, No. 62, R. A. M.; Monroe commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and Damascus Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Oak Hill Country Club and of the First Baptist church, in which he is first assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, while in other departments of church work he is actively and helpfully interested. His entire business career has been conducted along lines that have gained for him unqualified confidence as well as success and his position is a creditable one in commercial and social circles.

GEORGE P. GOULDING.

George P. Goulding dates his residence in Monroe county from 1873, and as an inventor of a number of useful devices is well known, his inventions including a fog signal for sailing vessels and a bottle stopper and washer, on which he has secured patents. He has also secured patents on a stopper for ink bottles and a brush for a bottle washer. Captain Goulding was born in Collingham, Nottinghamshire, England, June 1, 1833, a son of George and Eliza (Curtiss) Goulding, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. The father emigrated to America in 1836 and took up his abode in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the mother settled in the same city in 1854. She passed away there, and the father now resides in Lincoln, Nebraska, having reached the very advanced age of ninety-five years. He was one of the first four settlers of Milwaukee, the others being Messrs. Juno, Burns and O'Neil. The father took Walker's Point, now the south half of the city, and sold the same for three hundred dollars.

Captain Goulding is one of two children born of his father's marriage, his sister Elizabeth, being now deceased. At the early age of ten years he became a sailor and in 1851 came to America. He located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, joining his father, who had been there since 1836. The son remained there for thirteen years, during which time he followed the Great Lakes. In 1861 he came to New York, settling in Buffalo, where he lived until 1873, in which year he took up his abode in Rochester and has been a resident of Monroe county since, the past sixteen years having been spent in Charlotte. During his life as a sailor he was captain on the Baltic and the brigantine Hutchinson and was mate on several vessels. Upon going to Rochester he established bottling works, being the first man to bottle beer in 1875. After three years' connection therewith he sold his bottling works and took a position as superintendent of the bottling department of the Rochester Brewery, which position he filled during the succeeding sixteen years, or until the brewery was sold to the English syndicate, when he came to Charlotte and has since made his home in this village. He has devoted much of his time to the invention of various devices, for he possesses considerable genius. These devices include a fog signal for sailing vessels, a bottle stopper and a bottle washer, a stopper for ink bottles and a brush for a bottle washer, on all of which he has secured patents, and in addition to these he has offered many suggestions to his business associates, all of which have proved of much value but on which he has secured no patent. Since coming to this village Mr. Goulding has also given much of his time to yachting and is now the owner of the Scotch cutter "Madge," this vessel being brought to New York to be sold after having defeated every vessel of that class in the old world. Mr. Goulding has also won thirteen prizes with this vessel on the lakes.

Mr. Goulding has been twice married. He first wedded Sarah James, by whom he had five children, all of whom are now deceased, and after losing his wife he was married a second time, this union being with Emma L. G. Hume. Since coming to Charlotte he served for three years as superintendent of light and water, and for two years, from 1900 until 1902, was president of the village. He gives his political support to the democracy, and is an honorary member of the Genesee Yacht

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Club. Mr. Goulding is a man of broad mind and public spirit, who by perseverence, determination and honorable effort has overcome the obstacles in his path and won success.

EDWARD C. CAMPBELL.

Edward C. Campbell, connected with large business interests as a wholesale and retail dealer in grain and coal at Rochester, was born in the vicinity of this city, June 18, 1875, his parents being Edward and Cynthia (Waring) Campbell, both natives of Irondequoit. The father was a son of Henry H. and Marietta (Dyke) Campbell. He was born in 1835 and died May 19, 1906. He represented the town of Gates on the board of supervisors for twenty years and was justice of the peace for thirty years. In the public schools of Rochester, Edward C. Campbell, Jr., pursued his education to the time that he entered the employ of his brother, a grocery merchant on Lyell avenue, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age. Since that time he had been connected with the coal and grain trades and has extensive mining interests in the coal regions. The business is conducted along wholesale and retail lines and the annual sales of both coal and grain are extensive. Mr. Campbell is yet a young man but has demonstrated his force in the business world, possessing native sagacity and keen foresight which make his judgment safe and reliable and constitute his actions resultant factors in the acquirement of success. He has various business connections aside from that already mentioned, his investments being judiciously placed with the result that a gratifying annual income is secured.

