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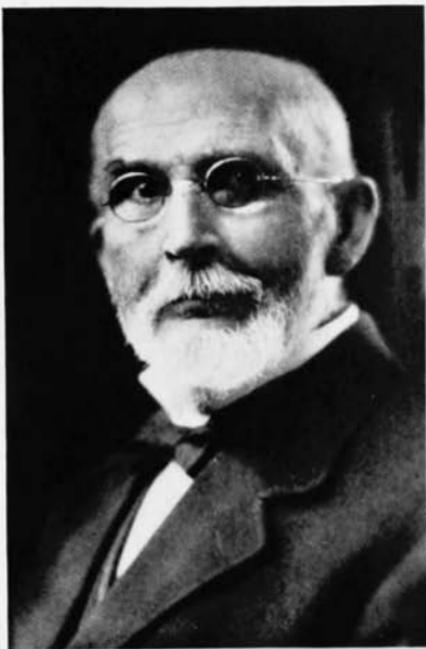
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# Rochester in History

WITH PORTRAITS

*and*

## Our Part in the World War



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### PREFATORY

**T**HIS book is chiefly to represent the spirit and activities of Rochester before, during and after the war in Europe. The labors and sacrifices of the pioneers are briefly described, forming what may be termed a partly nebulous background to the great world-shocking calamity of war. The work of those pioneers, able and devoted men, has been outlined with much care, by our predecessors in the field of history and we have taken advantage of their admirable work in shaping a brief outline of the principal episodes of early development.

A great writer once said: "History is not written with a microscope." The microscope has not been used in the preparation of these pages, but an honest effort has been made to give a comprehensive outline of the conditions which have made present day Rochester possible. Supplementing this is what is planned to be an adequate estimate of the part Rochester played in the world conflict. Its preparation entailed much difficulty. Many of the actors in those stirring scenes of but a few years ago are reticent over the parts they played. For them the horrors of war are still too vivid, to relish discussion of them. Official documents, press dispatches, official reports and the statements of trained observers have been relied upon to make this information complete.

THE EDITORS

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## CHAPTER I

### THE DIM PAST

**A** VAST wilderness, unbroken except by the narrow trails of semi-savage men of unknown origin; noble streams flowing with undiminished waters to a great Mediterranean lake; cataracts of majestic power confined by gorges plowed in primeval rock; the floor of the rock planed and grooved by glacial action in a past so dim as to be incalculable; a range of hills supposed to have been piled by glacial drift in layers of sand and gravel; dividing the courses of streams and sheltering the vast track northward from the downflow of frosty air to the lake level; a condition of climatic mildness that has been the marvel of a century; but faintly indicate the scenic and physical attractions on the site upon which has been built present day Rochester, N. Y.

Nature invited the city and it struggled into existence, retarded somewhat by physical conditions that appalled and for some time thwarted the early pioneers. One hundred and fifty years ago the axe was not heard in the forests of the Genesee and the streams were unvexed except by the canoes and fishing nets of the Iroquois. In sixty-four years, or in 1834, a city had sprung up in that hill protected place, overlooking cataracts. And it can be said, now that the city has spread and flourished for eighty-seven years that the site and surroundings are so far superior to the efforts of the early settlers and their successors to make Rochester equal to its opportunities; that long time and wisdom are yet needful to adequate development.

The causes of the rapid growth of the straggling hamlet of Rochester to a flourishing city of 300,000 inhabitants are not far to seek. There is no place on the map of the United States which combines so many beauties and so many possibilities as this city, which is still in its early youth.

Iroquois statesmen and warriors, who built no houses and made no roads, but organized a confederacy more efficient and powerful than the ancient Amphictyonic council of the Greeks, first occupied the site of Rochester. The organization of this practical union of the five Indian nations, known as the "League of the Iroquois," made up of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, under a verbal constitution, is attributed to an Onondaga sachem, Hiawatha, by no means the wonder worker, made memorable by Longfellow. The Tuscaroras were admitted to the league in 1715. They, however, were not admitted to sit in the councils of the league, because the original compact of formation could not be altered.

The Senecas ruled over Western New York and were the most active and powerful of the Five Nations. They played a great and very important part in the early history of the region between the

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Hudson river and Lake Erie. In 1613 the Iroquois entered into treaty and trade relations with the Dutch. In 1664 when the Dutch were forced to give over to the British, they too continued amicable relations with the Iroquois.

In 1687 the Senecas were instrumental in saving for the British, Western New York, then menaced by a French expedition of 3,000 men under the command of Marquis de Denonville, governor of New France, in an effort to assure for the French king, the right of ownership which he claimed by virtue of the exploits of his explorers.

The Duke of York, soon to become King of England, had appointed Thomas Dongan, an Irish soldier, governor of the colony of New York. Given a hint of what the French contemplated Dongan prepared the Indians for the expected invasion. Powder and ball were doled out and the Indian war parties roamed the district seeking trace of the French expedition. Denonville had tried to deceive the New York governor as to his real purpose, but Dongan bided his time confident that from the northward a military menace portended, which it boded him to prepare for. Dongan had been warned to avoid an open clash with the French governor and heeded the warning but his secret preparations continued. Thus it was that when the battle came the Senecas turned the tide for the British and saved this district for them.

Denonville came up the St. Lawrence with that portion of his army which had been mobilized in Montreal, by small boats, which were dragged through the rapids. He reached Kingston, then known as Fort Frontenac, early in July, 1687. Preparations had been made for his reception and an effort made to enlist friendly Indians in his service. They refused and an effort was made to prevent their warning the Senecas. That effort failed for one managed to escape and crossing the lake in a canoe warned the Onondagas, who promptly informed the Senecas by runner, of the coming of the expedition. The Indians held at the fort were later ransomed or sent to Quebec for detention.

A small force, some 500 men in all, from the upper lakes had mobilized at Niagara waiting orders from Denonville. He ordered them to meet the main expedition at Irondequoit bay. On July 4th the army at Frontenac embarked and crossed the lake, skirting the south shore until the headlands at Irondequoit were sighted. They arrived July 10th and on the same day the expedition arrived from Niagara and joined the main party. They landed on the sandy ridge which still separates lake and bay, probably in close proximity to present day Sea Breeze.

Seneca scouts witnessed the landing. The French fired a volley at them which did not harm. Runners were sent to the nearby villages, the women and children were sent into the recesses of the deep woods and the Senecas girded themselves for battle. In all they mustered a force of about 450 men.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The French built a small log fort for the guard for the boats, which was their best means of retreat and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 12th Denonville put his army in motion. The army followed a broad Indian trail which led from the lake toward the great Seneca town, almost on the site of present day Honeoye Falls. The route is believed to have been along the west shore of the bay. Denonville took possession of Western New York in the name of the King of France, but was not able to make his claim good. The following day found the French marching along Irondequoit Creek and in the afternoon on an intensely hot day they entered a dense forest, when scouts reported seeing three or four Seneca women in a cornfield, and a quiet town ahead. The vanguard pushed forward rapidly hoping to surprise the place, not knowing that to their right in the thick forest, three hundred lusty warriors were in ambush. According to Parkman, the French advance was hurried forward, leaving the main body behind. Suddenly a yell was heard and from the thickets and behind trees fire was opened on the advancing French. Naked warriors brandishing tomahawk and war club, rushed from the woods. In an instant another band of Indians appeared from the French rear cutting off the advance guard from the main body. Panic ensued. Denonville attempted to rally his men and in the end succeeded in restoring order. Confronted by the French regulars and Canadian militia, the Senecas retreated. Fearing another ambush, Denonville refused to pursue. He maintained his position, however, that night and the following morning ordered the advance continued, reaching the same day a burned village, probably near the site of Victor. He destroyed what was left of the village and the crops in the surrounding fields, and the hogs. The army fed on some of the Indian supplies and many of the men became very ill. On the 24th of July he withdrew to his small fort on the lake shore, having wrought as much destruction as possible. He divided his force, sending part of it back to Niagara and the rest to Fort Frontenac and Montreal. The Indians came right back to their villages, rebuilt them and managed to obtain provisions for the winter from the surplus stores of their neighbors.

The departure of Denonville marked the last attempt of the French to enforce a claim to Western New York. Another century passes into history and again Western New York becomes the center of interest.

## CHAPTER II

### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

**T**HE passing of a hundred years brought a marked change of attitude both to the British and the Iroquois who had saved Western New York for them. This time the British were fighting to retain the colonies and they employed the descendants of those same Senecas who had battled with Denonville at Irondequoit to fight again to save Western New York for the British crown. Not against the French but against the colonists did the Senecas don their warpaint this time. Almost undreamed of savagery characterized the warfare between the Indians and the settlers. Major-General John Sullivan was ordered by General Washington to conduct a punitive expedition in 1779 against the Indians and to make impossible for them to take an active part again in the war. He succeeded in his purpose, and at the same time paved the way for a settlement of that fertile section of New York, the center of which is Rochester.

The expedition, consisting of 5,100 men, mobilized at Tioga August 22, 1779. The first battle against the British and Indians was fought and won at Newton. September 1st an Indian village was destroyed at the head of Seneca lake. His march along the east shore of Seneca lake took Sullivan from September 3d to 6th. An Indian village at North Hector was destroyed September 4th and Appletown, September 5th. At the foot of Seneca lake another village was destroyed and on September 7th, Sullivan reached the site of Geneva, where his army rested the following day. Sullivan then forced his way across country past the outlets of Canandaigua, Honeoye and Hemlock lakes to Conesus lake where the army encamped on what is now Henderson Flats.

General Sullivan detailed Lieutenant Thomas Boyd and a detachment of 21 men to scout toward the Genesee river in an endeavor to locate the Indians. Boyd and his men were overwhelmed by a detachment of Indians about a mile and a half from the head of Conesus lake. Most of the men under Boyd were slain. He and Parker were captured and carried to an Indian town near the site of the village of Cuylerville, tortured horribly and killed. The next day the army advanced and the bodies of Boyd and Parker were recovered, together with several of those who had been in Boyd's scouting party. They were buried in Groveland and the bodies of the heroes rested there until August, 1841, when the bodies were disinterred with solemn ceremony and brought to Rochester and buried in Mt. Hope. They rest now under the mammoth boulder, which is one of the cemetery's features.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE

The complexity of the system of land grants by the English kings, naturally resulted in differences of opinion and a multiplicity of claims when the colonies became states. To settle the claims of Massachusetts and New York to Western New York, representatives of both states met at Hartford, Conn., in 1786. As a result of this conference a treaty was adopted giving Massachusetts the right of pre-emption of about all of the land north of the Pennsylvania boundary west of Seneca lake, excepting a narrow strip of land at Niagara, extending northward to the international boundary. The terms of that treaty were to figure largely in an intricate legal contest 136 years later when Rochester tried to obtain some of that land for a new city park. Massachusetts by this treaty also obtained pre-emptive right to 230,400 acres between the Chenango and Owego rivers, later sold for \$3,333.33.

In 1787 the legislature of Massachusetts sold the western tract, estimated at about 2,600,000 acres, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham for about \$1,200,000, payable in three instalments. In the summer of 1788 Phelps left Granville, Massachusetts, with a party intent on surveying the new purchase and arranging for the acquisition of the Indian rights to the land. He came as far as the site of Canandaigua and at a conference with the Indians on the shore of Canandaigua lake managed to obtain the Indians' rights to 2,000,000 acres, including the site of Rochester. In 1789 Phelps opened a land office in Canandaigua and sold part of the land. This was the first land office in the country. The northern boundary of the land sold to Phelps and Gorham was set as the south shore line of Lake Ontario. Just where that was is problematical, but it is certain that it was not north of present day Beach avenue.

Though sales were made as rapidly as possible, perhaps because of the necessity for making the stated payments to Massachusetts there was no extraordinary emigration from the east. Phelps and Gorham sold 1,264,569 acres of their purchase to Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, reserving for themselves the townships including the sites of Canandaigua and Geneseo and a tract of 100 acres given to Ebenezer Allen, on his agreement to build a saw mill and a grist mill west of the river. Massachusetts compromised in the end with Phelps and Gorham for \$100,000 and the return of all land unsold. This land was then sold by Massachusetts to Robert Morris for \$333,000.

Morris promptly sold a large section of his holdings, including present day Monroe county to an English syndicate headed by Sir William Pultney for \$350,000. Charles Williamson was made the syndicate's agent. Williamson in Wayne county is named after him and he is said to have aided much in the settlement of Caledonia, a village of Scotch pioneers.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The rest of his purchase, except a strip 12 miles wide, Morris sold to the Holland Land Company, agreeing to satisfy for the Indian claim to the land. He accomplished this in 1797 after a conference with the Indians on the site of present day Geneseo. Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth and Colonel Shepard represented the federal government and the state of Massachusetts at the negotiations, Thomas Morris looked after the interests of his father and Israel Chapin guided the Indians in the deliberations.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS

In bargaining with Ebenezer Allen for a saw mill and a grist mill west of the river, Phelps and Gorham really founded Rochester. Allen seems to have been a true borderer with a wide knowledge of the mechanic arts. In 1789 he built the two mills on the tract between Aqueduct and Graves street, just south of present day Main street. Both mills actually worked for a while though the raceway leading to them was a crude affair and quite unprotected from flood. The saw mill was destroyed by flood in 1803 and the grist mill was burned in 1807. The mystery of the well fashioned millstones which he used has never been solved. It is probable that some master hand among the border adventurers fashioned them from field boulders. These stones are to be found now embedded in the wall of the Court house with a suitable inscription beneath them.

Enos Stone had settled on 150 acres on the east side of the river as early as 1789, building a residence and a saw mill. In 1792 Allen assigned his interest in the 100 acre tract on which he had built his mill to Benjamin Barton. Allen had fulfilled the terms of his contract and Phelps and Gorham gave him a deed to the property. Barton then sold to Samuel E. Ogden, who in turn sold to Charles Williamson acting for the Pulteney syndicate. This tract had its southern boundary about 400 feet south of Court street. The river bounded it on the east. The northern boundary was a short distance north of Market street and the western boundary ran from Center and Frank streets to the corner of Spring street and Caledonia avenue.

## CHAPTER III

### COMING OF COLONEL ROCHESTER

**I**N the autumn of the year 1800 Col. Nathaniel Rochester, a Virginian by birth, and a soldier of the Revolution, rode down the bank of the Genesee river with two companions, attended by a single slave. They carried their supplies on a pack horse. Col. William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll with Colonel Rochester, had purchased land on the Genesee flats and the trio made the then hazardous journey to inspect their purchase. They had learned of the Genesee falls and their beauty and came into this district to view them. They were impressed with the possibilities of water power development and decided to buy the Hundred Acre tract. The deed is dated November 8, 1803 and the price was \$1,750 payable in five annual installments. Colonel Rochester moved to Dansville, even in 1810 a flourishing community, but was planning the settlement of this new community at the Genesee falls. His was the first land subdivision in this section. The first lot was sold to Enos Stone on November 20, 1811 for \$50. At one time Colonel Rochester planned to sell all of his holdings, but Colonel Carroll advised against the step and the plan was abandoned.

When Colonel Rochester moved here to reside, in 1818, there was a man's work to do. He had invested heavily in Dansville, building a grist mill, a saw mill, a wool carding plant and a paper mill. He built a family residence which he had occupied in 1810. When he arrived here the widely scattered occupants of the small cleared spaces on both sides of the river adjoining the main falls had no name for their hamlet. One clearing was called Fallstown; another King's landing and another Hanford's landing. Part of the east side was called Brighton until 1817.

The first permanent settler of the land within the city limits is believed to have been Jeremiah Olmstead who bought two acres of land near the present junction of Lake and Phelps avenues, from a man named Farewell, who occupied the place in 1797. In 1807 Charles Harford built a grist mill in State street, near Lyell avenue. About 1811, Henry Skinner of Geneseo bought a quarter-acre lot from Col. Rochester for \$200 and built a log cabin with a slab roof on the site of Powers block. The cabin became the home of Hamlet Scrantom, who came here from Durham, Conn., in May, 1812. His son, Hamlet D. Scrantom, later became one of the city's early mayors.

Communication between the east and west sides of the river was difficult. The only bridge in this section was at Avon. Some fords were found rather dangerous, especially at high water and others used boats. The river marked the boundary between Ontario and Genesee counties. In 1809 a road to Buffalo was planned, to run through Roch-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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esterville and the legislature approved of a bridge over the river here, fixing the price at \$2,000. The total cost of the structure was \$12,000 and the two counties paid the bill. This bridge was an incentive to further settlement here and in 1817 Rochesterville was incorporated as a village. The bridge—like several others in this district—dropped to pieces.

In 1819 the village name was changed to Rochester. As early as 1817 the settlement of the surrounding country had made the village the center of the grain trade which developed so rapidly as to give marked impetus to building and general improvement. One of the most important projects was the excavation of the power races on both sides of the upper river to supply grist mills that were built as rapidly as the grain trade increased. The Carroll and Fitzhugh race was built along the west bank of the river in 1813 and the Johnson and Seymour race along the east bank in 1817. Brown's race, supplied by the high falls was built, too, in 1813. These raceways and their power production, made Rochester important in the field of industry.

DeWitt Clinton is reported to have visited the village in 1810 on a tour of inspection of the state. The date is probably correct as in that year he was enjoying a forced vacation from the mayoralty of New York. He was a candidate for president in 1812 but was not successful. His greatest service to the state consisted in his persistent advocacy, probably dating from 1810, of the Erie and Champlain canals. Able and powerful politically, he memorialized the legislature in 1815 for the construction of the Erie canal. He was elected governor in 1817, the same year that the legislature authorized the construction of the Erie canal. He was re-elected in 1820, declined the nomination two years later but was re-elected in 1824. October 27, 1825 he began a tour of the completed Erie canal and passed through Rochester on the trip and in 1826, before he died was able to see the beginning of the greatness which was to come to the state following the development of its waterways transportation.

The canal gave to Western New York the transportation outlet it needed for its grain supply and the grey stone mills of Rochester were working the way toward a great city on the banks of the Genesee. The canal became a decisive factor in the development of the district, opening the way to immigration from the east and from Europe.

Long before the Erie canal was completed, Rochester welcomed another of her great pioneers, Abelard Reynolds, who came from Pittsfield, Mass., in April, 1812. He bought two lots upon which the Arcade named after him was subsequently erected. He arranged for building two houses on his lots and returned to Pittsfield for the winter. He moved here the following year. He was a saddler, the first in the city. Later he was named its first postmaster. There was one delivery of mail each week from the east by way of Canandaigua. That com-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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munity in Genesee county and Batavia in Ontario county tried for years to keep the river as the dividing line and it was not until 1821 that present day Monroe county was created, embracing all of Rochester.

Growth was slow but constant in the early years. In 1833 Mr. Reynolds built the Arcade, known to Rochesterians of this generation. It housed the post office until May 12, 1891 when the government building at Fitzhugh and Church streets was ready for occupancy.

## CHAPTER IV

### OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS

**W**HILE Rochester plodded on, slowly gaining strength, a group of settlers on the east side of the river near the lower falls thought that there was a future for a town there, at the head of the river navigation near the highway known as the Ridge road. The deep gorge did not dismay and in 1818 they found funds to build what was then the most wonderful wooden arch bridge in the world. This structure was finished in 1819. The wooden arch was more than 350 feet long and the top of the arch was 150 feet above the water level. The roadway over the bridge was 718 feet long and 30 feet wide. This bridge designed to make the village of Carthage superior to its rivals lasted just one year and three months and then dropped into the river bed. The cause has never been determined. A second bridge over the river near the lower falls, lasted until 1835. In 1856 the city built a suspension bridge near the site of the first structure. In April, 1857, the weight of the snow on it ripped it loose from the cables and it, too, dropped into the river bed. The destruction of the third bridge marked the beginning of the end of Carthage.

When Rochester was just entering upon a unity of her citizenry under one government, in 1821, through the organization of Monroe county, a vigorous personality, Nehemiah Osburn, became a resident. Of stern and patriotic New England ancestry, Mr. Osburn was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, August 9, 1801. His father moved to Scipio in Cayuga county. While there he joined the troops engaged in the War of 1812. While in the service, the elder Osburn died in Greenbush, N. Y., leaving Nehemiah and his mother to care for several children. At the age of twenty, the young man, clothed in homespun, walked to Rochester from Scipio with a total capital of \$2.50. He had learned carpentry, soon became a contractor and devoted most of his attention to government buildings. His financial success greatly aided in the financial success of Rochester. A large investor in real estate and a trusted bank official, Mr. Osburn grew up with the city and was a part of it. His fine colonial residence between East avenue and Elm street was removed only a few years ago to make room for a business block. For many years the Osburn house at St. Paul street and Main street east was the principal hotel in the city, the scene of political and other gatherings of note. He died January 10, 1892, nine days after the death of his wife after 64 years of married life. Mr. Osburn was a director of the old Commercial bank of Rochester and a trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank from the time of its organization.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

At least five men of vision stood out in Rochester in 1821: Colonel Rochester, Enos Stone, General Jacob Gould, Abelard Reynolds and Nehemiah Osburn. Colonel Rochester showed in his contest of five years for the organization of Monroe county, those qualities of patience, determination and political sagacity, which made him easily the leader and guide in the town which bore his name. Urbane, untiring and a calm judge of men, he was fitted for meeting and overcoming the best lawyer of Western New York, John C. Spencer of Canandaigua. Spencer was in many respects, head and shoulders above the statesmen and politicians of New York. He led the opposition to the creation of Monroe county, but Colonel Rochester bested him in 1821 and the man whose efforts made the county possible was made its first county clerk. He retired after a year and Elisha Ely was elected to the place. While Colonel Rochester with the able and earnest men about him was working to aid the development of Rochester, by making it the county seat of Monroe county, a gentleman of high attainments and sterling worth joined the group of pioneers in the person of Jacob Gould of Boxford, Mass. His grandfather, also of Boxford, had been a lieutenant in the army of Washington and his father, Jacob Gould, a captain in the state forces. He had been a shoemaker but ill health compelled a change of work and in 1812 he became a school teacher. In 1819 he came to Rochester and resumed his trade as a shoemaker and dealer in leather. In 1824 he was elected captain of an artillery company. He soon succeeded to the colonelcy of a regiment of artillery and then major-general of artillery by appointment of Governor Clinton. He was one of the delegates who met General LaFayette in 1824. He was appointed collector of the port of Genesee by President Jackson and was reappointed in 1839 by President VanBuren. In 1845, President Polk appointed him United States marshal for the northern New York district. As a railroad builder he was influential in completing the road to Auburn, 1839-1841. He died November 19, 1867.

## CHAPTER V

### ROCHESTER A CITY

ON April 28, 1834, the legislature granted a city charter to Rochester, which then had a population of more than 12,000 souls. The charter provided for two aldermen from each ward, to serve a year. The aldermen were to elect the mayor. The first election of the new city of Rochester was held on the first Monday of June, 1834. Erasmus D. Smith, A. M. Schermerhorn and Horace Hooker were elected supervisors. The aldermen elected were:

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 Groves and Henry Kennedy.

The selection of two aldermen from each ward was continued until 1877.

On the 9th of June, the aldermen elected Jonathan Child, mayor; Vincent Matthews, attorney; John C. Nash, clerk; E. F. Marshall, treasurer; Samuel Works, superintendent, and William H. Ward, chief engineer.

The following June a new board of aldermen was elected, while the mayor had six months more of his term to serve. This board added to the number of liquor licenses and the mayor promptly resigned. His resignation was just as promptly accepted and General Gould was elected to fill the vacancy.

The most impressive structure erected in those early days was the aqueduct to carry the Erie canal over the river. It was begun in August, 1821, and its total cost was but \$83,000, an insignificant sum compared to what this work would cost to-day. The material was taken from the lower river. When completed it was 804 feet long with 11 arches.

That structure was replaced in 1857 by the present limestone aqueduct to meet the demands of the enlarged canal.

The Genesee Valley canal designed to bring to Rochester the products of the grain fields was begun in 1837. This waterway was very useful from the first although it was not completed through to Olean until 1856. The building was a Herculean task in surmounting the hills to the southwest by a series of locks that appear like gigantic steps in the hillside. As a coal carrier this canal was of vast use to Rochester, although never well equipped. With the advent of the railroad and its development it was decided to abandon this canal in 1878. The right of way was later sold to the Western New York and Pennsylvania rail-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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road. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western also uses this right of way.

Hotel accommodations in Rochester seem to have been fairly adequate from the start. Of the early hotels, these are worthy of notice: The Eagle on the corner where the Powers building stands, served the public 40 years, until February 11, 1863; the Rochester house, in Exchange street, destroyed by fire April 29, 1853; the Blossom or Mansion house, State and Market streets, and the National in Main street west on the site of the present Powers hotel. The National had three verandas above the first floor supported by Ionic columns of much beauty.

In the early days the carpenters built beautifully and well. That accounts for the interest still shown in many of the structures in the Third ward.

The street development of Rochester is an interesting theme and the interest increases as time passes. It was impossible, even if there were serious inclination to plan a city, when the region was but just emerging from the wilderness, and the river was untamed, but under the guiding foresight and liberality of Colonel Rochester, the section west of the river was planned with considerable care and abundant spaces were given by him and his associates for public buildings and open plots. The old Free Academy building, now the Municipal building, in South Fitzhugh street, stands on ground given for educational purposes.

Up to 1821 but little had been done on the east side except to lay out a few streets and prepare two or three thoroughfares leading toward the east, for through travel. The whole section showed but meager development. When the settlements were merged into Rochester, the east side began to grow. East avenue was laid out and opened to travel, which has been developed into one of the finest streets in the world.

Of course here, as elsewhere, there were those who did not adhere to the building lines; others who bought desirable lots in the residential district for their factories and stores, so that those dwellers who really love the community welcomed municipal interference and the coming of the city planning bureau.

The founding of Carthage on the east bank of the river below the lower falls and its ambitious bridges have been described briefly. The moving spirit in that enterprise was Elisha B. Strong, who came from New Windsor, Conn., in 1816. Supporting him was Elisha Beach, who aided in the purchase of 1,000 acres of land to be the site of the new village. With others, they cut a winding road to the river bank at what is known to the present generation as Brewer's dock. This road is still a pleasant feature of the lower river. Until 1843 when Buell avenue on

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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the west side was opened to what is known as the Lower Landing, the docks of Carthage, directly opposite, enjoyed a lively trade with Canada in flour and the other products of the Genesee country.

At the foot of Buell avenue was a shipyard as late as 1871 and in 1878 and for some years after this was the sailing port for a line of freight and passenger steamers to and from Charlotte. There was so much passenger traffic from this point that an elevator was built to carry passengers to the river level and the Glen House, a handsome hotel built of red sandstone. This west side development hastened the finish of Carthage and its aspirations. The Park department has taken over the site of the west side dock. A few charred timbers of the Glen house remain. The road to the lower landing is now a beautiful park walk guarded by a wire fence on the precipitous river side.

"THAT AFFAIR AT CHARLOTTE"

What is commonly known as "that affair at Charlotte in 1813" probably was of more importance than is generally attributed to it. The first year of the war caused little excitement in this district. There were too few settlers here and their difficulties were too many to make a concerted military enterprise possible. Late in April 1813, Commodore Chauncey of the United States fleet operating on Lake Ontario and troops under General Dearborn had captured York, now known as Toronto and sacked its public buildings. York had a population of 3,000 and a prosperous ship yard on the lakeshore. The Americans burned one vessel partly done and captured one afloat. Retaliation was the order. Sir James L. Yeo was given command of the British fleet operating on Lake Ontario and when his fleet dropped anchor off the hamlet of Charlotte the following June, it was probably with the intention of destroying the settlement, and possibly the little towns along the river banks farther inland. Learning of the smallness of the settlements and probably danger of marching through the woods in the direction of Rochester, in face of the rapidly gathering militia, he sailed away.

It is well established that Yeo did land and seized some stores without resistance. Major Isaac W. Stone of Brighton raised a squadron of dragoons with Francis Brown and Elisha Ely of Rochester as captains. The total enrollment in this unit was 50 men. When they reached Charlotte they found part of another regiment in command of Col. Atkinson and Captain Rowe's company of Gates and Greece farmers.

General Peter B. Portor, arrived after the first demand of Yeo's demand for the surrender of the port had been refused. A demand the following day, made to General Portor was refused too and after firing a few shots which did no harm Yeo sailed away.

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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### EARLY PUBLICATIONS

The early newspapers and other publications of Rochester are of interest in that they reflect the community life and are one of its best educational forces. The first newspaper was the Rochester Gazette, a weekly, under the control of Danby and Sheldon. The paper passed into the hands of Edwin Scrantom who changed its name to the Monroe Republican.

Everard Peck who came to Rochester in 1816 bringing expert knowledge of printing and book binding. In 1818 he started the publication of the Rochester Telegraph, a weekly, that became an influential factor in the city's development. Mr. Peck was fitted by education and experience for leadership and good counsel. He was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1791 and came to Rochester bringing his tools and a small stock of books. His was probably the first book store. He added to it a printing office and a paper mill. His journal became noted in after years as the place where that gifted and ambitious journalist Thurlow Weed began his journalistic endeavors. On the occasion of Mr. Peck's death, February 9, 1854, Mr. Weed wrote and printed in his paper the Albany Evening Journal a glowing tribute to his mentor, which included the information that for his services he received \$400 a year, but that Mr. Peck added a bonus of \$100. Thurlow Weed later became the owner of the Rochester Telegraph and after the anti-Masonic excitement here, changed its name to the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. In 1830 he moved to Albany and started the Evening Journal, which he conducted until 1865.

George Dawson, sold his interest in the Rochester Democrat in 1846 and joined Weed in the conduct of the Albany Evening Journal. For years Mr. Weed was the acknowledged leader of the Whig party. In the Civil War period he was sent to Europe as an ambassador without portfolio to prevent European recognition of the Confederacy. Everard Peck was one of the founders of the University of Rochester and a trustee of the University until the time of his death.

### VILLAGE REGULATIONS

The village of Rochester, wholly on the west side of the river until 1823, when the hamlet on the east side in the town of Brighton was annexed, bore the marks of the New England geniture of its founders by the town meeting character of its government. While trustees and other needed officials were chosen, the freeholders had authority at town meetings to levy taxes, make appropriations and elect village officers. The trustees could frame local ordinances, regulate markets, streets and highways and street lighting and fix penalties for disobedience not in excess of \$25. The first town meeting named these trustees: Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck, Francis Brown and Jehill Barnard. The assessors chosen were: Isaac Colvin, Hastings

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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R. Bender and Daniel Hatch. Ralph Lester was chosen constable. He was also village collector. The fire wardens included a substantial body of citizens. They were: Roswell Hart, Willis Kempshall, John G. Bond, Abner Wakelee and Francis Brown. The year after its organization, the village bought a fire engine.

The census of 1815 showed a total of 331 inhabitants; in 1818 the total was 1,049; in 1820, 1,503; in 1822, 2,700; in 1825, 4,274; in 1826, 7,669; in 1830, 10,863; 1834, 12,252; 1835, 14,404; 1840, 20,191; 1850, 36,403; 1860, 48,204; 1870, 62,386; 1880, 89,363; 1890, 133,896; 1900, 162,608; 1910, 218,149; 1922, 300,000.

The record of growth especially in the early years of the village, indicates a remarkable enterprise and efficiency. Before the Erie Canal was opened the rapidly developing flour industry was finding a ready market. In 1818 sales to Canada totalled 26,000 barrels. In 1819 the total exports to Canada were valued at \$400,000. It has been suggested that the energetic Carthaginians, who slanted Franklin street to meet the road to Pittsford may also have seen the possibilities of that road, now known as East Avenue. Pittsford was well on the way to expected greatness before Rochester was fairly started.

## CHAPTER VI

### FIRST CHURCH IN COUNTY

**T**HAT village was pleasantly situated and its founders showed the good taste which characterized the men and women of New England origin. Some of the houses of that early date are still standing as an evidence of the way in which those pioneers planned for the future. It is generally conceded that the first church in what is now known as Monroe county was built in Pittsford in 1799, more than 20 years before the county was organized. This edifice was a log meeting house and town hall. A congregational church was erected in 1809 with Rev. Samuel Allen as pastor. Church goes on the west side of the river in those early days were obliged to depend on the ministrations of the Methodist circuit riders.

Scottsville too had a very early and a very promising growth. Oliver Allen built a woolen mill there at a very early date, which produced some exceptionally fine fabrics until recently.

While there were religious services in Rochesterville at an early date, the First Presbyterian church was without doubt the first organized religious body to build a place of worship. The first building was of wood on the site of 77 State street. The church organization was perfected August 22, 1815. Rev. Comfort Williams, the first minister, was installed January 17, 1816. Rev. Joseph Penny was the second pastor. Under his direction the second church was built, on the site of City hall. This site was sold to the city in 1869 and a stone church built at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring street. This church still in use was dedicated June 23, 1872.

Twenty-five Presbyterians organized Brick church, November 18, 1825. For a time services were held in First church in State street but on February 2, 1827 a site was purchased where the present church stands. The church costing \$16,000 was finished October 1, 1828, but the debt was too heavy for the struggling parish and the church was sold by mortgage foreclosure in 1831. It was reorganized November 20, 1833. The mortgage was paid and the congregation began a flourishing existence which continues to-day. A new building was begun in 1860. This building was destroyed by fire in 1903, but was rebuilt and re-opened November 27, 1904.

The Third Presbyterian church was organized January 15, 1827. The first service was held in a school house at Clinton avenue and Mortimer street. Three churches were built in Main street east and sold. In 1853 a lot was bought in Cortland street. There the handsome Gothic edifice now owned and occupied by the Unitarians was erected in 1859. The church was sold to the Unitarians in 1883. The Uni-

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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tarians sold the church which they had occupied in North Fitzhugh street.

The Third Presbyterians then built a church at East avenue and Meigs street, still in use.

Central Presbyterian church was organized in 1836 as a free missionary church. Its founders were mainly former members of First church. The Bethel Free Presbyterian church built a church in Washington street, which was burned in 1861. The site is now occupied by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway company. St. Peter's church, Gibbs and Grove streets was founded by Levi Ward. The first church was dedicated October 25, 1853. The church was burned in 1868 and rebuilt. For many years its chimes were one of the features of Sunday observance in Rochester. The church building was sold at auction in recent months. The location of the edifice in the rapidly congesting business district resulted in many members of the congregation seeking other churches and this old landmark passes out of existence.

Westminster Presbyterian chapel was incorporated August 10, 1858. Westminster Presbyterian church was organized July 12, 1875. North Presbyterian church was organized February 12, 1884. The new church was built in 1888. Memorial church was started as a mission of Brick church in 1869. The church organization was perfected January 19, 1872.

St. Luke's Episcopal church had its origin in mission established in Rochesterville by rectors from Geneva and Canandaigua. The first meeting to organize the church was held in the school house in Brighton on July 14, 1817. Col. Rochester and Samuel J. Andrews were chosen its first wardens. Services were held first in private homes. In 1820 the congregation was given the lot where the present structure stands. A wooden building was supplanted in 1823 by the present structure. It was dedicated September 30, 1826.

In 1827 Episcopalians on the east side of the river decided to have a church of their own. The church was built in St. Paul street and dedicated in August 1830. That property was sold in recent years and is now a motion picture theater and the congregation now has a magnificent edifice at East avenue and Vick park.

### CATHOLIC CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

When Rochester was but a hamlet, Catholic ecclesiastical supervision was in the hands of the bishop of New York. That condition continued until 1846 when the diocese of Buffalo was created, with Rochester as a part. In March 1868, the extraordinary development of the new community, resulted in the creation of the diocese of Rochester and Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid became its first bishop. He labored long and zealously in the cause of his church and he was a familiar fig-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ure to some of the older present day Rochesterians. Advancing years made necessary that assistance be given him in the exercise of his functions and on May 24, 1905, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey became coadjutor bishop, succeeding as head of the diocese on the death of the first bishop a few years later. Thus Rochester in the course of more than half a century has had but two bishops.

Rev. Patrick McCormick is known to have exercised his priestly functions here in 1818 and 1819. Rev. Patrick Kelly came here in 1819 and remained until 1823. He succeeded in organizing the first Catholic church, in 1821, at Platt and Frank streets, the site of the present Catholic cathedral. Within a few years a second church of wood and stone was built. In April 1829, the congregation was organized as a church corporation.

The contract for the present church was let in May 1864. First religious services were held in it in March 1869. In November 1870 the church was completed and solemnly blessed by the archbishop of New York. In October 1898, the occasion being the diamond jubilee of the parish, the cathedral was consecrated with solemn ceremony.

St. Patrick's parish had its own school as early as 1832. In 1843 the Sisters of St. Joseph were placed in charge of the girl scholars. In 1857 the school was built at Frank and Brown streets, with the Christian brothers in charge. In September 1871, the building still in use, was opened. In September 1882 the Sisters of St. Joseph were placed in charge of the whole school and continue to this day. Later structures house the Aquinas Institute, the Catholic High School for boys.

German Catholics worshipped with those of Irish descent at St. Patrick's until 1836 when they bought a negro church in Ely street just off South avenue. The purchase price was \$1,600. That building is still in use and the corner stone is still visible on the northwest corner. Now it is a garage, but it housed the first German congregation in Rochester until 1843 when the present structure in Franklin street was ready for use. Here, too, a school was built close to the church. For 38 years Marian brothers were in charge of the boys' training. Then the Sisters of Notre Dame were given entire charge of the school. Since 1904 a commercial class has supplemented the grammar school training.

These are cited as but typical examples of the growth of the Catholic parishes to meet the growing religious demands of the city. Today Catholic churches are housed in comfortable and commodious edifices in every quarter of the city, each with its parochial school. Besides the Aquinas Institute, the Sisters of St. Joseph have built and equipped Nazareth Academy in Lake avenue, a model school structure, Nazareth Hall in Raines park, a private school for boys, and have their own Normal School in Dewey avenue, a place of training for aspirants to the sisterhood.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ST. BERNARD'S SEMINARY

The handsome group of buildings in Lake avenue south of the eastern section of Holy Sepulchre cemetery house St. Bernard's seminary, one of the foremost Catholic Institutions of learning in the world. Its creation was the natural outcome of one of the early activities of Bishop McQuaid, the building of St. Andrew's preparatory seminary in Frank street, alongside the episcopal residence. Years of preparation were necessary to provide a faculty properly trained and it was not until March 31, 1891, that the corner stone of the seminary's main building was laid. The building was dedicated in July 1893 and classes started the following September. So rapid was the development of this notable institution that in 1901 it was empowered to confer the higher degrees in theology, including the doctorate.

The merit of St. Bernard's seminary is recognized generally with the result that its enrollment each year includes students from most every state in the Union and frequently from foreign countries.

## CHAPTER VII

### PRE-CIVIL WAR PERIOD

**A** LIBERAL, tolerant and generous spirit had been the dominant feature of Rochester from the first. Young Rochester manifested it; older Rochester was to manifest it in even a more convincing degree. In 1843 Frederick Douglas came here and found an unaccustomed welcome and support. So much so that he came to Rochester to live and work for the betterment of his race. He settled here in 1847 and started a weekly journal, which he owned and edited. Born in slavery in 1815 he managed to escape and make his way northward and ever after that his best efforts were in behalf of those of his own race.

He was an orator of exceptional power, in some respects the ablest of his age, and there was much demand for him on the platform here and in many other places. In 1859 a requisition was sent by the governor of Virginia to the governor of New York, demanding the surrender of Douglas as a participant in John Brown's raid. He was innocent without a doubt, but rather than involve his fellow citizens in possible bloodshed by resisting, he crossed into Canada by night and went to England. Interested women purchased his freedom, much against his will, for he never acknowledged that one human being had the right to own another as chattel, and he returned. He removed to Washington in 1870, held public office of trust and died February 20, 1895. His body was brought back to Rochester and after a public funeral in Central church, was interred in Mt. Hope. A life sized bronze statue of him, stands in the triangle east of St. Paul street just south of the New York Central tracks.

From the first Rochester was without sympathy with slavery. Col. Rochester brought with him from Maryland ten slaves, but he freed them when he came to dwell in western New York and never afterwards countenanced the traffic in human souls. So with the rest in the early days and that is why that Rochester in the days just before and the early period of the Civil War, became one of the most important of the stations on the "underground railway." That name to those of the present generation is but a name enshrouded in mystery, but to their grandparents it was a vital matter. It was a subject not much talked of, because of the very nature of the operation—the transfer of slaves, escaped from the south, to safety in Canada.

Many of the lips now stilled in death could have told harrowing tales of the hunted negroes, timid and fearful of their lives, secreted in barns, cellars and attics of some of the "first families;" of night rides in closed carriages to the landing at the foot of Buell avenue and of the hurried boarding of some vessel flying the British flag, for safety in

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Canada. Of the thousands of negroes who sought safety through Rochester but one was apprehended, but that was long before there was any concerted effort to be of assistance to negroes. In 1823 a young negro woman, escaped from her southern owner, was captured here. She was arrested, taken to Buffalo and placed aboard a boat for Cleveland. Rather than return to captivity she committed suicide.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CIVIL WAR PERIOD

SOME will read this book who will recall that momentous day in spring more than 61 years ago when Abraham Lincoln passed through Rochester on his way to be inaugurated president of the United States. That this country could not remain half in slavery and half free had been his repeated declaration in the course of the debates which gained him the nomination and the election and the sober minded, thoughtful Rochesterian too, realized that a mighty conflict was impending. It developed rapidly and as Rochester was to do again, nearly 60 years later, it played its part in that mighty conflict. It is not the purpose here to tell of what Rochester men and Rochester women did on the field of battle and in the hospitals, that is well known, but rather to give a verbal picture of life in Rochester itself in that stirring epoch.

Hardly had President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the southern rebellion, when Rochester men began their military training. The common council appropriated \$10,000 for urgent expenses. A public meeting in City hall, pledged enthusiastic support to the Union and pledged \$40,000 to help the families of the volunteers.

Nearly 1,000 men were enlisted in the first week, marking the organization of the famed Old Thirteenth regiment. On Thanksgiving day, that year, the Eighth Cavalry marched away.

The summer of 1862 was given over to recruiting. Parties seeking recruits were quartered in tents in the plaza facing City hall; at the Four Corners and in the outlying districts. Camp Hillhouse, a concentration camp, was established on the east side of the river which was later supplanted by Camp Fitzjohn Porter on the west side near the rapids.

In August 1863 the first conscription took place when 1096 names were drawn by Robert H. Fenn, totally blind. More and more men were called but it was not necessary to resort to the draft to get them. Meanwhile Rochester soldiers were battling for the nation on southern fields and military funerals were frequent.

A grand bazaar was held for sick and wounded soldiers in December 1863 at Corinthian hall and more than \$15,000 was raised. After Appomattox, the Rochester men came marching home, laid aside the musket and took up their daily duties, working for the advancement of their families and their community. One of the choicest heritages which came to Rochester of the present day, is the spirit of service which these men brought back from the Civil War.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Most of them have answered "Present" to the final roll call in the "Great Beyond." The memory of their deeds and worth will never pass.

Abraham Lincoln had passed through Rochester in April 1861 on the way to be inaugurated president of the United States. He was brought back April 27, 1865, his work done, enshrined in a funeral train on the way to entombment in Springfield, Ill.

FLOOD OF 1865

Aside from marking the close of the Civil war, 1865 is memorable in Rochester's annals, as marking the occasion of the greatest flood in its history. There had been plenty of cold weather that winter and much snow. A thaw came suddenly causing high water southward in the Genesee Valley. Nothing untoward was expected for similar conditions had prevailed often before. On Friday the 17th of March, the bed of the Genesee Valley canal filled and the water overflowed. The Erie canal bed too filled and the river rose to a level above the aqueduct arches and poured over into Exchange street. The waters continued to rise and soon all of the down town section was inundated. Bridges were swept away and access to the city by railroad cut off. The property damage was more than \$1,000,000 but not one life was lost. Alarms of flood were frequent after that but only in recent years through the deepening of the river channel through the city, has all danger been averted.

## CHAPTER IX

### AFTER CIVIL WAR

**W**ITH the return of the Rochester men from the Civil War, plans were formulated and came to rapid realization for the good of the community. The Union preserved and the war won, Rochesterians planned broadly and comprehensively for even better things for the place in which once more they were to live and to work. Much of what Rochester has in the way of forms of municipal government, much of its present attractiveness is the result of the development since the Civil War.

Men turned their attention from the rigors of war to peaceful pursuits. The result was that the whole community benefited and progress was rapid. Recognition came to this city from all quarters of the world because of the scholarly attainments of some of its residents. Lewis H. Morgan gave up the practice of law in which he had attained marked success to devote himself to ethnological studies. The result was a series of books on the primitive races, especially studies of the Indians, which gained him and Rochester world wide fame. He was admittedly the leading ethnologist of this country.

By contrast the success of Seth Green is just as impressive. He was born March 17, 1817 and lived here from an early age until his death August 20, 1888. He was no scholar, in the sense of having an abundance of book lore and the ability to consult the library and work in the study. He conducted a fish market in Front street when a young man, when he conceived the idea of artificial propagation of fish. He studied fish in their native haunts; his inherent good sense stood him in good stead and in 1864 he discovered a method of impregnating the dry spawn and began the propagation of fish in his trout pounds at Caledonia. From the first the experiment was a success and gained him an enviable reputation.

Called to the Atlantic seaboard he hatched 15,000,000 shad in a fortnight and his reputation became countrywide. In 1868 he was made one of the state fish commissioners and three years later he and his brother perfected a mechanical contrivance by which it was possible to transport the first shad ever seen in California. Within a few years shad fishing developed into one of the profitable industries of the Pacific coast. Meanwhile his ponds and laboratories at Caledonia had been purchased by the state and were developed into the state fish hatcheries, to this day one of the interesting spots in this section of the state. Before his death Mr. Green's recognition was world wide and he received gold medals and other honors from scientific societies in Europe.

## CHAPTER X

### CITY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

**T**HE fiftieth birthday of the city was observed with solemn ceremonies on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, 1884. President Grover Cleveland was the guest of honor at the final day's ceremonies which culminated with a banquet at which the president and many of the mayors from the nearby cities were the speakers.

President Benjamin B. Harrison was the distinguished guest of Rochester, May 30, 1892, the occasion being the dedication of the soldiers and sailors monument in the square facing convention hall. It is a memorial to Abraham Lincoln and to the men who served in the Civil War; one of Rochester's handsomest landmarks of its kind. The Governor of New York, Roswell P. Flower, too, came to Rochester for this occasion and was included among the day's speakers.

And so the record of the years continued. The city expanded rapidly, the census figures for each decade show how rapidly. Industrial life flourished but again there was to be some retardation because of the menacing clouds of war. When the battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor February 15, 1898, the feeling increased here that war must come and the local military companies began to make ready for the conflict. Two companies of National Guard were available, the First Separate company commanded by Captain C. Alonzo Simmons, and the Eighth Separate company commanded by Captain Henry B. Henderson as well as a company of Naval Militia commanded by Lieutenant E. N. Walbridge.

The Naval Militia was ordered into service April 17th. As men were needed to fill the complements for the fighting ships the Rochester men who had years of faithful training were sent away. On Sunday, May 1st, the National Guardsmen followed. They were sent to a camp at Hempstead, Long Island, where sickness took a heavy toll. Transferred to Camp Alger near Washington, conditions were found to be no better and more died of disease. What was left of the two units returned home in September and received a royal welcome.

Theodore S. Pulver organized and was given command of a company which left here July 28th, too late to participate in the fighting but it did do garrison duty in Cuba before the United States army was withdrawn.

Meanwhile Rochester men were serving in the fleet with Dewey operating in Pacific waters. Rochester men in the regular army units were helping in the effort to eliminate the Spaniard from the control of the Philippines and to quell the Aguinaldo insurrection.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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June 15, 1900 marked the return to Rochester of General Elwell S. Otis, retiring from the army after a long and honorable career culminating with his service as military governor. The occasion was notable in the city's history. A handsome arch at the corner of Main street east and East avenue, designed by Claude Bragdon, expressed the city's pride in the soldier son who had won laurels on many battlefields. The death of General Otis but a few years later was the occasion of a public funeral, well remembered by some of the older Rochesterians.

The succeeding years saw the passing of many notable figures in the city's life. Susan B. Anthony, the political stormy petrel died March 13, 1906. She was born in Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, and came to Rochester in 1845. She was a school teacher for some years but abandoned the classroom for the public platform devoting the rest of her life to an effort to gain political equality. She died before her aim was realized.

In 1872 she registered and tried to vote. She was arrested and fined \$100 which she never paid. Even when more than 80 years old she kept up her work and in the last years of her life made extensive trips through the United States and abroad.

Dr. Louis Weigel, too, died in 1906, the first Rochester martyr to the use of the X-Ray. He was noted as a writer for the medical journals and was among the first to make use of what at that time was the latest invention in surgical practice. Precautions against injury to the operator were not known then and he developed a cancerous growth in one of his hands. Successive operations brought no relief and his death resulted.

Henry Bartholomay who made the first lager beer ever made or sold in Rochester, died the same year. So did George Ellwanger, associated with Patrick Barry in the conduct of the nurseries which had a world-wide reputation.

More than decades of peaceful development followed when war caused another interruption. But this time modern agencies and a larger community resulted in the creation of a spirit of co-operation on the part of the whole community which is bound to result in greater and better things.

## CHAPTER XI

### WORLD WAR PERIOD

**R**OCHESTERIANS of this generation will never forget those stirring days of the world war. That the United States would take its part in the effort to make the world safe for democracy was assured long before there was any formal declaration of hostilities. With the formal declaration by congress of a state of war, Rochester was ready to play its part in the conflict. It gave generously of men; it gave generously of money; it re-organized its industries on a war basis to make war materials.

The draft board machinery for the county was set up in City Hall in the common council chamber. It worked expeditiously and well, providing able men rapidly. Every care was taken for the comfort and convenience of the men.

Rochesterians remember those days; the assembly of the men at the armory in Main street east; the march through the streets with the escort of prominent citizens; the farewell at the railroad stations and the departure of the train to the strains of our national anthem played by the Park Band.

Many of those who stood uncovered aboard those trains which left Rochester frequently in 1917 and 1918 were not with their comrades when they came home later to be welcomed by "Home, Sweet Home" from the Park Band and the joyous acclaim of the community. They came back home later and their coming was a solemn occasion; an escort of their sorrowing comrades; a procession in place of a welcoming parade and a final salute of three volleys over an open grave and the sounding of "Taps." They sleep their last sleep in Rochester's cemeteries close to those who sacrificed their all in the Civil War that the Union might live.

Others came back alone, after weary weeks in some army or navy hospital. They bear to-day the marks of the battle's brunt. The community honors them and is proud of their achievement.

## CHAPTER XII

### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

**T**HE Twenty-seventh division is closely allied to Rochester. Men in several of its units were from Rochester National Guard companies some of them with long and honorable records in the country's service. They had been called to the colors in the Spanish War and again when a war seemed imminent with Mexico. The men who had faced the terror of death by disease in the training camps of the Spanish war, had been supplanted largely by younger men; but men who had acquired the traditions of the commands with which they affiliated.

Long months of tedious service on the Mexican border, had not taken away their zest for the service, and when the nation called, they were ready. Rochesterians of this generation will not forget those impressive days in the late summer of 1917 when these men marched away to service. There was nothing of vainglorious boasting about the proceedings; the men realized the serious import of the deed and their determination was to do their best; to win for the cause they espoused or die. Rochester gave them a community farewell, but one of the many in those days, when Rochester's young manhood was giving itself generously in an effort to avert peril for the Union.

Then followed tedious days of training in Pelham Bay, N. Y., and Spartanburg, S. C. The same attention to duty and cheerful good nature, which had carried the men through the long months at the Mexican border, stood them in good stead. It did more; it served to transform that collection of "Memorial Day" soldiers into a body of fighting men, which on the fields of France gained the undying admiration of the world. It served to disprove that here was a division of parade soldiers only led by officers, who sought by means of a commission to acquire social distinction; for here was one of the very few National Guard units, where there were but inconsequential changes of officers for the good of the service. Such a fine spirit was developed that when the Rochester men went into action overseas, working in conjunction with the British, they gained the enthusiastic approval of those who had been in the fighting since 1914 and were fighting with the precision of experts.

Rochester did not forget those men of the 27th Division in the winter and spring of 1917-18. Recruiting parties came back for men to fill the gaps caused by transfers to other divisions and somehow plenty of men were always available. Then came a long period of silence and the only information which finally filtered through, indicated that the Rochester men were in a British training area. Then they were moved up to the line. Days in the trenches followed and on August 30th-

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**ROCHESTER IN HISTORY**

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September 1st, the men were sent into their first battle. The 27th operating for the first time as a division was sent into action in the Ypres salient. They advanced a mile regardless of intense opposition until their outposts were on the famous Kemmel hill. Having won their objective they were withdrawn and sent back for additional training. When they were finished, the coveted designation of "shock troops" was given them.

Late in September, they were started back across the old Somme battlefield, where the Germans had wrought havoc in the winter of 1917, as part of an Australian corps. Here they saw some of the terrible results of war. Their purpose was to force a way through the Hindenburg line, which the Germans, somewhat arrogantly, had deemed impregnable. What many experts deem the toughest part of the job, to force a way through that section of the German line, including the super-fortified Saint Quentin canal, had been entrusted to the New Yorkers, and they carried it through in gallant fashion, regardless of obstacles. When they relieved a British division, they found they had not advanced beyond their own outpost line. This meant that the New Yorkers had to make a preliminary attack on September 27th, to get into position for the main smash on September 29th.

The first attack was pushed to a successful conclusion, but many Rochesterians met death or serious injury in the slopes of Gillemont or Quennemont farms. The succeeding hours were those of toil and hard-ship making ready for the coming grand attack. Replacements were rushed up and the ranks were filled on the morning of September 29th, when the 27th again "went over", this time in the final effort, which marked the beginning of the German overthrow. A fog covered the movement of the men a bit, as they emerged into the open, following their barrage. Then there came a hail of artillery and machine gun fire and a tornado of rifle fire. Divisional communications were soon cut. Runners died, trying to bring back details of the advance to headquarters that could only wait and hope. Telephone lines were ripped to pieces under the hail of shot and shell. Then an aviator reported the advance of the 27th in Gouy and LaCatalet, far beyond the main ridge of the line under attack.

What happened in the interval can be pieced together only from the detached stories of the survivors. Here a German machine gun nest was bombed out of existence; over there the bayonet cleaned out a section of trench; here a machine gun detachment stemmed a counter attack; there a detachment fought against overwhelming numbers until the last man was down, and always the frightful toll of dead and injured, which brought desolation to so many Rochester homes. But the movement continued forward. The trench system at Bony was taken by the rush of the New Yorkers and their indomitable courage and they swept onward until the aviators seeking to discover movements of the

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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German reserve divisions, discovered them. Since September 27th the 27th Division had suffered more than 4,000 casualties, but it held the ground gained until the Australians came up on the night of September 29th. The Australians took over and the New York "shock division" was sent back to recuperate and fill its shattered but not defeated ranks.

Rochester men were with the 27th in these battles in almost every line of endeavor. The cavalry troop which had become one of the city's prides, had been turned into a machine gun battalion, which played its heroic part; the ambulance company salvaged the wounded under conditions extremely dangerous. Rochester men too were in the supply and ammunition trains.

## CHAPTER XIII

### 309TH HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY

**T**HE history of the 309th Heavy Field Artillery will be of lasting interest to Rochesterians. It was made up for the most part of Rochester and other Monroe county men. It played a heroic part in the battles which resulted in victory for the Allies and its deeds will never be forgotten.

The 309th Heavy Field Artillery was made up of "258's" that number designating the men from this section of the country, honored by being the first men of all the men of the nation to be selected for service with the new armies of the United States in accord with the Selective Draft Law. Rochesterians remember vividly that stirring day in the summer of 1917, when from Washington was flashed the information that men bearing the "order number" 258 would be the first to be called to the colors. Rochesterians remember, too, the fine outburst of patriotism with which these men welcomed the call.

It was the first week in September that these men were called into service. The scenes attending their departure for Camp Dix in New Jersey will never be forgotten by those who were present. Army life had not even been dreamed of by these men. At the call of the nation, however, they laid aside their daily duties and marched away. Many of them never came back alive.

Overseas it was taking 18 months to prepare men for service in the battle areas. It took just 8 months to make the 309th Heavy Field Artillery ready for transport overseas. The movement overseas started on the night of May 28th from Boston. Before the middle of June, the regiment was in England. By June 18th the men were in France. Seven weeks of intensive training followed in Camp Meucon in Brittany. Here the batteries were changed from motorized to horse drawn units.

The movement toward the battle front was begun late in August. The regiment detrained at Toul and marched to Gondreville, where there was a rest of two days. Here the regiment first came under fire, being bombed by German airplanes, but with no damage. The regiment marched again the night of August 26th.

At 12:50 o'clock on the morning of August 30th Battery D in position near Lieulord fired the first shots at the enemy. Desultory firing continued until the morning of September 3d, just before dawn when the Germans rained the sector with phosgene gas and high explosives.

On the night of September 10th, the regiment was pushed forward to Mamey, the Forest de Puvénelle and Montauville, to take part in the St. Mihiel offensive, which began at 1 A. M. on September 12th, when the Rochester gunners helped to lay down a barrage on the front Ger-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

man lines which paved the way for the advance of the infantry. For four hours the gunners sweated and toiled at their pieces and promptly at 5 A. M., the infantry "went over." Then the range was changed to prevent the Germans from bringing up supports and to cause havoc in the rear of the German front line. The firing was kept up into 11:15 o'clock that morning.

Early in the evening the Germans retaliated with phosgene and mustard gas shells but stopped when the 309th opened fire. Day after day this intense work was continued with excellent results. The battalions took up forward positions in the Bois le Prete and with the corrections of fire by aviators wrought much destruction.

From September 16 to September 25 still moving forward, was in hot action most of the time. On the night of September 25th, the fire of the regiment was centered on Preny and Pagny. The regiment was relieved on the night of October 4th and reached Recourt on the morning of October 7th in a driving rain. The march was continued to Apremont where a short rest was allowed. On the afternoon of October 16th the orders came for the movement forward. In 90 minutes the entire regiment was marching. At midnight the men reached Autry and were given a short rest, resuming their route early the next morning when they came again under fire. On October 17th the regiment was in the battle line in the Argonne. The Germans shelled their positions that night and 17 horses were killed and one gun damaged.

On the night of October 18th fire was opened on Grand Pre and Bellajoyouse farm. Intense firing continued until the night of October 28th. On the night of November 1st the movement forward started again. The Aire river was crossed on a bridge improvised by the engineers in record time. The Germans laid down an intensive fire. The men were forced to dig in and when morning came one battalion of heavy artillery was in the front line, surely a unique position for artillery of heavy caliber. Less than two hours later the French "went over" and captured some more ground and the lines were straightened out and the advance was continued.

So rapid was the advance of the infantry that the artillery could not keep pace. The end of the war found the 309th on a forced march to Verdun to support the infantry of the 35th division. Three miles from Bethancourt the men encountered a French soldier, somewhat hilarious, who told them that the war had ended. On November 13th the regiment went into camp on the outskirts of Verdun. The 309th remained in camp there 26 days and then was moved into billets at Cote d'Or.

On the afternoon of April 26, 1919, the men boarded a transport at Marseilles for the trip home. Ten days later, the men landed in New York and were soon discharged and back home in their beloved Monroe county.

## CHAPTER XIV

### BASE HOSPITAL 19

#### PRELIMINARY WORK

UNITED States Army Base Hospital Number 19 had its origin in a conversation between Major General William C. Gorgas, then Surgeon General of the Army, and Dr. John M. Swan at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Rochester, New York, in September, 1915.

In reply to a question as to what the office of the Surgeon General was doing toward preparedness, General Gorgas said that Dr. Harvey Cushing and Dr. George W. Crile had recently returned to the United States from Europe and had urged the Surgeon General to organize base hospital groups for quick mobilization in case the country should become involved in the struggle then in progress. General Gorgas said that his office was getting together the names of groups of physicians and surgeons who were accustomed to cooperative endeavor and who might be expected to work well together under the trying circumstances of war. He was making a provisional list of these groups for further consideration.

The Surgeon General asked Dr. Swan if he would like to organize such a group and upon receiving an affirmative answer authorized him to send the names of his associates to Washington, whereupon they would be commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. The plan at that time was to have ready lists of officers who would be willing to do the professional work in 500 bed hospitals.

The following physicians of Rochester were invited to form a group such as that suggested by the Surgeon General: Dr. Nathan D. McDowell, Dr. Charles W. Hennington, Dr. William V. Ewers, Dr. Clayton K. Haskell, Dr. C. Wentworth Hoyt, Dr. Albert Bowen, Dr. John D. Fowler, Dr. Max Almy, Dr. Arthur P. Reed, Dr. Charles L. Hinchey and Dr. Charles C. Sutter.

During the fall and winter of 1915-1916 these physicians were examined and commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps. Early in February, 1916, it was announced that in consultation with the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 8, 1912, of the War Department, the American Red Cross had undertaken to enroll the personnel for fifty base hospital units in various parts of the country according to a uniform table of organization. This work was undertaken by the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, of which at that time Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, M. C., U. S. A., was the Director General.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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In February, 1916, Colonel Kean visited Rochester and explained the nature of the organization desired and left instructions for the increase of the officer personnel to twenty-six, the enrollment of enlisted personnel, the enrollment of the nursing personnel, and the collection of \$25,000 for equipment.

Later in February Miss Jane Delano, the Director of the Red Cross Nursing Service visited Rochester and interviewed the nurses who belonged to the Red Cross nursing service; she explained the necessity for the enrollment of nurses in the Red Cross nursing service and received from Miss Emma Jones and Miss Jessica S. Heal promises that they would both enroll in the unit being formed in Rochester in any capacity desired. Miss Jones was selected to be the Chief Nurse of the Hospital and Miss Heal to be the Assistant Chief Nurse.

The officer personnel was increased by the addition of the following physicians, all of whom were commissioned first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: Dr. Frederick J. Garlick, Dr. Harry A. Sadden, Dr. Warren Wooden, Dr. Edgar W. Phillips, Dr. Edward T. Wentworth, Dr. Edward L. Hanes, Dr. Albert D. Kaiser, Dr. Alvah S. Miller, Dr. John R. Booth and Dr. James M. Flynn; two dentists, who were commissioned first lieutenants in the Dental Reserve Corps, Dr. Arthur W. Smith and Dr. Ralph H. Wickins; and Rev. Herbert W. Gates. As there was no provision in the law for a reserve corps of chaplains, Mr. Gates was carried on the rolls of the hospital as a civilian. Dr. Swan was given a Red Cross Commission as Director of this Unit, which was designated Red Cross Base Hospital 19.

Meetings for the enrollment of the enlisted personnel were held in the Brick Church Institute, beginning June 1st. At these meetings the object of the formation of a hospital unit under the provisions of the enlisted reserve corps clause of the army organization was explained and on June 22d, the first men enrolled, forming the nucleus of that body which later did such good work in the active life of the hospital.

All through the summer and autumn of 1916 and the winter and spring of 1917, these meetings were held first in the Brick Church Institute and after November 16, 1916 in the Third Regiment Armory.

The privilege of using the drill floor of the Third Regiment Armory, National Guard, State of New York, was granted us beginning November 23, 1916, through the courtesy of the Officer in Charge and Control. Later, when it was necessary to have offices open all day the Officers of the New York Naval Militia placed their rooms at our disposal, the Naval Militia having been previously called into the service of the United States.

On September 24, 1916 Miss Jones sailed from New York for duty in the hospital at Yvetot, France, conducted by Dr. Ralph R. Fitch, of Rochester. The resignation of Miss Jones was followed by

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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the promotion of Miss Heal to be the Chief Nurse of the Unit and of Miss Eunice A. Smith to be the Assistant Chief Nurse.

On February 20, 1917, the first annual muster and inspection of the hospital was held in the Third Regiment Armory. Lieut. Colonel Henry Page, M. C., U. S. A., was the mustering and inspecting officer. Out of a total enrolled personnel of 134 officers, nurses, enlisted men and civilian employees there were ninety present, or 67.1%. The officers and nurses were in uniform.

On May 29, 1917, the Director was ordered into the active service of the United States for the purpose of enlisting the personnel of Base Hospital Unit No. 19 in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. Enlistments of the enrolled personnel began on June 4th and the required 152 men were reported enlisted on August 16, 1917.

On December 17th orders were received to proceed with the mobilization of the hospital in the Third Regiment Armory. The men were notified and, on the 20th, 148 of the total 153 men were on duty in the Third Regiment Armory, in uniform and the mess started. The five missing men reported as soon as they could reach Rochester and when Colonel George A. Skinner, M. C., U. S. A., arrived to relieve Major Swan of the command, he found an organization which received his warm praise.

#### PERIOD OF MOBILIZATION AND DEPARTURE

Colonel Skinner arrived in Rochester on December 23, 1917, and took command. January, February, March, April and part of May, 1918, were spent in perfecting the organization, in daily drills and hikes, in inspection of equipment, in instruction in the wards of the hospitals of Rochester and in instruction in the duties of the medical department soldier.

Early in February instruction was received to increase the personnel of the hospital from that sufficient for a 500 bed organization to that for 1000 beds. This required the enlistment of forty-seven additional men and the assignment of ten additional officers.

The period of marking time finally came to an end, as all things do. On the first day of May, the Nurses received orders to leave for their mobilization point in New York, the Hotel Judson. Fifty-four nurses and civilian employecs who were still in Rochester, left on the 9:45 P. M. train, May 5th, in command of Miss Heal, the Chief Nurse, for New York. The others were already on duty in the various cantonments and met the nurses from Rochester there. The original number required for the administration of the hospital had been increased from sixty-five to 100 early in January. The thirty-five nurses above the original number enrolled in Rochester were assigned to the hospital by the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross.

On February 13th, Colonel Skinner had received orders to "put the unit in readiness for overseas service at the earliest date possible";

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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and on April 19th, he was able to report that all was ready; the delay being due to the lack of uniforms and equipment for the extra personnel required by the increase in the size of the hospital to 1,000 beds. On April 30th official information was received to the effect that in the near future the unit would be ordered to proceed to Hoboken to report to the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, for temporary duty. On May 12th orders were received to start the movement.

The freight was to arrive in New York not earlier than May 17th and not later than May 19th. The officers and men were to arrive at Camp Merritt not earlier than noon May 19th and not later than noon May 21st. Colonel Skinner elected to arrive during the morning of May 20th. He had previously received permission to drive the motor transportation overland to the Port of Embarkation. The loading of the freight was begun on the afternoon of May 18th simultaneously from the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Warehouse, the Post Office and the Armory. The portion of the freight stored in the Post Office was loaded at Kent Street, and that at the Armory was loaded at Circle Street. The train was made up in the Goodman Street Yard and left on May 16th in command of First Lieutenant Warren Wooden, with the following detail: First Lieutenant Alexander L. Smith, Sergeant Frank M. Glover, Sergeant Frank G. Orlopp and Privates First Class, Harold A. Burch and William H. O'Hara. Upon arrival of the equipment in New York, it was delivered to the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, New York Lighterage and the detail proceeded to Camp Merritt, reporting to the Commanding General to await the arrival of the hospital.

The Motor Transport left on May 14th, in command of Major John M. Swan, with the following detail: Captain Newton A. Seehorn, Sergeant Vernon F. Adkin, Corporal Julius Lockner, Cook Leo R. Hetterick, Privates First Class Herbert M. Anthony, Mortimer H. Howard, Floyd H. Owen, Elson I. Wright, Glenn A. Thomas, Private Ingraham Curtis and Lance Corporal Chester J. Ritter.

The unit commanded by Colonel Skinner left from Circle Street Sunday, May 19th and arrived at Camp Merritt on Monday, May 20th. Here the two details that had been on detached duty rejoined it and the entire company was quartered in Block Seventeen. Many people were disappointed over the fact that there was no public entrainment of the unit; but the orders were very strict.

On May 30th, orders were received instructing the Company to appear at Pier 59, North River, on Monday, June 3d, at 8:00 A. M. On June 1st, more definite instructions were received. The train that Base Hospital No. 19 was to take left Creskill at 11:30 A. M., on June 3rd. All preliminary work was done, the camp area inspected and pronounced sanitary and the march to the railroad begun at 10:10.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

At Jersey City, the company boarded a steamer of the Quartermaster's Department and were taken to Pier 59. A large ferry boat of the Hudson River type was ahead of us at the Pier, filled with men of the 355th Infantry.

The last man of Base Hospital No. 19 crossed the gang plank about 4:30 P. M. Reveille had blown at 4:00 A. M., and there had been a great deal of work to be done; baggage detail to have its work cleaned up, sanitary inspections, last instructions, care in avoiding accidents from running trains and boats too close together, and the checking of the organization at the gang plank. At noon the next day, June 4th, everyone was ordered to his room; the ship left her dock and proceeded down the Hudson River.

The voyage was uneventful; the band of the 355th Infantry gave two concerts, one on the 10th and the other on the 12th. Base Hospital 19 contributed solos by Miss Olive B. Leussler and Private Hawken. Private Hibbard played accompaniments.

The convoy from the European shore arrived at 1:00 P. M. on the 14th; eight British torpedo boat destroyers. On the 15th all were ordered on deck at 3:00 A. M., fully dressed and equipped to leave ship at a moment's notice. The going was through the narrows between Ireland and Scotland; a dangerous place for submarine attacks. The *Tuscania* had been torpedoed in this portion of the sea. Nothing appeared, the boat reached the Princess Landing Stage at about 6:00 P. M. All were kept on board all night and disembarked at 8:00 the following morning, Sunday, June 16th. The nurses in command of Major Ewers, left almost at once for Southampton.

The unit reached Southampton at midnight. It then had to unload all freight and baggage and march between two and three miles to camp.

At noon on the 18th orders were received to leave camp at 5:30 P. M. The men marched back, over the same route followed in the early morning, to the docks; and this time could see where they were going. All went on board the *S. S. St. George*, which left at 8:00 P. M., for Le Havre. The most comfortable place that the officers could find was on the deck under a lifeboat, or standing up against the smoke-stack; alternating the positions was pretty good. The men, however, had not even this comfort. They were obliged to stay below and sleep on the decks; to such an extent had the submarine campaign reduced the transportation facilities. The early part of the run was made in the fading daylight down the Solent past Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight out into the Channel guarded by destroyers. The unit debarked at 8:00 A. M., and marched through the streets of the town to a camp on a hill overlooking the Channel. In the meantime, the nurses had crossed on a hospital ship and were quartered in a hotel in the city.

The hospital camped at Le Havre two days. The men, twelve in a tent, sleeping on the wooden floors, which was better than in the mud,

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

and the officers sleeping also on the floors, but with from four to eight in a tent. In all these movements, the baggage and freight was handled by a detail under Captain Williams. This freight is not to be understood to mean hospital equipment which was turned over to the transport people in New York, but the officers' baggage, nurses' baggage, the barracks bags of the men, and the equipment for maintaining the command on the journey to its final destination.

On June 19th about 4:00 P. M., orders were received to leave camp at 3:00 A. M., Thursday, June 20th, for point 1, for entrainment. When the hospital personnel reached the train, it learned that the destination was Vichy. The train left at 8:17 A. M., and proceeded slowly through Harfleur, Motteville, Pavilly, Rouen and Sothville to Oissel. Here they were detained for two hours by a train wreck ahead. In the afternoon they went on through the villages along the Seine; Rosny-sur-Seine, Mantes, and others, skirting Paris and arriving at Versailles at 1:30 A. M. It began to rain during the evening and the interpreter and liaison officer seemed glad because he said it would keep the Hun at home. The next night the train moved on to Villeneuve-St. Georges, where it laid until 11:00 A. M. Then through Brunoy, Corbeil, Melun, Montargis, Gien, Chatillon-sur-Loire, Cosne and Nevers to Saincaize and St. Germaine des Fosses. Everybody was optimistic in this part of the country and the anxiety produced by the views of the people at Liverpool began to lift. The night was passed between Saincaize and St. Germaine des Fosses. The hospital left the latter place at 7:30 A. M. and arrived at Vichy at 8:00.

## THE PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE

The plan of the office of the Chief Surgeon was to make Vichy a hospital center of 10,000 beds with five base hospital units, each with 2,000 beds, operating. The arrival of Base Hospital 19 was the first of the units that were expected by Major Webb. The Rents, Requisitions and Claims Section had taken over several hotels that had been used as military hospitals by the French Army and arrangements were being made for future expansion. Vichy, as is well known, is a health resort of world-wide fame; and while the war had seriously interfered with its work, there were still many French people who spent their summers there and there were many subjects of the neutral European Nations that came for their annual cure.

Base Hospital No. 19 was assigned at first nine hotels which were to be arranged as a hospital. These buildings had been used as hospitals for nearly four years; the French equipment had to be taken out and our equipment put in; the buildings had to be housecleaned and arrangements made for operating rooms, wards, administrative offices, messes, storerooms, etc. Here the experience in arranging the East High School at home came into play. The group of nine buildings included the Hotel International, Hotel Splendide, Hotel

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

Milan, Hotel Havre et New York, Hotel Amerique, Hotel Neva, Hotel du Helder, Hotel Bellevue and Hotel Velay. A garage was also assigned, which was used as a storeroom. For the first few weeks, the officers were quartered in the Hotel Velay; but they were soon moved to the buildings in which they were to work, and the men, who had been in the same hotel with the men of Base Hospital No. 1, were moved into the Velay, which was then their barracks. The nurses were at first quartered with the nurses of Base Hospital No. 1, in the Hotel Grande Grille; but were soon moved to the Hotel Bellevue, which was the Nurses Home until after the Vichy season, when the Hotel des Ambassadeurs was requisitioned for the nurses of all the hospital units of the center.

The Hotel International was at once selected as the Headquarters Hotel. It was a six-story building shaped like a letter "L." The short arm of the "L" paralleled the Rue de Nimes and the long arm extended backward from the street to an alley in the rear. The two sides enclosed a courtyard, which was further bounded by a wall on the back alley, in front of which was a raised platform, evidently used as an out-of-door restaurant in peace times. The fourth side was occupied by a one story and basement structure, which served as dining room and kitchen in peace times. There was also, on the side of this one story structure away from the courtyard, a yard containing a shed, with a sloping roof, its wall formed by the wall of the building next door. This was known to us as the yard. The portion of the courtyard immediately within the main entrance was covered by a glass roof which was above the entresol, or a second story, and had a number of rooms, evidently used as stores in peace time, opening from it. This hotel was also made the chief surgical hospital; the operating room was set up here; and it also contained our largest patient's mess.

To this hospital was assigned the Hotel du Havre et de New York, always called the Havre, as Chief Medical Building. The first week was spent in getting these buildings ready for occupancy. The men and the nurses labored with scrub brushes, soap, mops, brooms and dust pans, putting everything in readiness. The International, being the chief surgical hospital, was commanded by Major Hennington, or by Captain Sadden, who took his place when he was on detached duty. The Havre was commanded by Major Ewers, as Chief of the Medical Service. The equipment began to arrive about July 1st, and as fast as possible was unpacked and distributed to the different buildings.

On Friday, July 12th, the first patients were received. A hospital train arrived for Base Hospital No. 1, and as they were nearly full, Base Hospital No. 19 took 78 of their convalescent medical cases into the Havre, then not nearly ready for patients, but the patients were ready and they were accommodated. On the 14th, Sunday, another train arrived with 488 patients and the next (15th), 272 more, receiv-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

ing about 100 in the International, making the Hospital census on the morning of the 16th, 350. On the 14th, rumor had it that the Paris hospitals were being evacuated, explaining the sending of so many patients to the Vichy center, then not ready for them. They were getting ready nearer the front for the wounded that they expected from the Chateau-Thierry Operation, known officially as the Champagne-Marne Offensive. On the Monday of that week, the 15th, the German advance on Paris was checked. When the news came in towards evening, a French officer said, "There is a smile on the whole face of France to-day." In order to accommodate the sick and wounded, beds were placed wherever there was room, among the packing cases in the glass covered court, in rooms partly cleaned, and in the hallways. What the men needed was a place to sleep, a chance to bathe, and some food. They got all three.

On July 6th, Colonel Skinner left on order from Headquarters, Commanding General, Service of Supply, for temporary duty. He returned to the hospital on July 15th, and on July 19th, he left to assume command of the American Hospital Center of 20,000 beds which was being developed at Mars-sur-Allier (Nievre). Major Swan thereupon became Commanding Officer of the Hospital. He was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from August 20, 1918, "in recognition of his service to the country in organizing and bringing to France, Base Hospital No. 19", and continued to command the Hospital until it was demobilized at Camp Upton, May 9, 1919. Colonel Skinner was missed by all. He was an ideal Commanding Officer. His experience made it possible for everyone to feel that his decisions were wise and that by following his directions the best results, under the prevailing conditions, would be obtained. His successor, new to military requirements and fresh from Civil life, missed his advice and undertook his new duties with considerable hesitation; but there was nothing to do but to obey orders and the work of the Hospital was carried on.

Colonel Skinner desired to take with him to his new command some of the personnel of Base Hospital No. 19, to form the nucleus of his headquarters staff. Consequently, Captain Seehorn, who became Adjutant at Mars, Sergeant First-Class Ager, Sergeants Decker and Van Neil, and Privates First-Class Scherer, Bakker and Deyle, and Miss Rockwood were released and were ordered transferred to Mars. They left on July 27th. Sergeants Ager, Decker and Van Neil were subsequently promoted to be Lieutenants in the Sanitary Corps, and Captain Seehorn was promoted to be Major. Later, Sergeant First-Class Bainbridge was transferred to Mars, where he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps, and assigned to duty as mess officer.

The Milan was opened on July 17th, with Captain Booth in command. The Amerique was opened on July 28th, with Captain Kaiser

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

in command. The Splendide was opened on the 22d, with Captain Hoyt in command. The Neva and the Helder were opened on August 6th; Captain Reed was in command of the former and Captain Haskell of the latter. At this time we had 1,200 patients, and on August 19th, 1,450. After the completion of the Aisne-Marne offensive, on August 6th, there was a little time of less activity on the fronts and the census fell to as low as 632 on September 15th. The Somme offensive, August 8th to November 11th; the Oise-Aisne offensive, August 18th to November 11th; the St. Mihiel offensive, September 12th to November 11th; and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26th to November 11th, taxed the capacity of the hospitals of the American Expeditionary Forces to the utmost. The census began to rise on September 16th and increased continuously until the 12th and 13th of November; on those days Base Hospital No. 19 had 3,518 and 3,504 patients, respectively; the high water mark of its activity.

In order to accommodate all the patients new hotels were opened from time to time; the Cecil was opened October 3d; the Beaujolais Annex, October 5th; the Lutetia, October 16th; the Bellevue was opened for patients after the nurses were transferred to the Ambassadeurs, October 22d; the Russie on the 23d; the Charmilles, the Beau Site, the Venise and the Tours on the 25th; the Rhone on the 30th; the Suisse and the Barcelone on November 2d; the Naples on November 4th and the Lilas on the 6th. The normal bed capacity was then 3,629; emergency beds, 187; cots, 298; total capacity, 4,114. The 500 bed plant seemed a long way in the past, and the increase had come about so logically and so satisfactorily that it seemed but natural.

The other Base Hospitals did not reach Vichy in time to be ready for the patients received from the Champagne-Marne Offensive. Consequently, it was necessary for Base Hospitals No. 1 and No. 19 to administer and do the professional work that would otherwise have been further divided. A hospital was expected which was to be known as a "Head Hospital." The Hotel Ruhl had been set aside for the Headquarters of this organization (Base Hospital No. 115), which was to do all the head surgery, eye, ear, nose and throat work for the center. In July and August this hotel, which had a bed capacity of 1,650, was administered by Base Hospital No. 1 and the professional work, including the nursing was divided between that hospital and 19. Base Hospital No. 115, commanded by Lieut. Col. Edward C. Ellett arrived on September 6, 1918, and relieved the situation. Base Hospital No. 76, commanded by Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, arrived late in September and Base Hospital No. 109, commanded by Major Francis Vinsonhaler, arrived late in November.

After the armistice Base Hospital No. 19 began preparations for the return home and was ordered to leave Vichy, enroute to the United States on February 18, 1919.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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**THE NURSING SERVICE:** Under the direction of Miss Jessica S. Heal, Chief Nurse, and Miss Eunice A. Smith, Assistant, the nurses performed the duties assigned to them whether they were the customary professional duties of the trained nurse, the administrative duties of the nurse on the wards of a military hospital, or the duties connected with the cleaning and making ready of buildings for occupation, in a cheerful and thorough manner. On February 8, 1919, the following nurses were transferred to Evacuation Hospital No. 26 at Coblenz, Germany, per authority telegram from Adjutant General, G.H.Q., A.E.F., dated Feb. 7th:

Elizabeth Weber  
 A. Elizabeth Pierson  
 E. Mae Clayman  
 Mary T. Walsh  
 Isabelle A. Power  
 Olive B. Leussler  
 Margaret Scarry  
 Kate Breihof  
 Katherine McCullough  
 Marian E. Flint  
 Dorothy E. Becker  
 Mary E. Wayne  
 Mary E. Wilcox  
 Marguerite Shirriffs  
 Jessie Burton

Edna A. Moat  
 Marie Haney  
 Mary E. Harriman  
 Marcella J. Craven  
 Winifred Hannigan  
 Mary T. McGrath  
 Marcia L. Prosser  
 Jessie H. Davidson  
 Bessie E. Nelson  
 Agnes Cahaley  
 Marian Price  
 Mabel H. Perry  
 Clara L. Walde  
 Nola B. Uttley  
 Ella A. Jones

The remaining nurses left Vichy with the unit on February 18, 1919 and proceeded from Nantes to LaBaule, in command of Captain Warren Wooden, at the time the officers and men were diverted to Vallet. They were later returned to the United States, through Brest, on the S. S. Mt. Vernon, March 3, 1919, and were subsequently discharged, on March 11, 1919, from the military service.

RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND MUSTER OUT

The first night was passed on the train outside Saincaize. Colonel Skinner visited the unit early on the morning of the 19th while the men were having breakfast. The night of the 19th, the men were slept in the Red Cross Hut just outside the station. The Hospital arrived in Nantes at 4 P. M., February 20th. The men slept on the train that night and marched in to Vallet at about 9 A. M., February 21st. Here they had a slight taste of the conditions under which most of the A. E. F. had been living during the war. Here they really learned the pleasant lines that had fallen to us in having been ordered to Vichy with its sidewalks, electric lights and other conveniences. The men were billeted in two theaters, small motion picture houses, and the outbuildings of a chateau which was 1 km. from the town. One of the theaters was behind a blacksmith shop and was always known

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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by that title. The Town Major allowed those of the enlisted personnel who desired to do so to rent rooms of the inhabitants of the village and many availed themselves of the privilege. But the cold, the rain and the discomfort will be remembered.

Reaching Vallet, an Aero Squadron was billeted in the town; after they moved out some more convenient arrangements were made, moving the men who were at the Chateau into the town. Later Base Hospital No. 9, the New York Hospital Unit, arrived. Base Hospital No. 23, the Buffalo Unit, came into Mouzillon, about 4 km. from Vallet. The men were allowed to go to Nantes in parties of twenty-five or thirty nearly every day. The square of the town was given over to base ball, played with an indoor ball. The records of the hospital company were inspected on February 26th. The equipment of the men was inspected on March 4th. On March 23d, fifteen officers were detached and left for Brest for Transportation to the United States.

The Hospital left Vallet at 9:45 A. M. April 9th and marched to Le Pallet being escorted out of the village by Base Hospital No. 9. Entraining at Le Pallet at 12:30 P. M., Base Hospital No. 19 reached St. Nazaire at 5:00 P. M. After marching from the railroad station to camp. On the 13th of April, leaving camp at 4:30 A. M., the unit marched to the docks and went on board the U. S. S. Freedom. The ship pulled out of the slip at 11:00 A. M., headed for New York. The Freedom was a small ship, formerly the Wittekind, belonging to the Hamburg-American line. There had been stormy weather in the Bay of Biscay the day before we left and high winds and heavy seas were encountered. On one day, April 15th, the ship made fifty-four miles only and was blown some distance from our course. The seas moderated in time and Bush Terminal was reached early in the morning of April 28th. The unit reached Camp Mills about 8 P. M. Here the men were given leaves of absence to visit New York and on May 4th, were transferred to Camp Upton where the work of demobilization was completed and the men were discharged from the service and left for their homes on May 7th.

While billeted in Vallet, there was a memorial mass in the Church for the Soldiers of the district who had been killed during the war. The priest read the names of the men and the farms or surrounding villages from which they came.

#### LADIES' AUXILIARY

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Base Hospital No. 19 was organized in August, 1917. During the autumn of 1917, meetings were held at irregular intervals in the Armory, at which plans were made for providing for the comfort of the men of the unit during mobilization and active service abroad. The officers were: President, Mrs. Charles Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Hawken; Recording Secretary,

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Miss Florence L. Connal; Financial Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Barrett; Treasurer, Miss Ada Klein. The Auxiliary furnished oilcloth for use as table covers for the enlisted mens' mess, knit goods, comfort bags, pillows, and sweaters for the enlisted men. Every Wednesday afternoon during the period of mobilization some members of the Auxiliary were present at the Armory to do mending for the men. The members of the Golden Glow Circle supplied numerous articles by its co-operation with the Auxiliary; socks, chocolate, phonograph records and books were also supplied, and they also gave some money for musical instruments.

On April 12, 1918, the Auxiliary gave the men a complimentary dance and on May 7, 1918, the enlisted men were given a complimentary supper in the Mess Hall. The Auxiliary had an enrollment of 121 members, and held twenty-one meetings.

## CHAPTER XV

### FIFTH MARINE REGIMENT

By CAPTAIN CLARENCE BALL

**I**N recent time I have recurred to the sequence of events in my life, which led me to that deadly breach on the French border, to stand with a few Americans against a tide that was pressing on to expected victory before the men of the west could reach that scene. I was at Belleau Wood, because I had loved our Lake Ontario and "my joy of youthful sports had been upon its breast to be borne, like its bubbles, onward." The naval reserve under the splendid discipline of Captain E. N. Walbridge, early claimed me. Service on a converted yacht in the war with Spain, 1898, gave me a new experience, so that when on the way to Europe with the marine corps, it was learned that I could handle ship I was dubbed "Seaweed," a name that I prize for it embodies the greater part of my story as youth and man. I was attracted to the marines because of the great efficiency shown by the small body landed to guard our base of supplies at Guantanamo bay in the war with Spain. Those trained and determined men routed a great Spanish force with little help from artillery and held the base with a grip of steel. While the charge up San Juan hill above Santiago was fine, the work was not so sharp and precise as that of the marines. At any rate I became a marine officer in the recruiting service, and when there was need of Americans in France, the marines were among the first to be fully equipped and ready.

The 2d Replacement Battalion sailed on the transport U. S. S. Henderson March 13, 1918, arriving in Brest, France, March 26, 1918, entraining next day for the training area south of Paris about 100 kilometers from Champlete railhead.

I received my orders May 31, 1918, also Lieutenant J. H. Platt, leaving the training area June 1st and arriving in Paris June 2d. The train should have arrived at 9 P. M. the evening before. The train was sidetracked outside of Paris 8 miles, there being an air-raid on Paris. When the train stopped we could hear the drone of the airplanes high in the air and the bombardment of the anti-aircraft air-guns all over the city. Some of the shrapnel falling on the train compelled us to go back in the cars. As soon as the raid was over, we proceeded to Paris. It was so dark in the city that we did not leave the depot until we met a Red Cross man, who took us in and gave us something to eat. He then called a taxicab and we were taken to a hotel.

Next morning we were up bright and early; out on the streets getting our first impression of Paris. Few people were on the streets; few vehicles, no busses, no street cars, a taxicab here and there. The inhab-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

itants we came in contact with—their features were drawn and worried—made Platt and me feel rather uncomfortable. On inquiry, we were told that Paris would fall within five days. We found that people were still evacuating Paris.

We reported to Marine Corps Pay office and were told that in view of the fact that they did not know where the 5th and 6th Regiments were, we would have to call twice a day until they located them, which we did. On the second day, being the third of June, we were informed that the 5th Regiment was back of Marigny. We proceeded up to the front the following morning by way of Meaux, going as far as Meaux by rail, the balance of the distance by truck.

On the way up from Paris to the front lines, there was very little artillery and no movement of troops. All we saw on the way up was refugees hurrying toward Paris and the south, hence the Huns had an open door to Paris. Platt and I were attached to the First Battalion, 5th Regiment, he with the 45th and I with the 66th company. When we proceeded to the front lines, we found the marines dug in, also found them hungry and without much water. In view of the fact that they had nothing to eat for about three days, I volunteered to go back with a detachment to bring up food for them. We finally discovered a wounded cow walking around on three legs. We put her out of misery, and we had "hot slum."

On the evening of the 5th, about 1:10 o'clock we were relieved by the French. We hiked back by the trenches down into a ravine, where we found a battalion forming. We thought that we were going back to rest area but a rumor came down the line: "We attack at 3:30 A. M. o'clock." This rumor sent a tremor up our backs.

Shortly before 12:30 A. M. the column commenced to move. We hiked along over roads and through small towns. We finally came to a halt and fell out for an hour's rest. That hour was a short one! We started to move again. We had not gone far before we were ordered to break out in battle formation. Still dark! Shortly we noticed a white glow in the east and we knew the day was coming. It was 15 minutes before zero hour, 3:30. At 3:30 A. M. the order came down the line, "Let's go."

Although fighting, I could not help but observe the wonderful marksmanship, fire control, courage and bravery of the men. We caught the Huns eating breakfast, therefore we concluded it was a surprise attack. Drove the Huns back 1 1/4 miles through Belleau Woods, and there encountered our first experience of machine guns. Our losses on the first day were 60 per cent. of men and 61 per cent. of officers. The fighting was terrific all morning. Toward late afternoon it quieted down. We dug in and held 21 days, 10 of which we had practically no support. The Hun had it on us. They had the war balloons dubbed "Sausages." They had the freedom of the air. Their planes could go and come at will, therefore we were observed very closely by airplanes and

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

observation balloons. We could not do much moving around in the day time. All supplies and replacements came in under cover of darkness. Men could not smoke even in the day time, because any considerable number of men smoking, would raise a white film of smoke, which would reach above the trees. Men were warned not to touch young trees and saplings, because the Hun observers would see the leaves of a tree or brush move, and would know there was life there.

At the cry of "airplane" every man halted in his tracks, for the reason that an airplane observer could only see moving objects. In the open at this cry, if the sun was under a cloud, standing motionless was all that was necessary. If the sun was shining, it was best to fall down, crumple up for the reason that the observer could not see your shadow.

We were replaced in this wood four times. One night a runner came in notifying us that the 66th company had 21 men left; the 67th company 31 men left, and the other two companies less than 40 men.

We immediately called on the Second Engineers, who were back of us digging reserve trenches. They dropped their picks and shovels, took a Springfield rifle in their hands and joined the boys on the firing line. This was to repel an unexpected attack.

About the 10th day, we discovered that we had artillery support. We heard our own first barrage and it silenced the Huns. Our casualties were less after this. In the 21 days, we lost from 10 to 50 men a day from barrages coming over and making direct hits on dug-outs. We much preferred machine gun bullets, shrapnel, high explosives to gas. This was the horror of the war. After a gas attack, you could kill every Hun you came in contact with.

Finally, we were cheered by hearing a squadron of French planes over our heads. This was about the 12th day. The Huns' "sausages" were burned up. The Hun planes were driven out of the skies and we had a breathing spell which was a wonderful relief.

Our casualties, I am certain, conservatively speaking, would have been 50 per cent. less if the army had not taken the Lewis automatic rifles from the Marines when they entered France, for the use of the airplanes that never came across the Atlantic.

It was remarkable the accuracy with which we could time the barrages of the Hun. He was so methodical that we knew, for instance, that 5 o'clock in the evening, or say 20 minutes to the hour, there would be a barrage, the same at 7, 9, 11 and 1. In the interim, we could move about at will. We knew, with the exception of a searching barrage, very nearly where these shells were going to hit.

While in the woods for 21 days, we made any number of raids at night and sometimes short attacks to straighten out our lines.

We wore our uniforms, helmets, gas masks at the "gas-alert" for 21 days and nights, the men sleeping only from utter exhaustion. The writer is conscious of the months, June, July and August, 1918, of re-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

ceiving about two to two and one-half hours' sleep in the twenty-four, for that period.

About the 15th day in Belleau Woods, I heard some shouting down in the wood along in the evening. Calling a runner, I ordered him to go down there and "pipe that noise down." The runner came back shortly and informed me that the boys weren't yelling, just cheering. To my asking what in H— they had to cheer about—the morale of the men being so low at the time—he answered that the boys down there had just received a copy of the Paris edition of the New York Herald in which it stated that the Second Liberty Loan had been over-subscribed. The morale of the outfit jumped a thousand per cent. Everybody wanted to go to Berlin. They felt that the people back home were supporting them willingly.

After the 5th day in the woods, I was ordered to Battalion headquarters, which is about 100 or 150 yards back of the line. I was there informed that the major needed an ammunition and supply officer. I was it. One night a runner came in from one of the companies, informing me that they were out of ammunition. It was just after dark. I turned to the sergeant-major and informed him that I wanted a detail of 30 men. Just about that time a barrage came over in this direction. As we moved down toward the ammunition dump, we discovered the barrage landing on the dump. There was only one thing to do. It was imperative to get ammunition to the front line. I took one man at a time into the dump, loaded him and sent him back, another and loaded him and sent him back, and so on until I loaded the 30, for the reason that if a shell made a direct hit, it would only get two of us. I would say that it was an uncomfortable time. This is putting it very mildly. But the way the men came sturdily in and out of that dump, made it very easy for me to stay there, being spurred on by their nerve and courage.

An interesting thing to note is that the marines were asked to parade in Paris on July 4, 1918, together with other American troops. For the first time since Napoleon's triumphant entry into Paris, the chains on the gates of the Arc de Triumph were lowered and the American troops marched through the Arch.

After leaving Belleau Wood, an officer of the French army, threw a bunch of maps down in front of the major of the battalion, asking him to find the Bois de Belleau. The major put his finger on the map, and stated where, and then he noticed that the maps were brand new, and the name of the woods had been changed to "Bois de Brigade Marine." The French believe the marines saved Paris!

In one town I was billeted in, there was an elderly woman as my hostess. She told me that she had five sons in the war, four of whom she had lost. One left and still in the lines. One evening while standing in front of the house, talking to her, a postman came along and handed her a letter. She opened it, read it and crushed it in her left hand. Rais-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

ing her right hand toward the sky, with the most beautiful smile I ever saw on a human face, one or two tears running down her cheeks, through the smile, and said in French: "For France." Turning to me she said: "My last boy is gone." And went into the house. I have learned through my experience in France that this was indicative of the French spirit. They would do anything if it was for France, a spirit which I trust some day America will emulate.

We were relieved from the San Mihiel drive in about 72 hours, hiking back for a rest. We landed in a woods, 25 or 26 kilometers behind the lines, in the mud, it having rained for about a month in that locality. The men slept in this water and mud for a period of about 4 days. From there we hurried through the French country hiking part of the time, partly traveling in motor transports, and bringing up by a forced march of about 18 kilos. There we went into the Champagne drive, where the marines captured Mt. Blanc. As we had heard the French and Americans both had attacked this place seven times and failed to take it, we considered this a great feat. There we ran into white chalk; the men's uniforms and equipment were covered with it. Our casualties were very heavy, but we won the day. Fortunately we were relieved almost as soon as in the San Mihiel drive. Coming back we rested in a small French town near Somme Pyi for five days, when we were ordered to move suddenly and found that we were detached from the 2nd division, the 5th and 6th regiments of Marines. We then walked up over the same country that we had just been over, to help the French complete their drive. On the way up into the lines we were not marching on the roads but across country, in a long column. We reached our destination and found that the French had made their objective, and our services were not required, so we hiked back next day and joined the 2nd division, rested one night and were hustled off the next morning on motor transports for the Argonne.

Speaking of motor transports, these were driven by Chinese Coolies. Imagine 50, 75 or 100 of these big automobile trucks in line, a regiment hiking along the road until they reached the head of the column of transports. They then halted and were ordered aboard, 25 or 30 to a truck, and it was a sight to see this train of trucks move off and travel at the average speed of about 12 miles an hour, up hill and down dale. The column after traveling over good French roads for a distance of 50 or 60 kilos, halted, the troops disembarked and started hiking again into a woods, near the Argonne. We spent one night in the woods and one half of a day. At 12 M. we shoved off promptly, and we hiked through the beautiful Argonne forest, on another sight seeing tour. The first part on the march, the second part by truck. We reached what was once the front line, and a little further on we struck the famous Hindenburg line. It was a sight beyond description, destruction everywhere, an earthquake couldn't have done much worse damage. We discovered how they broke the Hindenburg line. It was the navy 14-inch

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

shells that literally tore the wonderful dug-outs and intrenchments to pieces, burying we don't know how many of the enemy. We could see hands and feet and parts of the torso occasionally sticking out of the debris. We knew that these were 14-inch shells because occasionally we would find a "dud," a shell which had failed to explode.

We went over this rough terrain and muddy roads, having started at noon. We reached a woods at 1:30 the next morning. We camouflaged in these woods for 3 or 4 days, and at 7 o'clock one night received our orders to shove off. The next day being "D" day, 5:30 in the morning zero hour—that always means fight.

Up to this time, we had had a rather comfortable time although shelled at once in a while by the enemy. Fortunately while in support, we passed through a small woods, and having gotten through, the enemy laid down a terrific barrage on that woods. If it had been 5 minutes sooner, our casualties would have been great.

We took the firing line at the third objective. By this time the artillery was so far in the rear that they gave us a machine gun barrage to go over the top. We didn't encounter the enemy for two or three kilos. As the forenoon was inclined to be misty, there was quite a fog, and our first sight on the enemy was a machine gun battery coming over the top of the hill. We were at the base. This hill has a long slope, the ascent of which was easy. On account of the mist, the Germans undoubtedly didn't see us. About this time, during our participation in the war, we were receiving a great many replacements, men who had not been in the service three months. The result of undertraining was that this machine gun battalion could have been easily captured by my company alone if the boys had been trained to obey orders. They were ordered not to fire unless they heard the captain's "gat." Imagine the chagrin of not only myself but second-in-command, when some of our men opened fire on the right. The Germans disappeared over the top of the hill and the next twenty minutes were quite lively as "Heinie" put over a machine gun barrage which made a hurricane on the ocean in comparison, seem like a summer breeze. These machine gun bullets make you feel as though they were clearing your head about a fraction of an inch although they may be from 10 to 15 feet above your head. Fortunately, I was expecting this attack and got all of my men flat, although I was ignorant of the fact that we had a machine gun outfit with us just in the rear, and in about 20 minutes after the Hun had started firing, we heard our own Hotchkiss machine guns replying, and as usual when the Germans received a counter barrage, they quit. We went up on the hill to our objective and dug in. Up to this time we had received no casualties, but on holding all night and the next day, different barrages laid on us by the Hun sharpshooters, we lost about 30 per cent of the company. We were relieved late in the evening the 2nd of November, by the 23rd infantry. We were fagged out, cold and hungry, and were mighty glad to be relieved.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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In the San Mihiel drive the writer sustained a sprained ankle, paid no attention to it, but it grew worse and finally on November 2d after having been relieved, the writer was evacuated. He could hardly walk back as his legs were in such bad shape. It was known later that it was a case of what is commonly known on the lines as "shell-shocked legs," having stood the strain of five drives, two and one-half of which were after the ankle was sprained.

I was a stretcher case for 3 weeks. I will never cease to have the greatest admiration for the American boy as a fighter and a man of endurance. You can make a fighting man out of an American boy in 10 days, but our casualties would have been 50 per cent less if these boys had been trained. It gives you a strange feeling of pride, security and admiration for a young chap who seemed to be hardly untied from his mother's apron strings, shouldering a rifle with a thing on the end of it called a bayonet, which he does not know much about—gritting his teeth and facing the enemy.

The doctors on the lines will always have my highest admiration for the work which they had to perform. Imagine in one case, we had to take a doctor, throw him into a dug-out, and put a guard over him as he had been working constantly over the wounded for at least 72 hours.

## CHAPTER XVI

### IN OTHER BRANCHES OF SERVICE

**B**UT the service of Rochester men was not all in the units which have been mentioned. The records of all of the recruiting stations would have to be available to give an adequate account of the war activities in which Rochesterians figured. Rochester men were in all of the regular army divisions overseas; Rochester men were with every battle fleet; Rochester men were with the Marines; Rochester men were among those who did not wait for the entry of the United States in the world war and had enlisted long before the formal beginning of hostilities, in the units of other nations; Rochester men made long and expensive journeys to enter the service.

Rochester girls, too, did their share. The record of the supplies which Rochester women made and shipped in the war period is a surprising one; but little has been said of that band of devoted women who gave so generously of themselves at the Red Cross canteen so that soldiers and sailors on their way to service had some unexpected service.

Other Rochester men, barred from army or navy service by age or physical imperfection gave generously of their money to Liberty loans and the like; and just as generously of themselves in draft board work, as Four Minute Men and other patriotic enterprises.