Mr. Campbell was married about eight years ago to Miss Jessie Roche of Rochester, a daughter of John Roche, and they have two children. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Rochester Canoe Club.

EDWARD B. FENNER.

On the list of those men whose professional records are a credit to the city appears the name of Edward B. Fenner, who in the practice of law made a creditable record, and was recognized as one of the strong attorneys of the Rochester bar. A native of the Empire state, he was born in the town of Henrietta, Monroe county, March 10, 1839, his parents being Abel L. and Marietta (Russell) Fenner, both of whom were natives of New York. The maternal grandfather, Jonathan Russell, came from Maine to Rochester in 1807, when western New York was largely an unbroken wilderness. He made a clearing in the midst of the forest, developed a tract of land and carried on farming. His home was a little log cabin which he built on what is now the site of the West Brighton hotel, and there the mother of our subject was born. Joseph Fenner, the paternal grandfather, was born in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, and came to Monroe county in 1816, driving across the country with ox-teams and sled. He was thirteen days on the way, owing to the condition of the roads and the extremely leisurely manner in which his team traveled. He brought all of his effects with him on the sled and perched upon the same vehicle were the members of his family. He entered land in the town of Henrietta, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers and aided in the arduous task of developing a new country. He continued to reside upon the old homestead until his death and thus it will be seen that both the Fenner and Russell families were established in this county in early pioneer times. In the Fenner family were but two children, Edward B. and Emma E., the latter the wife of Henry Martin, who resides on the old Fenner homestead.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Edward B. Fenner in his boyhood days. He attended the country schools and assisted in the work of the farm. Later, however, better educational privileges were afforded him and he matriculated in Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He then taught school for three winters but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and to this end he read Blackstone before he completed his college course. He later regularly took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1868. For a short time he was a law clerk in the office of Selden & Bacon at Rochester, after which he had an opportunity to enter upon active practice for himself in the office of H. H. Woodward. Professional advancement is proverbially slow and the young man did not know whether he could win success or not but he knew that he would do so if earnest effort and close application could gain it, and with the hope that the future held something bright in store for him he married, although he had not at that time a single client. As cases were entrusted to him, however, he succeeded in demonstrating to the public his ability to handle intricate legal problems and within a comparatively short time he had built up a very good practice. He was an active representative of the profession from 1868 until his death in 1907 and for for many years was accorded a prominent place

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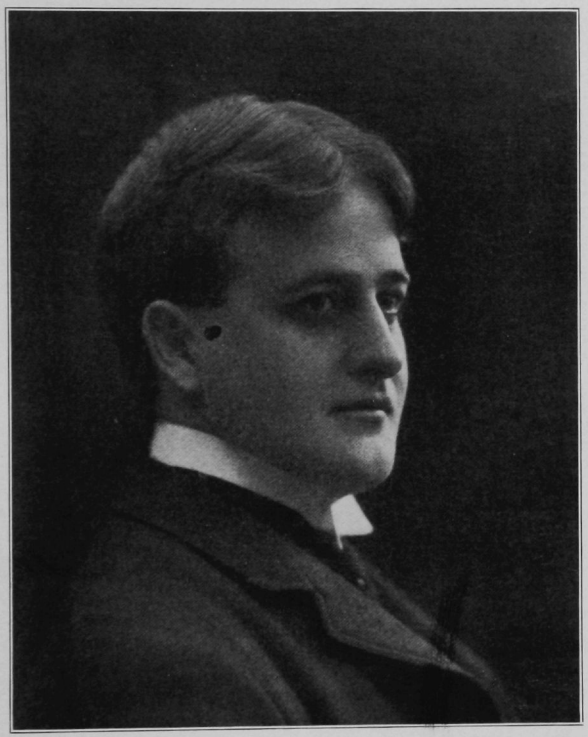

EDWARD C. CAMPBELL, JR.