But one class of Rochesterians gave even more generously. Cities all over the country are erecting war memorials to honor the memory of the men who made the supreme sacrifice. Their sacrifice for their country, though beyond all doubt great, fades, beside that of the mothers of Rochester and of every other city, who saw their boys march away; hoped and longed for their welfare; prayed that they would do their duty right manfully and then by the almost curt words of an official telegram, knew that for them the chance of joy had gone from life, except that joy which comes from giving most for the good of others.

With true Spartan, nay with Christian fortitude, with a tenderly smiling face covering an aching heart, they have "carried on." What a memorial Rochester should build to its "Gold Star Mothers!"

## CHAPTER XVII

### OUR PART IN THE WORLD WAR

**O**UR part in the world war has demonstrated anew the high value of co-operation and coherent action of organized communities in great emergencies. The war in Europe, beginning in the summer of 1914, was our war from the outset, and especially so, after the deliberate sinking of the steamer *Lusitania*. While there was protest against this appalling act, the effect was lost by the methods of diplomacy then in vogue. To the average man it was a warning that civilization itself was at stake. An attitude of national neutrality was assumed, very properly, in accord with the dictates of international law. But gold flowed overseas in an unending stream to meet the requirements of the two nations which had banded with heroic little Belgium to prevent the subjugation of Europe.

The battle of the Marne halted the onslaught temporarily. As the forces of France and Britain melted away before the machine and rifle fire or were obliterated by the devastating shelling from the German artillery, the Hindenburg line marked a new European boundary. An internal upheaval eliminated Russia as a fighting factor and the Austrians freed from this menace fell upon the Italians and routed them.

Diplomacy failed in the end and in the early days of April, 1917, Congress declared that a state of war existed. Coherent, far-sighted, calm action followed. Cantonments arose as if by magic for the training of the new army which was to "make the world safe for democracy." Almost overnight every energy of the nation was bent to winning the war. Industrial leaders turned their organizations over to the government to manufacture munitions. In record breaking time the young men of the nation were made ready for war.

Men and munitions poured into the ports of embarkation without cease. Boats were in waiting to carry and convoy them overseas. A few months of intensive effort on the other side and the cause was won, with the enemy asking for a cessation of hostilities.

#### COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

In accord with a state law, early in the war period, the mayor and the chairman of the county's board of supervisors named the Monroe County Defense Committee. The committee included: Elmer E. Fairchild, chairman; George Eastman, vice-chairman; Edward G. Miner, treasurer; James G. Cutler, secretary.

Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester (Deceased); Hon. John B. M. Stephens, Judge of Supreme Court; Hon. Daniel Harrington, Chairman of Board of Supervisors; Joseph T. Alling, Edward Bausch, Andrew H. Bown, Mrs. Henry G. Danforth, Thomas C. Gorton, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Abram J. Katz (Deceased), Edward

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

G. Miner, William T. Noonan, Hiram W. Sibley, Harper Sibley, Arthur E. Sutherland, R. B. Woodward (Resigned), John L. Wellington, Executive Secretary.

The first task assigned was the organization of home defense units in the towns of the county. Under the direction of a sub-committee headed by John A. Robertson an enrollment was obtained of about 1,200 men for this purpose, in ten towns of the country. Another sub-committee headed by Frank S. Thomas, obtained a military census of 192,000 persons in the county between the ages of 16 and 51 years.

War garden activities were fostered by another sub-committee, Dr. Ralph H. Williams, chairman. The value of the products in 1917 and 1918 is estimated at more than \$750,000.

To meet emergencies the motor vehicles in the county were organized, subject to call. More than 1,300 such vehicles were enrolled. This committee, too, organized and conducted a campaign for food conservation, co-operating with the farm bureaus to provide adequate help for food production.

The activity of this committee resulted in the creation of the War Service corps, a volunteer organization of workers to sponsor war activities in Rochester. This organization did immense service in the successful conduct of Liberty Loan campaigns, War Chest solicitation and other similar projects.

Co-operating with this committee the Monroe County Unit of the Preparedness League of American Dentists examined and put into good condition the teeth of every conscript sent from Monroe county.

To expedite the work of the committee, these sub-committees were appointed:

On Aliens—Arthur E. Sutherland, chairman; Charles E. Finch, vice-chairman; G. Willard Rich, secretary; Mortimer Adler, J. Russell Borzilleri, Frederick W. Fisher, Judge William C. Kohlmetz, U. S. Marshal John D. Lynn, Isaac Martin, Immigration Agent; Joseph Michaels, Charles S. Owen, Police Chief J. M. Quigley, Helen Rogers.

On Defense and Military Organizations—John A. Robertson, chairman; Howard Converse, vice-chairman; Alvin G. Beckwith, secretary; Freeman C. Allen, Robert A. Badger, Mortimer R. Miller, Arthur L. Stern, W. F. Strang, Roger H. Wellington, Clarence Wheeler, B. E. Wilson, Herbert J. Winn.

On Farm Bureau—Andrew H. Bown, chairman; Thomas C. Gordon, vice-chairman; William H. Gorsline, secretary; J. Warren Cutler, Charles G. Dumont, George W. Dunn, Daniel Harrington, Alexander M. Holden, C. H. Kenyon, George J. Keyes, Kenneth B. McEwen, Frank S. Noble, Kingman N. Robins, Isaac H. Warner.

On Farm Labor—Herbert W. Bramley, chairman; Harry C. Taylor, secretary; H. A. Bowman, James T. Hutchings, George A. Johnson, David C. Vann, P. W. Kinney, Sherman D. Meech, G. M. Tyler, Hiram R. Wood, Charles J. White, W. H. Gorsline.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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On Finance—George Eastman, chairman; Edward G. Miner, vice-chairman; Thomas G. Spencer, secretary; Edward Bausch, Andrew H. Bown, Thomas C. Gordon, James L. Hotchkiss, Hiram W. Sibley.

On Foods and Markets—Dr. Ralph H. Williams, chairman; William H. Dildine, vice-chairman; J. L. Wellington, secretary; L. B. Hall, Frederick G. Barry, B. G. Bennett, J. Russell Borzilleri, Willis N. Britton, William H. Campbell, George N. Cooper, John Dennis, Sr., John Dunbar, George W. Dunn, H. H. Garfield, John Hall, S. Edward Hitchcock, William F. Kittleberger, Emanuel Koveleski, Calvin C. Laney, Mrs. Ivar Lungaard, W. H. Miller, Joseph P. MacSweeney, T. B. Pengelly, Alfred A. Ruttan, John T. Schumaker, Harry T. Tinney, S. B. Van Ness, Louis P. Willsea, Adeline B. Zachert.

On Hoover Food Enrollment—Frank S. Thomas, chairman; Fred G. Nichols, secretary; Andrew H. Bown, Thomas C. Gordon.

On Patriotic Instruction—Rush Rhees, chairman; J. Warrant Castleman, vice-chairman; John F. Dinkey, Mrs. Erlo Gray, Harry S. Moody, Edwin B. Nell, Rev. A. M. O'Neil, George E. Simpson.

On Investigation of Solicitations Arising Out of the War—George W. Robeson, chairman; J. B. M. Stephens, vice-chairman; Melissa E. Bingham, secretary; William H. Campbell, Kendall B. Castle, William H. Cook, Herman C. Cohn, Mrs. Henry G. Danforth, Jesse B. Millham, Henry W. Morgan, Edward Weter.

On Non-War Building Projects—William S. Morse, chairman; John L. Wellington, acting secretary; Arthur B. Headley, John E. Maher, Harmon Hershey, Alfred M. Mosscrop, Fred Gleason, Mortimer G. Bloom.

On Red Cross—Joseph T. Alling, chairman; George W. Todd, vice-chairman; Franklin J. Howes, secretary; George Eastman, William Bausch, Dr. Elmer J. Bissell, Mrs. Gurney T. Curtis, Granger A. Hollister, Mrs. Emil Kuichling, Herbert P. Lansdale, Dr. John M. Lee, Dr. Edward W. Mulligan, Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor, Andrew E. Tuck, Ernest R. Willard.

On Relief for Dependents on Soldiers and Sailors—Frank W. Lovejoy, chairman; Abram J. Katz, vice-chairman; P. W. Turner, secretary; Mrs. Lewis Bigelow, William A. E. Drescher, Albert B. Eastwood, Dr. George W. Goler, Edmund Lyon, Elsie Jones, Clarence S. McBurney, Henry W. Morse, Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan, William E. Porter, Rev. J. F. Staub, Edwin Allen Stebbins, Simon N. Stein.

Organization of Motor Vehicles—Frank S. Thomas, chairman; George C. Donahue, secretary; Albert E. Vogt, Charles E. Buelte, Andrew H. Bown, Thomas C. Gordon.

To Assist Director of Military Census—Frank S. Thomas, chairman; Fred G. Nichols, secretary; A. H. Bown, Avery B. Davis, Thomas C. Gordon, Edward Harris, Jr., Mortimer R. Miller.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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On Organizing War Service Corps—J. Warrant Castleman, chairman; Roland B. Woodward, Mrs. Fanny R. Bigelow, Herbert W. Gates, Rev. Thomas F. Connors, Frank S. Thomas, Richard H. Curran, George J. Keyes, William H. Tracy, James L. Hotchkiss, Elmer E. Fairchild, Dr. Mason D. Gray.

On Religion—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, chairman; Louis S. Foulkes, vice-chairman; Rabbi Horace I. Wolf, secretary; D. N. Calkins, Rev. Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, William A. Hubbard, Jr., Rev. Warren S. Stone, Howard T. Young.

On Transportation—William T. Noonan, chairman; Alva T. Stark, vice-chairman; David P. Chindblom, secretary; J. D. Cummins, J. W. Evans, J. F. Hamilton, Joseph D. Haines, Dr. Frederick R. Smith.

On War Service Corps—James L. Hotchkiss, chairman; Roy C. Draper, secretary; Clarence A. Smith, John A. Niven.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**I**N 1890 a group of women met in the city of Washington and organized a society to be composed of the descendants of founders of the Republic—"men and women who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to this cause of Independence"—having for its object "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address, to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of Country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." This organization is known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is National in its scope, organized by the authority of Congress, to which it must report annually through the Smithsonian Institute. Practically a part of the government, it is subject to governmental regulations. It has become the largest and most influential of the hereditary patriotic organizations. Memorial Continental Hall which it has erected at the cost of half a million dollars—in honor of the men and women of the Revolution, is one of the finest and most beautiful buildings in Washington.

All Daughters of the American Revolution are members of the National Society. Local Associations known as Chapters can only be formed by National authorizations. All their rules and regulations must conform to those of the National Society.

In February, 1894, under the leadership of Mrs. William S. Little, the Irondequoit Chapter was organized with sixteen charter members, Mrs. Martin W. Cooke, Mrs. James G. Cutler, Mrs. William Averill, Mrs. W. S. Little, Mrs. R. A. Sibley, Mrs. Thomas Chester, Mrs. Frederick P. Allen, Mrs. L. Ward Clarke, Mrs. Edward S. Ellwanger, Miss Anna C. McKown, Mrs. L. L. Rochester Pitkin, Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. John H. Stedman, Mrs. Charles H. Webb and Mrs. William W. Webb. Its first officers were: Regent, Mrs. Little; Vice Regent, Mrs. Sibley; Registrar, Mrs. Thomas Chester; Historian, Mrs. J. Harry Stedman; Treasurer, Mrs. James G. Cutler; Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Robinson. Mrs. L. L. R. Pitkin, whose father was Colonel Rochester, founder of the city—was the first Real Daughter—of whom this Chapter has had the honor of enrolling eight; a larger number than any Chapter in the state with the exception of the Le Ray de Chaumont of Watertown which had ten.

Many influential women of the city became interested. It is to these early members the Chapter is largely indebted for the conservatism, the harmonious and democratic spirit and the fine patriotic ideals which have made it one of the largest and strongest chapters in the country.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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While there has been regular rotation in office, capable members assuming duties with great consecration and ability, the chapter has been conservative in leadership having had but five regents during its history. Mrs. Little serving for seven years, resigning to accept the state regency; Mrs. Cooke for one year, declining re-election; Mrs. William E. Hoyt, six years; Mrs. Frank F. Dow, eleven years, and Mrs. William B. Hale is now serving her third year.

Some of the many patriotic activities of the organization may be briefly recited.

The Chapter has been especially honored with addresses by eminent public men. An address before the Chapter by the late Hon. James B. Perkins on "France and the American Revolution" was his last public utterance.

Several British, American and Canadian officers addressed the Chapter during and after the world war. The Chapter also entertained at an earlier period Mrs. Wilber, founder of Sarosis, and Dr. Roaslie Morton who has labored in Serbia.

The work of the Chapter in the presentation of flags has been notable, especially a gift with a bronze pole to the University of Rochester.

In 1912 the Chapter issued a statement of the proper use of the flag. This leaflet has been translated into many languages and has had a very wide circulation which continues in all institutions of the country.

In 1897 the Chapter sought out the neglected graves of Revolutionary soldiers, especially the resting places of Boyd and Parker of the Sullivan expedition in Mt. Hope. A special burial plot was secured and sepulture was conducted with proper ceremony. The spot is marked by a boulder with tablet and a flag staff.

The Chapter was very active and helpful during the war with Spain. Eighteen Red Cross nurses were equipped by the Chapter which also furnished five thousand garments. The Chapter received the thanks of the federal government.

In 1910 the Chapter was incorporated with the following named members signing the articles of incorporation: Mrs. William J. Little, Mrs. William E. Hoyt, Mrs. F. W. Gates, Mrs. John F. Alden, Mrs. Clinton Rogers, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland, Mrs. Frank Elwood, Mrs. Joseph Farley, Mrs. Lucius Robinson, Mrs. Charles H. Wiltsie, Mrs. William Eastwood, Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. Henry Brewster, Miss Anna E. M. Wild, Mrs. A. M. Lindsay, Mrs. F. F. Dow. These incorporators formed a temporary board of directors.

In 1910 the Chapter also purchased the former home of Col. Rochester's descendants in Spring street, a fine colonial mansion with ample grounds. The house became a social center and in 1911 the officers and guests of the G. A. R. holding national encampment in Rochester were entertained there. The house was occupied 10 years.

When President Wilson ordered troops to Mexico, the Chapter organized a Red Cross committee, but its services were not needed then,

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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but upon the invasion of Belgium in 1914, the committee entered upon the serious work of preparation which was continued with energy and success during the entire conflict. The Chapter organized the Red Cross and the Chapter House became a training school for Red Cross nurses, and the Daughters rendered important service in supply work until the war closed. The Chapter helped to equip Base Hospital No. 19 formed in Rochester and gave supplies of all kinds for the French wounded and needy children of the border.

On every Thursday the soldiers stationed at Kodak Park and Mechanics Institute were entertained by the Chapter. This was camp community service and was highly appreciated by the troops quartered in Rochester for training. Before retiring from service the men presented a loving cup to the Chapter.

In the severe winter of 1915 the Daughters opened a work kitchen in their Chapter house and fed, in all, more than a thousand men.

The Rochester D. A. R. rendered yeoman service to all war activities. Eleven Daughters were in active war work mostly overseas. There were 121 stars on the Chapter's service flag, six of them in gold.

In 1920 the Chapter sold the Mansion house in Spring street and purchased a fine residence on Livingston park. This building is of the impressive Doric order of architecture and is a fitting home for the D. A. R.

### SALVATION ARMY

**T**HE Salvation Army's part in connection with the world war is too well known to need any comment here. As regards Rochester, the organization did its full share. Funds were raised by campaign and other methods for carrying on the Army's overseas' work, and the citizens responded generously to every appeal made.

From its local body the Salvation Army sent a good number of young men, and its service flag was well filled with stars. For direct service it supplied two active workers, one of the lassies whose name was frequently mentioned in newspaper dispatches being Irene McIntyre, and whose home for many years was Rochester. She was employed by a large firm there manufacturing law books. She went over shortly after the United States entered the war, was in active service at the front, and was among the original doughnut girls who supplied coffee, doughnuts and other comforts to the boys under shell fire.

Major Albert S. Norris, who for six years was in charge of the local work in Rochester, also spent some time in France and Germany in active service in connection with Salvation Army work, taking over the direction of the accounting and cash for all the operations including many hundreds of thousands of dollars that were sent home by the boys through the agents of the Salvation Army. The major only returned on an urgent call from Rochester, when Mrs. Norris, who had carried on the work locally during his absence, was seriously ill.

## CHAPTER XIX

### ROCHESTER AD CLUB

**A**SIDE from its contribution of men to the army, navy and auxiliary branches of service, a contribution that materially depleted the membership rolls, the Rochester Ad club's major part in the great cooperative achievement of winning the war was its handling of the advertising campaigns for the Liberty Loans and Food Conservations. A list of those who participated in these campaigns would include the greater portion of the Ad club membership and, it is impossible, of course, to give individual credit to those who labored so willingly and so zealously to maintain the morale of the army behind the army. The work was carried on under the presidencies of Jesse B. Millham, J. R. Wilson, E. P. Crocker and Theodore F. Pevear.

From the moment that the United States entered the war the Ad club began a propaganda of patriotism. Its weekly programmes were arranged so as to bring men of note to the city to tell their stories—to arouse the public to the necessity of sacrifice and to relate the glorious tales of American achievement.

Money was needed to buy munitions and all the sinews of war and to the Ad club was entrusted the work of presenting to Rochester in convincing fashion the dire necessity of it. The ready response to these appeals will always be a glorious page in Rochester history. An idea of the work done in carrying on a campaign of this kind may be gained from a few excerpts taken from the report of one of the Ad Club Liberty Loan committees. In one Liberty Loan campaign alone, there were distributed by the Ad club 25,000 posters; 40,000 street car cards, stickers and vestibule signs; 294,175 pieces of package literature; 45,000 telegrams; 74,000 booklets; 47,000 copies of the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes; 15,000 windshield stickers; 353 signs on the electric light poles.

Everyone will remember the huge footprints painted in white on the sidewalks leading to the banks which greeted the Rochester public one morning as a suggestion to follow the tracks to the banks to buy bonds and the "Over the Top" and "Through the Trenches" platforms built in Main street—all of which were part of one Ad club publicity campaign.

"Food Will Win the War—Save it" greeted the eye from every possible vantage point and "Save Food—120 Million Allies Must Eat" was another familiar slogan. Thousands upon thousands of these signs were distributed under the direction of the Ad club, and there was a continual publicity campaign to impress upon the people the necessity of denying ourselves at home in order that those fighting the great fight across the seas might eat in plenty.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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One Ad club man made the supreme sacrifice—R. GORDON JARDINE, of the Royal Flying Corps, killed in action in July, 1917. Other members who served are:

ARMY—Wheeler Allen, F. R. Barnard, James C. Barry, John A. Bishop, B. R. Briggs, George C. Buell, W. J. Curtis, Jr., Joseph L. Ernst, Isadore S. Federbusch, Stanley E. Geerer, E. H. Gilman, Chas. E. Heston, David M. Hough, George T. Huther, C. J. Kannewisher, W. R. Lakeman, Clarence A. Livingston, Arthur M. Lowenthal, E. F. Mair, Chris E. Muhl, Vincent B. Murphy, C. W. Rowe, Harold Sabey, Russell G. Scheer, Harold W. Schulze, Harper Sibley, Dwight Wetmore, William B. Wilson, Everett E. Wood, L. W. Woods, H. A. Mason.

NAVY—George K. Beach, T. C. Briggs, Herman M. Cohn, Harry L. Glen, W. L. Glen, Harold L. Klink, James A. McMillen, Raymond T. Shafer, Walter L. Todd, John Arthur, R. E. Myers.

Y. M. C. A.—Elmer Adler, E. N. Bridges, Stanley Hawkins, Herbert P. Lansdale, Homer C. Wyant, Robert H. Robeson, Ralph Barstow, F. C. Bonny, George B. Tucker.

The Ad club claims no special credit or merit for its part in the World War. It might naturally be expected that when an organized campaign of publicity was needed the organization best equipped to carry it out would be called upon to serve. And the Ad club, because it felt that this duty was particularly its own, entered upon it enthusiastically and as a patriotic privilege, thankful that as a club it was given the opportunity to serve its country and its flag.

## CHAPTER XX

### MANUFACTURERS AND WAR NEEDS

**T**HERE was no more inspiring spectacles in connection with the great war overseas, than the display of alacrity and efficiency with which the manufacturers of Rochester turned from their daily affairs, to the manufacture of war material. Plant engineers, in a very few days, effected a transformation, which was a wonder to many other communities of similar size.

The Symington company alone turned out 1,200,686 machinings for 75 millimeter gas and high explosive shells, which were accepted by the government by November 1, 1918. In addition the Symington company made 672,625 75 millimeter anti-aircraft shells. This same concern turned out more than 3,000,000 75 millimeter shrapnel shells.

In April, 1917, a group of government experts were placed in the Bausch & Lomb plant. By November they had produced a fairly large quantity of high class optical glass. The Wollensak Optical Company was given the contract for short base periscopes and battery commander's periscopes. The Seneca Camera Company before the armistice had produced high grade periscopes.

The Eastman Kodak Company was producing rifle sights and the Globe Optical Company sights for the 75 millimeter gun. Cameras of special design were turned out here for the flyers. Not many Rochesterians knew it, but parachutes for balloon observers were produced here by Bickford Brothers. Barometers were supplied by the Taylor Instrument Companies together with other instruments of precision. Rochester canning companies supplied canned eatables for the soldiers in the field. The Selden company supplied trucks for motor transport.

These are but a few of the host of things manufactured in Rochester for war service. They helped materially in winning the conflict. With the coming of peace, with the same dexterity the plans were returned to their former purpose and the loss in production by the change was insignificant.

## CHAPTER XXI

### SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**T**HE Rochester Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, too, played a prominent part in Rochester's share in winning the war. Many of them, the younger men especially lived up to the ideals of their sturdy Revolutionary ancestors and were among the first to answer the call to colors. They played a prominent part in the battles overseas and were to be found on the fighting ships afloat.

Some were forced to stay at home, either because of advancing years or family interests. They too gave of themselves through the medium of the organizations devoted to war purposes.

### HOME DEFENSE LEAGUE

**E**ARLY in war Rochester realized that there might be a need for additional protection at home. Many of the police had asked for leave of absence to return to the fighting service in which many had served terms of voluntary enlistment. What the future might have in store for an industrial center of this magnitude was problematical. Most of the plants had been turned to the manufacture of war material and naturally such places would attract the interests of the enemy.

To assure a maximum of safety under all conditions the city administration determined upon the organization of a Home Defense League. Men from all walks of life volunteered for service as special constables. The Knights of St. John and First Fraternal Regiment volunteered in a body and within a short time nearly 1,000 well drilled, able men, were ready for emergency. Luckily there was no call for their services, but perhaps their readiness may have averted any untoward actions on the part of the evil disposed.

### WAR SERVICE CORPS

**T**HE multitude of important patriotic activities demanded a wide scope of administration and much work. To meet this need the War Service Corps was organized. J. Warrant Castleman was its first colonel. This organization worked faithfully and well toward the realization of many projects, all of them important to the proper conduct of the war.

## CHAPTER XXII

### RED CROSS

**T**HE work of the Red Cross is written in the souls of the thousands who went from Rochester to war service and the hundreds of thousands of warriors who passed through Rochester on the way to and from the army camps. Rochester has ever taken a lively interest in the affairs of this organization and has responded readily to its requests for aid. When fair Flanders was transformed almost in an instant into a weltering field of blood, this organization of devoted Rochester men and women began their work of mercy; a work which was not to end until the last soldier's body had been returned to his home town, until healed scars and vivid memories were all that remained of the wounds of war.

To detail the work of the Rochester Red Cross would take several volumes of this size. All that can be given in the limited space allowed is a survey of what was accomplished in the world war.

Not one Rochester soldier went to camp without carrying with him comforts, welcome in themselves, but doubly welcome as a manifestation of the love of the old home town. Not one man but answered the call to the colors the more cheerfully because of the realization that this organization would be tireless in looking after his loved ones. Not one Rochester man fell in battle, but in the hospital there came to him again convincing evidence that back home Rochester men and women had done their best to care for him.

In the dark hours, when a loved one, a son, yes frequently a father, lay wounded thousands of miles from home, the Red Cross worker brought comfort and cheer to Rochester homes, alleviating the horror of the thought for those who could but wait and hope.

Volumes could be written of the men and women who gave of their time and money that the Red Cross canteen in the New York Central station might continue its valued service. Here were women from quiet homes, women of culture whose path in life had been made smooth. They gave up all that to spend long hours of arduous toil ministering to the men in khaki. It was just another manifestation of that spirit of service which pervaded Rochester in those days, a spirit which has helped to unite the community closer; a tie which the years cannot break.

One episode in all its grimness stands out clearly and well defined as an evidence of what was undergone by those who could but stay at home and serve. Notice was received here toward the closing days of the war period that a trainload of shell shocked patients would be moved through Rochester, and that some attention to the comfort of these un

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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fortunates would be appreciated. They were mostly men from the far west, men from Iowa and Idaho, fine specimens of sturdy American manhood, whose nervous structure had given way under the torrent of shell fire from the German batteries. They were men who had been among the first to answer the nation's call; among the first to be sent overseas and into the inferno of life in the trenches; the first to be sent home for rest and recuperation. Many of those women who journeyed from Rochester that beautiful sunny day can never forget what became the day's work. Armed guards stood at every door of that train. The women workers were allowed to slip in to encounter sights which beggar description.

Here one man was fighting again the battle which had put him out of action, his gaunt wasted form telling of the physical perfection which had been his. Another sat hour after hour, silent, his sight dimmed by the tears which welled from his eyes. One giant negro laughed with all the abandon of the imbecile.

Gentle hands ministered to these men as if to son, brother or husband, though shudders could hardly be repressed. A quiet voice soothed delirium. A sympathetic word cheered one quiet fellow, evidently destined for an early grave from tuberculosis. It may have been just a part of the day's work, but it was a proof of the spirit which actuated the Rochester Red Cross.

Thousands of soldiers recall the comfort of the bath house maintained at the New York Central. How grateful that shower and lunch must have been to those men, some of whom never came back!

## CHAPTER XXIII

### THE DRAFT BOARDS

**S**OME few Rochesterians recall the draft of the Civil War period. To them the work of the draft boards in the world war has been astounding. To the thousands of men examined in Rochester it was a revelation. Here was a band of men, who did much to make the success of the war possible. They sought no recognition of their service and obtained none, but the historian in years to come will pay a deserved tribute to their work.

When the call came Rochester was ready. When the drawing was made in Washington in July, 1917, the system had been perfected here so that within a few seconds after the little capsules were drawn the Rochester men qualified for war service knew in what order they would be called. The pride of the men who drew "258" was matched only by the pride of the men on the draft boards, who had selected the best Rochester had for the nation's use.

But before the drawing was made an immense amount of work had been done. Thousands were examined and classified. From the first the draft boards in Monroe county operated as a unit with Willis A. Matson as chairman of the county organization. The board members were all of them men of standing in the community. Physicians, lawyers, merchants and manufacturers, they forgot for the time being their own affairs to do their bit in this time of crisis.

Thousands of Rochesterians testify to the effective, cheerful way in which their arduous duties were performed. Headquarters were in the common council chamber in City hall. Here these men labored many hours every day and then perhaps in the quiet hours of the night or early morning were preparing a detachment for camp.

Not one Rochester detachment left for camp, but under the escort of the draft boards, no matter what the hour of day or night might have been. Every effort was made to make the men comfortable even after their arrival in camp, until they could accommodate themselves to their new method of living.

But few changes were made in the draft boards. Most of those who began the work remained with it until the records were turned over to the adjutant-general of the army. The personnel of the draft boards when the work ended was:

City Board No. 1, Willis A. Matson, chairman; Dr. Harold H. Baker, Samuel Parry. City Board No. 2, Dr. George W. Guerinot, chairman; Thomas Whittle, John R. Doyle. City Board No. 3, Edward J. Walsh, chairman; Dr. Thomas Killip, John J. Culliton. City Board No. 4, William Durnan, chairman; Dr. H. C. Hummel, Norbert Streb.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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City Board No. 5, Charles Kohlmetz, chairman; Dr. J. A. Cormier, William Quinlan. City Board No. 6, Percival D. Oviatt, chairman; Dr. George Lane, Henry McFarlin. City Board No. 7, William Boothby, chairman, Dr. Walker, Louis Shulman. City Board No. 8, Daniel Fitzsimmons, chairman; Dr. G. Mannell, Charles J. Maloy.

County Board No. 1, Dr. L. Slayton, chairman; Eugene Collamer, Elwood D. Hawkins. County Board No. 2, Stephen Warren, chairman; Dr. Mann, Henry Harrison. County Board No. 3, James McCartney, chairman; George Bumpus, Dr. D. J. Corrigan.

### LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

**T**HE immense scale on which the war was waged soon made the draft board machinery very complicated. Lawyers on the board could not give all of their time to advising the men of their legal status, with a vast amount of other work to do. To meet this emergency in true Rochester fashion, the legal advisory board was organized. Rochester lawyers, the best in their profession, were available at all times for men of the draft age to advise and arrange their affairs to the best possible advantage for the draftee.

Dentists, too, organized a unit and co-operated with the draft boards and recruiting station by caring for the teeth of the men. Surgeons performed operations without charge to make the men physically fit for duty.

### Y. M. C. A. AND K. OF C.

**R**OCHESTER men, beyond the active service age, were under fire in France as Y. M. C. A. secretaries and Rochester women were included among those who made life liveable for the men in the rest camps with their musical and literary entertainments.

Active service in fighting units or in hospital was denied these persons but they made the most of the situation and did their best.

Rochester men, too, saw service as Knights of Columbus secretaries overseas and were in the van with the advancing Americans, crashing through the German lines in the offensive which culminated in the armistice.

An unusual situation existed here, where Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A. co-operated in the rest house at Kodak park, where many hundreds of army photographers were trained.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ARMY PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL

**R**OCHESTER was the scene of one of the most important of the army's war activities. With the development of hostilities with Germany came a realization of the importance of this city as a center for the training of army photographers. Kodak park was transformed in a few days into a vast army camp and the immense resources of the Eastman Kodak company were placed at the disposal of the nation.

Army officers were sent here to train the recruits in military methods, but the company's own experts were turned into instructors, turning out men who were sent overseas to do a work which became the admiration of the allied armies. This work was continued until after the armistice and training here will have a lasting effect on the aeronautical service of the army.

CURBING DISLOYALTY

**I**T was nothing extraordinary that Rochester, a city of vast industrial enterprise, centered on war activity, should become an object of interest by the enemy. Some few misguided persons, too, elected to forget what this land of opportunity should mean to them and elected to express sentiments which should not come from the loyal. On the surface there was not even a ripple of serious purport, due to the untiring activity of John D. Lynn, United States marshal, and his capable subordinates. In a few instances, there was an exodus from Rochester by night in custody of one of the marshals which ended at a southern detention camp, but in most cases a quiet word of advice had a salutary effect.

Sabotage was hinted once, but here, too, the quiet hand of authority soon restored normal conditions.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### THE ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

**T**HE evolution of the gas and electric industry is of profound interest and importance and the history of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporations forms one of the romances of the business. Rochester was settled because of the abundant water power furnished by the falls of the Genesee river within its present limits. Four of these falls exist, namely, the twenty foot fall at the Johnson & Seymour dam at Court street, the upper falls of ninety feet at Central avenue, the middle falls of twenty-seven feet at Ravine avenue and the lower falls of ninety-four feet at Driving Park avenue. A third water power, so-called, of seven feet originally existed at Smith street.

The first water power development in Rochester was made by Ebenezer Allen, called "Indian" Allen because of his close association with the Indians, at the Johnson & Seymour race in 1789. This was a grist mill for grinding grain and became in time one of the landmarks of the region, under the name of the Ely Mill, the site being at present occupied by Sub-station Number 6 of the company.

The first development at the upper falls was a saw mill on the east side of the river; at the middle falls a paper mill and at the lower falls one of the largest of the early flour mills.

The mills at the lower falls were responsible in the early days for the settlement of the village of Carthage at what is now Norton street, as they ground grain brought from Canada by way of the lower Genesee, which is navigable from Lake Ontario. It is historically interesting to know that Carthage was at one time the rival of Rochester but that the Erie canal, which was constructed in 1823, provided Rochester with cheaper transportation, permitting it to prosper at the expense of Carthage.

During the foregoing period, down to about the year 1815, there had been no radical advance in the art of illumination or in the development of power. Tapers and lamps consuming oil through a wick furnished illumination, while the winds and falling water were the only methods of producing power, other than by men and animals. From 1815 to 1840 sperm oil and candles provided illumination, and water power, with the rapidly developing steam engine, furnished the only methods of providing for the increasing demands for energy. During this period the new illuminant—artificial gas—began to gain popular favor and a company was formed on June 22, 1848, known as the Rochester Gas Light company, to manufacture and distribute artificial gas for public and private illumination.

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**ROCHESTER IN HISTORY**

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This company's plant was located at Andrews and Front streets and was moved to the site of the present East Gas Works in 1876. This company supplied the city with all the gas used until April 16, 1872, on which date another company was incorporated under the name of the Citizens Gas company to manufacture and distribute gas in the territory not reached by the pioneer company. The Citizens' plant was located in St. Paul street near North Water. These two gas companies continued to supply the City until March 30, 1880, when a third company was incorporated under the name of the Municipal Gas Light company, whose plant was located on Canal street.

These three companies, by increasing and extending their distribution systems, were, in the latter years of separate existence, duplicating investment, and, recognizing this economic error, consolidated their interests into the Rochester Gas company on April 10, 1891. The latter company on August 4, 1892, consolidated with the Rochester Gas and Electric company, whose origin will be described later. This consolidation led to the abandonment of the Canal and St. Paul street plants and to the upbuilding of the gas works at Smith street, to which the Gas Light company had moved in 1876. This station was a combined coal and water gas plant. The last installation of coal gas retorts was made in 1908 and from this date until the present time the water gas equipment has been continuously perfected into the present modern equipment. In 1917 a complete new coal gas station was constructed on the west side of the Genesee river near the old East station.

Thus until the year 1880, Rochester, in common with other cities, was using gas lamps for street and interior illumination. In the year 1878 Hiram Maxim showed the first electric arc light in Rochester. This was operated from a steam driven generator in the Hess Tobacco factory in Exchange street. In 1879 the first commercial exhibition of arc lights was made in the Reynolds arcade, also from steam operated generators located in a plant at 15 River street. This new light was so satisfactory and offered such opportunity for further development and usefulness that a few bold and intrepid investors formed a company on April 25, 1880, under the name of the Rochester Electric Light company for the purpose of generating and distributing current for use in these new arc lamps. This company's plant was located in the Aqueduct building and was hydraulically operated.

The success of the Rochester Electric Light company brought about on July 25, 1881, the incorporation of the Brush Electric Light company, which made an extension to the River street plant and also installed a plant at the lower falls. As an indication of the rapid growth of the business, this company was required to install in 1889 a 500 h. p. Corliss engine as a reserve for low water conditions in the river.

The year 1883 was noteworthy in that the first incandescent lamps exhibited in Rochester were used for lighting the Powers hotel. In

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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this year the Rochester Electric Light company moved to the upper falls on the old saw mill site, and the various incandescent lamp companies manufacturing incandescent lamps engaged in a warfare over patent rights. About this time Thomas Edison had developed the only practical type of electric incandescent lamp, differing in use from the arc system in that the light could be divided into both small and large units, which permitted the introduction of electric lighting into the field heretofore exclusively occupied by the gas lamp.

This new electric incandescent lamp, together with the electric motor which had also been developed to the point where its commercial usefulness was apparent, offered an attractive field for another group of progressive men. Accordingly, the Edison Electric Illuminating company was incorporated on July 23, 1886, and soon became successful in a field practically untouched by either the gas or other electric companies because, although primarily incorporated as an illuminating company, the rapid application of the electric motor made the power business the principal work of the company.

In 1886 this company installed the first underground distribution system in Rochester and about the year 1888 all the wires—Main and State streets in the business district of the city had been placed underground. In 1887 the power business of this company increased to such an extent that it constructed a new station on Brown's race opposite Furnace street, which was intended to be a hydraulic plant only. The growing load, however, soon necessitated the addition of steam equipment. In 1912 the water rights were transferred to a new station in Commercial street, and the plant abandoned.

In the year 1890 the city street cars were first operated by electric current, the South and Lake Avenue line being the one first equipped and deriving its current from Station 5 the old Brush plant, at the Driving Park avenue bridge. The Railway company at this time constructed the Commercial street power house for the purpose of generating its own power. This plant contained steam driven units only and was soon overloaded so that the Gas and Electric company was called upon to supply additional power.

The Rochester Gas company and the three electric companies continued during the following six years to meet the requirements of the city for energy by making comparatively large increases in the plants and distribution systems. In a number of cases extensions were duplicated in the same territory with the same loss of efficiency and duplication of capital and labor as occurred earlier when the three gas companies were in existence. The economic loss involved again brought about a consolidation of the entire gas and electric properties in the city, which was accomplished by the incorporation of the Rochester Gas and Electric company on August 4, 1892.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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No sooner was the Rochester Gas and Electric company organized and its affairs and properties physically connected than a new company, called the Citizens Gas and Electric company, was incorporated on October 4, 1892. The Citizens company constructed a new station on Brown's race opposite Factory street on the site of the present steam Station No. 3.

On January 8, 1902, still another company was incorporated under the name of the Municipal Gas and Electric company. The Citizens and Municipal companies had no gas properties and merged their interests on June 8, 1902. After a rather tempestuous career, followed by the destruction by fire of the plant on Brown's race, these companies were purchased and consolidated on May 23, 1904, into the Rochester Gas and Electric company.

The gas and electric situation in Rochester still required additional capital for needed extensions and plant improvement and a new group of men of broad vision and with an intimate knowledge of all the details of the business organized the Rochester Railway and Light company on May 26, 1904. This company consolidated all gas and electric interests in the city, including two small companies which sprang into existence in 1893 and 1903, the Central Light and Power company and the Rochester Light and Power company, neither of which had ever developed physical properties or a commercial business.

While the gas and electric business, as related, was growing in the city of Rochester, the large and rapidly growing village and suburban sections were also in need of the same conveniences. The village of Charlotte constructed a municipal light plant, and on July 8, 1904, the Despatch Heat, Light and Power company was formed. On January 20, 1905, the Eastern Monroe Electric Light and Gas company was incorporated. These were merged, together with the Canandaigua Gas Light company and the lighting interests of the Ontario Light and Traction company of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the Rochester Railway and Light company on September 29, 1917. This consolidation was of economic advantage not only to the companies and villages concerned but to the City of Rochester to which these outside communities are contributory.

On November 10, 1919, the final change in corporate organization with which we are concerned occurred in the change of name of The Rochester Railway and Light company to The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation. This was done to clear a general and justifiable misconception regarding an apparent affiliation of the interests of The New York State Railways, Rochester Lines, and The Rochester Railway and Light company. In 1912 the latter company had disposed of all its railway interests, and since that date has simply sold electric current to the railway company for the operation of the railway company's cars.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The foregoing history of the introduction and development of artificial illumination and electric power in the City of Rochester might seem to the casual reader a continuous conflict between different groups of men eager to obtain a share of the vast business of supplying the light and power requirements of a large city, but a closer and more intimate study reveals another fundamental reason. As in the first introduction of any new process or manufacture, pioneer gas and electrical developments are more or less experimental and improvements are later brought forth which are more efficient both in the manufacture and application. It therefore usually occurs that, after a period of more or less prosperity, the ultimate capacity of the plant is reached. The holders thereof, unable or reluctant to invest more capital in larger and more modern equipment, make it necessary for a new group to promote and organize a new concern for the same purpose. Likewise, due to sound fundamental economics, the control of water power naturally passes into the hands of large power interests who are best able to utilize it to its full advantage. The water power of the Genesee river in Rochester was in the early days adequate for all the needs of industry, but, with the cutting of the timber and the cultivation of the soil, the low water flow was cut down and the fluctuations in river flow became more severe. This made the power situation for the average water right owner quite precarious, requiring steam auxiliaries which, in small sizes, are expensive and inefficient.

The development of the electric art, making it possible to supply both large and small industries not located at water power sites, was a further factor in making water rights less valuable to individual owners and more valuable to the power companies. Further, the comparatively small pondage or storage of water which exists in Rochester can be better utilized by the central stations, and the so-called diversity factor, which permits a power company to take advantage of the fact that all its customers do not need power at the same time, renders centralized development of power more rapid. The major interests in the water power of the city thus logically and economically came under the control of the present company and the economic benefits are reflected in the low power rates and in a greater continuity of service. The latter is guaranteed through steam equipment of a magnitude possible only to a large and powerful industry, and, further, by the purchase of power from the Niagara system for emergency use.

The physical properties of the present corporation consist in the developments acquired from the companies enumerated. These properties have been, in all cases, rehabilitated and made strictly modern. In the electric department the hydraulic properties now consist of four major stations located on the principal falls of the city. The largest and most powerful electric station is located at the Driving Park avenue bridge. This was reconstructed in 1916 and combined the power

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

possibilities at the lower falls, the middle falls and the third water power, mentioned early in this article. This plant is the last word in hydro-electric construction and utilizes the flow of the river to its full economic limit.

The corporation's other hydraulic stations are Station 26 in Graves street, taking water from the Carroll and Fitzhugh race, which is fed from the Johnson and Seymour dam, and Stations 2 and 4 at the upper falls. Stations 4 and 26 are old properties, while Station 2 is a modern installation.

The corporation has three steam plants, chief of which is its Station No. 3 on Brown's race. This is a steam turbine station of 60,000 K. W. capacity and is ample to meet all emergency needs.

Station 34, a sub-station primarily built to supply the Bausch and Lomb Optical company, contains one turbine unit driven on an industrial steam system, and Station 35, a sub-station to supply the western section of the city, contains one reciprocating unit for emergency use.

The stations enumerated all contain converting and transforming equipment and in addition three substations—Number 1 in the eastern portion of the city, Number 6 in the downtown district, and Number 33 on the southern limits of the city convert power for the particular regions in which they are located. Station 33 is the receiving point for current which is purchased from the Niagara system for emergency use.

The gas properties of the corporation in Rochester consist of two major stations on opposite sides of the Genesee river in the heart of the city and connected by a privately owned bridge. The station on the east side of the river is now manufacturing water gas only, but the metering and purifying systems, however, for both the coal and water gas plants are located at this station. The station on the west side of the river was constructed and put into service in 1917. This is the most modern gas works in the United States, being of the vertical retort coal carbonizing type. The company has three gas holders, two at East station and one on a piece of its park property, known as Searle park, which it owns in the eastern section of the city.

The distribution systems for both gas and electricity have kept pace with plant construction and with city growth and, accordingly, within the compass of approximately forty square miles from Manitou to Sodus and Lake Ontario to Canandaigua there stands to-day as a monument to the courage and competence of its founders, the industry, zeal and intelligence of its management and employees about \$35,000,000 of service-giving properties devoted to the public use. These consist of the stations thus briefly described, together with more than 3,000 miles of wire lines and 500 miles of gas mains which carried upwards of 160,000,000 K. W. H. and 3,000,000,000 cu. ft. of gas yearly in 1920.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The physical properties described, together with the unsurpassed human organization of the company, permitted it during the late war to render, along with other similar companies, marked service to the nation. Soon after the United States declared war on Germany, the company put into operation a light oil recovery plant which extracted from the gas upwards of 1,000,000 gallons of light oil. This was shipped to refineries, where its benzol, toluol and other constituents were refined for munition purposes, the toluol forming the basis of the famous explosive TNT.

Through the coal gas plant at West station the company was also able to relieve the local fuel situation during the war by the production of coke and to further aid the chemical branch of the government in supplying tar, ammonia and other by-products needed for war activities.

When the country entered the war the corporation's electric plants were supplying the city and surrounding territory with electric energy to practically plant capacity. Immediately after the declaration of war an additional 10,000 K. W., together with feeder and plant equipment was needed by local munition concerns, and through governmental cooperation the equipment to supply this energy was secured. The Buffalo district was also supplied with additional power through the cooperation of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power company. The Rochester Railway and Light company released the Niagara company from its contract to supply the Rochester district with 6,000 K. W. and also sent to the Niagara district from 6,000 to 10,000 K. W. daily from Rochester.

The corporation assisted in the manufacture of munitions by cooperating with local concerns engaged in the direct production thereof and it also supplied the railroads, water companies, street railways, interurban roads, cold storage plants, flour mills, bakeries, dairies, etc., with continuous and satisfactory service, which assisted in providing for the sustenance and welfare of the population of the city and was instrumental in supplying food for the army and navy.

The company during the war operated under very great difficulty due to the shortage of labor, difficulty of getting coal and overloaded condition of plants. At the end of the war 60% of the gas and electric output was devoted to war purposes.

In addition to supplying continuous service, the company co-operated with the local authorities and other concerns vitally interested in the well-being of the city in the matter of employment, wages, police plant protection and other matters which assisted in stabilizing the labor market and in promoting public order.

The company's staff contributed very materially to war needs by furnishing information and assistance to munition manufacturers, the city government and the public officials of the state and nation. Esti-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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mates and information were furnished along multitudinous lines and assistance rendered to secure needed supplies.

Two hundred and fifty of the company's employees were directly engaged in war work, in government service, army, navy and other units. Two hundred and thirty-eight men served with the colors. Many of the company executives were active on various boards and committees and were instrumental in the co-ordination and supply of power, gas and materials and the mobilization and distribution of labor.

The company to-day, in addition to its gas and electric business, is selling in large quantity certain of its by-products, such as steam, coke and bengas. Steam is sold for industrial purposes and for heating; coke, which is the cheapest and best fuel known, is sold for both industrial and domestic use; while bengas is a high grade motor fuel, made by blending the benzol recovered from the gas works with gasoline. The by-products from the gas works are recognized factors in national economics in that they save the necessities of life which are wasted when coal is used in the ordinary manner.

Gas and electricity, steam, coke and motor fuels are to-day public necessities and the company, through its investments and 1,300 employees, is supplying these products in the best and cheapest manner possible. The company is in reality selling service to consumers of its products, who use them to cook food, heat buildings, operate machinery and do other things better and cheaper than they can be done through any other agencies. The business, while a monopoly, is, nevertheless, competitive, for any industry can generate its own power or any householder can furnish his own heat and light by other means. The company competes successfully because it is in the manufacturing end of the business on a wholesale basis, can secure the best talent and can utilize the fact that all its customers do not require service in the same amount at the same time. In all departments of the business the mounting costs of labor and material have required the utmost ingenuity and resourcefulness on the part of the management and employees to provide satisfactory service, adequate wages and reasonable return upon the money invested. This has been, and will be, accomplished through the construction, well in advance of actual need, of such properties as have been described and by the constant practice of taking advantage of every evolution in the gas and electric arts.

The foregoing sketchy resume of the history of The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation in the life of Rochester imperfectly presents a picture of human achievement which appeals to the imagination. Men of exceptional ability have here welded pure science with practical business and, to the extent to which they have conformed to the immutable laws of nature, have been extraordinarily successful. The business is one which best exemplifies the word "service" and the history of the world shows that civilization advances as men interpret into deeds the ideals which it represents.

## CHAPTER XXV

### THE INSTITUTION OF THE BAUSCH AND LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY

**A**BOUT one decade before the Civil War broke out and in the year 1853, John J. Bausch, a lad of 24 years, opened an optical shop in the gallery of the old Reynolds arcade. This little shop, occupying the front part of a cobbler store, was destined to unfold itself, grow and expand until in our own day, it has broken a foreign monopoly, and leads the world in the manufacture of optical glass and the production of the highest types of optical glass.

In those massive and impressive walls which tower above on either side of St. Paul street, in the vicinity of Lowell street, including 24.4 acres of floor space, 4,000 of Rochester's men and women are given employment, producing optical instruments of the most exacting and precise requirements—all of which are built to use in various ways bits of glass.

The story of this wonderful institution begins in a little Old World village with an apprentice lad, John J. Bausch, listening to the tales told by his elders, in the long evenings after work. As they talked, he learned of the world outside of his village, and there came a sudden, half fearful resolution to break the fetters of his narrow life, and try his fortune in the land of shining opportunity—America!

And so, in his 19th year, the lad set forth. In those days of sail boats, 49 days were consumed in crossing the stormy Atlantic in a sailing vessel equipped with berths made of rough boards. The food was cooked by the passengers and they existed as best they could until the voyage was completed. Thus in 1849 John Bausch came to America—the land of his dreams.

The period immediately following his landing was one of disillusionment. At Castle Garden, New York, he discovered that business conditions were intolerable and that many were out of employment; that the metropolis was crowded with immigrants who were flooding to these shores from every nation on the continent. He, amongst others, was advised to go west, and so he started for Buffalo, taking the boat to Albany and traveling in box cars on old steel-topped wooden rails from that city to Buffalo, the journey lasting two days. An epidemic of cholera raged in Buffalo and there was no work to be had. He made a bare existence as cook's helper and as a porter in a hotel, and then he came to Rochester where he worked as a wood turner for a dollar a day.

Then, slowly almost imperceptibly, the tide turned and fortune seemed to smile. Under the spur of constant striving for broader

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

knowledge and higher standards the partners and their sons built up a unique and lasting addition of science and craftsmanship. Mr. Bausch designed and built the first lens grinding machine in America. Gradually other machines and processes were developed, scientific studies undertaken, and new products added to the already well known eye glass and spectacle lenses. It took many more years of patient constructive effort, but success came at last. In exceeding all the dreams of the pioneer optician, the great Bausch & Lomb factory stands as visible evidence of this success.

To give some idea of the output of this enormous institution, it might be said that upward of 700 different products and distinct assemblies are manufactured there. Of the more important of these, they have up to the present time manufactured 118,078,986 eye glass lenses (since 1913), 250,000 eye glass photographic lenses, 151,000 finished microscopes, and 20,000 various modeled balopticons. The annual output of optical glass from the furnaces of this Company is about 500,000 lbs.

Captain Henry Lomb, one of the two original founders, died at Pittsford. John J. Bausch, however, is enjoying good health and takes an active and keen interest in the administration of the business, spending most of his time at the plant.

Following in the spirited and patriotic footsteps of Captain Lomb, who was one of the first in Rochester to step forward in answer to Lincoln's call for volunteers in those stirring days of 1861, the Bausch & Lomb Optical company of 1917 also came forward offering their services, different from those offered by Captain Lomb, but none the less essential for the successful prosecution of the "war of democracy." Ninety-five per cent. of their equipment and personnel were placed at the disposal of Uncle Sam, who stood in dire need of optical glass and instruments for his armies, fleets, hospitals and the many other uses so vital to the successful outcome of the war.

Prior to the war no profitable high grade optical glass had been produced in America. For this precious material we had always depended upon Europe. Surplus stock had been seriously depleted in fulfilling war contracts for the allied powers engaged in the war before the United States became involved. So far as the optical glass supply was concerned, America's position at the outbreak of the war was most serious. It was necessary for Government officials to turn immediate attention to this problem in order that the army and navy might have those instruments so necessary to operate successfully against the enemy, who had for years led the world in the manufacture of this material.

In the governmental authorities' survey of the situation it was found that the situation, expressed in figures was this: In the early part of the year 1917 the Bausch & Lomb Optical company's plant was producing glass at the rate of 2,000 pounds a month; one other large plant

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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was available, but had never produced glass of a strictly optical quality, and 4 other plants including the Bureau of Standards Laboratory, were very small manufacturers, still in their experimental stage. Thus the total output of real optical glass in America at that time amounted to some over 2,000 pounds per month while the estimated requirements of the General Munitions Board in April, 1917, amounted to about 2,000 pounds per day.

The main hope for successful production of this most important material lay at the plant of Bausch & Lomb, and the story of their success can be told by the fact that at the close of the year 1917 they were producing 40,000 pounds of good optical glass per month—20 times the amount manufactured at the beginning of the same year.

These figures briefly sum up the first 8 months' progress made by their organization in the work which they set out to do, but give no idea of the tremendous amount of experimental work and untiring efforts set forth in overcoming the most discouraging difficulties. In 8 months' time, the Bausch & Lomb Optical company accomplished a feat which the leading scientists of Europe for the past generation had spent their lives to accomplish.

To sum up briefly, the total supply of glass received by the United States government from American sources, from April 6th, 1917, to November 11th, 1918, the war period, was approximately 650,000 lbs. of optical glass; of this amount the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company supplied approximately 450,000 lbs., or about 70 per cent. Besides providing the raw material, optical glass, this company produced for the United States great quantities of the finished optical instruments for our army and navy as well as our hospitals and the war research work carried on by the Government.

This company has not only contributed heavily to America's industrial glory during times of peace through its service to humanity, but, further, in times of war has stepped forward unhesitatingly, and taken an important place among those American industries essential to the successful outcome of our country's struggles.

#### THE ROCHESTER AND LAKE ONTARIO WATER COMPANY

**R**ECOGNIZING the great need for an unlimited supply of pure and wholesome water for suburban Rochester and nearby villages, the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water company was organized in 1902 and began pumping water December 15, 1904.

Its first directors were S. Q. Mingle, H. B. Mingle, and Wm. B. Leigh of New York City, George M. Bunting and H. Bayard Hodge of Philadelphia, Pa., Edward Harris and Albert H. Harris of Rochester, N. Y. These directors elected the following officers: President S. Q. Mingle, Vice President Wm. B. Leigh, Secretary H. Bayard Hodge and Treasurer Geo. M. Bunting.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The company endeavored to get permission to lay its mains and transact business within the City of Rochester, but was restrained by the City authorities from so doing. It secured a right of way through the City from the New York Central Railroad company, and laid a twenty inch main from west to east across the city on the right of way of the Central Railroad. Henry C. Brewster and his associates purchased controlling interest in June 1910.

At the present time and for several years past the directors and officers of the company have been as follows: Henry C. Brewster, Chas. J. Brown, Andrew H. Bown, Alvin H. Dewey, W. W. Hibbard, Merton E. Lewis, Alexander Russell, Chas. S. Rauber, F. W. Zoller, all of Rochester, N. Y., and H. Bayard Hodge and Chas. E. Wolbert of Philadelphia, Pa., president and treasurer, Henry C. Brewster, vice president and general manager Alvin H. Dewey, secretary and assistant treasurer Alexander Russell, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer Ida M. Grant.

In 1904 the mains of the company were less than 45 miles and in 1920 they were upwards of 100 miles. Over 50,000 people were daily supplied with pure water and 35,000 additional with fire protection.

At the close of the year 1905 the company was supplying 355 services and 32 hydrants.

In 1910 the company was supplying 2050 services and 74 hydrants. Its total output for that year was 1,019,959,000 gallons.

The growth of the business was phenomenal. At the close of business in 1920 there were 4814 services in use and 314 fire hydrants. The yearly output of water had jumped to 1,461,000,000 gallons.

This tremendous increase in business meant increased plant facilities. The old steam pumps were replaced with modern units electrically operated. A modern reinforced, concrete sedimentation basin was constructed in 1918.

The water is taken from Lake Ontario, passes through the sedimentation basin and through the filters. It is not only aerated but following the custom of all uptodate plants every gallon of water is chlorinated before it is delivered to the consumer. Every means known to science for purifying water is in use by this corporation. Daily tests are taken by competent chemists both of the raw and potable water. The State Board of Health has approved the plant of the company, as well as its methods of protecting the public. Their Engineers take samples of the water for analysis and the company is largely operated under its direction.

As a direct result of the extension of the company's mains in territory surrounding Rochester, and the tremendous growth in residents

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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and manufacturing in this district, the city has within the last two years annexed all of this territory, with the result that a large portion of the company's business which at one time was in suburban Rochester is now within the city limits.

The mains of the company radiate in all directions. The village of Charlotte, now the 23rd ward of the City, Lincoln Park, now the 24th ward of the city, Fairport, Pittsford, East Rochester and Penfield are supplied. The mains extend east and west for many miles. Farmers on these lines are no longer faced by drought. They use water not only for potable purposes but for irrigating their crops. They are also supplied with fire protection as hydrants are located about 1000 feet apart.

The town of Irondequoit, the Garden Spot of Western New York, has the company's supply. Here the farmers use the Skinner overhead irrigating system, and many cases are on record where large and valuable crops of vegetables have been saved by its use during dry spells of weather.

Through the company's vision of future growth, through a belt line that has made greater Rochester possible, we see evidences of keen business judgment justified in results obtained. Rochester today from a residential and manufacturing standpoint, is much larger and more prosperous than it could possibly have been had not this company been in operation.

### GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY

ON November 10, 1915, the General Railway Signal Company broke ground and started a building in which to make 80,000 shells for the British government. This building was completed on December 24th, having taken only fifty-five days, including Sundays, to erect.

The rough forging as furnished to them by the Bethlehem Steel company was made from a steel billet weighing about 300 pounds. On its arrival at the local plant it was removed from the car by means of an electric crane, and either stored until required or placed in line for its first operation.

Due to the fact that large shell-forgings are rough and the bases uneven much surplus material was allowed for finishing and approximately four inches of the metal had to be cut from the base.

After 15 operations at the local plant the shell was ready for loading.

Although the shell was inspected during various stages of operation and gauged for accuracy of machining, it received a final inspection by the British Government Inspectors before being accepted.

As the explosive charge was put into the shell by the British government only a transit plug was provided for the nose by the manufacturer.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY

**A**LFRED STROMBERG and Androv Carlson were the founders of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company. Both had come to America from Sweden where Stromberg had been employed for a few years by L. M. Ericsson of Stockholm, a well known telephone manufacturer. Like Carlson, he settled in Chicago and about 1885 both entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone company.

The acquaintance begun at this time eventually resulted in their joining forces in a business venture of their own, for in 1892, after Alfred Stromberg had left the Chicago Telephone company's employ and had spent two years with a burglar alarm telephone company, he and Androv Carlson formed a partnership to manufacture telephone apparatus. It is interesting to note that like so many other great business enterprises, the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company had very humble beginnings, for the two partners provided capital for their new venture only to the extent of \$500.00 each.

It was a period of growth in the telephone field. Breaking away from the Bell company, which had monopolized the field up to that time, new companies were springing up in cities, towns, villages and even in isolated sections, and the little new concern soon found many customers.

Stromberg and Carlson designed an excellent receiver and transmitter and around these important pieces of apparatus built a complete telephone and later their entire line. At first their output was confined to magneto apparatus of the generator call type, the type now used only in rural installations, but later on they developed the central energy system with a central battery for city work.

The young enterprise then began to grow very rapidly. By 1895 it became desirable to incorporate and so the first Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, an Illinois corporation was formed. New quarters were acquired in a six story building on Jackson Boulevard and floor by floor this building was taken over, until in 1900 it and an adjoining building were purchased.

It was in 1900, also, that the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company supplied the Home Telephone company of Rochester with the telephones and switchboard with which that company started operating. The Home Telephone company was very successful and the men behind it were shortly considering whether it would not be wise to enter the manufacturing as well as the operating field and thus make certain of their source of supply.

By 1902 this thought became a reality, a new Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company was incorporated in New York State, which acquired all the assets of the Illinois corporation, and the manufacture of telephone apparatus became a Rochester enterprise.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The first officers of the new company were: President, Eugene H. Satterlee; Vice-President, Alfred Stromberg; Treasurer, Thomas W. Finucane; Secretary, Charles E. Angle and directors, in addition to the officers, were: Charles A. Brown, of Chicago, Androv Carlson, Frederick Cook, Walter B. Duffy and John C. Woodbury.

A ten acre plot of ground along the New York Central just west of Culver road was purchased from the Buell Estate and University Avenue, up to then known as Culver Park, was extended from Granger Place to Culver Road to permit access to the new company's plant. The power house and the first factory building were erected by the late fall of 1902 and operations started early the following spring. This first building was devoted to the manufacture of cords, magnet wire, switch-board cable and likewise of lead covered aerial and underground cable, the manufacture of which had never been undertaken by the Chicago plant.

By the spring of 1904 three more factory buildings and an office building had been erected and by that fall the Chicago plant had been closed and all manufacturing operations transferred to Rochester.

The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company then took its place as one of Rochester's leading industries. The little one room, two man concern of ten years previous had grown until it occupied a plant that covered several acres, was constantly expanding, and gave employment to hundreds of men and women.

During the next ten or twelve years the Stromberg Company continued to improve and develop its apparatus and occasionally to enter new fields of electrical equipment manufacture. Great progress is constantly being made in the telephone industry and Stromberg-Carlson engineers have been leaders in producing improved apparatus. The company has likewise added to its line by purchase, acquiring in 1909 the central energy business of the American Electric company of Chicago and in 1916 taking over all of the telephone line of the Garford Manufacturing company of Elyria, Ohio. In each of these instances well known telephone men were likewise added to the Stromberg Company's staff.

Stromberg apparatus has always been quality apparatus, well designed, strong and well built, and it is interesting to note that, to say nothing of magneto boards, almost all of the switchboards built for city exchanges around 1900 are still in operation. Many of these older installations have lately been rehabilitated and equipped with certain special operating features that are to be found in modern type boards, and their life has thereby been greatly prolonged.

With the outbreak of the World War came an unexpected and important development for the Stromberg company. It had always manufactured magnets for hand generators of its own make. So when the war occasioned, in addition, a demand for large magnets, previously

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

obtained abroad, for automobile magnetos, the Stromberg company undertook to meet it. Eventually Stromberg-Carlson became the leading manufacturers of such magnets and thus one of the very important links in the automobile chain.

For many years the Stromberg-Carlson company has led in supplying the telephone equipment used by the U. S. Signal Corps. When General Pershing entered the interior of Mexico with his expeditionary force it was with Stromberg-Carlson instruments and with wires trailed out on the dry, sandy soil, that he kept in touch with his base. Specially designed sets for artillery observers and gun plotters, camp switchboards, combination telephone and telegraph apparatus for field service, to say nothing of standard equipment for permanent camps and fortifications, were supplied to the Government in considerable quantities prior to the War. It was, therefore, to be expected that during 1917 and 1918 that as needs for an increased amount of equipment arose, the Signal Corps and other government bureaus and departments would turn to the Stromberg Company to supply them.

Stromberg apparatus was soon to be found at the front and all over France, and former Stromberg-Carlson employees, assigned because of their previous electrical experience to telephone communication work with their batteries or companies, carried forward Stromberg equipment on those notable advances along the Marne, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Following the armistice it was over Stromberg-Carlson instruments, installed by the A. E. F. in the palace at Versailles just adjoining the great Hall of Mirrors, that the official reports of the proceedings of the Peace Conference were sent out to the waiting world.

With the return of peace, came a great increase in telephone construction all over the country as operating company after operating company, restricted in growth for several years and held down under government operation sought to catch up to the demand for service. The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company had especially good success at this time, in large part because its engineers had designed a line of standardized switchboards embodying the latest refinements of the art, which could be shipped from stock.

During this period, likewise, the Stromberg company added to its already large export business, and began making large sales in China, Australia, New Zealand, certain of the South American Republics and other countries, until this branch of its business reached very substantial proportions. America leads the world in telephone development, and American telephone manufacturers are particularly well regarded in foreign countries.

The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company has been a Rochester industry now for almost twenty years. Since 1912 it has been under the management of W. Roy McCanne, who besides being general manager, is also treasurer. The other officers are now:

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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President, George W. Todd; vice-president, Fred C. Goodwin; secretary, Wesley M. Angle; and the directors, in addition to the officers are: Thomas E. Lannin, George A. Scoville and J. Foster Warner. The leading executives are: Ray H. Manson, chief engineer; George A. Scoville, sales manager; Edward A. Hanover, purchasing agent; Sidney A. Beyland, general superintendent; George V. Lennon, auditor and assistant treasurer and Edwin C. Roworth, assistant secretary and credit manager.

HICKEY-FREEMAN COMPANY

**T**HE growth of the Hickey-Freeman company is noteworthy for its rapidity and substantial character. Incorporated in 1899 as the Hickey, Freeman and Mahon company, it became within a year the Hickey and Freeman company, the officers and directors being Jeremiah G. Hickey, Jacob L. Freeman and the late George A. Brayer. The company at first rented two lofts and a store at 84 St. Paul street. Each year they rented an additional loft until they occupied the entire building, seven stories, and one floor in an adjoining building.

In 1902 the Hickey and Freeman company bought out the business of Michael Kolb and Son and moved into a larger building at 153-157 St. Paul street. After four years in this location, a consolidation took place of the Hickey and Freeman company with the Beeckel-Baum company, resulting in the present Hickey-Freeman company. E. M. Baum of the Beeckel-Baum company became vice-president of the new company. At the same time C. J. Paisley, a former stockholder of the Hickey and Freeman company became a director in the new company.

Again it became necessary to seek more spacious quarters, this time in the Bartholomay building at 240-248 St. Paul street. Here the business was conducted from 1907 until the completion in 1912 of the present building in Clinton avenue north, at Avenue D.

J. G. Gage entered the company as a Vice-President in 1914. In 1919 A. H. McSweeney was elected to the Board of Directors.

"Keep the Quality Up," is the motto that greets the visitor on entering this beautiful sun-lit building and he reads it blazoned on the ceiling beams of every department. That the Hickey-Freeman company and its employees live up to their motto is borne out by the finished product. Clothing is here made under exactly the same conditions as in the custom tailor's shop. An instance of the care taken is shown in the method of storing the garments on hangers and shipping them to customers in cases that resemble a wardrobe trunk, a method that is unique in the clothing industry.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## YAWMAN AND ERBE

THE story of the Yawman and Erbe Manufacturing Company, makers of filing equipment, is an interesting one. Not many years after the close of the Civil War, Philip H. Yawman and Gustav Erbe were brought together in the work of a great optical company of Rochester, where both were employed on highly technical manufacturing work, Mr. Erbe was foreman in the department making microscopes—a post where the utmost skill and probity were demanded.

Mr. Yawman was master mechanic entrusted with the proving, designing and inventing of new machinery and methods and with devising ways of producing work in less time and at less cost.

The time came when they decided to enter business and a partnership was formed in 1880 under the name of Yawman & Erbe. The first place of business was a little room, 20 by 30 feet, in the heart of the business district of Rochester. The capital at the command of the two men was small, but practically the entire sum was invested in machinery. Above all else the two partners resolved at the outset to establish a reputation for high quality of their products.

For twenty-five years Yawman & Erbe made, in addition to their office equipment, the widely known Cutler Mail Chute. They also made the first model film-roll holders, and the first model No. 1 Kodak for the Eastman Kodak Company. They continued to do all the metal work, and to assemble the work ready for inspection, for all the roll-film holders and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 kodaks that were made for the Eastman Kodak Company, up to 1895.

In 1883, they made an agreement with the owners of the patents of the Shannon File, Binding Cases, etc., to manufacture the only Shannon Files made in the United States. This file had been invented in 1877 and was the forerunner of our modern business filing system. It passed through the usual ups and downs of a new invention, but finally succeeded in gaining a foothold. Thus the Yawman & Erbe concern was one of the first to manufacture filing equipment. This same filing system, with many improvements, is made by Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company to-day.

A plot of ground was presently purchased and a four-story brick building erected. Coincident with the completion of the new building, the concern took up the manufacture of metal interiors for vaults, banks and other public buildings. This meant another big increase in volume of output, and in 1890 it was again found necessary to enlarge their facilities. Another big four-story building was erected on the same plot.

Prior to 1898 Yawman & Erbe manufactured many things for other concerns, but in that year a plan was consummated whereby the business was incorporated under the title of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, and took over the entire business of the Office Spe-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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cialty Company, a local concern making and selling a few office devices, and instituted its own selling organization.

Under the new management the selling end of the business thrived, and a still further increase in manufacturing facilities was required. Another new building was erected in Rochester, and one in Canada, which has since developed into one of the largest factories in the Dominion.

In 1900 another building—larger than any of the others—was erected in the rear of the original plant. This entire building is now given over to the manufacture of "Y and E" steel filing cabinets. This did not provide enough space, however, to meet the demands of the rapidly growing organization, and from 1905 to 1909 the company was obliged to operate the factory day and night to cope with the business in spite of the fact that in 1906 a further addition was made by the purchase of an adjoining building.

It was then determined that room must be provided for still greater expansion in the future, and a splendid site consisting of 14 acres located in the suburb of Gates was purchased. Plans were formed for an extensive factory and in 1907 a modern building, a dry-kiln of the latest design and a large engine house and boiler rooms, were erected. To this was added a wing, completed in January, 1921, which adds 100,000 extra square feet of floor space to the Gates plant. The new building enabled the company to bring all its paper and printing departments under one roof, and one department management. The addition of the new wing greatly increased the production of "Y and E" system supplies—guides, folders, boxes and card forms of every description. It also released at the St. Paul street plant about 40,000 square feet for the much needed expansion of the steel departments.

The big plants of the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company covering as they do more than 20 acres, mark the evolution of the little business started more than 40 years ago by Gustav Erbe and Philip H. Yawman in the little shop which measured 20 feet by 30 feet. The size and completeness of the present plans offer an interesting contrast to the little shop in which the business was born.

The Yawman and Erbe Manufacturing Company advertises itself as "Makers of Office Systems" rather than as makers of office furniture and filing supplies. And it is this system idea which is foremost in the service, built on 40 years' experience, which the "Y and E" filing equipment company offers to its customers.

The aim of the company is to install in each business office the best possible system of files for that particular office. Two elements enter into the offering which "Y and E" makes to a business office. First, "System Equipment," and second, "System Service."

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## WILMOT CASTLE COMPANY

**M**ANY do not appreciate the exceedingly important part that sterilizing apparatus has played in the development of surgery. Not more than thirty-five years ago, anything approaching modern sterilizers was unknown. Then investigators began to show that sterilization was something besides a fad, a necessary part of successful surgery, and they found by what means it could be accomplished, but left the actual development of adequate apparatus for the purpose in the hands of a very few manufacturers who were willing to take it up.

Nearly thirty years ago, the Wilmot Castle company was engaged in the manufacture, among other things, of the Arnold Steam Cooker, a very popular home cooking device at the time. One of these cookers came into the hands of Professor H. E. Smith, of Yale university, who conceived the idea of modifying the cooker to serve as a steam sterilizer for laboratory work. His suggestions were carried out, resulting in the production of the Arnold steam sterilizer, which remain today almost in its original form, a standard part of every bacteriological laboratory equipment.

Shortly after the development of the Arnold steam sterilizer, the Wilmot Castle company brought out a modification to that sterilizer for the atmospheric steam sterilization of porous materials used in surgery. This was called the Rochester steam sterilizer and is still used very largely in physicians' and surgeons' offices, in dentists' offices and in small hospitals.

Later developments and the increasing requirements of hospitals indicated the need for much larger, more accurate and quicker working sterilizers. This demand led to the development of the modern steam pressure sterilizers for water and all porous materials used in surgery. In modern sterilizers, dressings, rubber gloves, surgeon's gowns, sponges—all are perfectly sterilized and are available, dry enough for immediate use, in thirty or forty minutes. Water is perfectly sterilized in twenty minutes and instruments, basins, pans and other utensils, in ten to fifteen minutes.

The Castle company has been actively engaged in this development work in every department of sterilization since the earliest days, and their regular production now ranges from the smallest sterilizers used by dentists to huge batteries of hospital equipment. In comparatively recent years, electricity for heating sterilizers, replacing gasoline, kerosene, gas and high pressure steam, has come into quite common use, especially in smaller sterilizers. For the smaller sterilizers, the Castle company has developed an automatic feature which protects the sterilizer from injury if, due to carelessness, the sterilizer is operated without water. More or less allied with the manufacture of sterilizers is the production of various bacteriological laboratory equipment, and the Castle company has manufactured such apparatus for many years.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Shortly after war was declared with Germany, the Castle company was invited, with other manufacturers, to attend a conference with government officials at Washington, relative to the needs of the government in sterilizers and bacteriological apparatus, to provide means for meeting those needs most expeditiously. As a result of this conference, the Castle engineer, with a member from one of the other manufacturing organizations, wrote the general specifications for sterilizers to be used by the government, which covered Castle standard equipment modified to meet the special needs, which, without change, were adopted for the production of the surgical sterilizing units for all United States camps in this country and abroad. The Castle company produced these outfits to the limit of its capacity until the armistice was signed.

The United States Navy also purchased many standardized batteries of battleship types of sterilizers from the Castle company, for use on battleships and on transports; and similar sterilizers for every kind of field service and for camps and bacteriological apparatus of all kinds were supplied various departments, including the Red Cross, in numerous quantities during the entire period of the war.

As the war demands became excessive, it was found that the old factory in St. Paul street, which had been built and equipped for this work in 1908, was inadequate and demands did not permit the delay of building. The company then purchased, in 1918, the plant at 1155 University avenue, which had been built by the Todd Protectograph company. Old equipment was transferred from St. Paul street and much new equipment was installed, so that within a few weeks, the new plant, double the size of the old one, was running at capacity.

The close association of the Castle company with the development of sterilizers from the earliest days and its reputation for producing goods of real merit would seem to assure progress in the development of this very worthy industry proportional to the requirements of the times.

### SYMINGTON PLANTS

**A** PRODUCTION record which can bear favorable comparison with that of any other producer of war material is held by the companies controlled by Symington interests, which delivered to the Ordnance department a total of 10,365,511 shell and shrapnel and up to February 11th, 1919, 985 75 mm. field guns.

Symington Machine Corporation began the manufacture of shrapnel in the early part of 1916 and from April, 1916 to March 1917, 1,507,000 Russian shrapnel and 550,000 British shrapnel were completed under sub-contract with Bethlehem Steel Company and 420,000 Russian shrapnel for the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation.

The company's activities were greatly extended however, after the United States entered the war. In addition to the shrapnel plant which

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

had been erected at Rochester a new plant for the production of high explosive shells was erected. The production of these two plants up to the winding up of the contracts, after the armistice, was as follows:

Shrapnel: 3 inch common 1,006,880; 3 inch anti-aircraft, 1,004,054; 75 mm. field gun 1,103,403; 75 mm. anti-aircraft 672,615; 75 mm. field gun 4,001,831; total 7,788,783. All these shrapnel were loaded.

High explosive shell: 77 mm. mark I, 2,041,728; 75 mm. mark IV, 523,000; 75 mm. proof projectiles 10,000; total 2,576,728. Total of both kinds of projectiles 10,365,511.

One of the most important contracts taken by the Symington interests was that closed July 19, 1917 for 3,000 75 mm. 1916 model field guns, which contract was subsequently changed to 75 mm. guns of the French type. Ground was broken for a new plant at Rochester for the manufacture of these guns two days after the signing of the contract, and the plant was finished and completely equipped by March 1, 1918.

The first gun was delivered in April, 1918. Shortly after this the company was retarded by failure of the government to deliver gun forgings in sufficient quantity to keep up with its production. On February 27, 1918, an order was received changing the type of gun to the French model of 1897. Operations on the American gun however were continued up to November, 1918, to which date 416 had been shipped. It was not until August, 1918, that the company received its first complete set of gun forgings of the French type and in the following month the first French gun was accepted. Up to February 11, 1919 it had completed and had accepted 588 guns of that model.

The greatest accuracy was requisite in manufacturing the guns. It was required that all parts might be selected at random and assembled into the finished weapon without fitting. During the course of its operations The Symington-Anderson company evolved a new method for rifling gun barrels in 45 minutes as compared with the previous time of 8 to 10 hours for this work.

In addition to the manufacture of guns, The Symington-Anderson company completed a contract for machining 500 6-inch trench mortars and had begun work on another contract when the armistice was signed. Under the second contract 24 mortars were delivered.

Symington Forge corporation erected a plant for the production of forgings for 75 mm. steel and shrapnel. This plant was started on October 27, 1917, began operations on March 15, 1918 and up to the time it suspended operations in December last completed and delivered 3,595,782 forgings.

Still another Symington company, Symington Chicago corporation, closed a contract in July, 1918, for the erection of a \$10,000,000 plant for making 155 mm. artillery ammunition, including forging and machining of same. This plant was 90% completed and 50% equipped

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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with machinery when the armistice was signed, at which time the company voluntarily shut down. Ground for this plant was broken early in July, 1918 and by the middle of November, 1918, 3,000 forgings had been produced and accepted by the government and the preliminary machining operations had started quantity production.

The operating executives of the various Symington war plants were:

Symington-Anderson Company, Mr. M. H. Anderson, Vice-President and General Manager.

Symington Forge Company, Mr. M. H. Anderson, Vice-President and General Manager.

Symington Machine corporation, Mr. C. F. Morley, Vice-President and General Manager.

Symington Chicago Corporation, Mr. C. F. Morley and C. W. Replogle, Vice-President and General Manager.

#### SHUR-ON OPTICAL COMPANY, INC.

**T**HE business was founded in 1864 by Eduard Kirstein in one room of his dwelling in Rome street, and ranks as one of the oldest strictly wholesale optical businesses in the country. It grew until in 1909 the present Kirstein Building at the corner of Franklin and Andrews streets was erected. At this time, Louis E. Kirstein and Henry E. Kirstein, the present president of the firm, were associated with their father in the conduct of the business.

During these earlier years, the company made only the Shur-on fingerpiece eyeglasses and all kinds of spectacles and eyeglass cases. About ten years ago, the firm of E. Kirstein Sons company took over the Rochester Spectacle company and embarked on the manufacture of a complete line of spectacles and eyeglasses, frames and mountings and cases.

Since the erection of the original building, the structure has been enlarged three times to accommodate the growing volume of sales, and now the firm ranks as the largest exclusive makers of Spectacles and Eyeglass Frames, Mountings and Cases in the country.

The name of the manufacturing division was changed in January 1921 to the Shur-on Optical company, inc., and the name of the jobbing organization was changed to Kirstein Optical company, inc., with new quarters on Water and Andrews streets.

The Directors are: H. E. Kirstein, President; H. W. Gage, J. P. Bertram, W. P. Chase, G. S. Benedict, F. E. Waugh, L. E. Kirstein, W. B. Jones and W. L. Waldert.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY



## CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY COMPANY

**T**HE Co-Operative Foundry Company of Rochester is notable for two unusual accomplishments. The first is, that for more than 50 years it has consistently built the highest type of home heating apparatus possible to produce. Thousands, probably hundreds of thousands of men and women can remember back to a common childhood experience of a quarter of a century or more ago.

The scene is an old-fashioned "sitting room." Outside a biting blizzard wind is whirling and drifting mountains of snow ever higher and higher. The early dusk has turned to complete darkness almost with a snap. It's just between hay and grass for sports. The cold has driven you in with an empty, yearning tummy. A short time by the clock but an interminable wait measured by desire, until the home-coming of the bread winner shall be the signal for all hands to the table.

The old Red Cross heater has been shaken down, the drafts opened and now she is steaming along pretty. The old rocking chair is drawn up, the old feet are put on the nickel rests, and as the cheery glow through the isinglass throws into relief iron crosses that form its frame, your mind weaves them into fantastic figures and you drift off into rosey imaginings of the limitless future that never seems to draw nearer. Was the Red Cross the finest stove ever built? You tell 'em.

Thousands of men whose names now read large in the varied activities of American life, read their stories, played their games and studied the old arithmetic beside a Red Cross stove and the mere mention of the name to them will bring back memories that they will tell you are the fondest of their lives. Probably there was less of romance in the stove then in the open fireplace of earlier days but the juvenile devotees of the Red Cross heater had something that is lacking to the youngsters of to-day, who only see a fire when they have to go down cellar and shovel on a half bushel or more of fresh coal.

The other notable achievement of the Co-Operative Foundry Company is, that although it started over 50 years ago as a real co-operative

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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concern with each employee owning stock in the company, it has continued to go and prosper and turn out the highest class product right down to date. Offhand I do not recall any other concern having a similar experience. Launch such an enterprise to-day and in all probability it would develop civil war in ten days and go busted in fifty.

Nicholas Brayer, one of the founders, was a level-headed, far-seeing, human business man. He was a success in every sense of the word. It is the common conception that level-headed fathers are blessed with dull sons, but in this case the rule went on the rocks. Out in Lincoln Park the Co-operative departmental woods, so to speak, are full of Brayers of the second generation and these departments are about as smooth running, progressive and generally efficient as you would want to find.

The aforementioned Nicholas Brayer was at one time foreman in the John M. French Foundry Company, which occupied a building in Exchange street on the present site of the city garage. In June, 1867, Mr. Brayer with Edward W. Peck, organized the Co-Operative Foundry Company, which took over the business of the French foundry. The old Novelty Works in Hill street, which belonged to the French Company, was also taken over. This was used as a branch plant until a few years ago.

The company was capitalized at \$25,000, the stock was apportioned among the employees and the business of making most excellent stoves and heaters got under way. It has never been headed as is evidenced by the fact that last year the concern turned out over 5,000 stoves and ranges and between 8,000 and 9,000 furnaces of a total value of more than \$1,250,000, and by the further fact that over a million people are now warmed by some form of Co-Operative heating apparatus.

The present plant of the company at West avenue and Lincoln Park consists of six main buildings and several smaller ones having a total floor space of 300,000 square feet. The demand for the products of this concern is so great that it is constantly behind its orders and new construction is constantly under way. The officers are wide-awake business men, constantly on their toes. New methods or new ideas that mean increased efficiency or better business find welcome written all over the mat at the Co-Operative.

Besides the Red Cross line of stoves, ranges and heaters, the company builds the famous Ajax and Bermuda furnaces, the Empire pipeless furnace and a line of gas ranges and heaters. A large business is being built up in the Empire pipeless furnaces, over 5,000 of them being turned out last year. Most of the ranges are of the combination type for wood, coal and gas. The company employs about 250 people at the present time. It has a large branch agency in Chicago and another in Holland for its growing European trade.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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TODD PROTECTOGRAPH COMPANY

**A**MONG Rochester industries are many which have been pioneers, creating and developing a field of their own by sheer force of enterprise. One of these is the Todd Protectograph Company, manufacturers of check-protecting instruments and forgery-proof checks.

In 1899, Libanus M. Todd devised an improved form of check protector, for which he coined the trademark name "Protectograph." Against the advice of their friends, he and his brother, George W. Todd, engaged in the manufacture of this instrument, which has since grown into a considerable enterprise.

At the time the Todd brothers founded the business, it seemed doomed to be restricted by many limitations, chief of which was the comparatively limited use of bank checks, which were then far from enjoying the almost universal circulation we accept as a matter of course today.

In addition to the protectograph, the Todd Company now supplies its customers with forgery-proof checks, which are lithographed and printed to order in the big Todd plant in University avenue.

The little venture which L. M. and G. W. Todd launched in 1899 is now incorporated as Todd Protectograph Company. Its manufacturing and office space comprises about four acres, and its organization numbers about a thousand people, including the salesmen scattered throughout the Protectograph branch offices in all parts of the world.

The war activities of the Todd Company included a contract with the Remington Arms Company, for the United States Government, to manufacture, complete, 400,000 machine-gun magazines. This contract was made in July, 1918, the tubes to be delivered at the rate of 100,000 monthly, beginning in September of that year. The factory was equipped with special machinery for this work, and almost the entire production force was put in training to turn out this unfamiliar product. Fortunately, the signing of the Armistice brought a halt to the work just at a time when production of these implements of death was getting into full stride.

Todd employees made some splendid records in their contributions to war work. Among other trophies, a silver cup was awarded by the Liberty Loan Committee for highest percentage of subscriptions throughout the five Liberty Loan campaigns.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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GLEASON WORKS

**T**HE contribution of Gleason Works toward the production of war supplies included:

1. Manufactured gears used in guns, submarine engines, aeroplane motors, tractors, tanks, Diesel engines, lathes, planers, motor trucks, locomotive transmissions, and canning machinery.

2. Manufactured gear cutting machinery for manufacturers of trucks, gas engines, tractors, aeroplanes, gears, cranes, steel, recording and computing machines, as well as special machinery.

3. Manufactured gear cutting machinery on direct order to France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### SUPREME SACRIFICE

By Hubert S. Thorpe

Hail, Brothers, and farewell;  
You are twice blest, brave hearts,  
Double your glory is, who perished thus,  
For you have died for France, and vindicated us.

“**A**ND to the brave lads who so nobly offered their lives that we might live, I hereby dedicate this Tablet.” As these words were spoken, the Stars and Stripes were lifted, unveiling the Camera Works' tribute to its two hundred fifty-two employees, who entered the war service of this, or an allied country.

The national call to arms, sounded on April seventh, nineteen hundred seventeen, found the Camera Works' boys ready to give their all, and five naval reserves were on their way to their base before night-fall. Within seven days, nine boys were in training, and six months after the declaration of war by America, our honor list showed sixty-four employees in almost every branch of the Army and Navy.

There is no question that every industrial plant in the country did their full share and gave their full quota of men and money to the cause of liberty, but the eagerness of boys, youths and grown men in the State Street factory was an inspiring thought, and was a direct challenge to the hitherto “neutral” attitude, which had held the boys in abeyance up to the date of our participation in the European conflict. Nor did the girls shirk their duty, and many a warm garment and hamper of good things to eat found a welcome home with the “lads who fought and won.”

During those dark days preceding the great western drive, when those of us who were left behind longed for news of victorious achievements, the story reached us of the first calamity among the Camera Works heroes. Private Clarence Smith, in training at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, passed away on January twenty-ninth, nineteen eighteen, his death being due to pneumonia. The event meant a new kind of star added to our large service flag, a golden star signifying a full sacrifice paid that we might live.

Then came the news from “over there” of the magnificent service which our American lads were rendering to the great cause of Liberty. Never was news more eagerly read than that which told of the concerted action of our boys with their Allies and, knowing that their fellow-workmen were going “over the top,” the Camera Works people

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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were in an anxious state of mind, hopeful of victory, yet fearful of casualty. When news reached us through that great institution, the American Red Cross, the grim reaper Death had, alas, gathered five more lives of those who left State Street factory. Five stars told in mute appeal to "carry on" the sacrificial spirit of Bernard Heinsler, who died of typhoid fever, Rudolph Padley and Elon Sheppard who succumbed from wounds, Harold H. Wallace, who was poisoned to death from vile gas, and James Vegel, who received fatal wounds whilst in action.

This story is typical of the peace-loving industrial army of America. Gladly they went and gladly they offered their lives in exchange for a civilization unmolested by the juggernaut of intolerance. Many a memorial tablet and monument is occupying a prominent site in the factories and offices of American commerce as a lasting tribute to "our honored dead."

## CHAPTER XXVII

### THE 108TH INFANTRY

Based on information supplied by Major Arthur T. Smith

**P**ERHAPS of all the units in the famed 27th division, there was one which above all merited the designation "Rochester's Own," a unit which brought undying renown to the community. The 108th included three distinctly Rochester units, Companies A, G and H, but in every other company were to be found men of Rochester, who had gone willingly to fill the gaps in the ranks to bring this regiment up to war strength.

Two of these companies, A and H had been linked with the history of Rochester for many years. They had played an able part in the Spanish war. They had been called to duty in the service of the state and in the world war were to win fame by a display of gallantry without parallel. Company G was of more recent creation but it had made its place secure in the service of the state. It stood the acid test of service in the world war with the ease and skill of a veteran organization.

The Rochester units of the 108th left for service early in the summer of 1917. They established a training camp in Spartanburg, S. C., and by the next spring these units were deemed ready for the arduous service in the trenches. The 108th arrived in Brest in the spring of 1918, the first detachment landing on May 24th. Before the end of the month all of the regiment was on French soil. The regiment was sent to the Abbeyville area for final training with a British unit which had seen service in the trenches.

By July 2d, the regiment was in the vicinity of St. Omar, near Calais. On the morning of July 5th, the march into Belgium began and the division went into the line in support in the Scherpenberg-Dickebush sector. The unit was moved in and out of the line several times, receiving training which proved invaluable in the smash through the Hindenberg line which was to come a few months later. It participated in the minor engagements in this sector co-operating in the successful advance of the British.

It was on the morning of September 29th that the regiment "hopped off" through the Hindenberg line, smashing the defenses which had been deemed impregnable, crashing through the enemy and starting the retreat which was pressed home and culminated in the armistice on November 11th. The regiment did not come home until the following spring, when Rochester gave it the most enthusiastic welcome in its history.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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PIONEER INFANTRY

By Percival W. Gillette

**T**HE 807th Pioneer Infantry was one of the fifteen or more Colored Pioneer Infantry Regiments that were organized during July and August, 1918. Its officers were mostly those from the first officers' camps who were not assigned to the first divisions formed and who volunteered to go with these mainly to get across. The men were largely draft with a few regular army men as a nucleus of each company.

The 807th was organized at Camp Dix on July 13, 1918 and left Camp Dix on September 2, 1918 and Hoboken on September 4, 1918. It landed at St. Nazaire, France, on September 14, 1918 and remained there about three weeks and from there went by train to La Ferte sur Amance near St. Dizier where it stayed for about two weeks when it left by train for Clairmont-en-Argonne near the front. There the companies were separated and put at work repairing roads. Company C was first at Apremont, then Montblainville and then just west of Apremont again where it remained until after the armistice. After the armistice the regiment was engaged in salvage work around Busancy and later Verdun and then moved south of Chalons-sur-Marne and was on duty in motor repair camps.

The regiment is credited with being in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, from Oct. 23, 1918-Nov. 11, 1918. It experienced several air raids and some long range artillery fire.

The regiment left France the latter part of June, 1919 and landed at Norfolk July 3, 1919, where it was demobilized and the men sent to the various camps for discharge.

CHEMICAL WAR SERVICE

By Gilbert J. C. McCurdy

**T**HE Chemical War Service played an important part in the last advance through the Argonne, not so much with actual gas, as with smoke barrages. These barrages, laid down by trench mortars, provided excellent cover, under protection of which our troops advanced with a minimum of casualties. The First Gas Regiment also proved of great value in silencing enemy machine gun nests by bursts of gas shell fired from trench mortars.

The History of the C. W. S., A. E. F., contained also nine reels of motion pictures depicting the activities of that branch of the service all the way from the base port to the front line. Actual combat pictures, taken in the Argonne were included.

March 21, 1919, I sailed for home as a courier, bringing to Washington the History mentioned above and also other records of the C. W. S., A. E. F. After four days in Washington, I received my discharge April 5, 1919.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### A PERSONAL RECORD

Out of the world war there have come a few personal narratives which are worthy of preservation in that they form a chronicle of the glorious deeds done by Rochester men overseas. Such a record, one that is really worth while, is that which follows, the work of Sidney M. Crossett, captain 305th Infantry, 77th Division, and William E. McCarthy, sergeant-major, 309th Heavy Field Artillery, 78th division, written especially for this book.

**T**HE Western Front, since the Autumn of 1914, had been a great face protruding into France and frowning upon the Allied armies. The brow rested on the English Channel near Dunkerque, the features extending generally south to a point where the chin in September protruded as far as Noyon, in the direction of Paris. Thence the jaw ran eastward past Soissons and Rheims to Verdun, whence the neck was drawn southeast toward the quiet of the Lorraine front. What might have been likened to the Adam's apple had been painfully amputated at St. Mihiel by the first American army early in the month of September.

That First American Army, of which the 77th Division was now a part, was to strike a blow at the jaw of the great German face. Since July 18th, the French, British, Americans and Belgians, under the general command of Marshal Foch, had been hammering the Boche on his soft spots, using up his reserve patience and strength. The time was ripe for a knock-out blow on the jaw, the major objective being the railroads running through Mezieres to Metz and Luxembourg, one of the enemy's great supply routes.

The German front at this time has also been likened to a gigantic door, the hinges of it secured at Mezieres, swinging open at Belgium and the northern coast. As long as the hinges held, the great door might be closed in the face of an intruder. It was the task of the First Army to smash the hinges, and break down the door.

It did!

It was not until the night of September 25th, as the First and Second Battalions were quietly taking their places at the jump-off on the Le Four de Paris-La Fille Morte line that we realized our show was to be only a part of the greatest battle of the war. From Verdun to the Belgian coast the Allied armies were to attack. Stunned by surprise and the savagery of initial onslaught in the morning fogs of September 26th the foe recoiled though fighting tenaciously, bitterly, treacherously, until utterly routed and crying quits in the first week of November. Not

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

only had their life-saving railroads through Mezieres been cut by long range artillery, but they were almost within the actual grasp of the Allied armies!

No one had any hallucinations now about visiting "the big town." Yet, this had all the earmarks of a quiet sector. Only a few shells winged their way in now and then. Nobody would clamor loudly for a rest camp if they could be allowed to spend Christmas here performing the ordinary routine duties of a defensive position. After months of mud and squalor wouldn't you like to step from a moonlit balcony through a door—a real, honest-to-goodness door with a knob on it and panes of glass—into your own private hallway, and after investigating the back passage which led to a bomb-proof deep in the bowels of the defending hillside, turn into your own room, a room with latticed window, stone fire-place, electric lights, real furniture, the heavy beams in wall and ceiling painted white, the panels a cool gray and topped by a frieze of dainty cut-outs from *La Vie Parisienne*?

This was the strongest, the most unique and comforting system of trenches one could imagine. In the early days of the war, the wavering lines had come to rest at this point. Attempts at gain by either side through the heavily wooded, deep ravines and abrupt ridges of the forest had proved futile and costly.

Black, gloomy, forbidding, this largest expanse of woodland between the Mediterranean and the Rhine stretches a distance of thirty-nine kilometers from Passevant and Beaulieu in the south, with the big town of St. Menehould in its southern confines, to Grand-Pre and the valley of the River Aire on the north. On the eastern edge of the forest are Varennes, Montblainville, Cornay and St. Juvin. On its western boundary are the towns of Binarville, Lancon and Grand Ham. For four years the upper twenty-two kilometers of it, held by the enemy, was a region of dark mystery, its densely wooded hills and ravines, swamps, brooks, marshland, tangled underbrush, trailing vines and briars adapted by them into a vast, impregnable fortress.

From time immemorial, the Argonne had proved a stumbling-block to military operations. Julius Caesar went around it; Napoleon avoided it; in this war, neither Germans nor French could push all the way through it; it remained for an Alexander to conquer. Four years of desultory shelling, just enough to let the other side know that the fight was still on, four years of occasional raids and minor actions had carved out of the forest a long stretch of bald and barren ridges, splintered trunks, yawning shell-pits—a scarred and battered wreckage of landscape. All life at first glance seemed extinct.

But here were the evidences of incredible labor. Officers and non-coms. who crept stealthily forward to the P. P.'s and listening posts found a torn, twisted and tortuous maze of earthworks, caverns, pits, dugouts, emplacements and barriers—outposts which were scarcely

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

more than shell-holes in which man still dared to eke out a precarious existence. Here he was, out of sight—a grim and silent poilu, Chau-chat gunner or sentinel watching from his hidden recess for signs of enemy activity, shifting his position ever so carefully from time to time, speaking at rare intervals to one of his fellows in the merest whisper, cautioning the American up there on observation to utter no word of English, lest the Germans sense the impending attack.

Peering timorously over a parapet one might see, not more than thirty yards off in places, the German trenches crouching low behind their mountains of rusted and barbed wire entanglements, *cheveaux de frise*, refuse, tin cans, broken bits of material and equipment, wire and more wire. Lanes would have to be cut through all of that before the attacking troops could hope to pass.

Perpendicular to the front, each one carefully mapped and named, the connecting trenches clambered abruptly down into the ravines, then labored up over the ridges, many of them carved with steps into the solid rock and camouflaged, leading to the support systems and beyond. Here, daily work by the very few men necessary had by degrees made the trenches almost perfect. *Nouveau Cottage*, the elaborate concrete residence of the sector commander, was an underground chateau—a palace, it seemed to us then.

## PREPARING FOR ATTACK

The greater part of the men were held in readiness further back past a series of wooded and slippery ridges, where the forest had not been blasted out of existence by shell-fire. Some of them found comparative comfort on a forward slope in wide, deep trenches shaded by tall and stately trees. Others were quartered in reserve in a camp on the reverse slopes at *La Chalade*, where it seemed as though every group which had ever occupied that position had contributed of its ingenuity and resource to make the spot more restful and inviting to the tired troops who might come after. Only by a process of evolution through many seasons could that little city have been built in the wilderness. Beautiful dugouts, walks, stairways, balconies, kitchens, baths—even an open-air theater; an electric light plant; furniture, hangings, bric-a-brac, and even pianos in some of the huts! It was Heaven, after all the bloodshed, misery and disappointment we had been through.

Many a poker game was broken up by stories the sergeants brought back from the front—that a drive was about to start which would mean the end of the war, and that many an extra first-aid man would be on the job. Hurried letters were written to the folks at home. Vigorous preparation for the onslaught ensued; two extra bandoliers of ammunition, hand grenades, rifle grenades, wire cutters being issued—everything convenient to kill a man with. A copious supply of cigarettes,

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

bounty of the auxiliary, helped. Everything in the way of equipment, excepting rifle, belt and bayonet, gas mask, slicker and combat pack was turned in.

Our ranks had been depleted by deaths, wounds and illness. While officers and platoon sergeants were assembled at headquarters for their thrilling instructions, a welcome issue of replacements was received from the 40th Division. Most of these new men had been in civilian clothes on the Pacific coast in July. They had had almost no practice with the gas mask. Very few of them, if any, had ever thrown a live grenade. Some had fired not more than fifteen rounds with the service rifle. A Camp Upton veteran actually collected a five-franc note for teaching one of his new comrades how to insert a clip, and thought he had pulled a good one! What he expected to do in the woods with a five-franc note, no one knew; yet it was just as safe in one pocket as another. About fifty went to each company, though when M Company hopped the bags, it comprised one sergeant, one corporal, forty men skilled in the care and handling of horses, and a hundred and fifty recruits. Thank God, most of them were from the woods and could ordinarily dust the eye of a squirrel at fifty yards. They were quick to absorb the pointers handed out by the older men though what we were to buck up against, Methuselah, for all his years, could not have taught. It had not been tried before. These inexperienced men were just as well off as others. They had the proper spirit which was the only real equipment necessary.

The moon was rising when the Second Battalion, under command of Captain Eaton, filed out of Le Claon whither it had been withdrawn a few nights before into the woods, past the burning house and popping ammunition dump ignited by shell fire, through La Chalade, with its gaunt spectral church, through Nouveau Cottage, where the last hot meal was due and which was not forthcoming, through the winding connecting trenches and up to the forward lines on the Route Marchland. It was to lead the attack followed in close support by the First Battalion and then the Third. On our left was the 306th Infantry, in column of Battalions also. The Division was to attack in line of regiments.

All night the men clung to that steep hillside, or herded into the dugouts awaiting the "zero" hour, while from their midst heavy mortars in the hands of the French played havoc with the German wire. Back on the roads paralleling the front the artillery was massed hub to hub. Shortly after midnight their pandemonium broke loose; the steady roar of great guns was deafening, terrifying. Jerry must have thought a whole ammunition dump was coming at him.

## "OVER THE TOP"

The chill September air was blue with fog and smoke and powder, the dawn just breaking as the silent columns filed up through the steep boyaus toward the jumping-off places, ready to go over the top with

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

only raincoats and rations for baggage, armed to the teeth, and more thrilled than ever Guy Empey thought he was. This was just what we had all read about long before America got into the war; this was just what the home folks doubtless imagined us to be doing every day. Could anyone who was there ever forget the earnest, picturesque figures with their grim-looking helmets, rifles and bayonets sharply silhouetted against the eastern sky; the anxious consultation of watches; the thrill of the take-off; the labored advance of a "No Man's Land" so barren, churned, pitted and snarled as to defy description; the towering billows of rusty, clinging wire; the flaming signal rockets that sprayed the heavens; the choking, blinding smoke and fog and gas that drenched the valleys, and then—one's utter amazement at finding himself at last within the German stronghold which during four years had been thought impregnable!

A few corpses lay strewn in the wreckage of emplacement, camp or dugout; a few dazed and willing prisoners were picked up here and there; but for the most part the Boches had fled, their only resistance being a feeble shell fire, machine gunning and sniping. They had pulled out as rapidly as possible—all who were not blown off the earth by that first blast of fire at midnight—to their second line of defense.

Despite the intensity of the shelling, the maze of wire revealed no open avenues and there was difficulty in keeping up with our own rolling barrage as it swept over the ground before us at the rate of a hundred meters in five minutes. Pieces of cloth and flesh stayed with the rusty, clinging barbs; a number of men were impaled on spikes cleverly set for that very purpose. With difficulty the leading and supporting waves were reformed in line of "gangs" or small combat groups before plunging on into the ravines, there to become lost or separated from their fellows until after climbing to some high point above the sea of fog they might determine again the direction of advance by a consultation of map and compass and a consideration of whatever landmarks rose above the clouds.

No concerted resistance was met with until about noon, after three kilometers of wooded terrain had been covered. There a stubborn machine gun resistance and a heavy shell fire persuaded the Second Battalion, reinforced by companies of the First, to dig in while they spread their panels on the ground to indicate to the Liberty planes overhead the point of farthest advance. At last we were to get some assistance from the air! Casualties there had been in great numbers from enemy shelling and from lurking snipers; but like North American Indians, we continued to stalk our prey from tree to tree.