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in the ranks of the legal fraternity in Rochester. In 1877 he was elected district attorney and was re-elected in 1880—a fact which showed his fidelity and ability in the first term. Previously he had served for one year as collector of tolls on the canal in 1874. He was, however, never an active politician in the sense of office seeking outside the path of his profession, as he preferred to concentrate his energies upon the building up of a good practice, feeling that the interests of his clients demanded the greater part of his time and attention.

On the 2d of December, 1868, Mr. Fenner was united in marriage to Miss Virginia M. Taylor, a daughter of Enoch Taylor of the town of Collins, Erie county, New York. They have two living children: Burt L., who is an architect in New York city of the firm of McKim, Mead & White; and Edward B., a senior lieutenant in the United States navy, who has recently been ordered to the new cruiser, Milwaukee, which has just been put into commission. He is a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis and was one of four students who received the gold star for scholarship.

Mr. Fenner was a Mason and his life exemplifies the spirit of the craft. In his business career he showed unfaltering perseverance and determination. While he was a representative of two of the oldest families of the county and was therefore not unknown in Rochester when he entered upon the practice of his profession here, he took up a work in which wealth, influence or acquaintance availeth little or naught. The individual has to prove his capability and Mr. Fenner was not afraid of that close application, thorough preparation and earnest study which are so essential to success at the bar. Thus it was that for many years he occupied a prominent place among the leading lawyers of Rochester.

REV. ALGERNON SIDNEY CRAPSEY.

Rev. Algernon Sidney Crapsey, who has recently entered upon the active work of putting into practice his ideas and theories upon the question of Christian sociology, was for twenty-eight years the popular and valued rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Rochester, and was numbered among the ablest representatives of the ministry who have done effective work for Christian progress in this city. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 28, 1847. His father, Jacob T. Crapsey, was a member of the bar of that city, while the mother Rachel Crapsey, was a daughter of Thomas Morris, United States senator and one of the early leaders of the abolition movement.

Dr. Crapsey acquired his education in the common schools of Cincinnati and entered into business life at the early age of eleven years as an employe in the dry-goods store of Cole & Hopkins. He spent eighteen months in that way and then returned to school. He was afterward employed for six months in a hardware store and in 1862, in response to the country's call for troops, he became a member of Company B, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a musician, although but fifteen years of age. Lying on the field without covering in the late fall and winter months he contracted lung and heart trouble and was sent home. After going to the front he had not served as a musician but carried a musket and did full duty as a soldier. When he had been at the front for four months, however, his health failed and he returned home. He then engaged as storekeeper as a member of the firm of Watson & Company at the salt mines of the Kanawah river in West Virginia and later he was bookkeeper for Charles N. Morris, a printer in Cincinnati. Subsequently he went to the dead letter office in Washington, D. C., where he filled a vacancy for about six months and on the expiration of that period he engaged in bookkeeping for the firm of Sacket & McKey of New York city in 1865. Eighteen months were there passed, after which he began studying for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, for he had determined to devote his life to this holy calling.

Accordingly Dr. Crapsey entered Stephens College, at Annandale, New York, where he continued for two years and then spent three years as a student in the General Theological Seminary, of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1872. In June of the same year he was ordained deacon and in 1872 he was appointed to service on the deacon staff of Trinity parish in New York city. In September, 1873, he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed to a position on the officiating staff of Trinity parish with work at St. Paul's chapel. In May, 1874, he was promoted to a permanent position as assistant minister of Trinity parish, where he remained for five years, or until 1879, when he resigned to accept the rectorship of St. Andrew's church, at Rochester, New York. He held that position for nearly twenty-eight years, from June, 1879, until December, 1906, when he resigned and at his own request was deposed from the ministry, wishing to enter upon other Christian work. In addition to his parochial work he was mission preacher of the parochial Mission Society for the United States and preached at an Annual Mission for over ten

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years in New York city, Philadelphia, Detroit, Omaha and the Bermuda Islands and had retreats for men and women, continuing his labors of this character at various times and in various places.