With difficulty the scattered units were gathered together from all points of the compass. Here and there a little "gang" had had its thrilling experience. The scout, whose trying duty it is to advance far in the lead to observe or—failing in that—to draw fire from the hidden ambush, had detected a skulking sniper or hidden machine gun post.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

Signalling to his fellows, the rifle grenadiers had perhaps planted their missiles within the enemy nest, the automatic rifle had been noiselessly carried to a point of vantage, the riflemen and bombers had surrounded the group of the enemy and with their fire routed him out.

How these men learn to work together in their own little "gangs"—four such units constituting a platoon—and how they sometimes come to love their old weapons is suggested by the homely statement of a private in B Company who says, "I had my most experience on a Shawshaw gun, and number one and two men got wounded. Walter and Jim and I took the gun and held the position and got a helper from the same platoon and he got wounded and I held the position until I was called back by my sergeant and took up another position and held it until we moved out and never got wounded at all and all we had to eat is one can of corn willie and two cans of hard tack for two of us. But we got along with it and while on the front I used two mussets of ammunition on the Germans and my gun got hot and my gun got hit in the stalk and split it, but I carried it all along in the Argonne drive where I got gassed and had to lend it to some other boys in the platoon."

The American doughboy is a curious bird. He wanders along most casually under shell fire, feeling—if he thinks about anything at all—that he stands as good a chance as anyone of not being hit. In the midst of what one might ordinarily consider fairly important or distracting duties all his thought is for something else. "Oh, Lieutenant, looka here," he says in the midst of an attack, pointing out some unusual bit of concrete trench in the German lines. He is more absorbed with his guess as to the number of nights someone has had to spend there in digging, than the probability of its holding a company of lurking Boches. Presently another one off on the right says, "Oh, Lieutenant, looka here." There are about seventeen fat Germans standing outside a lovely dugout but all eyes are on the dugout instead of the Germans.

"Keep out of that dugout! Search 'em, quick," gasps the Lieutenant, fearing treachery—which they do, mindful only of the envied Luger automatic pistols they are to acquire. The prisoners are lined up, and one slightly wounded American private detailed to take them to the rear.

"Come along, youse," he says, lighting up a cigarette, and making as if to start off at the head of the willing column, with the sling of his rifle over his shoulder and chest.

"Wait a moment; I want to speak to you," yells the worried lieutenant, who then whispers in the doughboy's ear, "Unwind that rifle from your throat so you can use it."

"Yessir. Giddap, youse Heinies!"

"Come back here," shouts Mr. Officer once again. "What the Hell do you think you're on—a picnic? Don't turn your back on that column! Get behind 'em!"

"Yessir, good idea," and off he wanders.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## HOLDING THEIR POSITION

A strong outguard having been posted against the possibility of counter-attack in the night, and reliefs arranged, the remaining men crouch in the slime of their miserable funk holes, cursing the cold, clammy drizzle, and shivering themselves into fitful sleep under the meagre protection of an army raincoat, gas mask slung in readiness, helmet covering one ear, rifle loaded, locked and in instant readiness. Perhaps it is arranged that two will occupy the one hole—one man constantly on the alert, and so on down the entire line. At dawn they stretch their aching limbs, a warming fire not to be thought of, with no expectation of a hot meal; for there are no roads as yet open to the pursuing cooks. Nothing in view but the prospect of another day of advance.

On the evening of the 27th a determined though unsuccessful attack was launched against the strong positions on the extreme right of our line, at the Carrefour des Meurissons. Into a pocket which the enemy had cleared out of the brush two companies unwarily advanced before meeting up with a barricade of unexpected chicken wire. Just at that moment, the machine guns opened up from three sides. Why those companies were not blown to atoms cannot be said. Night put a damper on further attempts, from which we desisted until morning. After our third costly attack on this point the enemy broke and ran. On the left, the Abri St. Louis fell to the Three Hundred and Fifth after four attacks.

Through the Abri du Crochet and a bit beyond, the front was extended on the night of the 28th, the Regiment finding the brush even more thick—almost impenetrable. For units to advance in attack formation and to keep proper contact with each other was well nigh impossible. The kitchens succeeded in moving up by road to the Abri, which was consoling, and carrying parties were furnished by those in support. Where breathes the good soldier who hasn't breathed yet more deeply at the sight of the old chow-engine, or whose magnetic hand has not at times pilfered a can of jam from the larder? Did you ever threaten to raid the kitchen and the defending cooks with hand grenades? You certainly caused enough anxiety with your determination to congregate in their vicinity.

Here was an ideal place for Regimental Headquarters to operate. When advance elements first entered these palatial German dugouts, there lay beside the telephone a partially decoded message in German, forwarded of course with all speed to the Divisional Intelligence Department. But the real haul consisted of many bottles of "Selzwasser" and some light wines which Lieutenant Poire, being an expert on such things, decided to sample lest the unwitting Americans stumble into any trick stuff. That was the last seen of the wines. Nothing further was heard of them but the gurgle. But the Colonel's mess that night boasted of freshly cooked rabbit, fresh vegetables and head lettuce, all

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

of which had been in the course of preparation for the absent German dignitary's evening meal.

On the 1st our front was extended to the left by companies of the First and Third Battalions, taking over ground previously held by the 306th, which brought them into the high, wooded ground of the Bois de la Naza, and in front of a ravine which extended from the west up toward the center of the line. G, E and F Companies also went into positions on the left, and H was rushed over to the extreme right flank of the Division Sector, to fill in a gap that was not closed by the 28th Division. The undergrowth in this portion of the forest was so dense that individuals could in some places with difficulty worm their way unobserved to within a few yards of the enemy by making extraordinarily careful use of cover, and by patiently avoiding the small clearings or traps cut in the forest by the Germans, where a false move would be certain to call forth enemy fire, point blank. An examination of these positions after they had been taken showed that the murderous machine gun fire which halted the advance was delivered from a line of gun pits at intervals of not more than twenty feet. During the initial advance, our men proceeded in thin lines and in combat groups to the very tip of these well-hidden positions and were there mowed down.

That troops could subsequently push up to within a very few yards of the German gunners without detection—and likewise without being able actually to see the enemy—seems remarkable; and yet, the extreme right company actually dug for protection while a searching machine gun fire sprayed through the brush, at a range of only thirty yards. It was accomplished only by extending into skirmish order and patiently, inch by inch, one man at a time, crawling ever closer and closer to the enemy until fired at point blank by the opposing gunners—then digging for dear life.

Both sides maintained an almost constant rifle and machine gun fire, although for the most part our men failed to appreciate the demoralizing effects of a grazing fire, taught as they were to aim at definite targets. This the enemy seemed to estimate of great value, for our positions were swept by an almost constant fire. It can easily be understood how difficult it was to promulgate orders for subsequent operations, or to distribute food. To provide drinking water, one man would painstakingly crawl from one hole to another collecting on a stick a dozen or so canteens which he would bear to a point in rear. Movement or noise of any kind seemed to draw forth a raking fire of greater intensity than usual.

## RUNNERS' EXISTENCE HAZARDOUS

Naturally, the runners led a precarious existence. The right company had made an effort to swing forward the far extremity of its line, pivoting on the left. The air was blue with bullets. In the midst of all the hullabaloo a runner squirmed forward to the company commander who at that moment lay on his stomach, his gas mask slung over his

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

back instead of his chest, that he might place himself just those three inches nearer the ground. Surely it must be a message of great technical importance demanding that a soldier jeopardize his life to effect its prompt delivery! Breathless, wounded in the canteen, the brave lad handed over the vital message which ran like this: "You will send at once to Battalion Headquarters a man who will be detailed to attend a School for the Care and Handling of Army Mules."

Constant patrolling was necessary in order to maintain the closest sort of contact, to learn at once not only of any offensive operation on the enemy's part, but also of any withdrawal or maneuvering of their troops. Patrols of another nature were necessary, too—searching for those who failed to return. An adventure which was typical of many that happened in the Bois de la Naza was that of Sergeants Tompkins and Collins, Corporal Neitziet and Private Arkman of L Company who crawled forward to within ten yards of the enemy guns, weathered the fire and the "potato-masher" hand grenades thrown in their direction, and carried to safety three wounded comrades who had been ambushed during an attempted advance. They were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

"We took Chaplain Johnson out on patrol," writes the F Company scribe, "looking for snipers. One of the men salvaged a German rifle and while looking it over almost blew off the Chaplain's head. We got no snipers that time, but did get a bunch of blankets which the boys were glad to have. The Chaplain was game, and was always in the thick of it, comforting the wounded, and seeing to it that the dead got as decent a burial as possible." Both of the chaplains had plenty of work to do and contributed greatly to the maintenance of morale, during those trying days. We have seen funerals on the battlefield; we have seen funerals in French towns, magnificent with trappings, pomp and professional mourners. Yet there was never one more impressive than that of Private Morgan of H Company, killed by the accidental explosion of hand grenades which he carried. In the first light of a chill October morning a group of his comrades gathered 'round as the poor boy's body was interred, while his comrade extemporaneously uttered a homely, heartfelt prayer.

For the better part of four days, we strove against these positions. Artillery could not be used to advantage because of the proximity of our lines to those of the enemy and the likelihood of short bursts in the tree-tops. "The American army never retreats," and those higher up would not consider for a moment withdrawing troops while a sudden barrage might be laid down. We prayed for that artillery, but got precious little such assistance. Rifle grenades fouled in the trees. Stokes mortars were brought into play, and captured German "grenatenwerfer" were used by the Mortar platoon with damaging effect on the enemy. But, in order to register accurately, it was necessary for an observer to be on the spot—not thirty, nor fifty, nor a hundred yards back, but

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

within a very few yards of where the shells were calculated to land. On October 3rd, such a barrage of Stokes mortars was attempted. The German fire was heavy and incessant. Sergeant Sustick of L Company volunteered to crawl forward to observe the effects of our fire. He therefore came not only under the fire of the enemy, but was virtually within our own mortar barrage. For that he, too, was decorated.

## COUNTER ATTACKS FAIL.

The 2nd of October brought forth a succession of bloody attacks on various parts of the line. Those in higher command could not or would not appreciate the unspeakable difficulties of the situation and demanded that the opposition be shattered at once. On the 3rd, Captain Eaton with E, F and G Companies had, under orders from authority higher than the Regimental Commander, taken over, man for man, positions from the 306th in the Ravine de la Fontaine aux Charmes, facing the northern slopes which came to be known as Dead Man's Hill or Suicide Hill. At this juncture, before any tactical repositioning of the men could be effected, a Marine Major had come forward in the capacity of Corps Inspector to investigate the delay, had removed Captain Eaton because his men were huddled into a ravine, and reported that the Three Hundred and Fifth were "soldiering"—lying down on the job! This was rank injustice to a very able leader and to the poor devils who had been crawling around on their empty stomachs for a week, seeing their comrades dropping like flies. They were incensed.

In the afternoon these companies under command of Captain "Bill" Mack stormed the hill. It was the same old story. F Company alone suffered over fifty casualties in that one afternoon. The right of the line under command of Major Harris, who was carrying on despite a broken collar-bone, attacked repeatedly an impregnable line of machine guns. There we got artillery "support," but it fell short and must have knocked out as many of our own men as those of the enemy. Brigadier General Wittenmyer, "Old Witt," as the boys affectionately called him, and who fears nothing under the sun, came forward himself to lead the attack in person. The dead lay thick in the brambles and shrubbery; the wounded came back in droves. All night the ambulances labored to evacuate the casualties of that brief attack as fast as the dressing station could put them through. Over three hundred men had been killed, were missing, or were so badly wounded that they could not eventually re-join. Here again, the Sanitary Detachment did heroic work under fire. At seven o'clock the next morning the last three men were trundled off in a brave little Ford ambulance, and the General, Old War Horse that he is, sat down in his headquarters, mopped his brow and is reported to have said, "Well, anyone who says he likes war is either a damn fool or a damn liar."

An account of the attack by an F Company boy reads: "At 3:30 we lined up our gangs and started over that most terrible hill. We were at

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

once under direct machine gun fire, the worst yet, and it seemed as if the air was so full of bullets that a man could not move without being hit. A man standing upright would have been riddled from head to foot. That's what happened to Lieutenant Gardner, leading E Company. We were approaching the crest of Suicide Hill, advancing very slowly on our bellies. The only order that could be heard was 'Forward,' and Company F was game. It was awful. The poor boys were getting slaughtered as fast as sheep could go up a plank. No one could ever describe the horror of it. The screams of the wounded were terrible, but we stuck to it. We could not see a Boche; once in a while one would stick his head out of his machine gun emplacement only to his sorrow. We were supposed to go over with a rifle grenade barrage; but we fired off all we had and the effect was too weak. What we really wanted was a violent artillery barrage but never did they throw a shell. Our commander, Lieutenant Hever, got hit in the lung, and that left us without any officers; it was every man for himself. 'The Boches made our company look like a squad; all that was left was a handful of men.'

In justice to Captain Eaton, be it said in large type, that he was almost immediately exonerated by a Court of Inquiry and returned to his command, greatly envied for the brief breathing spell he had enjoyed at Le Claon.

On the 5th and 6th, these positions were taken over by the 306th. On the 7th, pressure on the flanks succeeded in squeezing out the resistance. Tired units were drawn into the comfortable retreat at Abri du Crochet for a couple of days of bathing and hot food, and for the absorption of a new batch of officers recently commissioned from the Regular Army Divisions, whose only equipment seemed to be comfort kits and Sam Browne belts, the selection of an orderly in some instances being the subject of far more concern than making the acquaintance of a new platoon, or familiarizing themselves with the maps of the region. That sounds a little bit unappreciative; for they were in reality a corking bunch of officers who jumped into their new duties with vigor and vim and quickly endeared themselves to officers and men alike. If the roll were called to-day, a great number of them would be found to have paid the price.

To be dragged out of a hell-hole, considerably the worse for wear, cold, muddy and hungry, and back into a sheltering ravine out of reach of the German machine guns, though not yet beyond shell fire, was great. After the first shave in ten days and a night's sleep under a stray piece of corrugated iron, what ho!—one is a man again. But some fared better even than that.

## A FAMOUS "REST"

"On the reverse slopes of these hills," quoting from the 77th Division History, "huge deep dugouts had been constructed—one of the famous rest areas of the German armies, where battle-worn and weary

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

Boches were taken to fatten up and recover morale amidst amazing comforts and luxuries. On the heights above these dugouts, more pretentious abodes had been built for officers and non-commissioned officers. These were of concrete, with logs and concrete roofing, twenty feet in depth, and were ornamented to resemble Swiss chalets and Black Forest hunting lodges with peaked roofs and exterior fresco work of burnt oak. Within were oak wainscotted chambers, fitted with electric lights and running water, supplied from the power house in the valley below. Benches and tables in rustic solid oak were supplemented by plush arm-chairs and hair mattresses to cater to the comforts of weary warriors. Adjoining "Waldhaus Martha" was the bowling alley with the open-air restaurant and beer garden built above it, where once sat the onlookers, quaffing their beer, perhaps, and cheering the bowlers. Down in the ravine where the brook ran was the great concrete swimming pool, and here, also, were found spacious shower baths supplied with hot water by modern boilers and concrete furnaces." These baths, you can bet, were put to immediate use.

The advance over the next six kilometers by the remainder of the Brigade was opposed only by shell fire. On the night of the 9th, it was announced that La Besogne had been taken; but when the entire Brigade, led by the 306th, took up the advance the next morning in column of squads, with Berlin as the objective, they found that a body of French had cut across the Division sector from the left and lay at some distance in the rear of the tiny hamlet dignified by such a beautiful name.

Some historian, with a mania for painful detail, will some day point out with glee that for a few moments that morning the 77th was an attacking Division which had no front; for the French above referred to were joined up on their right with a battalion which had strayed beyond the limits of the 82nd Division's sector. We hereby take the wind out of his sails.

The three battalions of the 306th having taken position to the front and west of Besogne, the First Battalion of the 305th became the attacking unit of the Brigade. It did a splendid piece of work that afternoon. The shelling had become very heavy. The attacking battalion of the 82nd Division encountered on our right, which had become separated from the rest of its outfit, was literally cut to pieces and digging in. Gathering up portions of his scattered unit on his way, Major Metcalf delayed not a moment, but led his command rapidly through shell fire, through the positions of more or less demoralized troops to the Marcq-Chevieres line and succeeded in pushing patrols to the Aire. Lieutenant Clokey, though no more than partially recovered from a serious wound sustained on the Vesle, had returned to the Regiment just in time to be put in command of C Company and to enter the attack. With remarkable dash and vigor he led his company across two kilometers of open ground, under the full observation and heavy shell fire of the enemy.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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and extended his front so as to enter and hold the town of Marcq, going out of the Regimental sector to do so and then reaching the river. These positions were taken over by the 154th Brigade on the night of the 13th at which time the other elements of the Regiment were drawn back to the Pylon cross-roads to the west of Cornay by a difficult night march. Though ready for a genuine rest, men had to be satisfied with the following:

Headquarters 77th Div., Oct. 12, 1918.

General Order  
No. 32.

1. The following is published for the information of all concerned:

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS  
Oct. 12, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 1st Army Corps.  
To: Commanding General, 77th Division.  
Subject: Commendation.

1. The Corps Commander directs me to inform you that he feels once more during the present operations called upon to express his gratification and appreciation of the work of the 77th Division.

2. This Division has been in the line constantly since the night of the 25th of September under circumstances at least as difficult as those which have confronted any other Division of the First Army.

3. In spite of these conditions your command has pushed steadily forward on a line with the foremost and to-day, after eighteen days of constant fighting is still ready to respond to any demand made upon it.

4. The Corps Commander is proud indeed of such a unit as yours and congratulates you on such a command.

MALIN CRAIG,

*Chief of Staff.*

*By Command of Major General Alexander:*

C. O. SIERRILL,

*Chief of Staff.*

The 77th Division had cleaned out the Argonne Forest, but they had to go on.

AN EVENTFUL DAY

The 14th was an eventful day and productive of a lasting difference of opinion. After it had weathered a night of heavy shell fire, an early morning barrage of great intensity and a counter attack, H Company certainly felt as if it had taken the town of St. Juvin and held it against vigorous opposition. However, credit for its capture has, in the division history, officially gone to H Company of the 306th Infantry, and very little has been said of the part played therein by the 305th, which

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

experienced all the thrills of approaching an enemy town under shell fire, mopping it up, hastily entrenching to defend it, sending back prisoners, and feeling very much alone in it during all the night of the 14th.

On that afternoon, the Second Battalion had been on the high ground behind Marcq in support of the 306th, which was to cross the river and take St. Juvin. General Wittenmyer in person had suddenly ordered Captain Dodge to lead his company by trails through the brush down to the River Aire, to advance and enter the town, followed by the rest of the battalion. Major Bennet, the Brigade Adjutant, guided the company north along the railroad to a foot bridge, which they crossed, single file, into the open meadows two kilometers southeast of the town. It was beautiful to see the men turn left, on command, and proceed north in line of gangs under a heavy shell fire, which the Boche with his perfect observation instantly opened up, and despite casualties to maintain their attack formation.

Into a sheltering ditch they flopped momentarily for breath. No moving troops had been seen to their front during this part of their advance. All set for a hand-to-hand scrap, they were surprised therefore to encounter at the bridge on the eastern limits of the town, which they entered at 5:30 o'clock, a number of German prisoners in the hands of American troops, men of the 306th, who had succeeded in accomplishing an enveloping movement to the right, in the sector of the 82nd Division. The shelling had ceased; it was evident that the Boches were loath to bombard the great number of their own troops who were still there.

Troops of the other regiment, it was said, were in the eastern edge of the town. Accordingly, H Company of the 305th divided into groups, proceeding through the streets of the center and western half, mopping up the cellars, clear to the northern limits. While engaged in this thrilling work, no other American troops were encountered, unless one excepts the drunken engineer whose helmet and gas mask were gone, whose only equipment was a Colt .45 stuck in the waistband of his breeches, and who wept, while pointing out the choicest wine cellars, because he hadn't taken any prisoners. They had all insisted upon running away from him, he said. It was after the sobering barrage which shortly occurred that he confessed to having found some pretty good stuff back in Marcq, and that after the bridge on which he had been working was completed, he had sauntered forward into a town then completely dominated by the enemy, to see what the wine cellars there had to offer.

In the region of the church, and north of it, several groups of unresisting prisoners were taken, including three majors, one captain, one lieutenant, several non-coms, and about eighty men who were grouped with a large number turned over to us at the entrance to the town by the 306th, and sent to the rear in charge of one officer and a squad.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

There was no hand-to-hand fighting. The German soldiers had been told by their officers that an armistice would be in effect the next day, and were only too happy to fall into a column of squads, and later, to serve as litter bearers—if someone would put in a good word for them.

None of the equipment taken from them could be listed. Prized trophies which the boys would now give a great deal for were hurriedly dumped into a heap, while the platoons sought to assemble and dig in on Hill 182, about seventy-five yards north of the town, just as night fell. The company numbered about sixty effectives, plus two guns of the 326th Machine Gun Company, 82nd Division, which came up at nightfall and took position on our left. A patrol to the northwest on the Champigneulle road scared up some Germans who fled. Outpost No. 1 on Hill 182, located by 9:30 at a considerable distance from its right, and slightly to the front, another small detachment of the 326th Machine Gun Company.

The enemy shells commenced to land upon our positions at about 9 o'clock and continued to do so practically without cessation all through the night. Digging was difficult because of flying shell splinters; and it seemed as if the noise of pick and shovel brought a desultory rifle fire from the right front, bullets repeatedly grazing the parapets—which seriously disputes the presence of friendly troops on that quarter. In fact, H Company felt utterly alone. Sergeant Leopold, sent to the rear to give information in detail as to the situation and to ask that companies be disposed to defend the right and left, found no one in town, the walls of which by that time were rocking, and was interrupted in the carrying out of his mission by having to gather up single-handed, about forty more prisoners who at the inconvenient moment insisted upon shrieking "Kamarad!"

At about 10 o'clock, an officer of the 306th reached Captain Dodge and his executive lieutenant to ask about our dispositions and what was on the left. It was pointed out to the visitor that his company had not advanced to its objective; that there was nothing on our left. He was asked if possible to move up from the St. Juvin-St. Georges Road in order to help out in case of trouble. At about 5 o'clock in the morning it appeared that he was taking up position in old German trenches on Hill 182, on our right front, out of which those troops were shelled an hour or so later by the most intense barrage our men had ever experienced. The Germans loosed everything they had, finishing up with a rain of machine gun bullets and a feeble counter attack which was repelled. It cannot be said that there was any desperate fighting in and about St. Juvin although not a man was there who does not earnestly pray that he will never again have to live through such a nerve-racking experience as that shell fire. This operation elicited the following commendation from General Alexander:

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Headquarters 77th Division, A. E. F.

October 14, 1918. 10:55 P. M.

General Order.

1. The Division Commander congratulates most heartily the troops of this division upon the successful result of operations, 14th October. A most difficult night march was necessary to place 153rd Brigade in proper position to attack. This was done, the attack launched and the objective gained. In the course of the operations a large number of prisoners, including officers of superior rank, were taken by the 153rd Brigade.

2. This success, coming as it does, in the course of a campaign which has already lasted eighteen days, made under circumstances which have tested to the limit the courage and endurance of the officers and men, demonstrates once more the indomitable spirit and courage of the officers and men of this division.

3. The Division Commander, reiterating the commendation already twice made of the work of this organization by the Corps Commander, feels that it is indeed an honor to command such troops.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,

*Major-General, Commanding.*

Transmitted to Commanding Officers, 305th and 306th Infs., and 305th M. H. Bn. For information.

By Command of Major-General Wittenmyer.

E. GARY SPENCER, *Captain*, U. S. A.

H. Q. 153 Inf. Brigade. Operations Officer.

*Commanding Officer.*

Headquarters, 153 Inf. Brig., Oct. 14. 10:55 P. M.

The remainder of the battalions then had their nerves wracked. From a ditch southeast of town it was difficult enough for Regimental Headquarters to function, the place littered with the wounded, dying and dead, shells dropping all about from time to time. But it was even more difficult for troops to maneuver about the marshes and swamps of the Aire river bed in which men were plastered from head to foot and their equipment lost, buried under showers of black mud tossed skyward by the crumping "210's." Extending its front to the west, toward nightfall, along the Grand Pre road was another ghastly performance, rendered not a whit more delectable by the heavy rain which fell and which continued to fall during the entire night. The troops of the Third Battalion lay in just as uncomfortable a position on the hills to the east of the town.

Yet, this was one of the most happily expectant moments of our lives. The Division was to be relieved by the 78th! What did it matter if the rain came down in torrents? There was a rest a-coming!

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

What did it matter if the—say, was there anyone there so utterly miserable that he didn't feel sorry for the poor old 78th as it crawled into those helpless, inadequate positions beyond St. Juvin? Didn't you feel like apologizing when you offered that slimy funk hole along the roadside to the clean, well-fed youth who came to take it over! Didn't you "beat it", though, back through the town in the early morning light, heedless of the rain, past that shambles at the entrance to St. Juvin, past all the dead men sitting upright in funk holes along the left-hand side of the road, past the wire and the huts and meagre uprootings all along that crest, past the old dressing station and the headquarters at the ditch—where you dropped off a few more men just then wounded during that very relief? It had been worth living through all the false rumors of relief just to realize the joy of that moment. After marching, marching, marching all day through sloppy mud that was ankle-deep, you approached the old German rest camp at Bouzon and Sachsenhain, far in the rear, where you would hear, thank God, only the occasional straying shell and pray that the bombing planes wouldn't come over too often.

A lieutenant wrote: "I stood at the foot of the trail leading into Camp de Bouzon watching the stream of faces that passed—white, weary faces which told more eloquently than words of the utter fatigue, the nerve-shattering strain, the loss of good comrades, the rains and the cold and the hunger of twenty-one days in the fighting—of twenty-four days in the line—of twenty-two kilos advance. Ragged, mud-caked, unshaven outcasts they seemed, scarcely able to plant one foot in front of the other, stumbling down the trail, eyes staring vacantly—hungry for sleep; bodies as hungry for shelter, warmth, baths and clean clothes as for hot food. They crawled into huts, or under pieces of old corrugated iron, sank at once into a stupor, unable to sleep—and dreamed, perhaps."

## CHAPTER XXIX

### HISTORY OF THE ROCHESTER SCHOOLS

**N**INETEEN hundred twenty-two completes the one hundred and ninth year of the Rochester public schools; the eighty-eighth under city charter provisions, and the eighty-first under control of Boards of Education. Any extended review of these schools will, logically, divide into five periods involving radical changes, viz.: 1813-1834; to 1841; to 1862; to 1900, and 1900 to the present time.

#### EARLIER DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Even before the hamlet was incorporated as the Village of Rochester (1817), the "—Village Master taught his little School."

The first public school building was erected on the west side of Fitzhugh street, about two hundred feet south from Buffalo street—a plain one-story modest structure, built in the fall and winter of 1813. That school had few pupils; the head master was Aaron Skinner, the first male teacher in the Village. An earlier private school was located on the site of the present Reynolds arcade.

Another district school, known as Number 2, located in Ford street, was subsequently removed to the north side of Mechanics Square, now Madison park. Another, in Clay street, became Number 3, and in 1854 a new building was erected on a portion of the site of the present Public School Number 3, Tremont street. Number 4 was located in Reynolds street. The "Old Stone School House" was in Brown's square. The Frankford School (1816), taught by Moses King, was at the corner of Mill and Platt streets. Yet another school, near the corner of Buffalo and Carroll streets, was removed to rooms over Jehial Barnard's tailor shop—the site of the present Union Trust Company's building. Tradition avers that while that school was there conducted the eight bachelors of the Village paid tuition for eight pupils; schools were not then free. Another was located in Center square, afterward numbered 5. Then came in 1817 the incorporation of the Village of Rochester.

Another Act of the state legislature (April 12, 1822) changed the name of the village to "Rochester." Neither of those laws made any mention of schools, the former school districts, apparently, continuing as authorized by Chapter 242, Laws of 1812, for the establishing of common schools in this state for pupils between the ages of 5 and 15 years. There was then little distinction between public and private schools since none of them were strictly "free schools"; many of them were voluntarily maintained by the citizens. Charitable free schools

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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were maintained by three churches between the years 1820 and 1834, as was, also, charitable schools for colored children.

## A NOTABLE DOCUMENT

Twelve years after school Number 1 was organized, by a deed of conveyance dated May 24, 1825, Nathaniel Rochester, Charles H. Carroll, executor of Charles Carroll, deceased, and William Fitzhugh, in consideration of *one cent* transferred to Frederick F. Backus, Jacob Gould and Samuel Wirks, trustees of school District Number 2 in the Town of Gates, all that portion of ground situate in the village of Rochester, distinguished on a Map of said Village drawn by Col. N. Rochester, as Lot 86 lying west of the Public square, to said grantees and successors in office to the sole and only proper use, benefit and behoof of said second parties and their successors in office forever. That parcel of land was the south portion of the subsequent Free Academy site, and then contained public school Number 1. As noted, that Number 1 was the parent school of the Rochester public school system.

Chapter 199, Laws of 1834, passed April 28th, was the first Charter of the City of Rochester. Title VI provided that the mayor, aldermen and assistants of the city shall be commissioners of common schools in and for said city, "that the Common Council perform all duties of such commissioners and possess all the authority of commissioners of common schools in the several Towns of this State." Monies required by law to be raised by taxes for support of common schools "shall be levied and raised by the city by Supervisors of the County of Monroe"; the funds so raised were paid to the city treasurer and distributed among the several school districts of the city by the Common Council, while inspectors of schools, not exceeding twelve, possessed all the powers of inspectors of common schools elected in towns.

Another unique provision was "Free holders and inhabitants of any district may by a two-thirds vote at district meetings and after the objects of such meeting shall be published one week and after service upon every such free holder or inhabitant by reading the same to him, determine either separately or in conjunction with any other district to have a high school created for such district, and may vote a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars to be raised for erecting a building for such high school; the free holders may vote a sum not exceeding \$75.00 in each year to be raised for purposes of keeping such building in repairs."

There were during all those early years many private schools; the increase in number of public schools and in school attendance was very slow. Mr. O'Reilly in his History of Rochester (1838) notes: "13 school districts and two half districts, in one of which districts a spacious and beautiful edifice has been erected next north of St. Luke's church." Those early public schools were wide awake; pupils were

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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encouraged in rival spelling contests, in public speaking exercises, and debates with appointed chief-wranglers. Classes of pupils from two schools seriously debated the question whether—as generally credited—Rochester was named in honor of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, one of the original landed proprietors. It was pointed out that whereas Messrs. Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll in 1802 purchased the so-called One Hundred Acre Tract, the Colonel in 1818 made the village his home, a year after it was officially designated Rochesterville; that he died in 1831, three years before the city of Rochester was incorporated. Those youthful debaters contended that inasmuch as the village could not have three names, honors to the three landed pioneers were divided, like Gaul, by designating one street, Fitzhugh, for one of them; Carroll, now State street, for a second, and naming the village, Rochester, for the third, notwithstanding the village had been named and mapped before Colonel Rochester resided here. Further, that the word Rochester is derived from the Saxon *hroff-ceaster*, meaning a camp by a swift stream. Another school authority contended the name is derived from the French *roc*, and the Latin *castrum*, or camp.

Rocastrum comes down to us, therefore, as Rochester; and our citizens are Rochestrians and not Rochesterians.

A word should be said concerning the friends of the early public schools, prominent among whom were General A. W. Riley; Judge Gardiner, George S. Riley; the two Seldens, Henry R. and Samuel L., both judges, and one, Samuel Lee Selden, a superintendent of our city schools; Henry O'Reilly, editor and historian; Levi A. Ward, N. T. Rochester, William Brewster, Hon. Frederic Starr, William C. Bloss, George Arnold, Lysander Farrar, J. H. Gregory, Moses King, Frederick L. Durand, a commissioner, as also, in later years, his son J. Ewing Durand, held that office sixteen consecutive years, the longest tenure in the history of our schools; Col. Nicholas F. Paine, Samuel G. Andrews, Alexander Mann, George W. Parsons, Edwin Scrantom, Samuel D. Porter, Richard Dransfield, Hon. E. Darwin Smith, Oliver H. Palmer, Judge John C. Chumasero, Hon. John Van Voorhis, S. W. D. Moore, Judge George W. Rawson, D. M. Dewey, Edward Webster, J. E. Hayden, Thomas Dransfield, many of whom served as school commissioners.

## FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION

Chapter 208. Laws of 1841, passed May 20th, amending the city charter of 1834, provided that on the third Tuesday of June, annually, two commissioners of common schools were to be elected in each ward for the term of one year; such commissioners to constitute the Board of Education for the city of Rochester. That board was to meet monthly and possess all the powers theretofore imposed on the Common Council as commissioners of schools, except levying and raising of

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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any taxes. This board might appoint a superintendent to hold office for one year, and in July, annually, was "to fix and determine, certify and report to the Common Council the amount of money which when added to the money annually apportioned to the several school districts of said city out of funds belonging to the state, shall be necessary to support all the common schools of said city; the Council should levy and raise the amount so certified and the sum of \$300.00 in addition thereto to provide for contingencies at the same time as the other general taxes of said city are levied and raised."

The cost of school houses was fixed at \$3,000. Provision was made for separate schools for colored children. The old district system, however, yet remained unchanged until 1849, whereby public school funds were appropriated on the basis of average attendance in the several districts; thus permitting school terms to continue in some districts four months; in some, eight months; in others an entire year. Classes were divided into primary, intermediate and senior.

Unusual as those charter provisions now appear, after the lapse of eighty years, yet with subsequent amendments thereto, a system of public instruction developed not surpassed in the Empire State. Since 1849 Rochester has been noted for excellence of its public schools.

Under the provisions above quoted, the first Board of Education was elected on June 15, 1841. The two commissioners from each of the five wards were: George R. Clark, Carlos Cobb, of the first; John Williams and Silas Cornell, of the second; John McConnell and Charles G. Cummings, of the third; Moses Long and Henry O'Reilly, of the fourth, and Harry Pratt and Levi A. Ward, of the fifth. Mr. Ward was elected president, and on July 5, 1841, that board elected Isaac F. Mack as the first superintendent of schools. At that June election a mayor of the city was first elected by vote of the people. When the public schools passed in 1841 to the partial control of a board of education, there were twelve school, or library districts; seven buildings, about twenty-five teachers, and nearly twelve hundred children in attendance. During that and the ensuing two years, ten buildings were erected at a cost of \$28,000.00, a very large expenditure for the infant city to defray.

Locations of the first twelve school houses were:

No. 1	Fitzhugh street	No. 7	McCrackenville
No. 2	Mechanics square		(State street)
No. 3	Clay street	No. 8	Carthage, at railroad
No. 4	Reynolds street	No. 9	Parker street
No. 5	Center square	No. 10	Andrews street
No. 6	Smith street	No. 11	Chestnut street
		No. 12	Wadsworth square

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The former school district organizations remained unchanged until 1850 when all school matters, except tax features, were vested in the board of education; in 1860 the number of commissioners for each ward was reduced to one. Under the regulations of 1841, male and female pupils were seated and instructed separately; that arrangement continued until the Free School law of 1849 was adopted by the state legislature, when the Rochester board of education required all pupils, regardless of sex, to be seated, classified and instructed in grade formations.

## CHAPTER XXX

### DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS

**T**HE first thirty-six school buildings developed as follows:

#### OLD NUMBER 1

That first building, erected in 1813 next north of St. Luke's church, was enlarged in 1820, and again in 1823. It gave place to a new structure in 1836. The school remained a grade-school until 1858 when sessions were continued in High street, in rented rooms. In September, 1859, the school was suspended, the official district abolished, and its pupils transferred to schools 2, 3 and 5. After 1857 the High school occupied a portion of the building. The designation No. 1 was in 1863 transferred to the primary school established in Exchange street in the building of the Industrial school. This new Number 1 was not fully reorganized until 1877. It there continued as a public school until abolished by the Board in 1900. The number was re-allotted to the Brighton village school at the time of an extension of the city limits in 1906, located in Winton road. In 1919 a new site for a new building for this school was purchased in Hillside avenue, and that building is in course of construction.

Thus the parent school of the Rochester system has had more locations than any other of the schools.

#### THE LATER SCHOOLS

Dr. Frank F. Dow, then a member of the Board of Education, should be credited with preparing and securing the enactment by the state legislature of Chapter 660, Laws of 1898, an Act that radically improved then existing city charter public school provisions, viz: the city was divided into as many commissioner-districts as there were members of the Board of Education; that Board retained all its legal powers and authority; created the office of Secretary of the Board; required, for the first time in history of our public schools, the Common Council to appropriate for public school purposes an amount, annually, equal at least to \$25.00 per capita based on total yearly enrollment of public school pupils, and increased the required professional qualifications of teachers before appointment and secured certain tenure in their positions after appointment.

#### CHANGE IN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

The system of ward representation in the city Board of Education, existing after June 1841, ceased December 31, 1899. Chapter 139, Laws of 1899 reduced the membership from twenty to five. On and after January 1, 1900, five Commissioners of Schools elected on the general city ticket, for four-year terms, constitutes the Board, two and

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

three Commissioners, respectively, at alternate biennial city elections. The first Board elected under those provisions, in November 1899, comprised J. Herbert Grant, Philetus Chamberlain, Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, George M. Forbes and George G. Carroll. That act of 1899 has received minor amendments, but the constitution of the Board remains as established. These charter changes followed a newspaper agitation covering more than three years, induced, primarily, by well known personal hostilities on the part of one newspaper owner. The new organization, by reason of the new Act, was enabled to finance the school system on a basis theretofore unknown; very large appropriations of school funds by the Common Council were compulsory, whereas during previous years sufficient appropriations to properly carry on the schools and erect necessary buildings were withheld. The new school administration in 1900 adopted a policy of securing ample grounds and erecting larger buildings, anticipating increasing school population, and among other buildings enlarged, has added the following new ones.

The liberal financial policy of the city is, in part, reflected in the appropriations for public schools. Most of the boards of education, prior to 1900, did well in carrying forward, with limited appropriations, the public schools. Having no compulsory revenue powers, with an ever increasing school population, with antiquated buildings needing frequent repairs, with the repairs and building funds limited by the city charter to \$15,000.00 and \$50,000.00, respectively, each year, and in some years entirely refused by the Common Council, the combined amounts for teachers wages and all contingent expenses not exceeding the limit of \$14.00 per capita based on the average number of resident pupils enrolled, requested expansion of the schools did not appeal to the political councils. Schools could not in expenditures exceed annual appropriations, nor incur bonded obligations. During the most expensive year, under the old regime, the entire cost of the public schools for all purposes amounted to the sum of \$3.28 for every one of the inhabitants of Rochester, or \$25.50 per school pupil. The average cost of instruction was \$17.25 per pupil based on total registry. This contrast may be noted; in 1899 the city appropriated for all public school purposes the sum of \$583,300.00, and the state \$88,995.97. Whereas the city appropriation for the year 1921 was \$4,208,882.65 with a request for an additional \$700,000.00. For the year 1920 the Board of Education reported receipts as follows:

State appropriation .....	\$ 546,196.10
City appropriation .....	3,315,557.60
From other sources .....	98,282.24
Shop and vocational .....	172,922.48
Physical education extension .....	9,000.00
Total .....	\$4,141,958.42

ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

And, expenditures in same funds, as.....	\$4,107,011.74
Expenses in Bond Account (buildings).....	1,382,767.22
Gross budget for 1921 asked for was.....	6,182,862.00
An increase over 1920 of.....	2,040,904.00

Expense of instructional service only for the year 1920 was requested as follows:

Elementary school teachers.....	\$1,362,658.35
Senior high school teachers.....	368,135.00
Junior high school teachers.....	227,785.00
City Normal School teachers.....	69,870.00
Vocational school teachers.....	55,990.00
School principals .....	129,663.00
Central administration and administration.....	76,727.00
Supply teachers .....	20,000.00
Evening schools .....	47,713.66
Instruction for non-English speaking people.....	13,513.09
Citizenship classes, adult immigrants.....	4,229.27
Other special activities.....	29,780.12
Pension fund .....	17,000.00
Emergency allowance .....	10,000.00
	\$2,433,064.59

It may be seen that city public school finances have been liberally expanded. The following, reported by the Board of Education, reflects the growth of the city school system:

	Registry Day Pupils	Supervisory and Instructional Force	Expenditures
1900 .....	22,748	612	\$ 654,350.65
1920 .....	38,373	1,518	4,107,011.74
Increase .....	15,625	906	\$3,452,661.09

It may be noted that during the past two decades the total registry of pupils has *increased* about 69%; the supervisory and instructional service 148%; the amount of expenditures for all purposes, (reported in December, 1920) increased 527%.

The bonded school indebtedness is now.....	\$5,255,920.00
Less sinking fund for redemption.....	564,646.14
	\$4,691,273.86
Bonds less sinking funds.....	\$ 403,572.70

An effort is now making by the present Board of Education to have the Rochester Department of Public Instruction declared by the courts to be a state function and independent, financially, of all city departments.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### THE OLD FREE ACADEMY

**T**HE old Rochester High School was not a part of the public school system. It was a Lancasterian school, incorporated in 1827, located between Chestnut and Lancaster, now Cortland, streets, on the site now occupied by the Unitarian church building. Dr. Chester Dewey was its principal after 1836; Miss Mary B. Allen, head of the girls' department.

For twenty-five years this institution was a leading school in this community and graduated many prominent citizens. The building was destroyed by fire on February 4, 1851, when the school discontinued.

As early as 1830 a committee of citizens presented a plan and report to the state legislature for the establishing of a Rochester public high school; that was the earliest effort made in the state for a like purpose. In 1852 Messrs. Porter Taylor, A. J. Brackett, and Dellon M. Dewey recommended to the board of education the organization of a school to be known as the "Free Academy." Such was the origin of its name. During ensuing years it was variously known as the Central high school, the Public high school, and the Free academy. October 10, 1853, the board adopted a resolution to organize that school, "which shall receive its pupils from the public schools of this city under certain regulations."

More than a year elapsed without definite action. On January 3, 1855, a report was adopted "favoring all needful education, free alike to all, and providing that so much of schoolhouse Number 1 as may be necessary be devoted to the use of a Free Academy; the tenure by which the city holds the title to this property is such that it cannot be sold or exchanged for other property." In September, 1857, two hundred sixteen applicants for admission presented themselves, of whom 165 answered fifty per centum of the entrance test questions correctly and were admitted. The school was then organized, September, 1857 in Number 1 building with the following named teachers: C. R. Pomeroy, principal; Edward Webster, Frederick Surbridge, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, Miss Emma M. Morse, and Miss Susan E. Butts.

Dedicatory services were then held at the building at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Kelsey, S. D. Porter, and Frederick Starr. On June 6, 1859, fire damaged that building, whereupon the school was temporarily continued in the old church building in Ann street. The building had been erected in 1836—succeeding the original structure built in 1813—four years before the village was chartered as Rochesterville. July 3, 1862 the Regents recognized the school under the name Rochester Free Academy. The first money appropriated to it from the State Literature Fund was received February 2nd,

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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1863, and amounted to \$292.42. In 1869 began agitation for a new building; in 1871 the Moore lot, next north of the former building, was purchased as an addition to the site. In July, 1872, on those two sites, building operations began; from that time to March, 1874, the school was continued in the Masonic block, occupying the site of the present Wilder building. This new structure was completed in 1874 at an expense of \$128,521.27. On Friday, March 30th, 1874, the building was dedicated, at which services Dr. Anderson, then President of the University of Rochester; Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, and John N. Pomeroy gave memorable addresses; Superintendent S. A. Ellis gave a scholarly review of the development of high schools. This school then had an attendance of three hundred pupils and a staff of eight teachers. Among the members of its first graduating class were Joseph O'Connor and Jacob A. Hoekstra, both afterward noted journalists. In 1861 the Board resolved to appoint, annually, three pupils from the Free academy to free scholarships granted by the University of Rochester. A business course was added to the curriculum in 1874; in September, 1883 the English course was established, and in 1888 the college preparatory course. Regents examinations as entrance tests were abolished in June, 1883. Attendance of pupils increased to such extent that in 1888 morning and afternoon sessions were required—the latter for first-year pupils. The Regents, on June 26th, 1899, changed the designation to Rochester high school.

Upon completion of the East high school, Alexander street, the transfer to that building was made April 15, 1903—the old Free academy building became known as the Municipal building and contains offices of the public schools and other city departments. Two years later the West High school, Genesee street, was completed and first occupied September 11, 1905. Principals of the Free Academy, and their terms of service, were:

Charles R. Pomeroy, September 3, 1857 to March 31, 1859.

Edward Webster, April 18, 1859 to July 1, 1864.

Nehemiah W. Benedict, September 1, 1864 to July 1, 1883.

Zachary P. Taylor, September 1, 1883 to July 3, 1886.

John G. Allen, September 1, 1886 to June 30, 1900.

Albert H. Wilcox, July 2, 1900 to 1903, transferred to principalship of the East High school.

The East and West High schools now have a registry of 3,450 pupils.

#### THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

The Rochester junior high schools continue the seventh and eighth grammar school grades and the first year of high school work, leaving three years to the senior high schools. Certain economic advantages are claimed for such grouping. The first to be organized, Washington

ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

junior high school, was established in Number 26 school building in Clifford avenue in September, 1915. It now has a registry of 1,688 pupils. Jefferson junior high school, in Exposition park, commenced in September, 1919, and now registers 617 pupils. Madison Park high school, in Bronson avenue, is now in course of construction, costing \$1,500,000.00. Monroe junior high school, Alexander street and Averill avenue, is now in course of construction at a cost of \$750,000.00.

DESIGNATIONS

Upon completion of schools 2, 4 and 15 in 1873-4, names were assigned to them, respectively, Madison park, Genesee and Monroe. April 21, 1874 the board appointed a special committee to report on the matter of names for all other public schools. After much controversy, and on July 20, 1874, the following designations were agreed upon:

Number	Number
2 Madison park, in King street.	12 Wadsworth, in Wadsworth square.
3 Tremont, in Tremont street.	13 Munger, in Hickory street.
4 Genesee, in South Francis street.	14 Riley, in Scio street.
5 Central, in Center street.	15 Monroe, in Monroe avenue.
6 Franklin, in Lyell street.	16 Hudson, in North avenue.
7 Glenwood, in Lake avenue.	17 Whitney, in Saxton street.
8 Carthage, in N. St. Paul street.	18 Concord, in Concord avenue.
9 Andrews, in St. Joseph street.	19 Seward, in Seward street.
10 Atwater, in N. Clinton street.	20 Oakman, in Oakman street.
11 Chestnut, in Chestnut street.	

In June, 1875, the board determined that to the names of schools. numbers be added until "such time as the names become familiar."

That was, accordingly, done until September, 1876, when the numbering only was officially resumed. Those designations, by numbers only, continued until 1911. On June 5th of that year Number 20 was officially designated the "Henry Lomb School," and Number 35 the "Pinnacle School."

Others followed from time to time, but not uniformly and officially until June 18, 1913, when the designations, for most of the schools, were adopted as given in the table following.

LEGISLATIVE

The members of the present Board of Education are: Charles F. Wray, president; James P. B. Duffy, Frederick W. Zimmer, Harold P. Brewster; Mrs. Edwine Danforth, since July 1, 1921, succeeding Miss H. M. Gregory, resigned.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Herbert S. Weet.....	Superintendent
Joseph P. O'Hern.....	Assistant Superintendent
James F. Barker.....	Assistant Superintendent

ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

EXECUTIVE

East High.....	Albert H. Wilcox, Principal
East High Annex.....	George S. Eddy, Principal
West High.....	William M. Bennett, Principal
Washington Junior High.....	C. E. Kellogg, Principal
Jefferson Junior High.....	Ray K. Savage, Principal

No.	Principal	Designations
1	Miss H. E. Gates (No. 28)	M. B. Anderson
2	Miss M. E. Buckley	Madison
3	Miss H. L. Blickwede	Nathaniel Rochester
4	Miss K. O. Ward	Genesee
5	Miss J. M. Shedd	Central
6	Miss E. Van Ingen	Franklin
7	Miss M. Van Ingen	Lake View
8	Miss E. M. O'Keefe	Carthage
9	Mr. N. G. West	Andrews
10	Mr. George H. Walden	Eugene Field
11	Miss C. M. Wheeler	S. A. Lattimore
12	Miss M. E. Brown	Wadsworth
13	Mr. Raymond A. Brown	Horace Mann
14	Mr. E. J. Bonner	City Normal
15	Mr. G. A. McNeil	Monroe
16	Mr. G. D. Taylor	John Walton Spencer
17	Mr. F. M. Jenner	Whitney
18	Mr. J. Gallup	Concord
19	Mr. Albert Simmons (No. 32)	Seward
20	Mr. Mark W. Way	Henry Lomb
21	Miss N. J. Hamilton	Jonathan Child
22	Miss L. M. Jenkins	Lincoln
23	Mr. W. E. Hawley	Francis Parker
24	Miss N. F. Cornell	Ellwanger & Barry
25	Miss L. D. Wilkinson (No. 39)	Nathaniel Hawthorne
26	Mr. Samuel P. Moulthrop	Sylvanus A. Ellis
27	Mr. T. A. Zornow	Susan B. Anthony
28	Miss H. E. Gates (No. 1)	Hendrick Hudson
29	Miss Olive A. Paine	James Whitcomb Riley
30	Miss C. A. Farber	Gen. Elwell S. Otis
31	Miss E. Shebbeare	Hamilton
32	Mr. Albert Simmons (No. 19)	Plymouth
33	Mr. Clifford G. Stark	Audubon
34	Miss F. Logan	Lexington
35	Miss C. A. Corey	Pinnacle
36	Mr. S. H. Snell	Henry W. Longfellow
37	Miss A. F. Kane	Lewis H. Morgan
38	Mr. R. L. Butterfield	Charlotte High
39	Miss L. D. Wilkinson (No. 25)	Columbia
40	Miss J. E. Arnott	
41	Mr. Elmer Snyder	Kodak
42	Mrs. E. J. Knapp	Barnard
43	Mr. George W. Cooper	Theodore Roosevelt
44	Miss C. C. Lotz	Lincoln Park

Edward Mott Moore Open Air School, Miss K. E. Fichtner, Principal  
 Shop School, Mr. Howard Bennett, Principal  
 Pre-Vocational, Mr. F. O. E. Raab, Principal  
 Continuation School, Mr. Edwin A. Roberts, Principal

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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SUPERVISORY

Charles E. Finch, director Junior High School grades and Citizenship.  
Charles H. Miller, director Music, four supervisors.  
H. J. Norton, director Health Education.  
Miss Edith M. Walker, assistant director, Health Education, 14 assistants.  
Elmer K. Smith, supervisor Recreation and Athletics.  
Miss H. E. Lucas, supervisor Art Instruction.  
Miss M. McCormack, supervisor Domestic Arts.  
Edward C. Mills, supervisor Penmanship.  
Miss O. L. Adams, supervisor Art Education.  
Mr. R. C. Keople, supervisor Manual Training, 14 assistants.  
Mr. E. J. Bonner, Normal Training classes.  
Mrs. A. M. Hotchkin, director School Lunches.  
Miss Harriet Stillman, supervisor Kindergartens and elementary grades.  
Mrs. Lewis Michelson, supervisor Immigrant Education.  
Miss Helen Pettingil, supervisor Girls' Recreation Classes.  
Miss E. L. Morrow, supervisor Department Home Economics.  
Miss Lelia Martin, director Department of Child Study.  
Miss L. V. Allen, supervisor Child Study.  
Miss E. S. Jones, director Department Special Classes.  
Miss E. G. Case, Visiting Teacher.  
Mrs. V. A. Bird, supervisor Department Industrial Arts.  
Mr. S. B. Carkin, director Commercial Work.  
Miss E. A. Scott, Atypical Classes.  
Miss S. L. O'Brien, supervisor Special Classes.  
Miss M. E. Simpson, director Elementary Grades and Kindergartens.  
Miss E. H. McLaughlin, supervisor Elementary Grades and Kindergartens.  
Miss E. D. Toaz, supervisor Household Arts.  
Miss H. Armstrong, director Special Commercial Department.  
Miss G. T. Brown, director Special Speech Correction.  
Miss M. A. Ball, supervisor Special Speech Correction.  
Miss M. Cramer, Rhythmic and Physical Education.  
Miss A. G. Howe, director Lip Reading.  
Miss E. G. Caring, supervisor Domestic Sciences.  
Miss C. M. Beckwith, director Domestic Sciences, thirteen assistants.  
Miss H. E. Weston, Department Visiting Teachers.  
William Breach, supervisor High School Music.  
Miss M. Lusch, supervisor Art Education.  
Miss E. Walsh, supervisor Special Classes.  
Miss C. Atkinson, Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.  
Miss H. E. Gregory, supervisor School for Crippled Children.

OFFICIAL STAFF SERVICE

Mr. J. S. Mullan, Secretary of Board of Education.  
Mr. R. H. Outerson, Employment and Certification of Teachers.  
Mr. T. A. Zornow, director School Gardens.  
Mr. H. E. Ackerly, confidential examiner financial accounts.  
Mr. J. M. Tracy, Superintendent of school buildings.  
Mr. William E. Blackwood, School Census Board.  
Mr. J. P. O'Hern, director Efficiency Bureau.  
Messrs. David Greenstone, William C. White, Thomas Flynn, George Reed,  
and J. J. Pettin, School Attendance Officers.

## CHAPTER XXXII

## SPECIAL SCHOOL DATA

## ARBOR DAY

**B**Y legislative enactment (1888) Friday following the first day of May in each year is recognized throughout the state as Arbor Day. It becomes the duty of the authorities of every public school to assemble the pupils and provide for and conduct such exercises as shall encourage the planting, protection and preservation of trees and shrubs. The State department annually issues circulars of directions outlining a programme for the observance. Rochester has conformed with the requirements annually.

## ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS

Registry of pupils was as follows:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1843	4,246	1893	20,240
1853	8,326	1903	26,091
1863	8,552	1913	32,023
1873	10,028	1919	38,373
1883	14,093		

## CENTRAL LIBRARY

District school libraries were maintained by appropriations from the state before a city board of education was organized, the funds being apportioned according to average attendance of pupils. Agitation for consolidation of the then fifteen district libraries began April 6, 1846. On May 4th the board of education recommended immediate concentration to a "Central School Library" of all volumes excepting juvenile books. May 25th the name Central Library was given to the proposed consolidated libraries. Opposition developed resulting in the resignation of a superintendent and the suspension of a school principal. Principals were assistant librarians and were required to receive and deliver books, attending for that purpose two hours on Saturdays during school months and on alternate Saturdays when schools were not in session. On August 4, 1862, a plan was submitted for the consolidation of the seventeen district libraries; on September 1st it was adopted, and in January, 1863, the Central library was opened in the Baker building, Buffalo street. It then had twenty-four hundred volumes for circulation and reference. No books could be delivered to minors unless residing with some responsible inhabitant of the library district, or were regular attendants of public school. In 1875 the Central library was transferred to the Free Academy building. It was sustained by funds received from the state derived as interest upon the United States deposit fund, and distributed upon the basis of popu-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

lation in the several counties. For many years this city received from that source \$1,000.00 annually; the city made no appropriation until 1893 when the city charter was amended allowing annual appropriations of not exceeding \$3,000.00. In 1892-3 the library was catalogued under the Dewey system. On January 25, 1904 the board of education discontinued the Central Library and apportioned the books to various grammar schools. It then had an annual circulation of 125,000 volumes; in library 34,641.

In 1912 the City Public Library was established with principal office at Exposition Park; it has now branch libraries under charge of Mr. William F. Yust, librarian, whose special article covering this department appears elsewhere in this volume.

Following is the list of librarians of the Central Library:

Mrs. S. M. Dransfield, November 4, 1869 to April 6, 1881.

Mrs. K. J. Dowling, April 6, 1881 to April 6, 1891.

Mrs. F. I. Gleason, April 6, 1891 to April 5, 1892.

Mrs. K. J. Dowling, April 5, 1892 to January 25, 1904.

## COURSES OF STUDY; INSTRUCTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The first general Act passed in this state (1795) for encouragement of schools provided that moneys be appropriated from the state treasury for the purpose of

"Encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns of this state in which children shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics and such other branches of knowledge as are most necessary and useful to complete a good English education."

In a supplementary Act passed the following year it was provided that children taught in academies, reading, writing and common arithmetic were declared "children of common schools." The course of studies originally designed for the Rochester schools embraced seven years, the first year covering work in the primary department; the second and third the intermediate, while the remaining four were devoted to the senior. In 1859 Superintendent Curtis effected a change, placing the 7th and 6th divisions in the primary department; the 5th and 4th in the intermediate; the 3d, 2d and 1st divisions in the grammar department. Grades were not then coterminous with school years, promotions being allowed at the close of any school term.

In September, 1869 the number of grades was increased to nine, with oral instruction in all grades and semi-monthly programmes for 4th to 9th inclusive. Down to 1885 the primary department consisted of the 9th, 8th and 7th grades; the intermediate of the 6th, 5th and 4th; the grammar of the 3d, 2d and 1st grades; number of grades being based on corresponding school years with provision for promotions from class to class in the same grade.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

In 1885 upon conference of superintendent, school principals, and the commissioners, the board reversed the grade numbering, and thereafter the schools were classified into four departments, as follows: primary (1st, 2d and 3d grades); intermediate (4th, 5th and 6th grades); grammar (7th, 8th and 9th grades), and Free Academy.

The change from three school-terms annually to semester divisions was adopted in September, 1884; mid-session recesses were abolished in 1883; fire-drills established in 1885. The tenth grade was added in September, 1887 and discontinued July 2, 1894.

The radical changes wrought in the past eighty years may be realized by comparison of the school subjects pursued then and now; then our grammar schools pursued, in their three divisions, writing, arithmetic, algebra, botany, geometry, grammar, logic, geology, history, natural and moral philosophy, analysis, book-keeping, astronomy, chemistry, reading, physiology, elocution, surveying, orthography, drawing, music. After 1857 many of those topics were discontinued in the grammar schools and pursued in the Free academy.

Discontinuance of tenth grades, in July, 1894, grade formations based on school-year intervals, and provision for semi-annual promotions—enabled the schools to then adopt a course of studies both definite and elastic; in essential subjects of study adapted to progress of pupils.

From time to time the state has required additional subjects. In addition to the excellent High School courses, now (1921) in effect, the grammar and intermediate grades meet state school requirements as to courses of instruction. There are additional activities requiring attention; among others, folk dances, dramatization of fairy tales, playlets, swimming-pools, shower-baths, orchestras, luncheons, sub-normal classes, shop schools, domestic arts, domestic sciences, rhythmic instruction, civil clubs, recreation clubs, productive work in bonnet making, dressmaking, printing, plumbing, carpentry, electrical work, gas engines, salesmanship, stenography, typewriting, live-a-little-longer clubs, dental clinics, gardening, boys' and girls' clubs, safety campaigns, know-your-school campaigns, nutrition classes in various schools to which physicians are assigned, pre-vocational and continuation work, lip-reading classes, cooking classes, employment of nurses, and auxiliary activities.

Some of the above mentioned activities have invited criticisms: of paternalism; of excessive amount of clerical work; that the principals are unduly hampered with useless statistical details and reports; that the system is top-heavy with specialists and excessive supervision, and that the schools are "sailing in a sea of experimentations and statistics" far beyond the fundamental purposes of a compulsory public school system.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## KINDERGARTENS

The establishing of a Kindergarten department connected with the city schools was recommended by the superintendent four years before its adoption. The board in August, 1884, considered the proposal and reported adversely on financial grounds. From October, 1887 to June, 1888 a free Kindergarten was maintained by the Mechanics institute in two rooms at Number 20 school building. Upon request of Mr. Henry Lomb and the Rochester Kindergarten association, the board on July 16, 1889 established six, one each at Numbers 3, 4, 5, 10, 12 and 20 schools. November 30, 1891 the one at Number 5 was transferred to Number 26 school; supervision of all these classes was then placed upon a uniform basis under direction of a supervisor and fourteen assistants; they were then the only Kindergartens in this state wholly within a public school course. Others were subsequently added and all now form an established unit in the city public school system.

## EVENING SCHOOLS

Evening classes for instruction of pupils unable to attend day schools have had varying success. They were first established in Number 1 building in the winter of 1853-4. The following year they were held in buildings 1 and 11, continuing four months with nine teachers and 817 pupils in attendance. The topics then pursued were book-keeping, penmanship, spelling, reading, arithmetic and grammar. Similar classes continued until 1860 when they were discontinued. In the winter of 1872-3 one each was established in buildings 5 and 14. These were continued only in 1873-4, and 1875-6. During 1876-7 they were maintained at buildings 2, 5 and 14, after which time they were not conducted until October, 1886, when one was organized in the Free Academy building. In 1887 one each was organized in buildings 5 and 10, and there continued, except for one winter, until 1890 when four were held, viz.: in buildings 4, 5, 9 and 12.

For the year 1921-22 they were conducted at buildings West high, East high, Washington junior, Jefferson junior, Madison park, Rochester Shop school; Numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 18, 38 and 44. Health courses in buildings 16, 18, 23 and 24. Subjects are offered in certain high school studies, elementary subjects, English, French, Spanish and Italian languages, in science, civil service, home-making, salesmanship, mathematics, English for the foreigner, trade courses, physics, commercial law and courses, economics, stenography and Americanization classes.

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS

Children in four of the orphan asylums in this city are enrolled as public school pupils and pursue the prescribed course of studies pursuant to the Act of 1850 which provided that the schools of the several

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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orphan asylums' societies within this state shall participate in the distribution of school monies in the same manner and to the same extent in proportion to the number of children educated therein as common schools in their respective districts, subject to the regulations of the common schools in such districts. There are now 704 such pupils registered as public school pupils.

## SUPERINTENDENTS

Following is the list of superintendents of Rochester public schools, and their several terms of service:

Isaac F. Mack, July 5, 1821 to July 1, 1846  
 Samuel L. Selden, July 1, 1846 to November 18, 1846  
 Belden R. McAlpine, December 1, 1846 to September 6, 1847  
 Washington Gibbons, October 1, 1847 to June 29, 1848  
 Daniel Holbrook, June 29, 1848 to November 5, 1849  
 Reuben D. Jones, November 15, 1849 to November 7, 1855  
 John Atwater, November 26, 1855 to April 7, 1856  
 Isaac S. Hobbie, April 10, 1856 to April 1, 1857  
 Daniel Holbrook, April 5, 1857 to September 6, 1858  
 Philip H. Curtis, November 4, 1858 to April 1, 1861  
 Seth W. Starkweather, April 1, 1861 to March 31, 1862  
 Daniel Holbrook, April 1, 1862 to April 4, 1864  
 Charles N. Simmons, April 5, 1864 to April 19, 1869  
 Sylvanus A. Ellis, April 19, 1869 to April 3, 1876  
 Charles N. Simmons, April 6, 1876 to April 8, 1878  
 Alonzo L. Mabbett, April 10, 1878 to April 4, 1881  
 Charles N. Simmons, April 4, 1881 to April 3, 1882  
 Sylvanus A. Ellis, April 3, 1882 to April 1, 1892  
 Milton Noyes, April 1, 1892 to December 3, 1900  
 Charles B. Gilbert, December 29, 1900 to December 5, 1902  
 Edward R. Shaw, December 5, 1902, died before entering office  
 Clarence F. Carroll, March 21, 1903 to June 26, 1911  
 Herbert S. Weet, June 26, 1911, incumbent

## WASHINGTON DAY EXERCISES

On January 21, 1889 a communication was presented to the board of education on behalf of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., by Major William C. Morey and a delegation of veterans, outlining a movement both original and patriotic. The plan involved two features, presentation to each of the public schools of a United States flag to be preserved and transmitted, annually, from one set of custodians to another, and a general convention of delegates from the public schools to be held, annually, on Washington's birthday, when the flags are transmitted with exercises of a patriotic character. That first convention was held at the City hall, February 22, 1889, when members of that Post personally presented thirty-one flags to the standard bearers designated to receive them on behalf of each public school. March 18, 1889 the Board made provision for the perpetual observance of those exercises, and for selection of standard-bearers. Those annual conven-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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tions have continued to the present year under direction of Committees of School Principals. As new schools have been established that Post has presented its flag. George H. Thomas Post has now surviving but fourteen members, and it is apparent that the near future must find the anniversaries to honor The Flag in the hands of others. The School Principals association has been designated for that purpose. The observance, above noted, on February 22, 1889 was the first ever held. Comrade Morey in his presentation closed with these words:

“And when these veteran soldiers, from whom you receive these presents to-day, shall have passed away from earth, when your own heads have become white with the frost of years, may you be able to look back and feel that these flags have been to you a holy inspiration, and have taught you how much your country is worth, and how much you should be willing to give in its honor and its defense.”

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

**T**HE opening of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester in 1922 marked but another step in the development of the University of Rochester, a development only to attain its culmination with the opening of the university's new medical and dental schools in 1924. It marks another step in the efforts of the University to be of educational service to western New York at a cost which is within reach of those of moderate incomes.

The history of this educational institution has been one of quiet, orderly development. Next November will be the 71st anniversary of its start and in all that time the goal in view has been progress toward better things educationally, and community service. That aim is nearing realization through the magnificent gifts to the University by George Eastman, the Rockefeller foundation and other noted philanthropic agencies making possible the projects which have been cherished nearly three-quarters of a century.

Its first commencement was in July, 1851, and the first class graduated numbered 10. Ira Harris of Albany was its chancellor, acting until the appointment of Martin B. Anderson as president in 1853. In this same year Azariah Boody gave to the University part of the present Campus, now occupied by Anderson and Sibley halls. Later seventeen acres abutting this land were purchased.

Instruction was first given in the old United States hotel in Main street west—the structure is still standing—and the total enrollment for the first year was 71. The methods used to further the new enterprise prompted Ralph Waldo Emerson to use the University of Rochester as an illustration of "Yankee" enterprise saying that a landlord in Rochester had a hotel which he thought would rent for more as a university; he sent for a few benches and books, brought in a coachload of professors and by the time green peas were ripe had graduated a large class of students. Later in more serious vein Mr. Emerson said of this university: "I watched over it in its cradle; I am very certain that I shall never follow it to its grave."

Even before Mr. Emerson's death, graduates of the University of Rochester, though few in number, had forged their way to the front in many lines of human endeavor.

In July, 1860, the University took possession of Anderson Hall, its first building on the present campus. It was the center of instruction for the arts' college and remains so to-day. The outbreak of the Civil War resulted in almost a cessation of activity at the University. Professors young enough to fight were sought after as commissioned offi-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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cers. Those too old, did whatever class work was to be done and kept alive those traditions which prevail even to this day.

With the coming of peace, came a new development for the University. Young men laid aside sword and rifle to resume eagerly their interrupted studies. Professors returned to their class room work imbued with a new zest for the development of what was best in young manhood.

Prizes were founded for earnest students. Development of interest in science became more marked on the part of the students. Citizens of Rochester purchased the Ward collection of natural science specimens and presented it to the University, forming the nucleus of the remarkable geologic and anthropologic collections now housed in Sibley hall and some of the nearby buildings.

In 1868, a chemical laboratory was fitted up in the basement of Anderson hall. Five years later it was enlarged and transferred to the first floor in Anderson hall, and in 1885 work was begun on the Reynolds Memorial Chemical laboratory, one of the handsomest structures on the Campus, which has been enlarged several times to meet the demands made for instruction in this department of the University's activities.

In 1871, Hiram Sibley pledged the University a fireproof library building to cost \$75,000. It was completed in 1877.

Dr. Anderson resigned the presidency in 1888 and was succeeded by Dr. David Jayne Hill, who held office until 1896, when he resigned to begin a notable diplomatic career. Professor Samuel Lattimore became acting president until 1898 and was succeeded by Professor Henry F. Burton, who was acting president until Dr. Rush Rhees, the present incumbent, assumed office in 1900.

In 1899 the gymnasium on the Campus, the gift to the University of the alumni, was opened. 1904 marks the first substantial gift by George Eastman. He provided the Eastman laboratories now housing the departments of physics, biology and vital economics. Instruction was first given in this new laboratory building in 1906.

Early in the present century women were admitted to the University on a co-educational basis. The plan did not work out as well as its sponsors had predicted and in 1912 the trustees decided on a college for women. Representative women of the city provided an endowment of \$50,000. Mrs. Pixley Munn of Gates gave the land at the southwest corner of University avenue and Prince street. Henry A. Strong built Catherine Strong Hall as a memorial to his mother, and women of the city built Anthony Hall as a memorial to Susan B. Anthony and her sister Mary C. Anthony.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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In 1913 the handsome Memorial Art Gallery was added to the Campus buildings. It was the gift of Mrs. James S. Watson as a memorial to her son, James G. Averill.

In 1918 the scope of the University was expanded through the generosity of Mr. Eastman, who purchased the Institute of Musical Art, a flourishing musical school which had been developed by Alf Klingenberg and made it a part of the University. Mr. Klingenberg, who had brought the project to success from a modest beginning, was continued as director.

The following year Mr. Eastman provided for the permanent expansion and equipment of this phase of the University's activities. He gave \$1,500,000 for a site and a building at Main street east and Gibbs street which is to house the new music school. This building is now practically completed. He has given an additional \$3,000,000 for endowment and equipment.

Not the least interesting features of the new school are the Eastman Theater and Kilbourn Hall, the latter a memorial to Mr. Eastman's mother, Ann Kilbourn Eastman. The Eastman Theater will seat 3,300 and will be the home of motion pictures of the finest quality accompanied by a symphony orchestra of eighty pieces and by the great Austin organ, the largest instrument ever constructed at a single building and one which is a complete concert organ with several orchestral auxiliaries in which are included all the most modern mechanical and tonal devices. Kilbourn Hall seating 500, is an ideal audience chamber for chamber music and houses a concert organ, built by the Skinner company, that for tonal refinement is the result of years of study by its designers.

The Eastman School of Music is the most pronounced forward step taken in recent years by the University. With the addition of the schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, the University of Rochester will be a university in fact as well as in name.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### OTHER SCHOOLS

#### ROCHESTER SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

**T**HE Rochester School for the Deaf, better known to many as the Deaf Mute Institute, was founded in 1876 and has since been the recipient of much high appreciation because of the character of the work done. The school occupies a commodious site in St. Paul street, just north of Driving Park avenue and has every facility for giving aid to the unfortunates, bereft of hearing or delinquent in speech.

#### SCHOOL OF OPTOMETRY

From a small beginning as a private school, founded in 1902, for the teaching of the science of optics as applied to the testing of vision and the correction of ocular defects, a well organized institution with a large faculty has been developed, now connected with the Mechanics Institute. It is not a part of the Mechanics Institute, but the executive officers of the institute serve in the same capacity for the School of Optometry.

#### ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Rochester Theological Seminary was founded by the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education. It came into existence with the University of Rochester and had a close connection with it. In 1852 a German department was added, which, too, has experienced a remarkable growth. For nearly 20 years the seminary instruction was given in the buildings occupied by the University of Rochester. Then a start was made on the equipment at East avenue and Alexander street, which has been developed into a model of its kind.

#### MECHANICS INSTITUTE

Many successful Rochesterians owe their achievements to the training which has been given them in the Mechanics Institute. Its buildings in Plymouth avenue and Spring street are worthy of careful inspection and scrutiny of the course of instruction is well worth while.

It was founded by Captain Henry Lomb in 1885 and is a lasting memorial to his enterprise. Its purpose was to give adequate training to those barred from college training and it has succeeded in that purpose. Rochesterians interested in the project gave generously to its funds and the remarkable development of less than 20 years made possible the present school.

## CHAPTER XXXV

### COMING OF RAILROADS

**T**HE first steam railroad train was run out of Rochester April 4, 1837. It was over the Tonawanda railroad and was in the nature of a test. On May 3d, service was given from Batavia and the occasion was celebrated with solemn ceremony. The depot for this road was at Main street west and Elizabeth streets.

In 1838 work was started on a line between Rochester and Auburn and the first train to Canandaigua was run on September 10th. The tracks were completed through to Auburn the following year and linked with a line from Auburn to Albany. The first train from Rochester to Albany was run in October, 1841.

In 1850 work was started on a line from here to Syracuse. A road from Lockport to Niagara Falls was prolonged to Rochester, the origin of the present Falls Road of the New York Central. The Tonawanda railroad and the Attica and Buffalo line were consolidated that year but it was not until 1852 that service was given from here to Buffalo. A line from Rochester to Charlotte was built in 1852 and on May 7, 1853 all of these railroads were merged into the New York Central.

For 30 years the station was at Mill street and Central avenue. It was here on the morning of February 18, 1861, that Abraham Lincoln stood on the rear platform of a train on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States.

The train stopped five minutes and then proceeded eastward. A tablet at Central avenue and Mill street in the concrete wall supporting the railroad tracks marks where the great emancipator stood. He came back to Rochester April 27, 1865 aboard a funeral train on the way to burial in Springfield, the victim of an insane assassin.

The Mill street station was abandoned after the construction of the new station at Central avenue and St. Paul street. This was considered a model of its kind and cost nearly \$1,000,000. In this period the tracks through the city were elevated, saving many lives.

Another span of about three decades and the station at St. Paul street and Central avenue was abandoned for the present station at Clinton avenue north and Central avenue; a model of its kind, which in turn may be abandoned when three decades more have passed.

The Rochester and State Line railroad was organized in 1869 and in 1878 the road was finished as far as Salamanca. It could not pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds and in 1880 the road was sold to a New York syndicate which changed its name to the Rochester and Pittsburgh, which later became the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. The line was extended to Pittsburgh and developed into a profitable venture. In recent years the work of the steam road has been

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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supplemented by a line of car ferries operating between the port of Rochester and the Canadian port of Cobourg directly across the lake.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad came into the city in 1892. It has a beautiful station in Court street abutting the barge canal harbor. The Erie Railroad, too, has a Rochester connection. Within recent years this has been electrified and practically all local traffic now is by trolley.

STREET RAILROADS

**R**OCHESTER'S street railway system, at this writing is just 89 years old, surprising though that fact may be. It was in July, 1833, that the first horse railroad in this section of the country went into operation. It was designed to link up the Erie canal with the navigation on the lower Genesee river. This line started from the intersection of the aqueduct and South Water street and continued northward down St. Paul street to the site of the village of Carthage, where there was a steamboat landing. The means of locomotion was a team of horses.

For a short time the novelty of the trip attracted many passengers. A ride or two and their interest ceased. It was used to transport freight for a while longer and then abandoned in 1843. Twenty years later, almost to a day, the first permanent street railway route was opened to the public. It was designed to give easy access to Mt. Hope cemetery. That same year, 1863, the Main street east and west lines, and the Lake and Monroe avenue lines were completed, but then there was a lull of almost a decade before any additional lines were laid. In 1873 the Clinton avenue and St. Paul street routes were completed.

To many Rochesterians of this generation, the "hill boy" at the foot of the hill in Main street, was a familiar figure. He had a horse which he attached to the cars going up the hill and helped prevent interruptions of traffic. Arrived at the top of the hill the additional horse was unhitched from the car, the boy mounted and rode back to the foot of the hill.

On the 30th of July, 1889, cars were run to Charlotte by electricity. A syndicate paid more than \$2,000,000 for the old horse car company and its properties in November of that year but electrification was not completed until 1893. With the growth of the city there has been a corresponding growth of its street railway system. The system is under the direct control of the city, operation being in the hands of a municipal commissioner of railroads, appointed by the city but paid from the earnings of the company.

Speedy interurban cars give easy access to the city from the surrounding communities and provide additional means of travel to other cities of the state, so that now it is possible to travel from Albany to Buffalo by electric cars. This statewide system is under the control of the New York State Railways but the Rochester lines are under direct municipal control.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### THE WATERWORKS

**W**ITH the development of Rochester the need for an adequate water supply for drinking and to curb fires became apparent. As early as 1835 the legislature incorporated the Rochester Waterworks Company. For drinking purposes the early residents relied on their wells and hopes were entertained that the new company would provide a supply for fire protection. Nothing came of it and for nearly 40 years the city had to rely on the Erie canal and the river for its water supply. This water was conducted through iron pipes to reservoirs in the different sections of the city but this method did not prove satisfactory.

In 1852 another company was chartered which in the course of 20 years laid about 70 miles of pipe connecting the city with three small lakes to the southward. The work was not done in a satisfactory manner. Litigation and foreclosure by the city followed and in 1872 the legislature empowered the city to build and operate its own waterworks system. Five commissioners were appointed who formulated a plan to bring the water from Hemlock lake, 28 miles to the southward to the city for drinking water. For fire protection it was planned to supply water from the river by direct pressure, the Holley system, as it is called, by which the water from the river is forced through the pipes at a pressure from pumps in a central station, sufficient to be adequate for all ordinary fire purposes.

The Hemlock system was ready for use in two years and tests and frequent use has demonstrated that it is adequate to all needs. 28 miles of conduit were built from Hemlock lake, reservoirs in the town of Rush and at Highland Park and 58 miles of distribution pipes. In January, 1876, this system of portable water supply was ready for use. The growth of the city has necessitated a large increase in the distribution pipes and an additional reservoir has been built at Cobbs Hill. To assure an adequate supply of water Canadice lake, near Hemlock lake, has been linked up with the system and the surveyors from the office of the city engineer are reported to be in possession of the data needed in case this supply ever becomes inadequate, whereby Conesus lake can be added to the source of the city's water supply.

In recent years a private company has been supplying Lake Ontario water, carefully filtered and pure to some of the districts surrounding the city. Annexation has made some of this section a part of the city, but its water supply remains unchanged. The city's water bureau is a part of the department of public works and its administration is such that water is supplied to the householder at its cost to the city.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### BANKS AND BANKING

**F**OR the first seven years after its incorporation, Rochester had no banks. Whatever transactions of this character were necessary were done with the Bank of Geneva, the Ontario bank at Canandaigua or the Bank of Genesee at Batavia. Within a short time the business of the Ontario bank developed to such an extent that a branch office was opened in Exchange street. Efforts were made to organize a bank here, but they failed until 1824 when a charter was issued to the Bank of Rochester which began operations that same year. Nathaniel Rochester was its first president. It was located in Exchange street on the site of the present Genesee Valley Trust company.

Five years later the Bank of Monroe was organized. It was in a building at the corner of Main and State streets, the site of the present Powers building. It enjoyed a prosperous life of 20 years, but surrendered its charter in 1849.

The Rochester City bank followed close after the incorporation of the city. It too did a large and lucrative business until 1864, when its affairs were wound up.

The First National bank took the place of the City bank. It lasted until December 1882 when it became involved in financial difficulties and a receiver was appointed. The Bank of Western New York and the Commercial bank were organized in 1839. The first bank became involved in the financial transactions of a lumber company which failed and went into the hands of a receiver within two years. The Commercial bank built the structure in Exchange street, now occupied by the Mechanics bank. Many others are included in the list of the early banks.

In 1850 Daniel W. Powers opened a private bank at Main and State streets, which continued successfully for 47 years. The Eagle bank, too, came into existence in August 1850 and the Union bank three years later.

Of the present banks, the Merchants came into existence in 1883 and from the first has occupied the building at Main street east and South avenue. The Central bank was organized in 1888 and from its incorporation occupied quarters at Main and Exchange streets.

The Lincoln-Alliance is the results of the merger of the Alliance bank, organized in 1893 and the Lincoln bank, the outcome of the merger of the Commercial and German-American banks. The National Bank of Commerce is the infant among the commercial banks. It came into existence in 1906 and has enjoyed a prosperous existence.

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 ROCHESTER IN HISTORY
 

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## SAVINGS BANKS

The first of its kind east of Albany was the Rochester Savings bank which was incorporated in 1830 and began business the following year. Until 1841 it was housed in Exchange street and then moved into a little stone building in State street remaining there until 1875 when it built the present building at Main and Fitzhugh streets.

The Monroe county Savings bank was incorporated in 1850. The building in State street, now in use, was first occupied in 1862. The Mechanics Savings bank began business in 1867 and the East Side Savings bank in 1869.

Trust companies were slow in making their appearance in Rochester. The first of this kind of banking institutions was the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit company, which came into existence in 1868, although it was not given a charter as a trust company until 1883. The Security Trust company followed in 1892 and the Union Trust company five years later. The Genesee Valley opened its doors in 1901.

The banks and trust companies in their development kept pace with the growth of the city's industrial life. Conservative methods of operation and a broad vision on the part of those in charge proved of inestimable benefit to the development of industry here. That there have been no failures worthy of the name, testifies to the character of the banks of Rochester.

## ROCHESTER CLEARING HOUSE

**P**OSSIBLY the growth of our city can be shown more forcefully by the comparison of figures taken from the same sources at different periods than in any other way.

Referring to the year 1862 and taking the resources of the banks of Rochester, many of which are now out of existence, and others of which have changed their names or charters, we find the following:

	Resources Dec. 1862
The Monroe County Bank, F. Clark, President.....	\$ 629,056.67
Flour City Bank, F. Gorton, President.....	558,937.54
Rochester City Bank, J. Field, President.....	839,398.00
The Rochester Bank, H. G. Warner, President.....	230,239.01
Rochester Exchange Bank, John Craig, President.....	377,078.50
Traders Bank, J. W. Russell, President.....	507,430.50
The Union Bank, A. Erickson, President.....	1,019,471.02
The Perrin Bank, D. Perrin, President.....	152,456.12
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Jacob Gould, President.....	541,331.52
Commercial Bank, A. Sprague, President.....	985,565.89

Total resources of Rochester banks December, 1862.....\$5,840,964.77

Compare these resources with those of December, 1901, we find this:

ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

	Resources Dec. 1901
Flour City National Bank, C. C. Woodworth, President...	\$ 2,946,187.94
Traders National Bank, H. C. Brewster, President.....	5,593,232.49
Alliance Bank, H. F. Atkinson, President.....	4,223,514.29
Central Bank, B. E. Chase, President.....	1,880,714.16
Commercial Bank, C. H. Babcock, President.....	2,096,543.87
German American Bank, Frederick Cook, President.....	3,658,132.22
Merchants Bank, P. R. McPhail, President.....	1,548,089.22
Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., J. M. Smith, Pres't..	10,009,696.72
Genesee Valley Trust Co., F. Hamlin, President.....	1,716,294.62
Union Trust Co., Frank Taylor, President.....	2,531,295.42
Fidelity Trust Co., L. P. Ross, President.....	4,202,497.51
Security Trust Co., J. S. Watson, President.....	4,764,238.70
Rochester Savings Bank, James Brackett, President.....	20,659,354.58
Monroe County Savings Bank, J. E. Booth, President.....	15,264,374.89
East Side Savings Bank, B. E. Chase, President.....	3,957,025.47
Mechanics Savings Bank, S. Sloan, President.....	3,370,787.74
Total resources December, 1901.....	\$88,421,979.84

To continue this comparison we will take the latest available figures. and although we have fewer banks we have larger and more commodious offices, so this does not indicate less accommodation for banking business.

	Resources Jan. 1922
Traders National Bank, H. C. Brewster, President.....	\$ 11,616,020.22
National Bank of Commerce, T. J. Swanton, President...	14,115,128.94
Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Robert C. Watson, President .....	33,444,602.01
Security Trust Co., J. S. Watson, President.....	18,146,759.06
Union Trust Co., F. W. Zoller, President.....	20,902,218.07
Genesee Valley Trust Co., D. D. Sully, President.....	7,701,209.94
Lincoln-Alliance Bank, J. G. Cutler, President.....	43,443,083.09
Merchants Bank, P. R. McPhail, President.....	12,734,284.99
Central Bank, J. H. Gregory, President.....	11,839,912.06
Rochester Savings Bank, H. P. Brewster, President.....	43,444,457.19
Monroe County Savings Bank, R. K. Dryer, President....	29,275,109.67
East Side Savings Bank, W. H. Matthews, President.....	22,275,998.49
Mechanics Savings Bank, W. B. Hale, President.....	5,825,410.47
Total resources January, 1922.....	\$274,764,194.20

From records kept by the manager of the Rochester Clearing House Association, the combined banks of the city showed the following on January 1st, 1922:

Capital .....	\$ 7,350,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	18,892,738.91
Deposits .....	246,363,327.15
Loans .....	179,830,779.39
Security Investments .....	66,944,595.43
The total clearings for the year 1921 were.....	\$453,315,966.86
Total balances .....	75,527,207.19

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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The "bank debits", representing the total checks issued by corporations, firms and individuals, and charged on the individual ledgers of Rochester banks during the year 1921 were \$1,482,318,734.49.

We may well be proud of the work done by the banks of our city during the war. At the time of each "Liberty Loan drive" with its staggering quota, Rochester not only met the quota, but always went "over the top"

The working forces of the banks had been so depleted by the enlisting or drafting of the clerks and officers that the extra work of the Liberty Bonds, and the very heavy pay rolls of cash for factories, etc., thrown on those who remained taxed their endurance almost to the breaking point. Finally during the last few months of the war the Exemption Boards recognized the real war work being accomplished by the banks of our country, and were more lenient in making exceptions to later drafts.

W. G. WATSON.

### COURT HOUSES

**T**HE site of the Monroe county court house has been the same from the first, Main street west and South Fitzhugh street. Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll gave the site which is still in use and the corner stone of the first of the three of these structures was laid September 4, 1821, a few months after the creation of the new county. Its cost to the county was \$6,715.66. Less than 30 years later the need for a new and larger building resulted in laying the corner stone for a new structure June 20, 1850. This building was opened December 2, 1851 and is remembered by many Rochesterians of to-day. Its cost was \$72,000.

This building was taken down 44 years later and supplanted by the present structure. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1894 with solemn ceremonies. It was formally opened for occupancy June 27, 1896. The cost of construction was \$719,945.02 to which must be added the cost of furniture and equipment which totaled \$110,212.48. This structure, much larger than either of its predecessors, was not adequate to the growth of the county and there has been some discussion recently as to the possibility of building an addition in the square between the Court House and City Hall.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### ROCHESTER HOSPITALS

**I**N 1847 the City hospital was incorporated but for four years little or nothing was done to obtain quarters for the proposed hospital. Then the Charitable society asked that title be obtained to the cemetery lot in West avenue and finally title was passed, Mt. Hope being designated for the burial of the dead. Sixteen years after the hospital was incorporated, the building was declared ready for use.

It was dedicated July 29, 1864. It marked the beginning of an activity which has gained nationwide recognition. From the first accommodations were overtaxed because of the Civil War and tents were placed on the lawn. One generous patron after the other added to its equipment or buildings and the present exceptional institution is the result.

Its training school for nurses was one of the first in the country. It was first planned in 1879 and came into realization the following year. The first class was graduated in 1883.

Ambulance service was begun in 1896. Dr. H. T. Williams gave the first outfit. With the passing of the years the horse and wagon gave way to the latest improved type of motor vehicles ready day and night to respond to the call to service.

### ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

Sisters of Charity came to Rochester from Emmetsburg, Md., in 1857 and established St. Mary's hospital at West avenue and Genesee street. Mother Hieronymo was the real founder and until 1870 she gave her best efforts to further the interests of the hospital.

During the Civil war more than 3,000 soldiers were cared for at this one hospital. It had the government approbation as one of the hospitals for the care of the wounded and its fame was widespread. That fame grew with the passing of the years. Physicians, irrespective of creed, gave to it generously of their money and of their time.

In February 1891, the institution suffered a heavy loss by fire. Representative Rochesterians, men of all creeds, met at the Chamber of Commerce and arranged to have the institution restored and properly equipped.

### HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

The Homeopathic hospital came into existence May 25, 1887. Property was purchased first in Monroe avenue between Union and Alexander streets. In November 1894 the hospital was moved to its present site in Alexander street near Monroe avenue.

The nurses' training school was established in December, 1889. The free dispensary came into existence in 1890. This hospital was the first in Rochester to have nurses visiting the homes of the poor.

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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### HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL

Hahnemann hospital, in recent months designated the Highland hospital, was incorporated in 1889 and opened to patients in May, 1891. From the first it had a training school in connection with the institution near Highland park. It too has enjoyed a development commensurate with the growth of the city. Its work has expanded and its physical plant is among the best in this section of the country.

### PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Rochester, too, has a wealth of high class private hospitals. The leaders among these are the Lee hospital in Lake avenue and the Park avenue hospital, named after its location. Both have men, eminent in their profession, at the head. Both have their own training schools, which are turning out nurses, well trained and of high character.

### BENEFICENT ENTERPRISES

**R**OCHESTER has ever been known because of the character and scope of its beneficent enterprises. Every human agency has been employed to care for the sick and the needy, without that loss of self-respect usually associated with the exercise of organized charity.

The pioneer organization of this kind in this section is the Rochester Charitable Society, which came into existence more than a century ago with the avowed purpose of providing a free school for poor children. Josiah Bissell provided a furnished room in State street in a building on the site of the present National Bank of Commerce. There the school continued for two years when William N. Fitzhugh gave a lot in North Washington street on which a new school was built. The teacher and some of the pupils died in the cholera epidemics of 1832 and sessions were suspended for a time. This work was continued until 1841, when the beginning of the public school system made it unnecessary. The sewing school alone was continued.

After the school was closed the members devoted themselves to charitable enterprise, caring for the sick and the needy. In 1845 an effort was made to organize a hospital but the incorporation of the City hospital, now the General hospital, two years later, made further endeavor along this line unnecessary.

When the central building of the hospital was completed in 1863, the society was asked to undertake its furnishing. Its work has continued with unabated interest to this day.

### ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

Until 1836 the insane were maintained in institutions in the counties of the state. In that year the state decided to take over this work, except in Monroe, New York and Kings county and it was not until 20

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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years later when the almshouse became congested that the first of the buildings comprising the State hospital in South avenue was opened.

The institution grew so rapidly that it was difficult to have the plant keep pace. In 1890 by legislative enactment, the state assumed charge of the care of all the insane. The greatest development in the institution in recent years was the purchase of a large farm on the shores of Lake Ontario where those not violent are given an opportunity to benefit by the outdoor life.

### INFANTS' SUMMER HOSPITAL

There is one enterprise in which all of Rochester takes merited pride and that is the Infants' Summer hospital. Regardless of creed or other affiliations, the support of this hospital is a happy burden in which all delight to share. Its start was in 1887 when tents were placed on the old Greenleaf farm and sick children and their mothers cared for. The following year the first permanent buildings were erected on land given by Col. H. S. Greenleaf. The work grew so rapidly that additional land was purchased and more buildings erected.

In 1900 Louis N. Stein built and furnished a nurses' home. Frederick Cook bequeathed \$10,000 for a memorial building. The heirs of Mr. Stein continued to make the hospital an object of their care and the present well equipped commodious institution gives convincing evidence of the results of their endeavors and of the wisdom of the founders, who planned that generations yet unborn might profit by their wisdom and foresight.

In the heated summer days, the hospital is the mecca for the poor mothers of the city with their little ones, forced to live in congested quarters. Many children are given their chance for life at this institution. Proper feeding, healthful surroundings and rest contribute to avert the ravages of the summer diseases of childhood.

### FRIENDLY HOME

The present designation of the institution which has flourished here for more than 60 years, the Friendly Home, is far more fit than that by which it has been known for most of its life, the Home for the Friendless. It came into being in 1849. Four years later the house at East avenue and Alexander street, where the home was housed until in recent years when the new property in East avenue near East Maplewood was purchased and the place became really a Friendly home.

The residents at the home are not dependent on charity for their existence. They deposit a sum of money on entrance, which assures them care and a proper burial after death. Each has a room, a real home, to receive guests. The home is undenominational in character, although every Sunday services are conducted there, the ministers of the various denominations officiating in turn.

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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### THE CHURCH HOME

In the closing years of the period from 1860-70 the need for additional means of caring for the worthy poor became more pronounced. The Episcopalians, who had assisted in general projects of this kind, undertook to meet the need. Offerings were taken from the city and with this fund as a nucleus, a house and lot in Mt. Hope avenue were purchased. Out of this grew the present large structure which has enjoyed a flourishing existence.

### ST. ANN'S HOME

St. Ann's Home for the Aged is an outgrowth of a Catholic home for working girls, founded in 1873, which for 20 years occupied a home in South avenue. Then it was moved to Main street east near Prince street. Other means were adopted to care for the girls and the place became a home for aged women.

After the beginning of the present century, the home was changed to a home for both men and women. Property on the west side of Lake avenue boulevard was purchased and the handsome building erected, which is a model of its kind.

### GERMAN HOME

The German Home for the Aged in South avenue came into existence in 1898. It is at the corner of South and Highland avenues. It too has enjoyed a prosperous existence.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**I**T is a far cry from those days when a tannery, some mills and the like, were the burden of Rochester's industrial life to the present days, when the city hums with thriving industry. Then men wrought to make the necessaries of life, to barter their products for other things, of which they stood in need. Now Rochester products are sent to every corner of the civilized world. They supply work for an army of men and women. They are housed in commodious buildings and groups of buildings and the equipment leaves nothing to be desired.

With the advent of the world war, there was no cessation of industrial development. If anything, the war served to expedite this growth and paved the way for even greater and better things for the community.

Knowledge of conditions existing in Rochester to produce such results has become worldwide and an object of emulation.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**E**XPERIENCE has shown that wherever human beings congregate for any length of time, the moral shortcomings of some of them will crop out resulting in a need for some sort of police regulation. It is a far cry from the constable and night watch of the pioneer days to the present well organized department with its multiplicity of services, but it all has been accomplished through a quiet, well ordered, steady development, which is bound to be efficient.

In the early village days police functions were exercised probably by the constables, who were charged specifically among other things, with the arrest of debtors. Some time in the year 1818 a "street patrol" was appointed. Just what their functions may have been is problematical. Most of them were business men, endeavoring to make their enterprises prosper and they probably had but little time to give to police duties.

The existence of the police department really began on December 28, 1819, when the taxpayers solemnly voted to expend \$80 to maintain a night watch. Who was the first night watchman has not been recorded.

When Monroe became a county the need for a jail became more pronounced, not because of any increase in the amount of crime but more as a visible expression of the power and dignity of the new state division. The first jail was in North Fitzhugh street on the west side of the street just north of the present post office site. It was used as a jail for a decade and then became a recruiting station for the United States army. The cost of the first jail together with a house for the jailer's family was \$3,600.

The second jail, ready for use in 1832 was on the site of the present Erie railroad train shed. The cost of this second jail was \$13,400. It was occupied for about half a century. Toward the end it was a disgrace to the county because of the neglect of those charged with its repair.

The present jail in Exchange street was completed October 4, 1885 at a cost of more than \$75,000. When Rochester became a city in 1834, Sidney Smith was appointed its first police justice. Newton Rose, Edwin Avery and William Wilbur were appointed the first "night watch" with Mr. Rose as captain. Evidently there were no day police in those days, for these men were on duty only from 10 o'clock at night until dawn. Their duties were many and varied according to municipal regulations. They were empowered to enter any building where they thought a felon harbored, without any additional process of law and make search for him.

On moonless nights they all started out with a string of oil lamps which they placed on poles at long intervals. On moonlight nights, no

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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additional illumination was deemed necessary. They were also expected to call out the time and the character of the weather as they patrolled their beats.

FIRST POLICE COURT

The southwest corner of the Court House was fitted up as a cell room and a court room for the police justice. In 1850 when the first Court house was torn down to make room for the new building, police court was transferred across the street to the site of the present Powers building. Then police court and the lockup were transferred to one corner of the old Market in Front street where they remained until 1873. Then they were located in North Water street and in 1875 found a home in the new City hall, where they remained until the construction of police headquarters in Exchange street was completed.

That building was completed in June 1895 at a cost of \$65,000. Since then five additional precinct stations record the development of the police department. With the annexation of Charlotte, now the 'Twenty-third ward, a sub-station was bought there as headquarters for the harbor police attached to the Lyell avenue station.

Police methods have developed with the city. From the trio of night watchmen, bawling the hours of the night and the condition of the weather, has come a modern up-to-the-minute department, which performs a vast variety of services for the taxpayer, other than apprehension of criminals. Here the prevailing idea is crime prevention rather than crime detection and the comparatively few major crimes for a city of this size, testifies to the merit of the plan.

With the coming of the automobile, a new and important function has come to the Rochester police. Rochester streets were not all built to accommodate the deluge of motor traffic. Regulation is necessary to avert accident and that regulation, through the medium of a courteous, efficient traffic squad, has served to relieve congestion in the down town district and to eliminate accident danger.

Until 1853 Rochesterians lingered under the impression that the jail was the proper place for those sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. Congestion in the jail resulted in a demand for another place of confinement for those sentenced to short terms. The following year the penitentiary in South avenue was opened. It was destroyed by fire in 1865 but was rebuilt and burned again within three years. Rebuilt once more a large workshop was added in 1873 and in 1885 a second addition was built.

New methods of treating prisoners has resulted in a vast change in the operation of the penitentiary. William H. Craig is the present superintendent. He operates the plant at a profit to the county, through its immense farms, which are one of the show places in the county.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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LAST EXECUTION HERE

Time was when condemned murderers paid the extreme penalty in the local jail. The last one of the series to be hanged with solemn ceremony in the new jail was Edward Alonzo Deacons. He was hanged July 10, 1888 for the murder of Mrs. Stone in the summer of 1887. That did not end the toll of Rochester murders, but before the next one was called to execution electricity had been substituted for the rope and since then condemned murderers have died either at Auburn or Sing Sing state prisons.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

**P**RESENT day Rochesterians enjoy the manifold delights of Exposition park, unmindful of the sinister influence which permeated the spot in years past, when it was known throughout the state as the Western House of Refuge or the State Industrial School. This was opened in August 1849 as an institution for incorrigible boys and girls and for more than half a century lived up to its name.

At first but 50 could be accommodated but then its facilities were increased until toward the end of its life in Rochester, there was room for more than 1,000. Older Rochesterians can recall the Sunday afternoon drills of the boys, one of the features of the institution's life and they can never forget the appearance of the grim, foreboding stone wall which encircled the buildings.

With the beginning of the new century and the coming of modern methods of caring for juvenile delinquents, the need for transferring this institution from the city became more apparent. It is now housed on a commodious site at Industry in the town of Rush. Rochester willingly took up the site in Phelps avenue near Lake avenue and transformed it into the park which is the admiration of many communities.

## CHAPTER XL

### THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

**I**T IS more than 104 years since Rochester began to enjoy the benefits of organized fire protection. From one of small beginnings and modest equipment, Rochester has seen its fire department grow to one of the best equipped in the world. In that period the bucket has come and gone; the hand pumper became the latest type of fire fighting equipment and then became obsolete; the horse-drawn vehicle was pronounced the last word in fire fighting equipment and has since been supplanted by the motor-propelled gasoline pumper and truck. In a comparatively short time a horse will be an oddity in the Rochester Fire department.

Every Rochesterian was a fireman in 1817, for by village regulation a fire bucket was placed in every house. On October 19, 1817, the first fire company was organized with Daniel Mack as foreman. A fire house was built in old Court house square and a hand engine purchased. The water had to be poured into this from buckets because of the lack of a suction pipe.

In 1821 the engine house was removed to Aqueduct street and in 1824 the first fire truck was purchased. The cost was \$50. In 1825 a new engine was purchased and a house built for it in Bugle alley, now the site of the Arcade theater. Truck and house cost the growing community \$570. On May 5, 1826 a volunteer fire department was organized. Samuel Workes was appointed chief engineer and all of the existing independent companies were included.

Another engine, known as "Red Rover" was purchased in 1827. More were purchased in the succeeding years until when Rochester became a city in 1834 it boasted of its fire department. The development continued until 1858 when the volunteer department disbanded, but independent companies soon were organized. August 23d of that year marked the organization of the Protective Sack and Bucket company, a salvage organization which has continued in active existence until this day.

In 1882 horse-drawn apparatus was placed in commission and Rochester was thought to have reached its final development in this phase of municipal activity. But 30 years later, almost to a day, the first of the motor wagons was placed in commission. At first it was largely in the nature of an experiment, but the new type of machines soon justified their existence and with the passing of the years more and more were added until the doom of the horse has sounded as part of the fire fighting equipment. From a modest beginning of 23 men in the first company, the fire department of Rochester has grown steadily so that now more than 500 men are included in the department.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

Rochester was among the first cities of the country to install the two-platoon system for the firemen. The unfairness of compelling firemen to work 24 hours a day was realized early, but these long hours of duty were one of the traditions of all fire departments. Modern methods and equipment, and the high calibre of the men, made it possible to realize the plan which seems to have worked for the betterment of all concerned.

The worst fire probably within the memory of any living Rochesterians occurred on November 9, 1888, when the Steam Gauge and Lantern Works on the brink of the fall north of Central avenue was destroyed. Before this fire ended 34 human beings had been killed. The writer was but a very small boy at the time but he recalls the disaster vividly. He saw it from the east bank of the river and can never forget the horror of seeing those bodies drop from the upper stories into the cauldron of fire. For days the firemen lingered on the scene pouring water into the ruins. Some of the bodies could not be identified and all of Rochester united in a municipal funeral for these victims in Washington rink, where Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen officiated.

On December 2, 1898 the old Academy of Music, known in earlier days as Corinthian hall, was destroyed. This was one of the landmarks of the city, made notable by the artistic performance of some of the greatest actors and singers.