Dr. Crapsey has always been recognized as a fluent, able and earnest speaker, convincing in argument, logical in his deductions and strong in his reasoning, his utterance prompted by his firm belief in the truth of what he was saying. He is, moreover, a writer of force and fluency. He is the author of various works, including the Five Joyful Mysteries, the Five Sorrowful Mysteries, the Voice in the Wilderness, Life of Sarah Thorn and the novel called The Greater Love. He is likewise the author of a series of lectures entitled Religion and Politics, the twelfth lecture of the series containing historical statements which were characterized by ecclesiastical authorities of the church as heretical. The first committee appointed to investigate reported that while they did not agree with him they found no cause for action. The standing committee, not satisfied with this report, preferred formal charges and the case was brought before the court of the diocese, held at Batavia, New York, April 8-25, 1906. The court sustained the charges and sentenced the accused to suspension. Dr. Crapsey appealed to the court of review held in Cato, New York, September 4 to October 9. The court of review asserted that it had no jurisdiction over the matter and the first issue was accepted so far as the charges preferred were concerned. The question at issue was "The Origin of Jesus." Dr. Crapsey asserted historically that Jesus was the son of Joseph of Nazareth. It was maintained that this was contrary to the teaching of the church, yet it was not claimed that his assertion was untrue. Not desiring to remain in the ministry under suspension Dr. Crapsey formally withdrew and asked deposition, which was accomplished by act of the bishop at St. Paul's church at Buffalo, December 4, 1906.

Dr. Crapsey has always been a man firm in support of his honest convictions and the step which he took in this matter was a characteristic one. No coercion could be strong enough to cause him to deviate from a course or support a proposition in which he did not fully believe. He has a most extensive circle of friends and followers in Rochester and he has long been recognized as one of the ablest divines of western New York. Perhaps no better indication of the position and ideas of Dr. Crapsey could be given than by quoting from a published "talk" with the Doctor, who said: "Will you kindly allow me space to announce that after a careful consideration as to my duty and at the instance of many men and women resident in our city, I purpose to resume stated work in Rochester as a minister to the physical, moral and spiritual life of the people. It is my intention to continue the preaching of the truth as the Spirit of truth shall give me utterance and to submit my teachings to the judgment of the intelligence and conscience of those that shall hear me. To set forth ancient revelations in the light and by the aid of more recent revelations of divine wisdom will be the desire of my heart. I believe that God is with us, as He was with our fathers, and it is this present God that I would know and make known to the people. It is my intention also to exercise the pastoral office, to visit the sick, to comfort the sorrowful and to care for the needy. I am to be at the call of any who may desire my service. I wish also to work in the future, as I have in the past, for the social uplift of the people and for the civic righteousness of the community. To carry out these designs I shall need the organic assistance of those who think that my efforts in these regards will be of benefit to them and to others. Having secured from the trustees of the Unitarian church, on the corner of Temple and Cortland streets, the use of the auditorium of that church, I invite all those who may be interested in this enterprise to be present Sunday night, April 7, at the place mentioned at the hour of eight o'clock, that we may confer together concerning the best method of carrying out these, our intentions. I will begin my spiritual work at that time by conducting a short office of worship and by preaching a sermon, after which the conference will take place, assuring you and my fellow citizens that my sole desire is to spend the last years of my life in that service to which all my previous years have been devoted."

On the 2d of June, 1875, Dr. Crapsey was married to Adelaide Trowbridge, a daughter of Marcus H. Trowbridge, editor of the Examiner at Catskill, New York, and unto them have been born nine children, of whom seven are yet living.

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