The year 1900 marked the destruction of the entire plant of Citizens Light and Power company and of the Washington Mill at the foot of Factory street. In the early hours of the morning of January 8, 1901, the Rochester Orphan Asylum in Hubbell park burned, resulting in the deaths of 31 of the children trapped by the smoke and flame. To avert any similar catastrophe in the future the asylum was later moved to an extensive site in Monroe avenue where the cottage system prevails so that the loss of but a small portion of the institution is possible at any time.

Three firemen were killed and two hurt seriously later that same day at Kodak park by the fumes of nitric acid. A lieutenant was killed and eight firemen injured when a wall collapsed the night of January 28, 1902 when the Rochester Screw Works in Caledonia avenue burned. One large fire succeeded another. The Pancost building in Allen street and the lofty tower of Brick church were destroyed; the Foster-Armstrong Piano company, the Sherwood Shoe Finding company and many others.

February 26, 1904 fire swept the drygoods section from St. Paul street to Clinton avenue along the north side of the street. But comparatively a few years later a fire at Main and Gibbs streets swept that district and then came a new era.

New methods and equipment began to have an effect. Serious fires became more and more infrequent. A "third alarm" became a rarity

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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and the Rochesterian of the younger generation does not know the meaning of a "general alarm" of which he has heard his parents prate. Firefighting seems to have given way in Rochester to fire prevention. The result has been well worth the effort.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

**T**ELEPHONE service and its cost has been a much mooted question in Rochester in recent years and the solution of the problem has not been reached at this writing. The Bell Telephone Company opened an office in this city in 1879. By that time wires had been laid from Buffalo. For the first few years service was given over wires carried largely over private property. In 1883 the company obtained from the common council the right to erect poles and string its wires through the streets. Disputes arose between the company and its subscribers and in 1886 the common council revoked the rights given the telephone company to use the streets. The matter was adjusted in 1888 and service was resumed.

Within a few years an independent company was organized and service was given too over its lines until in recent months when both the Bell and Home company interests in Rochester district were merged into the Rochester Telephone Corporation. With the advent of this new concern another war developed, this time over the matter of metered rates. The corporation insisted on a new schedule of rates for business telephones based upon the number of calls made. The city invoked the public service commission, but the corporation was sustained in its position. Further hearings were then given by the public service commission, but before decision was reached the entire matter was referred to an arbitration board composed of representatives of the company, representatives of the business interests and representatives of the small telephone users. At this writing no decision has been reached by this arbitration board.

### BUREAU OF CITY PLANNING

**O**NE of the most important steps for the proper growth of the city was taken in 1917 when the city charter was amended to provide for a city planning commission. This municipal body is in charge of laying out new streets and subdivisions generally. It governs the construction of buildings in any given city area so that the contemplated building shall be no detriment to the buildings already there and shall be no bar to the proper development of the district. Edwin A. Fisher is the superintendent of city planning. James G. Cutler is chairman of the city planning board. The corporation counsel is a member, by virtue of his office, and there are three others, appointed by the mayor.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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THE PARK SYSTEM

**R**OCHESTER is known throughout the United States because of its wonderful park system. The remarkable results after activity of less than 25 years, are objects of emulation by many other cities. For a community of its size, Rochester probably excels all others in the character and size of its park system.

The local park system had its origin on May 7, 1888, when a board of 20 park commissioners held its first meeting under a state law empowering this body to establish a park system. This was the outcome of a long and, at times, heated controversy over the desirability of having parks, other than the small community squares which had been one of the city's features, since its infancy. Dr. E. M. Moore, George W. Elliott and George Raines headed the movement for the creation of the park system as we know it to-day. Dr. Moore, properly, was the president of the first park board.

The city acquired title then to Genesee Valley park on the east shore of the river on the south edge of the city, composed of 540 acres. From this modest beginning the city has gradually acquired a park and playground system of nearly 1,700 acres. Added to this in the course of years were: Durand-Eastman, 484 acres; Seneca, 216.24 acres; Maplewood, 144.6 acres; Highland, 107.30; Ontario Beach, 26 acres; Cobbs Hill, 61.5 acres and Exposition park, 41.28 acres.

To describe all of the beauties of the Rochester park system adequately, could not be done within the limits of this book.

In connection with Highland park there is an arboretum, containing a collection of some 4,200 trees, shrubs and vines, growing in this section. Adjacent to the refectory in this park is a herbarium, containing more than 30,000 specimens. In Lambertson conservatory there is maintained at all times an interesting collection of flowers and shrubs.

Seneca park is notable for its zoo, its shady drives and miniature lake, its swimming pool and its picnic grounds. The acres of Durand-Eastman lay along the lake shore. Here, too, is a zoo, a golf course, tennis courts and the city has provided a mammoth bath house for lake bathing. From Maplewood may be obtained one of the best views of the river gorge, one of the natural wonder spots of western New York.

All of the parks are thronged on summer afternoons and evenings. The Park Band, maintained by the city gives frequent concerts. Many take advantage of the opportunity to bathe in the lake. Thousands of others are to be found in canoes and motor boats on the river.

Dotting the thickly populated districts are the playgrounds, maintained, too, by the city and supervised competently. Here the children of the poor, too, have their opportunity to come close to nature. The park and playground systems are Rochester's most valuable assets.

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## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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A change in the city charter has abolished the park board. The system is now in charge of a commissioner of parks, appointed by the mayor. William S. Riley, who has had more than a score of years' experience in shaping the destinies of the park system, is the present commissioner.

### HOME OF THE BIRDS

ONE looking down on Rochester from the Pinnacle hills, will see a few roofs and a vast expanse of foliage. The homes of the Rochesterians are there and also the homes of the birds, the delightful companions of men, through most of the year. The birds represented chiefly in this forest are the robins and sparrows, although in the course of the year hundreds of other varieties spend more or less time in Rochester and its purlieus.

Rochester, too, is responsive to the presence of the birds. Hardly a house but has its bird bath or bird house. Children in the schools learn at first hand much ornithological lore. Older persons, too, give much attention to the birds and their methods of living.

### REAL FORESTRY

THE forestry of the libraries has a certain value, chiefly to show what is not forestry in our country at the present time. The introduction of a variety of foreign trees to get quick results may be of a certain value for wood pulp and building material. The true forestry is the restitution of the highly valuable native trees, largely by the process of natural seeding. One of the most interesting of these projects is the reforestation scheme of the city at the Hemlock and Canadice lake watersheds. For about a decade, thousands of trees have been planted each year. This affords a remarkable protection to the watershed and makes the scene one of great beauty.

### MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION

THE Municipal Art Commission was established by an act of the legislature, April 28, 1915. This commission must approve of the designs for buildings, bridges and other structures paid for from municipal funds. It must approve of all works of art bought by the city and the city may not accept a gift of such an object unless the commission approves.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ART DEVELOPMENT

**T**HE strong and pleasing art development in Rochester may be attributed largely to environment which beckoned the lover of painting to his best endeavors. Every element of the beautiful in nature is spread before him, easy of access and of inspiring form. It is not surprising, then, that enthusiastic groups of young men and women took advantage of the opportunities and by their courage and devotion actually established, what may well be termed, the Rochester school of art, as distinguished from what has been known as the Hudson river school.

The latter school had prevailed in art circles for many years. The early teachers of art, occupying the Arcade before and during the decade beginning in 1870, were of that school, notably Professor James Harris and Isaac Wilbur. Their efforts were of much interest, as arousing a spirit of inquiry and emulation, which later developed into opposition. The younger group refused to be interested in the minute treatment of the details of landscape.

Harvey Ellis, W. J. Lockhart, Seth Jones, James H. Dennis, Edwin L. Harris, Emma Lempert, James Somerville and Horatio Walker were among those who sought more freedom and breadth of treatment. The formation of the Art Club in 1877 and its incorporation in 1882 served to concentrate the efforts of these artists and to keep alive the art spirit in this city.

The club established a small Museum of Fine Arts. It was indeed a small beginning of an important work, for within a short time Mrs. James S. Watson, liberal patron of the arts established the Memorial Art Gallery in memory of her son, which continues to be one of the features of the University of Rochester campus and is the center of present day art activity in this district.

The Rochester Society of Artists, organized at Mechanics Institute, June 22, 1892, was made up of students and graduates of the school. It has held more than a score of interesting displays. One of the valuable influences toward the creation of an art atmosphere in Rochester was the Powers art gallery. There still remains to Rochester one private gallery, the property of Mrs. William S. Kimball, which for its size is not surpassed in this section of the state. The pictures were selected with great care and taste by Guernsey Mitchell during his residence in Paris.

The Rundel library and art building is yet to be erected. This will be in accord with a bequest of the man who for many years was the city's leading art dealer. Charles A. Green, too, has a well selected gallery at his private residence, made up largely of the productions of the best American artists.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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JOURNALS AND JOURNALISM

**F**ROM the earliest days Rochester seems to have been a mecca for both editors and publishers. When the city was but a hamlet it had its weekly papers and in the course of years they were many and diversified. Some of these are described in other places but it would take a volume much larger than this to give a comprehensive account of all of the early publications even if the information concerning them were available.

Rochester has the honor of having the first daily newspaper west of the Hudson River. Luther Tucker and company started it, October 25, 1826 as the Rochester Daily Advertiser. It first was a morning paper, the sole Rochester daily but after a few years its time of publication was changed to the evening. It continued to the present day under various names and was one of the two papers merged into the present Times-Union.

The present Democrat and Chronicle had its origin in the Anti-Masonic Inquirer which came into existence in 1828. It, too, absorbed gradually many of its competitors, which were short-lived.

In the autumn of 1859 Charles W. Herbard started the Times, which was later designated the Evening Express. It is known to present day Rochesterians as the Post Express. The Herald began publication on the morning of August 5, 1879. The Evening Times now merged into the Times-Union, came into existence November 7, 1887 as the avowed mouthpiece of the union printers, then on strike. Its success was immediate and its publication was continued until the merger in recent years.

Rochester attracted many Germans even in the earliest days and soon they established their special publications. Some of them lasted years and others were very shortlived. In the end they were absorbed by the Abendpost, which still continues.

Labor, too, has had its series of special publications. Of these, probably the most representative is the Labor Herald which still continues.

Italians have their special publications as well as Polish and some of other nationalities.

Time was when Rochester was a center for rural publications, but with the death of their first publishers or editors, many of these were moved to other communities.

What Rochester did contribute is some eminent figures to that coterie which made personal journalism what it was in the days half a century or more ago. Such men as Thurlow Weed, Joseph O'Connor and a host of others contributed their share toward the nation's development by their sturdy Americanism and the vigor and impressive power of their writings.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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SOME ROCHESTER ARCHITECTS

**I**N another place some of the architectural features of Rochester have been briefly discussed especially of the classical age when the acropolis of the Third was adorned with Greek Temples adapted to residence purposes with very impressive results. Time does not mar these structures for their architects have imparted to them the gift of beauty and impressiveness that belong to the classics unfading and unchanging. The one immortal and ever pleasing architectural device in this world is the Ionic column and capital. The others lean on the Ionic and so live. The Romans toyed with the Ionic and loaded it with incongruous garlands, but could not destroy it by such pettiness.

Rochester has been fortunate in her architects. Men of comprehensive vision and high aspirations have found a place here and have labored with rare high appreciation of the dignity and nobility of their exalted profession. The great architect stands among the most exalted designers and creators of forms of beauty and appropriateness that have the elements of immortality. Of such character is the famed Parthenon upon the Acropolis at Athens. That immortal building is almost as revered as when Pericles dreamed over it and saw it new in all its beauty. The great architect actually puts life and even energy into his work so that it never dies. And we can say here with boldness and confidence that such a gift has been imparted to this new county court house of Monroe county, the finest public building of its size in the United States. J. Foster Warner has given some other public buildings to Rochester that may be classed among high examples of the architectural art.

The East High School, while plain in outward design, and purposely so, the interior is a revelation of classical beauty and impressiveness rare in public buildings. All of our new school buildings are samples of good architectural vision but little marred by requirements of location and the preservation of existing structures, before new erection.

The work of Gordon and Madden or Gordon and Kaelber has in recent years added greatly to the architectural excellency of the public buildings. These men have courage and lofty conceptions of this great art. They have done some bold and massive work on the Eastman Music School which will be ever impressive although the space of a narrow street does not allow the highest effects to be realized.

The younger architects of this city are imbued with the true spirit of this art and are employing all of their skill in rendering the humblest structures pleasing to the sight as well as appropriate. Rochester is fortunate in her architects.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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MORGAN CHAPTER OF THE NEW YORK STATE  
ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association was organized March 6th, 1916 with a membership of six. It was named in honor of Lewis Henry Morgan, the great Anthropologist and a resident of Rochester for many years. It now has a membership of more than 350.

The object of the Chapter is to promote historical study and intelligent research covering the artifacts, rites, customs, beliefs and other phases of the lives of the aboriginal occupants of New York state up to and including contact with the whites; to preserve the mounds, ruins and other evidences of these people, and to co-operate with the State association in effecting a wider knowledge of New York state archeology, and to help secure legislation for needed ends; also to maintain sympathetic appreciation of the history of the American Indians, particularly of those now resident in New York state, to the end that all of their ancient wrongs and grievances may be righted agreeably to their just desires both as to property and citizenship; also to publish papers covering the results of field work of members or other matters within the purview of the Chapter.

The Chapter has published many monographs relating to the above subjects, and has acquired an enviable reputation among scientific societies. Every winter it gives a series of lectures by trained specialists on archeology and kindred subjects. These lectures are largely attended and have excited great interest among the people of our city.

Alvin H. Dewey was the first president of the Chapter and he has been re-elected every year since. The present officers are: Alvin H. Dewey, president; Mrs. Frank F. Dow, first vice-president; LeGrand Brown, second vice-president; Walter H. Cassebeer, secretary; Edward D. Putnam, treasurer.

## CHAPTER XLI

### EARLY CONCERTS AND MUSIC

**T**HE coming of Kilbourn hall at the Eastman School of Music brought to a focus the desire for music, which first manifested itself when the hardy pioneers who made present day Rochester possible sought relaxation from their daily cares through music. Before 1820 these men were too busied seeking to wrest their living from the soil and to protect themselves and their families from disease.

With the coming of 1820, however, they began to seek relaxation and uplift through music. Thus it is that on October 31, 1820 we find recorded that "The concert which was to be holden in the meeting house is postponed until Sunday evening next. Performance at 6. Doors close at 7:30; admittance two shillings. A piano fort is expected to accompany the musick. Performance to consist of anthems, solos, duets, etc." Please note how early the Sunday evening musicale found its place in Rochester.

No doubt other similar affairs were held in the "meeting house," but in January, 1826, we find that Mr. and Mrs. Smith were scheduled to give a concert at the old Mansion house. The old advertisement reads: "As we understand that they are to be accompanied by a pianofort, we have no doubt they will have a crowded house."

In March 1826 a concert is recorded by the Rochester band to raise enough money to pay the salary of their leader and instructor. Whatever the price of admission may have been, those present were not cheated for the programme consisted of 26 numbers not including encores.

But a meager record survives of the musical events of the following fourteen years. No doubt Rochesterians of that day enjoyed their musical entertainment, too.

In October 1840 an amateur concert was announced at the National hotel under the patronage of Judge Gardiner, Dr. Munn and Dr. Fredrick Backus to obtain funds to erect a monument in Mt. Hope to Samuel A. Cooper, pioneer teacher of music.

In the summer of 1841, the City garden was opened, on the south side of Main street almost opposite North street. A water fountain, "three pieces of fireworks" and a concert by the Williams Light Infantry band, made up the programme. For a long time this was a popular evening resort for Rochesterians.

Henry Russell, an English vocalist, was among the first of the "foreign artists" to give a recital here. On August 7, 1843, he gave his first concert at the Eagle. He returned several times in the course of the next five years.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

The following month Covert and Dodge gave a vocal concert. Among the numbers programmed were: "Grave of Bonaparte," "Robin Ruff," "Happy Land" and "The Dutchman's Account of His Intemperate Son."

Here is an excerpt from an announcement of a concert in May, 1844: "Doors open at 8; to commence at 8.30. Mr. Bley first violinist of Paris Gymnasium concerts. Mr. Willson will preside at the piano. The seventh number on the programme: *Les Cloches, hymne due Soir*, piece imitative, executed par Mr. Bley." Rochester at this stage may have been taking its culture seriously.

In October 1845, Mons. Joseph Dundonie from Paris gave a concert here on his "componium quintette," which he announced took seven years to build. Of this instrument the management announced: "Will represent a perfect band of 10 instruments and 25 bells." That may have been the closest approach possible at that period of the task of playing an instrument akin to the new Kilbourn hall organ. Whatever it was, it seems to have attracted some attention.

On June 21, 1844, Ole Bull gave the first of his series of concerts here in Concert Hall. For this occasion the price of tickets was increased to \$1, the largest admission price hitherto charged for a musical event. Of this concert one of the local papers published: "If anyone feels competent to write a scientific criticism of his performance, we will publish it. We would as soon think of criticising the sun or the tumultuous boundings of the waters of the Niagara Falls cataract." Truly the race of newspaper writers seems to have undergone a marked change!

In 1845 Rochester had its first visit from a troop of Swiss bell-ringers, a brand of musical entertainment which for years enjoyed a wide vogue in this city. The first minstrel show came here that same year.

November 28, 1845 a Mr. Dempster was the soloist at a concert to mark the dedication of Minerva Hall in Main street between St. Paul street and Clinton avenue. This hall was destroyed in a fire 13 years later and never rebuilt as a public hall. Dempster probably was the first of the self-accompanied song recitalists to come to Rochester.

The following year was marked by concerts at Irving Hall by Leopold de Meyer, pianist and Martinez with his guitar. Henry Herz, pianist and Camillo Sivori, violinist, gave a concert here the following year. Sivori was a favorite pupil and by many acknowledged the successor of Paganini and some Rochesterians may recall his death at Genoa in 1894.

In August, 1848, Julia Hill gave a series of concerts in her home town, and more notable now by the fact that Theodore Thomas, then but a boy, was an added attraction.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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After the visit of Ole Bull, Rochesterians waited seven years for the next "grand concert". In the first week of July, 1851, Madam Anna Bishop and her company were the attractions. When she arrived here the mayor met her and escorted her to her hotel. Some of the school's concertists will testify that times have changed.

The following week Maurice Strakosch brought Theresa Parodi here for another "grand concert". Strakosch and his wife Amalia, appeared in the concert and attained so much success on this, his first venture into Rochester as impresario that in later years he brought all of his attractions here.

The last week of July, 1851, was made forever memorable in the music annals of Rochester by the coming of Jenny Lind for two concerts. She came fresh from her triumph in New York and Rochester gave her a memorable ovation. Her two concerts were on the 22d and 24th of July. The price of the seats was \$2, \$3 and \$4—a record for those days. They were placed on sale at 56 State street and a mad scramble ensued. So much dissatisfaction was expressed that the seats for the second concert were auctioned. \$2,500 in excess of the scheduled prices was received and the great singer promptly presented this money to Rochester charities.

Her assistants at these concerts were, Otto Goldschmidt, pianist, whom she later married; Joseph Burke, violinist, and Belletti, tenor.

Strakosch brought Ole Bull to Corinthian Hall for another concert on November 13, 1852. That concert marked the first appearance here of Adelina Patti, then but 8 years old.

The following week Madam Emma Bostwick and Henri Appy, violinist to the king of Holland, appeared here. On December 2, Madam Marietta Alboni and Arditi, appeared together in a concert. The following year Strakosch brought Madam Steffenone and Paul Julian, violinist, here for a concert. In the succeeding years Ole Bull and Patti came back. Richard Hoffman, the pianist was heard by Rochesterians; Louis Jullien brought his remarkable orchestra here; Parodi, Rocco and Thalberg, too, were heard by the Rochesterians of that day.

Rochester, too, has not lost record of the concert which Piccolomini gave here in 1859. Old Corinthian Hall, on the site of the present theater in Corinthian street was the scene of many of these affairs. The names mentioned are those of but a few who brought their best artistic efforts to entertain Rochesterians. The trend of the city is admittedly eastward, and for a time Convention Hall became a mecca for musical devotees. Now Kilbourn Hall and the Eastman Theater are the centers of musical attraction.

## CHAPTER XLII

### CEMETERIES

**T**HE first cemetery in the village of Rochester was deeded to the community in 1821 by Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll. It was at the corner of Plymouth avenue and Spring streets. Within a few months it was exchanged for a site in Main street west, now occupied by the General hospital.

In 1836, the common council purchased from Silas Andrus, a plot of 53 acres, the nucleus of Mt. Hope cemetery at the intersection of Mt. Hope avenue and Exchange street. Silas Cornell was the city surveyor at the time, who laid out the new purchase. He did his work so well that to this day it remains one of the most beautiful "cities of the dead" in the country.

Irish Catholics bought an extensive tract along the Pinnacle hills in 1838 for cemetery purposes. The German Catholics had cemeteries in Lyell avenue, Maple street and Clinton avenue south. Most all of these bodies have been moved to Holy Sepulchre, 150 acres in Lake avenue north of the city, which was opened in 1871.

In 1892 a private corporation purchased 100 acres just north of Holy Sepulchre, which is now known as Riverside.

One of the oldest cemeteries, now within the city limits is the Rapids burying ground, near the southern end of Genesee street. It was opened in 1812 for the use of dwellers of Scottsville and Chili.

### PUBLIC MARKETS

**E**XCEPT in the earliest days Rochester never seems to have had a public market like those which are to be found in so many communities where the housewife may journey to obtain the day's supplies. True there is a public market in North Union street just north of the New York Central tracks, but this is more of a place for grocers to obtain their supplies from the farmers and for shippers to deal with the growers. It is true that trading is not restricted there to grocers, shippers and the like, but it never will have a wide vogue with the housewife owing to difficult accessibility.

Many Rochesterians remember with delight the informal markets in the district around Franklin and North streets a decade or so ago. The congestion of traffic incident to the wide use of the automobile forced the city to bar these streets in the downtown district to the farmers and the purchasers and the market was moved, after many years of peaceful occupancy of this section. Many of the shippers who flocked into this district still retain their headquarters there.

But long before that when Rochester was but an infant city it had a pretentious market in Front street. It was known as the Center Market

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

and occupied a site opposite Market street, with its rear on the river bank. It probably included that stretch of land, occupied in later years as headquarters for the fire department, later in turn moved to Central avenue and Mill street.

For that period it must have been a pretentious structure. Its total length was 360 feet, its cost about \$25,000 and it was of stone and brick construction.

Early records indicate that the market in those days was open evenings, too. This market may have been the genesis of a curious custom which prevailed for many years in Rochester; that of going to Front street for the week's supplies. Front street of to-day gives not a glimmer of its pristine glories. Time was when it was one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, when the average resident and the visiting farmer flocked there for supplies. The passing of years brought a deterioration. Business firms moved elsewhere to satisfy the whims of their customers. Cheap lodging houses nested in and for a time there were indications that if Rochester was to have any slum section it would be in the Front street district.

Wise police regulation had a beneficent result and in recent years Front street is coming back to its own as a brisk business thoroughfare.

## SOME QUEER DESIGNATIONS

**I**N the pioneer days cornfields were quite common in the Third ward. That may account for the fact that even in these days that section is frequently referred to as "Corn Hill."

That section about State and Jay streets has been known to many as Frankfort, mayhap because of some Germans coming from Frankfort, who once settled there. A little to the northward in State street was once known commonly as McCrackenville, because of the large land holdings of the McCracken family.

On the east side of the river opposite Frankfort, was Dublin so named because of the predominance of the Irish in that section.

The slight rise in Scio street near the New York Central tracks, was known years ago as Goat Hill; due to the fact that many Irish living in that section then are reported to have used this open space as pasteurage for their goats. This site is now the center of one of the city's Italian colonies.

Bull's Head even in these days designated the district about West avenue and Genesee street. More than seventy years ago it marked the site of a tavern in the town of Gates. It was the favorite resort of sleighride parties of those days.

Some old time Rochesterians may recall Hopper's Hill, on the west bank of the river where the road to the lakeside crosses the New York Central tracks. Wierd stories are told of the spook of a peddler whose body was found there many years ago, haunting the scene of his death.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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WHY PARK AVENUE CURVES

**T**HE stranger riding on a Park avenue trolley car is interested in the unusual curve in that thoroughfare between Rutgers and Dartmouth streets. That district years ago was the site of Joseph Hall's half mile race track, the mecca of horse lovers in this section. When the land was subdivided and the street laid out, part of its lines conformed to the turns in the old race track.

EAST AVENUE SPEEDWAY

**B**EFORE the advent of the automobile East avenue was an exceptionally interesting spot on a cold winter's afternoon. Then the city's horse lovers exercised their animals. Traffic was cleared in one section to enable them to show their best paces. Exciting brushes were frequent and the curbs would be lined with spectators interested in the display of high class horses.

With the coming of the automobile interest in winter racing here waned for a while. There has been a revival in recent years, however, through local associations of horse owners and it bids fair to regain its former vogue.

## CHAPTER XLIII

### IRONDEQUOIT BAY

COMING northward the Indian was forced to take his canoe from the Genesee river and portage to the headwaters of Irondequoit bay. The rapids in the upper river and the three falls made travel impossible in the direction of the lake. To the Rochesterian of this age and generation, Irondequoit bay is the place for an afternoon's fishing, a summer's camping; but to the dweller in this district more than 100 years ago the bay was the means of wresting a living either by commerce, hunting or trapping, or tilling the fields along its shores. It played a prominent part in the history of the district. To the Indian it marked the beginning of the final stage of his journey from the headwaters of the Genesee to the lake.

He hauled his canoe from the river at the Red Creek crossing in Genesee Valley Park. His route toward the head of the bay followed along present-day Highland avenue to Cobbs Hill, thence along the Blossom road to the dugway and on to the bay.

The story of the French visits has been told, but tradition tells much more that is romantic of the early days of Irondequoit bay. Some have it that it was once the resort of smugglers and the place where Atlantic avenue now crosses Irondequoit creek is pointed out as the place where they had their lair.

In 1716 the French built Fort Des Sables on the site of Sea Breeze and maintained a trading post there, using the bay as a haven for their vessels. In 1721, the colony voted about \$2,000, built a trading post, a block house, on the plateau overlooking Irondequoit creek where the portage trail from the river met other Indian trails. This was close to the headwaters of the bay and is of easy access from Rochester.

Chili was made a town February 22, 1822. Joseph Morgan made the first settlement in 1792.

Clarkson gets its name from Gen. Matthew Clarkson, who gave 100 acres to the town, which was formed April 2, 1819. James Sayers, Truman Moody and Elijah Blodgett began settlement there in 1809.

Gates was named after the noted Revolutionary commander. It was organized as a town in 1802 under the name Northampton, which was changed to Gates in 1812. From Gates were taken Parma and Riga in 1808 and Greece in 1822.

First settlement in the town of Greece was made by William Hatcher and family at the mouth of the river in 1792. Charlotte was named after the daughter of Col. Robert Troup, agent at that time for the Poulteney estate.

Hamlin was taken from the town of Clarkson in 1852. Nine years later the name was changed from Union to its present designation in honor of Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States.

## CHAPTER XLIV

### SUMMER RESORTS

#### CHARLOTTE

**B**UT a few years and Charlotte will be but a name to most Rochesterians. It is that village on the west bank of the river at its confluence with the lake, now part of the city and better known as the Twenty-third ward. Even before the passing of Hanford's landing and the village of Carthage it came to its own as a port for trade with Canada, and the abandonment of Tryon at the south end of Irondequoit bay, the lively commerce which had developed, transferred itself to the mouth of the Genesee river.

James Latta in 1790 purchased all of what was known for many years as the village of Charlotte for \$175. Samuel Latta, his son, settled there soon after and built a store house. Robert Troup became agent for the Poulteney estate in 1801 and the village developing there then, was named after his daughter Charlotte. In 1805 by an act of Congress, Charlotte was made a port of entry for this section of the state and Samuel Latta was named its first collector. Authorities differ as to the date of the erection of the old lighthouse on the bluff on the west bank of the river, but it is well established that it was built before 1810. That old lighthouse has not been in use for about 60 years, but is still standing.

Accretion resulted in the movement northward of the shore line and the development of the territory along the south shore of the lake in this section caused the construction of the two lighthouses at the end of the piers at the river mouth.

At an early date Charlotte became a mecca for the pleasure-loving Rochesterian. Summer hotels were built along the lake shore. To the westward there was a summer colony built, characterized by handsome structures and attractive grounds. Ontario Beach Park became the leading summer amusement resort in Western New York.

To the southward back of the shore line there was a village, in some respects typical of the New England shore villages, with most of the residents wresting a livelihood from the lake. With the growth of Rochester northward, the real estate development along Lake avenue, and the development of Charlotte itself came the desire for urban advantages. Annexation followed and the quondam lakeside village has responded pleasingly to the opportunity for urban expansion. Police and fire protection are adequate to this section of the city. This district is well lighted. The homes are attractive. There is a pleasing air of neatness about the dockside and none of that deterioration so manifest in the harbor sections of many communities.

Latta street leading to the boat dock is a memorial to the first settler in Charlotte. For many years this dock was the center for a record

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

passenger and freight traffic to Canadian ports. The city has recently completed a new municipal dock and immigrant station on the east bank of the river and passengers are now landed there. The west bank however continues to be the center for a heavy freight traffic.

Since the annexation of the village of Charlotte, the city has taken over the site of Ontario Beach Park for a municipal park and its advantages as a summer resort are now at the disposal of all without charge.

This interesting spot may be reached easily by motor. Turn north at Main and State streets, following State street to Lake avenue, continuing northward through Lake avenue to the lake shore. Here the city has provided a commodious free parking station for the use of motorists. The New York State Railways also offers rapid and frequent trolley service to the city's new park.

To the westward for more than 7 miles are a succession of summer colonies, culminating at Manitou Beach. Trolley service is given from Lake and Beach avenues in the summer months. The motorist may reach this section of the lake shore by going north from Main and State streets to the Ridge road, turning westward along the Ridge road and then northward along one of the several roads leading to the resorts along the lake west of the river.

Braddock's bay in this section is of particular interest. Here in July, 1759, British troops, New York militia and Iroquois, in command of General Prideaux, stopped to camp on their way by boat to the conquest of Fort Niagara. The bay was named after General Prideaux, but successive generations corrupted the designation and a later impression of intending to honor the British general Braddock resulted in the present name.

On the east bank at the river's mouth are Summerville and Windsor Beach, both summer colonies at first but now like quondam Charlotte, the permanent residence of many Rochesterians. The motorist may reach them by turning north at Main and St. Paul streets and continuing northward to the lake. Trolley service too is frequent in the summer months from this street intersection. Summerville is the site of United States Coast Guard Station, the Armory of the United States Naval Reserve Force, the municipal docks and immigrant station and the home of the Rochester Yacht Club.

Just east of Summerville is Windsor Beach, on a bluff, overlooking the lake, the home of Rochester's summer tent colony. The temporary holiday structures in many cases have been supplanted by permanent homes. The route to Summerville from St. Paul street, along a boulevard, is through one of the finest residential districts in this section. What was for many years some of the best farm land in Monroe county has been turned into residential subdivisions with many costly and attractive homes. The city has annexed a narrow strip along the east bank of the river to the lake shore and one of the early annexations probably will be to include more of this section within the city's limits.

## CHAPTER XLV

### TRYON TOWN

**S**HORTLY after the close of the Revolutionary war "Tory" Walker, a squatter, settled somewhere on the site of the present-day Summerville. He was a loyalist who had come from Pennsylvania and had seen service with Butler's Rangers. He helped in the resistance to General Sullivan's advance and after the close of the war lived for several years at the mouth of the river.

About 1800 Oliver Culver bought and lived on a farm at East avenue and Culver road, named after him. Culver's experiences are told by him in a written account, just before he died: "In 1800, I purchased a farm east of the present line of the city of Rochester, one mile, but did not improve it at that time, but engaged with Messrs. Tryon & Company, who about that time came to the Irondequoit landing and purchased a tract of land, laid out a city, built a store and storehouse, and ashery. They received and shipped to Canada a large quantity of ashes, pots and pearl and other products from Bloomfield, Lima, and other sections of the country that were being cleared up, and continued to do a large business till 1812. The bay and outlet were navigable for vessels of thirty to forty tons.

"I remained in their employ till the spring of 1804. I then told them I must leave them and seek my fortune in the western world.

Messrs. Tryon & Company finding I was going to Cleveland, proposed to furnish me with a full stock of goods. I accepted the proposition and started for Cleveland in July, 1804.

"In 1805 I married Alice Ray, daughter of Isaac Ray, and commenced improvements on my farm, and have lived on it from that day to this. There was no house in Rochester at that time. The Indian Allen Mill was standing at that time near where the west end of the Aqueduct now is. Before I was married I boarded with Orange Stone. He wished me to take some corn to the mill. I found no person to grind the corn. I put the corn in the hopper, hoisted the gate, and while the corn was being ground I looked around the place. Tall, beautiful trees stood all around, but no sound or sign of human being did I discover."

Culver had come to Irondequoit bay some time before 1800 and found Asa Dunbar, the only inhabitant of that section.

In the town of Brighton, within two miles of the eastern city line, is the site of one of the most pretentious of the settlement projects in this section; one which ante-dates Rochester by nearly two decades—Tryon Town—when Rochester was hardly dreamed of a flourishing community, to be eclipsed soon, and then to be wiped out by the rapid progress of the community on the banks of the river. A. Emerson Bab-

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

cock of Brighton gives this itinerary to the site of Tryon Town: "Take the Blossom road line of electric cars and proceed easterly to the end of the line; proceed easterly through Blossom road to Landing road. Turn left to the end of Landing road. Open a gate and cross cultivated ground eastward toward the creek for about 100 yards. Turn left and proceed northward until opposite a high, dome-shaped hill, on the east side of the creek and you are on the site of the city of Tryon." This community was founded by John Tryon of Canaan, Columbia county in 1797, though settlement was not effected until the following year.

In 1789 John Lusk, the first permanent settler in the Irondequoit section associated with Prosper Pelly, General Hyde, Enos Stone, Job Gilbert and Joseph Chapin, purchased 1,500 acres of land at the head of Irondequoit bay. Lusk built a log cabin on the site and cleared 12 acres and sowed it in wheat buying the seed from "Indian" Allen then living at Scottsville. In 1790 he brought his family from Massachusetts. He built the first distillery in Tryon village and later conducted a tannery. He finally settled in the town of Pittsford.

In 1799 John Tryon built a store and storehouse. The account books of the store show 122 customers including: Asa Denton, William Davis, Josiah Fisk, Polly Hopkins, William Hencher, sr. and jr., Silas Losey, Glover Perrin, Pioneer Seth Perrinton, 1791, Captain Benjamin Pierson, Captain Simon Stone, Ezekiel Taylor, James Wadsworth, Moses Taylor, John Tryon, Lewis Morgan, Isaac Stone, Joel Scudder, Nathan Fisk, Job Northrup, Oliver Phelps, Giles Blodgett, Major William Shephard, Captain Silas Nye, Caleb Hopkins, Joseph Palmer, Otis Walker, Reuben D. Hart, Samuel Lattie, Rufus Messenger, Caleb Martin, Nathan Nye, Leonard Stoneburner, Orringh Stone, John Strowger, Abner White, Ruth Northrup, Miles Northrup, Augustus Griswold.

Asa Dayton, a mulatto, opened a tavern, which seems to have done a thriving business. Later he became the owner of the Judson farm, known to Rochesterians of this generation as Palmer's Glen and Judson's Glen, in Winton road north.

Other developments followed rapidly. The Indians bartered their furs for supplies. Trade with Canada was brisk. Flour mills were built and the first shipment of flour by boat to Montreal was made from Tryon. The rapid development was followed by an equally rapid decline. In 1813 shipping dropped off and soon ceased. Some of the settlers moved away and in 1818 the store was abandoned and soon became a ruin.

But the early settlers formed the nucleus about whom developed the nearby towns in Monroe county. The records of the town of Brighton show that at a "Town meeting held at Orringh Stone's, April 5, 1814, these officers were elected: Supervisor, Oliver Culver; town clerk, Nehemiah Hopkins; assessors, Orringh Stone, Ezekial Morse, Solomon

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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Gould; constable, Enos Blossom; school commissioners, Samuel Spofford, Enos Blossom, David Bush; inspectors school district, Enos Stone, Jobe C. Smith; pathmasters, First district, Rufus Messenger; Second district, Philip Moore; Third district, William Moore; Fourth district, Robert M. Gordon; Fifth district, Solomon Gould; Sixth district, Israel Salter; Seventh district, James Scofield; Eighth district, Orringh Stone; Ninth district, John Billingham; Tenth district, Joseph Caldwell.

Brighton, originally Northfield, organized in 1794, included all of Brighton, Pittsford, Perinton, Irondequoit, Penfield and Webster. In 1806 the name of the town was changed to Boyle. Penfield was separated from it in 1810 and Perinton two years later. In 1840 Webster was taken from the town of Penfield. In 1812 the name of Boyle was changed to Smallwood and in 1814 it was divided, the eastern half becoming Pittsford and the western half Brighton. In 1939 Irondequoit was separated from the town of Brighton.

Caleb Hopkins built a log cabin in the town of Penfield in 1791. Later he removed to Pittsford. He was colonel of the Fifty-second regiment in the War of 1812, and gained an enviable record. In 1809 he was collector of the port. His was the first cabin and was near to the banks of Irondequoit creek.

General Jonathan Fassett of Vermont, who had made extensive land purchases in this district, located on the east side of Irondequoit bay, and planned a town development but nothing came of it, and he sold his holdings, retaining 200 acres near Penfield for a home. Samuel P. Lloyd, who settled later in the town of Greece was one of the purchasers but he in turn sold to Daniel Penfield, after whom the village and town are named.

Orringh Stone settled in what is now known as East avenue and conducted a tavern there for many years. The site was about opposite present-day Council Rock avenue. Surprising though it may seem to some in these days of aridity, tavern keeping was considered a most honorable occupation in those days, and much of whatever community life there was centered about the tavern.

In Winton road, north of East avenue, was the site of a cemetery in those pioneer days. A grocery store and dwelling houses now occupy the site. Tradition has it that John Tryon was among those buried there, though his body was probably exhumed later and returned to his ancestral home in Columbia county.

## CHAPTER XLVI

### ROCHESTER AND THE TELEGRAPH

**R**OCHESTER is admittedly the first city in the United States in the matter of turning the telegraph to commercial advantage. The telegraph was put to practical use in 1844 but no one had any idea of its vast possibilities. Henry O'Reilly, a Rochesterian organized and built the largest lines in the world, extending from the sea coast to the South. This construction was done in 1846 and 1847. Though connected these were independent lines and operation at times was not profitable.

Another Rochesterian, Hiram Sibley, after years of effort, succeeded in effecting a consolidation which became the parent of the Western Union system.

The first telegraph station in Rochester was an independent line connecting with Albany. It was opened in the winter of 1844-1845. The first press dispatch received here by telegraph was on June 1, 1846, the report of a political convention at Albany which was published in the Democrat of the following day. Within a short time after the office was opened it was moved to the Reynolds Arcade, where it still is.

### THE ROCHESTER "KNOCKINGS"

**P**RESENT day spiritualism had its real origin in Rochester. It was in 1847 that John D. Fox, living with his family in Wayne county, became alarmed over unusual manifestations in his house. Mysterious noises were heard which became violent enough to arouse his neighbors. Investigation followed and the noises were attributed to the agency of his daughters, Margaretta and Kate, both very young. Their sister, Mrs. Leah Fish, lived here and from time to time each girl was sent here.

Mrs. Fish, too, soon became instrumental in producing the mysterious noises which were announced as being messages from the dead. The community became much aroused and in an effort to convince her fellow citizens of the authenticity of the messages, arrangements were made for a public meeting in Corinthian hall on November 9, 1849. Three different committees at three meetings endeavored in vain to find evidences of deception. The last meeting of the series ended in a row and only with difficulty was bloodshed averted.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## SOME FIRST THINGS

**R**OCHESTERIANS are proud of the community in which they live and work and justly so. Here is a city comparatively in its infancy which has played a prominent part in the affairs of the world. Its contributions to art and science have been many. Here is what a speaker said of Rochester in the New York legislature of 1812: "It is a Godforsaken place inhabited by muskrats, visited only by straggling trappers, and through which neither man nor beast can gallop without fear of starvation or fever and ague."

Present day Rochester speaks for itself, through the hum of its industry and the cheerful content of its inhabitants. The Rochester of to-day is the outcome of but little more than a century of progress. What this development has meant, its scope and importance is thus outlined by Edward R. Foreman, city historian, in a recent address:

"Rochester has been called a city of beginnings. In a haphazard way let me mention some of the interesting first things: Here was founded the American Bible Society in 1821; here the first Female Charitable Society; the first nondenominational Sunday-school; here the total abstinence movement found its beginning, and the first mayor, Jonathan Child, resigned rather than sign liquor licenses. Rochester led in the anti-slavery movement, the Monroe county anti-slavery convention of 1839 being the first on record. Rochester was the northern terminus of the underground railroad. Here William H. Seward delivered the memorable 'irrepressible conflict' speech which became a national shibboleth. John Brown came here to discuss the Harper Ferry raid with Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave. Here was first suggested the building of the Erie canal. Here was founded the first daily newspaper between the Hudson river and the Pacific ocean. Here was organized and promoted the Western Union Telegraph Company. Here lived Dr. Carner, the father of the Pacific railroad. Here curious books were offered for publication. Joseph F. Smith brought to Thurlow Weed extracts 'hidden in his hat' from the golden tablets alleged to have been dug up on Mormon hill. This was the Mormon Bible, later published at Palmyra. It was in Rochester that William Morgan wrote his famous 'exposure' of the secrets of Masonry for which he suffered a death which shook the whole country politically.

"Here tomatoes were first introduced to the world as food. Here were established great nurseries which stocked every state in the Union, sending California her first fruit trees, Mr. Vick being the first dealer in the world to sell fruit and vegetable seeds by mail, organizing in this respect the mail order business. Rochester saw the first development of spiritualism, becoming the home of the Fox sisters. And our city was the mecca of the woman's suffrage movement, through the lifelong labor of Susan B. Anthony. The first great shoe factory in the world was established here by Jesse Hatch & Son, in which women were first em-

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ployed as factory workers. The Central Church of Rochester was the first in the world to use individual communion cups. Here was the first community chorus, and here the civic center movement started. The elevators in the Powers buildings were the first in the world outside of New York city.

"Here lived many remarkable men. Lewis Henry Morgan, the father of American anthropology; Henry A. Ward, who revolutionized the natural science museums of the world; Seth Green, who taught men how to propagate fish artificially; Max Landsberg, who translated and introduced in the Jewish temple English prayers, the first time in Israel's long history; E. Pershine Smith, who was the tutor in international law to Japan when the hermit kingdom was rousing from her age-long sleep, were Rochester men.

"A prominent patent lawyer has expressed the opinion that Rochester has furnished a larger number of valuable inventions in proportion to population than any other city in the world. Several have revolutionized methods and industries. The most of them have gone into extensive use, or are the basis of other successful inventions.

"It is enough to remind you of the Selden patents on the pioneer automobile or compression gas engine, of George Eastman's discovery of the various photographic processes and films used in the kodak and motion pictures, of the Hussy & Johnston mower and reaper, the self-binder, which revolutionized harvesting and did away with the slow methods of cradling, hand raking and hand binding; the Cutler mail chute, the modern laundry machinery, the revolving snow plow, printing telegraph called the ticker, locomotive headlight, first paper box machinery, first typesetting machine, glass lined steel tanks, dental chairs, Sargent time lock for bank safes, automatic burglar alarm, multi-color lithographing, street car transfer, automatic telephone exchange, voting machine, first cigarette machinery, to say nothing of the cuss word provoking but highly useful lawn mower.

"In Rochester was invented the baseball curve. When it was introduced the rival team of the pitcher who used it protested, but John W. Stebbins, the umpire, had the courage to sustain the curve as fair baseball, whereupon the mob chased him—the first umpire to be mobbed—into the protecting arms of the police."

## CHAPTER XLVII

### NATHANIEL ROCHESTER

ON a sloping hillside to the west of the main entrance of Mt. Hope, "Rochester Hill," known to those in charge of the cemetery as "Section R," rests all that was mortal of Nathaniel Rochester. A simple monument, a terse inscription, tell but little of the deeds of the man who made Rochester possible. What should be a hallowed shrine, has been forgotten by many and is unknown even to some of this generation, who have charged themselves with the study of the early history of this district.

Three generations of Rochesters had lived in Westmoreland county in Virginia, where Nathaniel was born February 21, 1752. His opportunity for an education was limited, but he overcame the shortcomings of his early life by broad and consistent reading in his more mature years. He was destined for a mercantile career and at the age of 20 began business with Col. John Hamilton.

With the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the service of the Colonies and his military title came to him as the result of intelligent and valorous service in the Carolinas. In 1775 he was made a member of the colonial convention of North Carolina. His commission as major followed soon. He succeeded in capturing a British expedition seeking escape from North Carolina to join the British in New York. The following year he was promoted to be colonel and made commissary-general for North Carolina. Ill health forced his resignation and he retired from the army but was promptly elected a member of the North Carolina assembly. Before the war ended he was made clerk of one of the first courts established in North Carolina.

At the end of the war he resigned the clerkship and resumed his business career, first in Philadelphia and then in Hagerstown, Md. In 1785 he visited Kentucky to inspect some of his land purchases. A serious illness followed soon after, the effects of which remained until the end of his life. In 1788 he married Sophia Beatty. He was reported to have visited this section of the country as early as 1800. He purchased 640 acres in "West Genesee." But he found sickness prevalent there and sold his holdings. Until 1810 he continued in Hagerstown. He was sheriff, president of the Hagerstown bank and presidential elector.

In 1800 he had visited the Genesee country. He purchased 550 acres of land including 150 acres at Dansville. He returned two years later and purchased the Hundred-acre tract now part of the center of the city. In May 1810 he established himself with his family at Dansville. He sold this farm five years later and moved to Bloomfield in Ontario

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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county. In 1816 he served again as presidential elector. In 1818 he moved to Rochester which he laid out and which had been given his name. Soon after he went to Albany as agent for those seeking the creation of the new county of Monroe, but his first effort failed. He succeeded in 1821 and was the first county clerk for Monroe. In 1822 he served too as a member of the legislature.

In the spring of 1824 a law was passed granting a charter to the Bank of Rochester. He was elected its first president. He resigned the following December, about two months before he completed his 74th year. A few quiet years followed. His advice was eagerly sought by his fellow citizens but he gave himself up largely to the reflections of calm old age. Death came to him on the 17th of May, 1831, after a lingering illness.

The cemetery on the site of the present General hospital was his first resting place. Within a few years Mt. Hope was opened for burial purposes and his body has found a final resting place there on the hillside named after him, surrounded by his descendants.

All of Rochester participated in the burial of its founder. That grave in Mt. Hope should be the object of a pilgrimage by every loyal Rochesterian.

### THE FUTURE ROCHESTER

**W**HAT do the coming years hold in store for Rochester? Judging from the development in the past, the possibilities are limitless. It does not need a prophet to foresee what the Rochester of 2022 will be. All of that vast stretch northward to the lake will be built up on both sides of the river. Geographic limitations alone will determine what the population will be. To the southward much of that fertile farm belt will have become a part of the city and will house its share of its workers.

The lower river and lake will be dotted with the craft carrying the products of Rochester factories to the world markets.

It will not have lost that spirit of its pioneers which made the Rochester of 1922 possible; a spirit of sturdy independence coupled with a spirit of generous self-sacrifice for the common good.

## CHAPTER XLVIII

### EAST ROCHESTER

**T**HE recent history of Rochester is intimately connected with that of East Rochester, that flourishing community next eastward on the main line of the New York Central railroad, within easy commuting distance. East Rochester is but of comparatively recent origin but its development within the span of a very few years indicates a brilliant future.

It was early in 1896 that Walter A. Parce of Fairport conceived the plan of building East Rochester. Edmund A. Lyon and Dean Alvord of Rochester became interested in the project and the three obtained options on the Westerman and Lincoln farms, situated alongside the New York Central tracks. The New York Central had a small station at this point to give service to the residents of Penfield and the nearby farms. It was known as Penfield station.

Within a few months the Vanderbilt Improvement Company was organized with Mr. Parce as president, Mr. Lyon as vice-president and Mr. Alvord as secretary. Early in 1897 the farm property, under option, was purchased. In the same year the shops of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company were moved to East Rochester, which gave a marked impetus to the settlement of the planned village. About the same time, realizing what the future had in store for this new district, the New York Central built a commodious new passenger station which is still in use.

H. C. Eyer, another Rochesterian, became associated in the development of the project. At a barbecue May 30, 1897, opportunity was given to a host of visitors from all sections of Western New York to hear of the advantages of the new community. The corner stone of the office building of the Merchants Despatch Company was laid with proper ceremonies. Despatch was the name selected for the proposed village and before the day was ended one lot was sold. Soon after, however, many more lots were sold. The first purchasers of property in the new village were Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Becker. George Evans built the first house and the first business building was erected by B. J. Fryatt. The Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern Electric railroad is using this property as a depot.

Abial D. Cook, formerly a resident of Penfield, was the first postmaster. He was appointed in June, 1898. The receipts of the postmaster for the first quarter were \$25. Within 20 years the receipts of the post office for one quarter had increased to \$3,669.36.

The first religious services in Despatch were held in the Reading Room in October, 1897. Union services conducted by the ministers from nearby towns were held weekly until December, 1897, when the

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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First M. E. Church was incorporated with a charter membership of 40. A church was built at Main street and East avenue, which was dedicated December 17, 1901. Union services were continued in this church until February 20, 1901, when a Baptist church was organized. In 1904 they started the construction of a church in West Elm street which was dedicated December 6, 1904.

On the 15th of September 1905, the Catholic church society was organized and the construction of St. Jerome's church was begun in June, 1906. In March 1910 the first Presbyterian church was organized. In 1915, the Episcopalians, too, built their own church.

On July 14, 1900 work was begun on a new mammoth plant for the Foster-Armstrong Piano company, now the largest and finest piano factory in the world.

The village was incorporated in March, 1906, the first village president being T. J. Mitchell, and the trustees George H. Ano, Dr. J. M. Allen, J. J. O'Brien and Howard R. Worden. Emory D. Lapham was the first clerk of the village. At the annual election, held the following March, it was voted to change the name of the village from Despatch to East Rochester.

So with the passing of the years East Rochester came to its own. Fire fighting equipment adequate to the needs of the growing community were provided. Churches and schools were built. Parks and playgrounds were provided and the coming years will see even greater things in this thriving industrial community which has made the most of its natural advantages.

## CHAPTER XLIX

### HENRY CLAY MAINE

**H**ENRY CLAY MAINE, editor-in-chief of this volume, was born in DeRuyter, Madison county, New York, February 17, 1844. He received his education in a "little red school house" in his native town. Later he attended DeRuyter Institute and then matriculated at Hamilton college in 1866. He was graduated with the class of 1870 and then taught school for several years. Later he joined the editorial staff of the Troy Times. In 1874 he was one of the stockholders and the managing editor of the Troy Morning Whig. In 1878 he returned to Rochester to become a member of the editorial staff of the Democrat and Chronicle. He held that post for twenty-six years. His astronomical studies gained him much renown.

In 1904 after serving 11 years as a park commissioner, he became second assistant superintendent of parks, serving for two years. His later connections were with Rochester industries. Mr. Maine was much interested in the preparation of this volume, but his death on January 28, 1922, found the work unfinished and it was placed in other hands.

## CHAPTER L

### McCURDY AND COMPANY

**I**N the spring of 1901 John C. McCurdy, who had for some years been successfully engaged in business in Philadelphia, came to Rochester with the intention of founding a department store. Associated with Mr. McCurdy at that time was William S. Norwell, who had formerly been connected with a Boston firm. An organization of about seventy-five employees was selected, and on March 20th, 1901, the doors of McCurdy and Norwell company were opened.

The new store was located in the four-story building owned by Edward Harris on the southwest corner of Main street east, and Elm street. This situation was then looked upon as being far removed from the retail business center, and many were free to predict failure for the new enterprise in its efforts to attract customers to the location. Only by sincere adherence to the highest business ideals and earnest efforts to provide genuine values. was the foundation for the present business laid in those early years.

Mr. Norwell's interest was taken over by Mr. McCurdy in the spring of 1903. In 1906 the property adjoining the corner store, known as the Palmer block, was acquired by the corporation; and the store was extended by adding the ground floor of that block. The growth of the business by 1910 made it necessary for the company to make plans for a new building on the ground occupied by the Palmer block. The first section of this building was erected on the rear of the lot, the same year; and the six-story structure, now occupied, was completed in 1912.

Since then the growth of the company has been rapid. Each year sees the development of new features, and improved facilities, for the accommodation of the public. The organization has increased from the nucleus of about seventy-five to approximately five hundred. This continual growth offers justification of the principles upon which the business was founded, and presents a promising future.

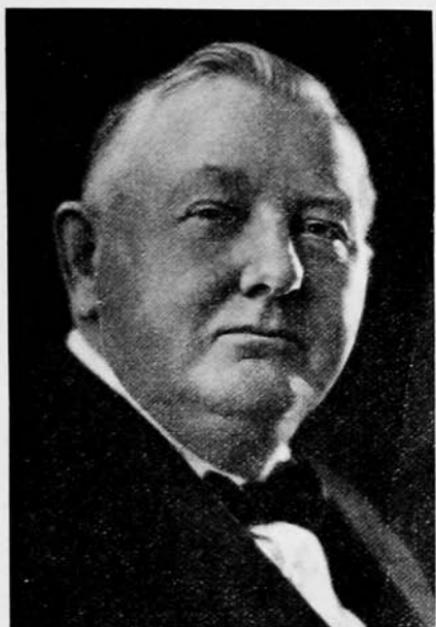
In 1913 Mr. H. I. Robinson, formerly of Rhode Island, joined the company in the capacity of treasurer, which office he held for a period of five years. The corporate name was changed at that time to McCurdy-Robinson company. Mr. Robinson's holdings were acquired by the McCurdy interests in 1919, and the name of the business was changed to McCurdy and company, Inc. John C. McCurdy has been president of the corporation from the beginning. William C. McCurdy is vice-president and Samuel McCurdy is the secretary-treasurer.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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ANDREW WOLLENSAK



ANDREW WOLLENSAK

**I**N 1882 the German army lost an able recruit while Rochester, N. Y., gained a valuable citizen, Andrew Wollensak, the founder of the business which bears his name.

He was but a youth, 20 years old, in the town of his birth, Wiechs, in the province of Baden, Germany, where he was engaged at the machinist and millwright trade, when he revolted against obedience to the military dictatorship of Germany and compulsory service in the army, and decided to come to the United States.

To escape he crossed the boundary into Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and bought transportation direct to Rochester, N. Y.

On October 12, 1882, he landed in Rochester with no money except five cents. This

sum was all that remained of the money received through the sale of his watch in New York City. The day following his arrival in Rochester, this destined capitalist, whose solitary five cents and indomitable pluck were to be the "stepping stones" to his future great success—secured employment in a lumber yard.

Later he obtained employment in an optical goods manufacturing plant. This occupation proved to be his success, for in July, 1899, he started business in his name in the now Karle Lithographing building, Central avenue and Chatham street, in quarters that contained 800 square feet floor space, with but one helper.

After a quarter of a century in the "home place"—the new building at 1415 Clinton avenue north, containing 76,000 square feet of floor space was occupied. The business of the Wollensak Optical Company, manufacturers of photographic shutters and lenses, is world-wide in scope. The firm employs upwards of five hundred people.

The Wollensak Optical Company is an organization of specialists. From the day that they were organized, back in 1899, they have endeavored to confine their line to one class of products and make them as well as they knew how.

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ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

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This Company specializes in the manufacture of photographic lenses and shutters. They make a complete line, from the smallest lens for a hand camera to large, expensive lenses for the professional photographic studio. By specializing in this way, they have reached a position of unique distinction in the photographic world.

When Uncle Sam entered the world war, some things were more vitally needed than photographic objectives. Among the many optical products that the government required were trench periscopes and battery commander periscopes, and the Wollensak Optical Company were awarded a contract for a great many thousand of these instruments.

It was no easy task to switch almost over night from photographic lenses to periscopes of over seven power. Nevertheless, the change was effected in a surprisingly short time and periscopes were soon being produced at the rate of several hundred a day.

At that time, the Wollensak factory had a floor space of about 80,000 square feet, and the number of employees was well over the 600 mark. Practically 90% of this well-rounded organization was devoted to government requirements. The other 10% endeavored as best it could, to handle a part of the overwhelming demand for the company's regular line of products.

Perhaps it is not quite as sensational to make periscopes as to produce high explosive shells. Nevertheless, the Wollensak Optical Company feels proud of the fact that they most certainly did their bit towards the winning of the war.

## ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

## ROCHESTER'S HOME STORE



The history of the H. B. Graves Furnishing House is the history of an institution widely known for its achievements not only, but for its ideals of service as well. Established by H. B. Graves about thirty-four years ago, it has attained such a standing in the community it serves that it is justly regarded as one of New York State's greatest mercantile successes.

The beginning of the Graves Store was a comparatively small one, but its growth has been steady and sure. Originally located on the east side of State street, north of the New York Central Railroad, it was first removed to a building considerably nearer the Four Corners on the same side of the street. A second removal brought it still nearer to the business center with a frontage of more than 300 feet on State, Market and Mill streets.

The store buildings are five stores high or six floors including the basements. Aside from the offices practically the entire floor space is utilized by the various departments for the display of merchandise. Adjacent on Mill Street are the three large connected warehouses.

Many factories making the finest and best grades of furniture in Grand Rapids and other parts of the country make the distribution of their products for the Rochester section through the Graves Store.

Mr. Graves' business principles commended themselves to the public from the first. These included the now more widely prevalent one-price idea, the basing of prices upon a moderate advance over cost, and equal courtesy and attention to all visitors, whether purchasers or not. The store is noted for its original and attractive arrangement of merchandise and decorations, for its eighteen furnished rooms, each an object lesson in home furnishing, and its great displays of sample goods representing the large warehouse stocks.

A profit-sharing plan, an annual dinner at which dividends are distributed to the employees, a sick benefit fund and a policy of group life insurance for the advantage of its employees, have been adopted during the past twenty years. In 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of the H. B. Graves Company Incorporated, the stock in which is held by Mr. Graves, members of his family and store employees.

Mr. Graves has always been a busy man, yet he has found time to co-operate actively in civic affairs. For many years he was a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce, he is a director of Hahnemann (Highland) Hospital and an officer of Westminster Presbyterian Church. He was chairman of the Building Committee that has given Rochester one of its most beautiful and completely equipped churches. As chairman for a number of years of the River and Flood Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and an officer of the First Ward Improvement Association, he took an active part in securing permanent flood protection for a large section of the business district.

The present executives of the H. B. Graves Company are President, Harvey B. Graves; vice-president, Ralph B. Southgate; treasurer, Perry R. Smith; secretary, H. Wilbur Graves.



# PORTRAITS





RUSH (BENJAMIN) RHEES, D.D., LL.D.  
President University of Rochester

[ 1 ]



CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR, D.D., S.T.D.  
President Rochester Theological Seminary

[ 2 ]



ALBERT WILLIAM BEAVEN, D.D.  
Pastor Lake Ave. Baptist Church

[ 3 ]



VERY REV. CANON ALPHONSE A. NOTEBAERT  
Rector Our Lady of Victory Church

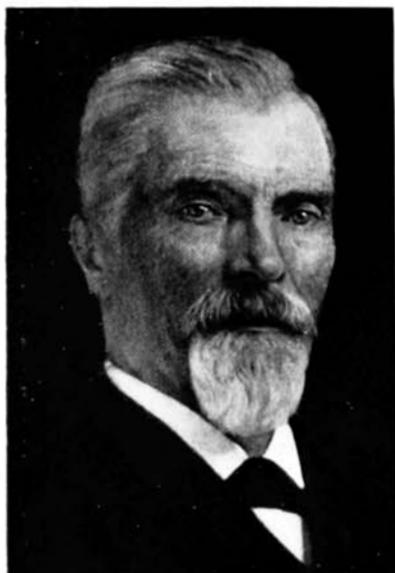
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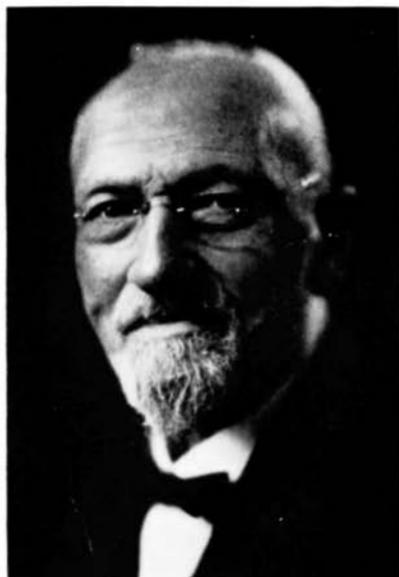
GEORGE EASTMAN  
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WALTER SAGE HUBBELL  
[ 6 ]

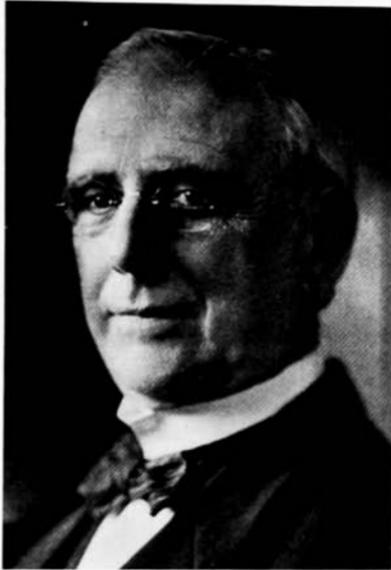


HENRY LOMB\*  
[ 7 ]



JOHN J. BAUSCH  
[ 8 ]

\*Deceased



PHILIP H. YAWMAN\*  
[ 9 ]



FRANCIS JOSEPH YAWMAN  
[ 10 ]



JEREMIAH G. HICKEY  
[ 11 ]



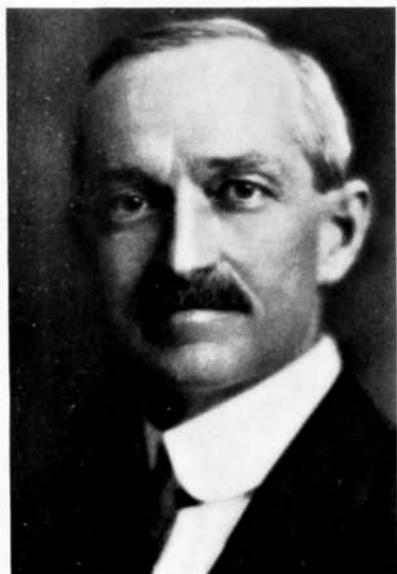
ELMER EUGENE FAIRCHILD  
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GRANGER A. HOLLISTER  
[ 13 ]



ROBERT MEREDITH SEARLE  
[ 14 ]



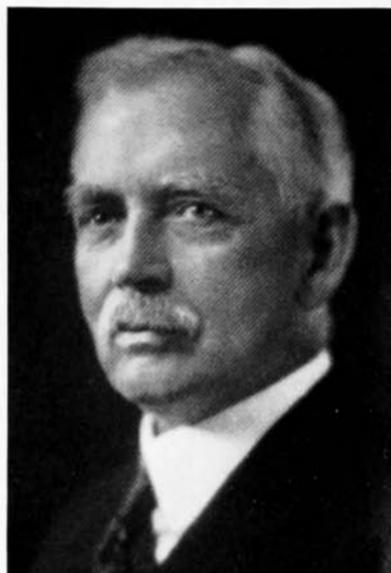
HERMAN RUSSELL  
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JAMES TYLER HUTCHINGS  
[ 16 ]



JOHN B. M. STEPHENS  
[ 17 ]



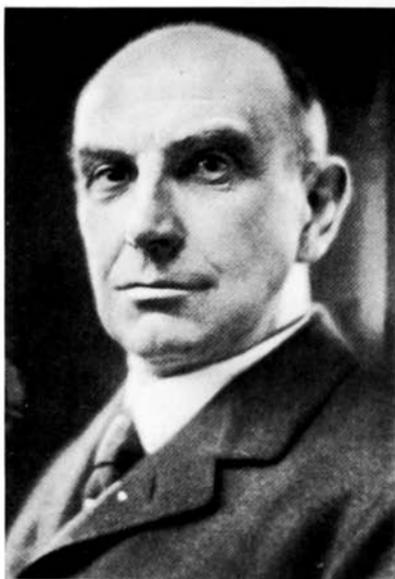
NATHANIEL FOOTE  
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JOSEPH MARTIN FEELY  
[ 19 ]



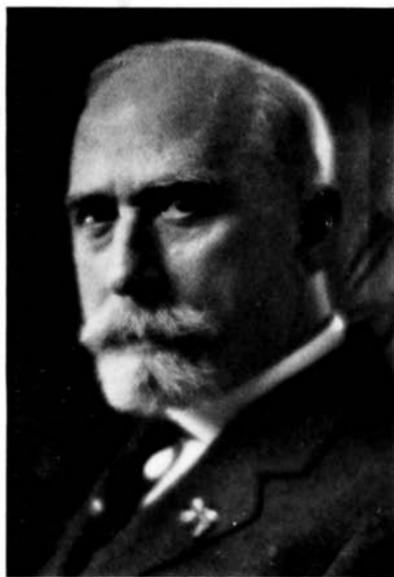
WILLIAM CHARLES KOHLMETZ  
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HARVEY FOOTE REMINGTON  
[ 21 ]



WILLIS KINGSLEY GILLETTE  
[ 22 ]



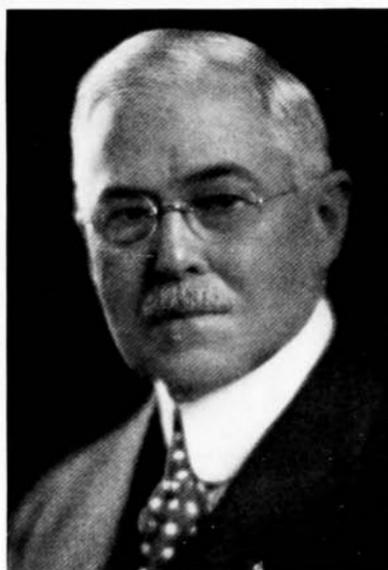
SOL WILE  
[ 23 ]



WILLIS ARTHUR MATSON  
[ 24 ]



CLARENCE DUNCAN VAN ZANDT  
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WILLIAM SPENCER RILEY  
[ 26 ]



JAMES P. B. DUFFY  
[ 27 ]



WILLIAM EDWARD DUGAN  
[ 28 ]



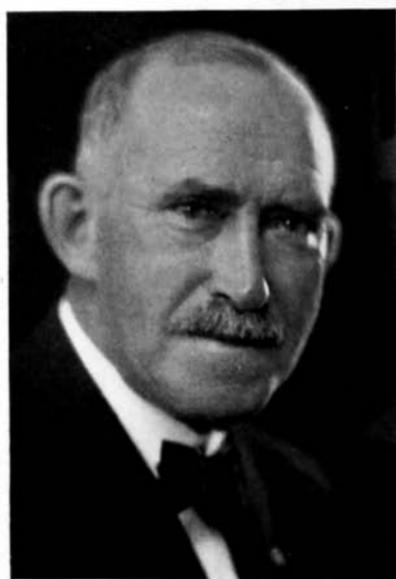
WILLIAM WALLACE HIBBARD  
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HENRY LEWIS MARSH  
[ 30 ]



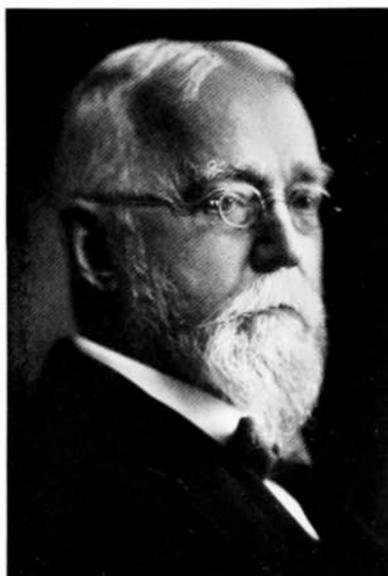
EDGAR FREDERICK EDWARDS  
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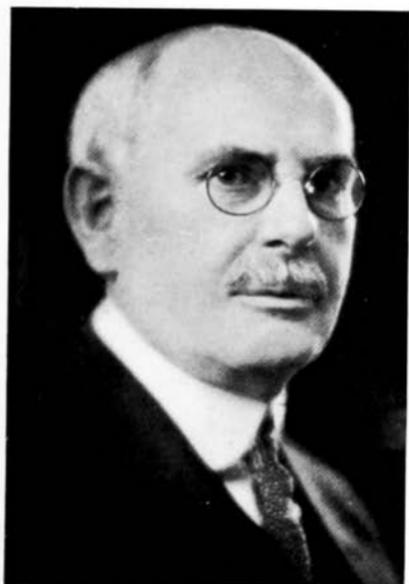
JOHN ALEXANDER ROBERTSON  
[ 32 ]



RUFUS KEELER DRYER  
[ 33 ]



HENRY COLVIN BREWSTER  
[ 34 ]



ALVIN HIRAM DEWEY  
[ 35 ]



GEORGE COOPER HOLLISTER  
[ 36 ]



HAROLD POND BREWSTER

[ 37 ]



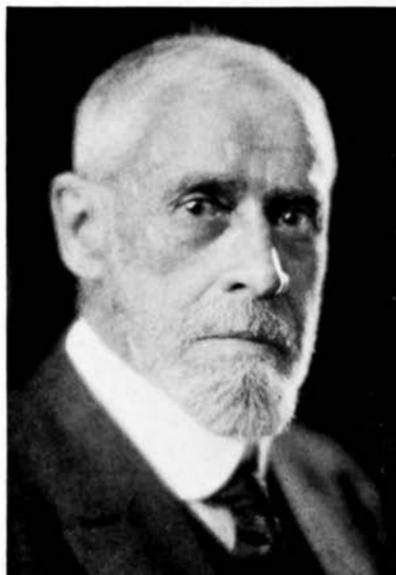
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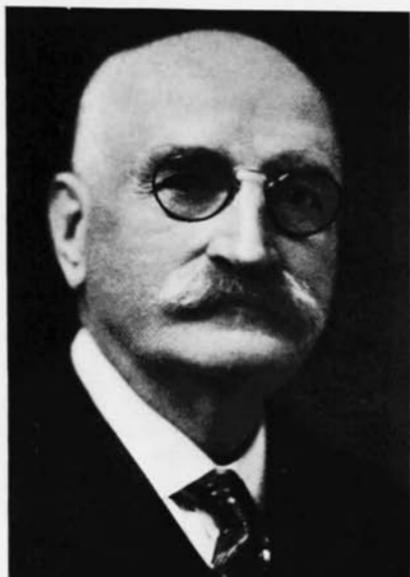
WILLIAM GEORGE WATSON

[ 39 ]



HENRY SAMUEL HANFORD

[ 40 ]



CHARLES RICHARD BARNES  
[ 41 ]



JAMES F. HAMILTON  
[ 42 ]



GEORGE RILEY FULLER  
[ 43 ]



W. ROY McCANNE  
[ 44 ]



THOMAS H. SYMINGTON  
[ 45 ]



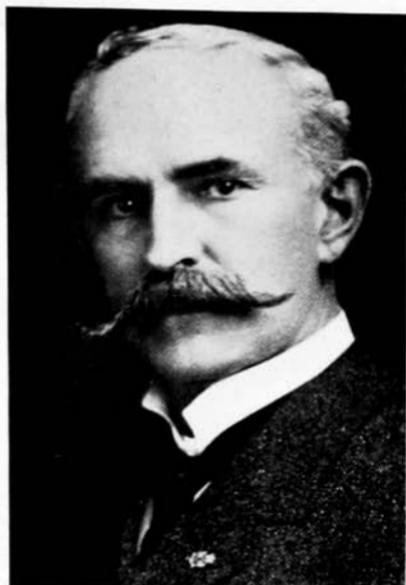
MORTON HOWARD ANDERSON  
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CHARLES FREDERICK MORLEY  
[ 47 ]



DONALD S. BARROWS  
[ 48 ]



JAY HUNGERFORD SMITH  
[ 49 ]



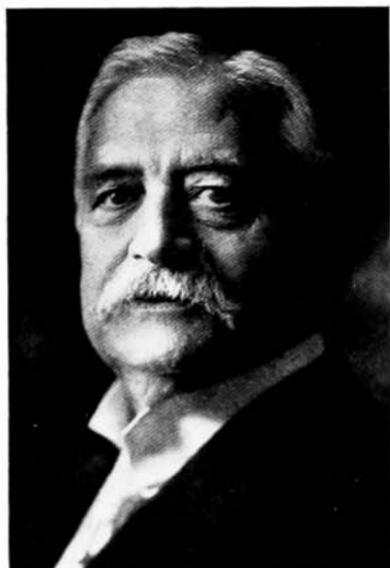
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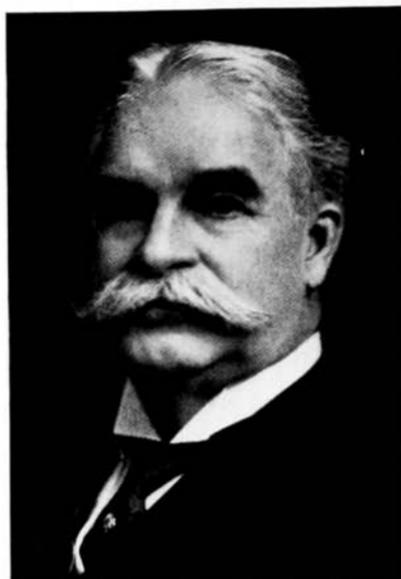
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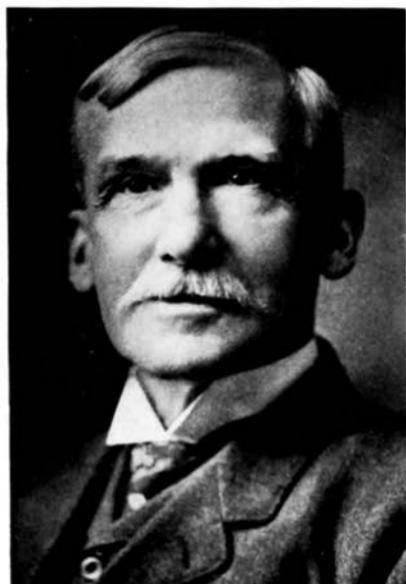
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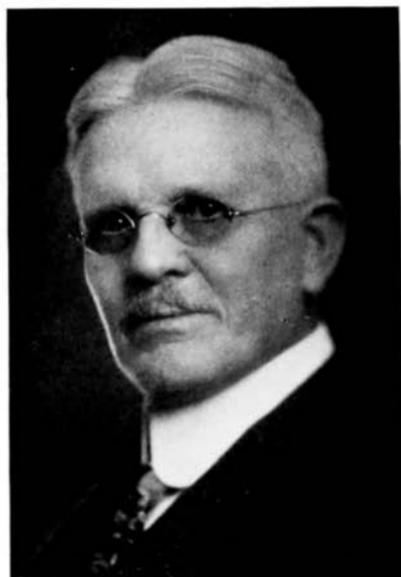
WALTER BERNARD DUFFY\*  
[ 53 ]



ARTHUR G. YATES\*  
[ 54 ]



GEORGE B. SELDEN\*  
[ 55 ]



HENRY HUGH TURNER\*  
[ 56 ]



HAROLD CHANDLER KIMBALL\*  
[ 57 ]



JOHN WARRANT CASTLEMAN\*  
[ 58 ]



FREDERICK ROBINSON SMITH,\* M.D.  
[ 59 ]



WILLIAM BENJAMIN JONES,\* M.D.  
[ 60 ]



LOUIS N. STEIN\*  
[ 61 ]



SIMON N. STEIN  
[ 62 ]



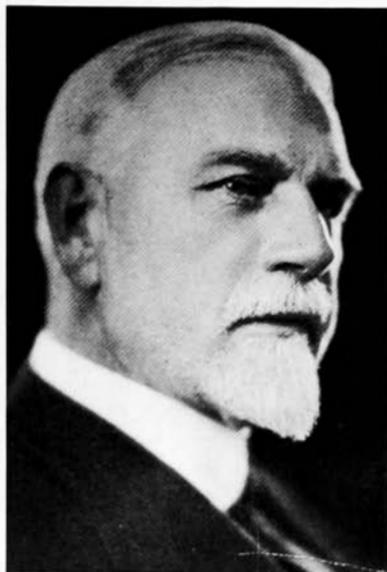
MAX L. HOLTZ  
[ 63 ]



EDWARD ROSENBERG  
[ 64 ]



ANDREW J. WARNER\*  
[ 65 ]



J. FOSTER WARNER  
[ 66 ]



HIRAM SIBLEY\*  
[ 67 ]



HIRAM W. SIBLEY  
[ 68 ]



FRANK ERNEST GANNETT  
[ 69 ]



JOHN EVERTS MOREY  
[ 70 ]



ERWIN ROLAND DAVENPORT  
[ 71 ]

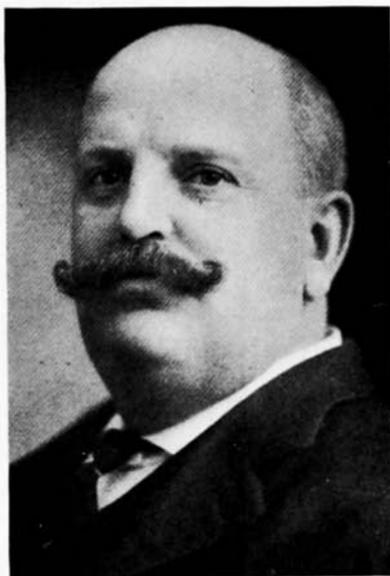


ROY CHESTER KATES  
[ 72 ]



WILLIAM A. HUBBARD, JR.

[ 73 ]



LOREN D. ELDRIDGE

[ 74 ]



FREDERICK S. MILLER

[ 75 ]



JOHN HUDSON MILLER

[ 76 ]



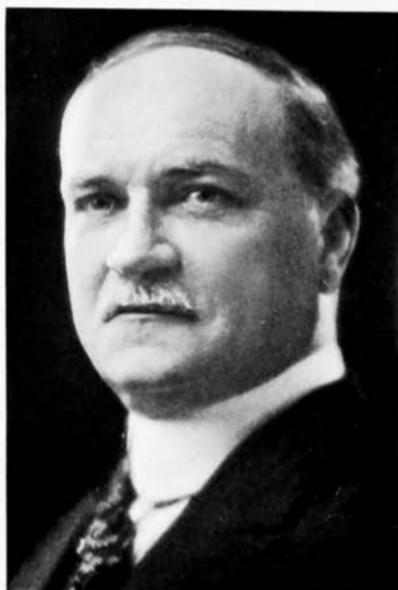
JOHN GEORGE ELBS  
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RALPH TUNIS COE  
[ 78 ]



GILBERT E. MOSHER  
[ 79 ]



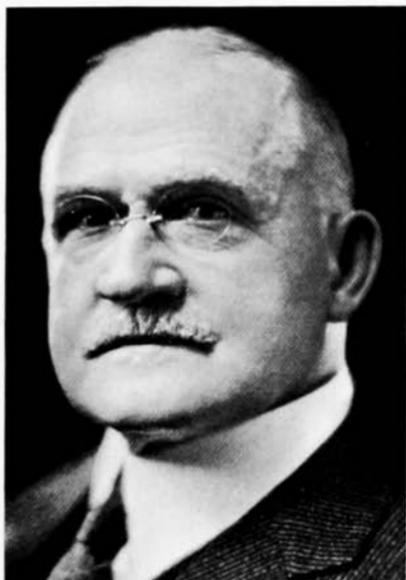
J. MILNOR WALMSLEY  
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HERBERT SEELEY WEET  
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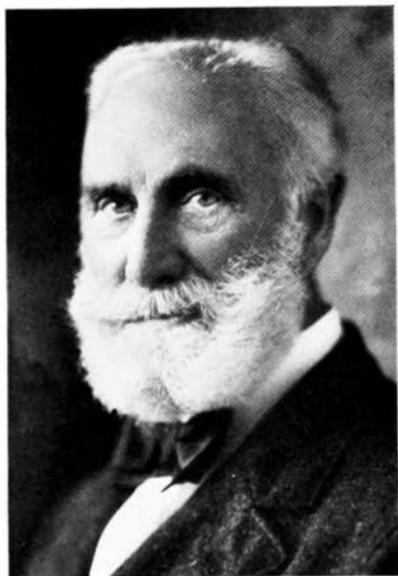
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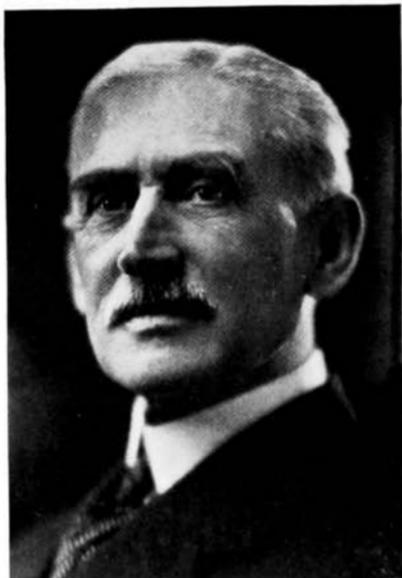
JAMES GARRETT COMERFORD  
[ 83 ]



GEORGE MELANCTHON WETMORE  
[ 84 ]



CHARLES FREDERICK POND  
[ 85 ]



WILLIAM CARSON<sup>2</sup>  
[ 86 ]



FREDERICK WILL  
[ 87 ]



JOHN NEWTON BECKLEY  
[ 88 ]



CHARLES WAYNE DENNISTON  
[ 89 ]



FRANK B. RAE  
[ 90 ]



EDWARD MAURICE TRIMBLE  
[ 91 ]



FRED BARBER KING  
[ 92 ]



LOUIS W. WILSON

[ 93 ]



K. WERNER HEYE

[ 94 ]



S. RAE HICKOK

[ 95 ]



CHARLES RAY DRAKE

[ 96 ]

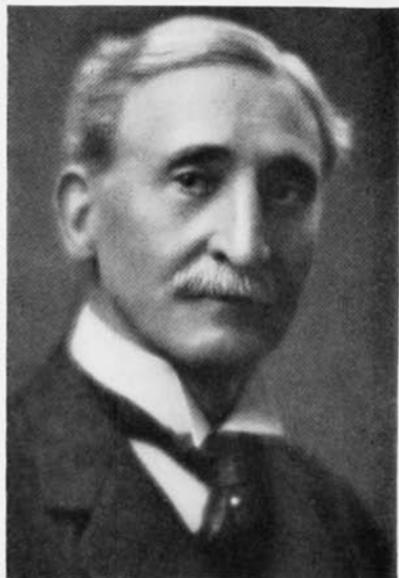


THOMAS HOYT ARMSTRONG  
[ 97 ]

RALPH WALDO ARMSTRONG  
[ 99 ]

HOYT SHOURDS ARMSTRONG  
[ 98 ]

PEARL ANITA (ARMSTRONG) MACK  
[ 100 ]



JOHN C. McCURDY  
[ 101 ]



WILLIAM CATHCART McCURDY  
[ 102 ]



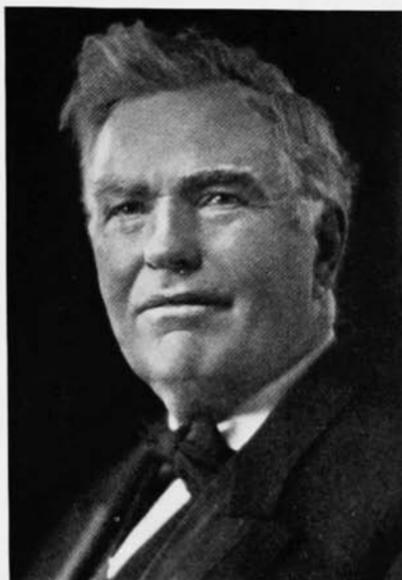
IDA E. MASON  
[ 103 ]



GILBERT JAMES CATHCART McCURDY  
[ 104 ]



MARY A. (O'BRIEN) LAWLESS  
(Mrs. David Thomas Lawless)  
[ 105 ]



DAVID THOMAS LAWLESS  
[ 106 ]



Residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas Lawless, Penfield, N. Y.



MATTHEW DELBERT LAWLESS  
[ 107 ]



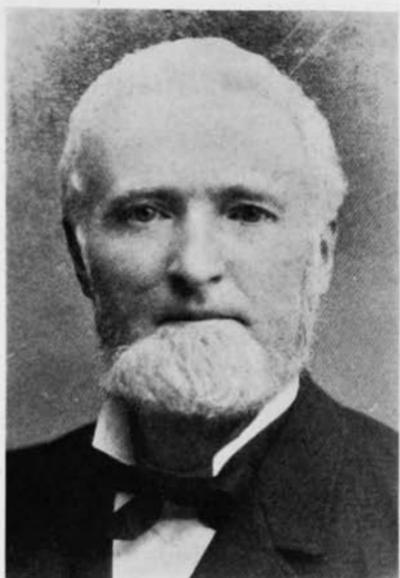
DANIEL DONAHUE  
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RICHARD L. WHALEN  
[ 109 ]



JAMES L. WHALEN  
[ 110 ]



RICHARD WHALEN\*  
[ 111 ]



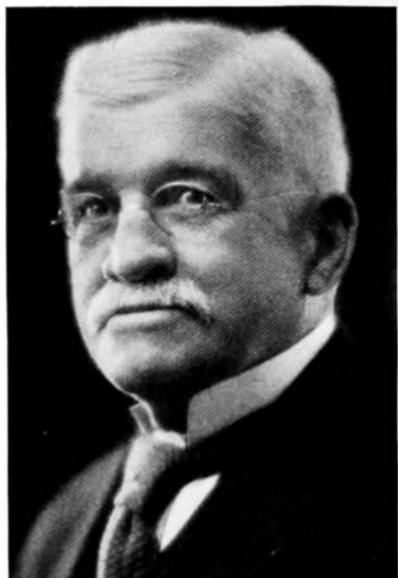
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LOUIS A. WHALEN  
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CHARLES MICHAEL DISPENZA  
[ 114 ]



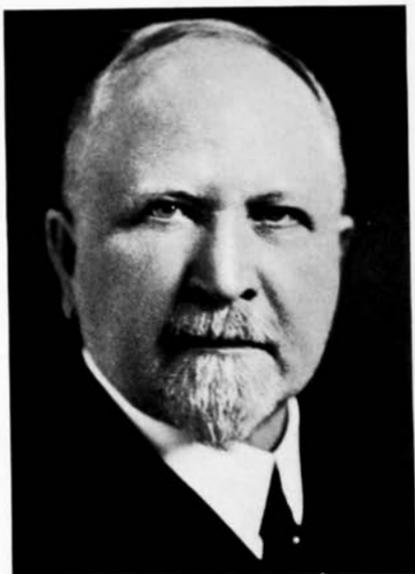
J. HENRY HOWE  
[ 115 ]



MATTHEW ELLIOTT  
[ 116 ]



ROBERT BUEDINGEN  
[ 117 ]



GEORGE J. MICHELSEN  
[ 118 ]



BURTON GREENE BENNETT  
[ 119 ]



WILLIAM H. BEERS  
[ 120 ]



WARREN STONE PARKS  
[ 121 ]



CLAY BABCOCK  
[ 122 ]



R. ANDREW HAMILTON  
[ 123 ]



THOMAS E. LANNIN  
[ 124 ]



FRANK STOUGHTON NOBLE \*  
[ 125 ]



FREDERIC KIRK KNOWLTON  
[ 126 ]



WILLIAM BOLTON FARNHAM  
[ 127 ]



PETER A. VAY  
[ 128 ]



ANDREW H. BOWN  
[ 129 ]



RAYMOND J. LEE  
[ 130 ]



PAUL HOWARD CONVERSE  
[ 131 ]



DAVID MITCHELL HOUGH  
[ 132 ]



W. SLAYTON WILSON  
[ 133 ]



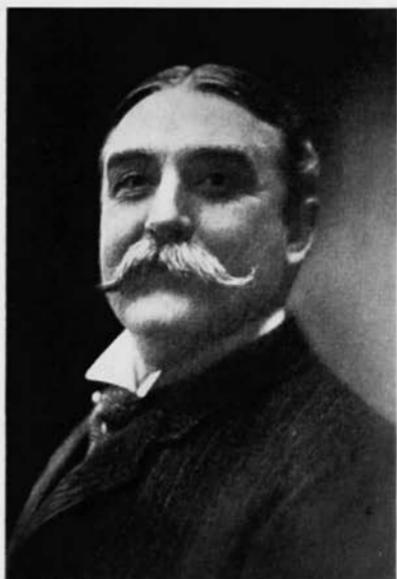
GEORGE VINCENT SHAW  
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HARRY C. NOBLES  
[ 135 ]



WILLARD JAY SMITH  
[ 136 ]



WILLIAM STUART SMITH \*  
[ 137 ]



LAWRENCE NEWTON SMITH  
[ 138 ]



THOMAS HENRY GREEN  
[ 139 ]



OTIS ALBERT BARBER  
[ 140 ]



JOHN MENCH  
[ 141 ]



VICTOR WALDEMAR HURST  
[ 142 ]



EUGENE J. ELLIS  
[ 143 ]



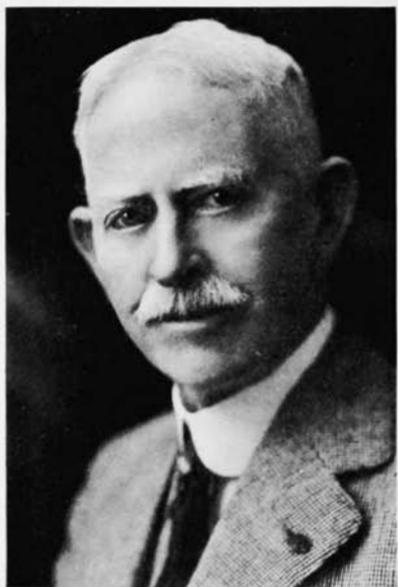
RAY S. COGSWELL  
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GEORGE WENDLING STAFFORD  
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ERIC CHADWICK MOORE  
[ 146 ]



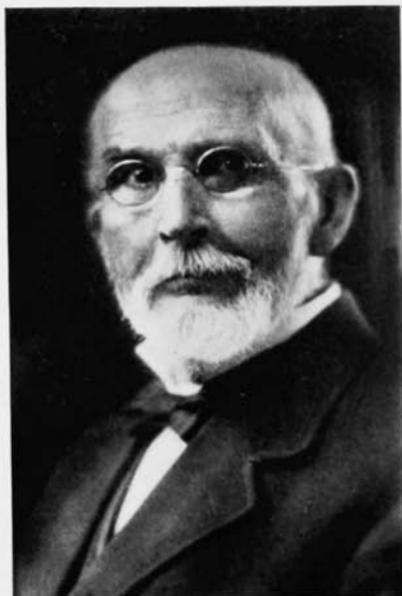
HORACE MCGUIRE \*  
[ 147 ]



HIRAM REMSEN WOOD \*  
[ 148 ]



HOWARD TOWNSEND MOSHER \*  
[ 149 ]



HENRY CLAY MAINE \*  
[ 150 ]



MARK BYRON FURMAN  
[ 151 ]



HOWARD PAUL DYGERT  
[ 152 ]



FRANK EUGENE OCKENDEN, SR.  
[ 153 ]



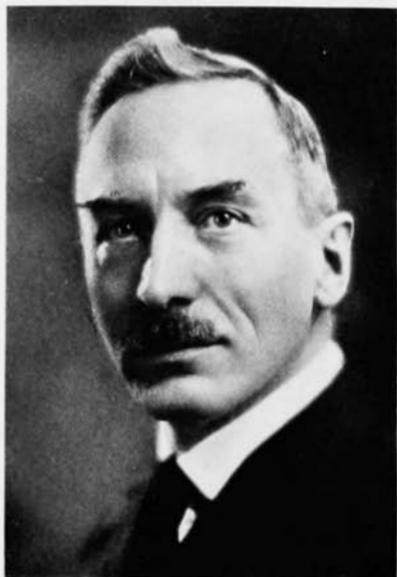
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[ 155 ]



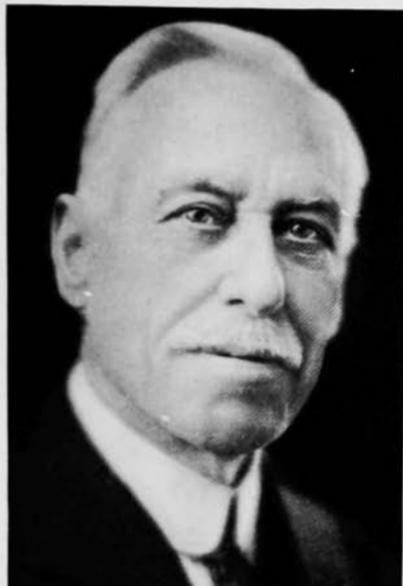
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CHARLES STREB  
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LEWIS EDWARD HEINDL  
[ 158 ]



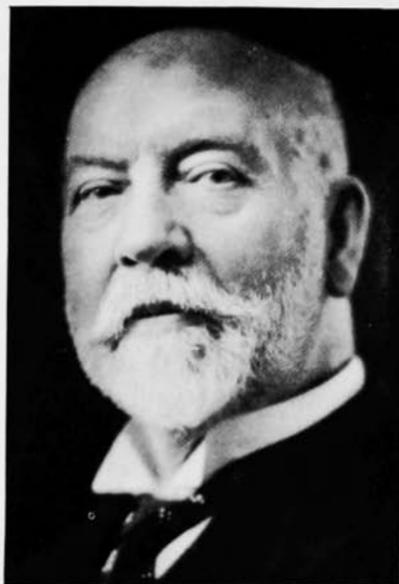
ALBERT C. WALKER  
[ 159 ]



HENRY EDWARD KIRSTEIN  
[ 160 ]



ANAN BLACKMAN HARMON  
[ 161 ]



FREDERICK WELLES WARNER  
[ 162 ]



HENRY LOEWER \*  
[ 163 ]



HENRY F. LOEWER  
[ 164 ]



FREDERICK S. LOEWER  
[ 165 ]



WILLIAM LOEWER  
[ 166 ]



HERMAN GEORGE HETZLER  
[ 167 ]



GEORGE ANTHONY HETZLER  
[ 168 ]



JOHN RICHARD LOYSEN  
[ 169 ]



CHARLES EMIL TEPPER  
[ 170 ]



WILLIAM FREDERICK FOLMER

[ 171 ]



ALFRED ARTHUR RUTTAN

[ 172 ]



JOSEPH GEORGE REISS

[ 173 ]



FREDERICK LYLE HIGGINS

[ 174 ]



FRED SAMUEL ELAM  
[ 175 ]



ALLEN L. WOOD  
[ 176 ]



LAURENCE MEULENDYKE  
[ 177 ]



FREDERICK L. KELLER  
[ 178 ]



GEORGE JAMES WILSON  
[ 179 ]



FREDERICK J. WEIDER  
[ 180 ]



WILLARD C. GOODGER  
[ 181 ]



DAVID BENJAMIN VAN ZANDT  
[ 182 ]



THOMAS J. COSTELLO  
[ 183 ]



FRED B. SCHUBER  
[ 184 ]



GEORGE L. MINER  
[ 185 ]



WALTER C. FREEMAN  
[ 186 ]



GEORGE T. STALLINGS  
[ 187 ]



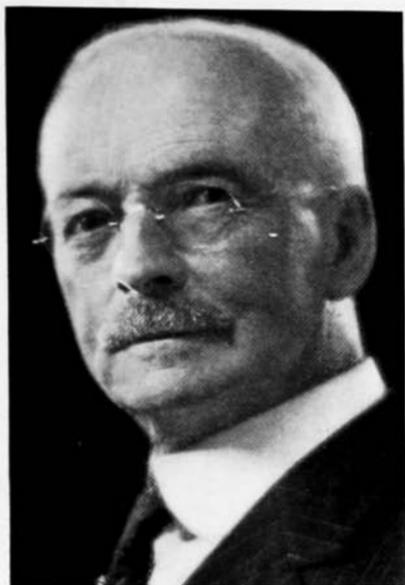
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MILTON ROBLEE  
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RAYMOND FAGAN  
[ 190 ]



JOHN J. CULLITON  
[ 191 ]



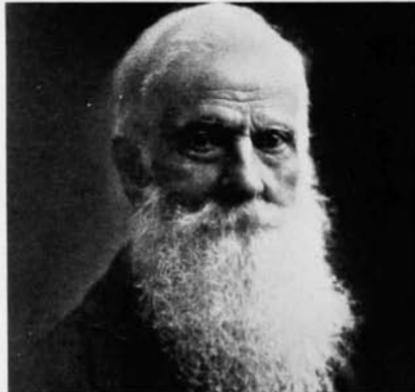
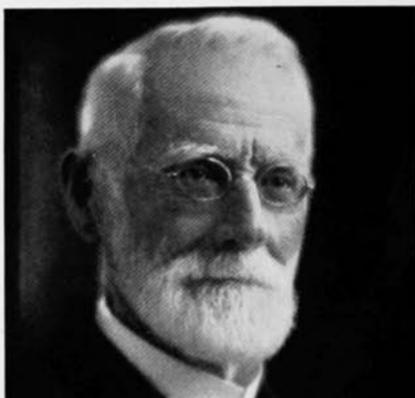
WILLIAM J. QUINLAN  
[ 192 ]



JULIUS W. STOLL  
[ 193 ]



LEWIS EDELMAN  
[ 194 ]



HIRAM EDWIN WILSON  
[ 195 ]

MRS. HIRAM EDWIN (PERRIN) WILSON  
[ 196 ]

EDWIN FRANKLIN WILSON \*  
[ 197 ]

EDWIN PERRIN WILSON  
[ 198 ]

HIRAM WINFIELD WILSON  
[ 199 ]

RANSFORD WESLEY WILSON  
[ 200 ]

ALBERT WILSON \*  
[ 200½ ]



SAMUEL JOSEPH KEARNS \*  
[ 201 ]



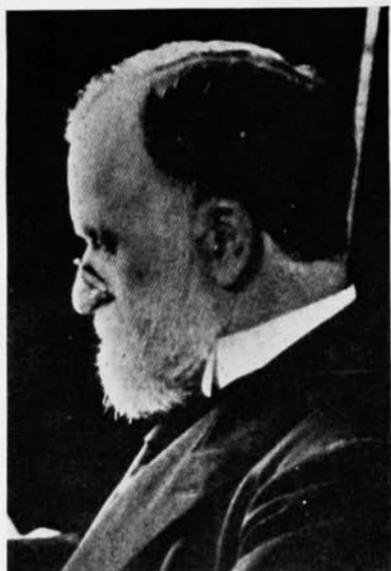
SAMUEL H. GOTTRY \*  
[ 202 ]



EDWARD ALEXANDER STAHLBRODT \*  
[ 203 ]



JOHN MCKIE \*  
[ 204 ]



WILLIAM WARREN MACK \*

[ 205 ]



AMOS PECK MACK

[ 206 ]



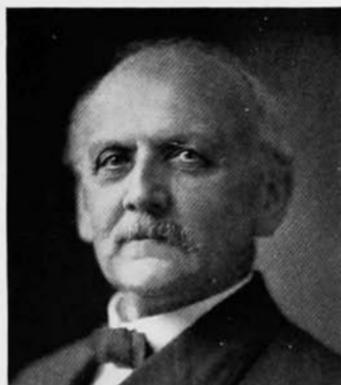
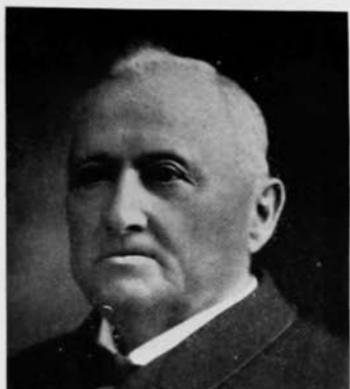
ROBERT MADISON MYERS \*

[ 207 ]



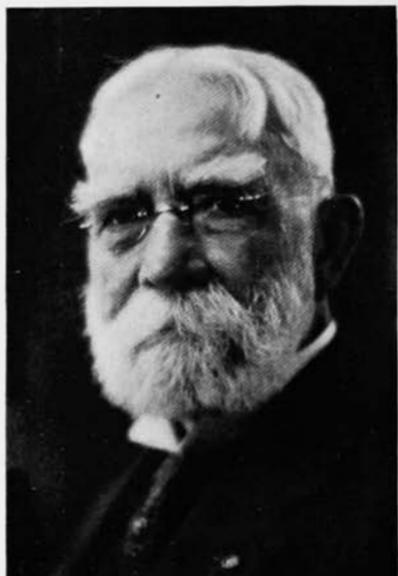
ROBERT EVERSLED MYERS

[ 208 ]



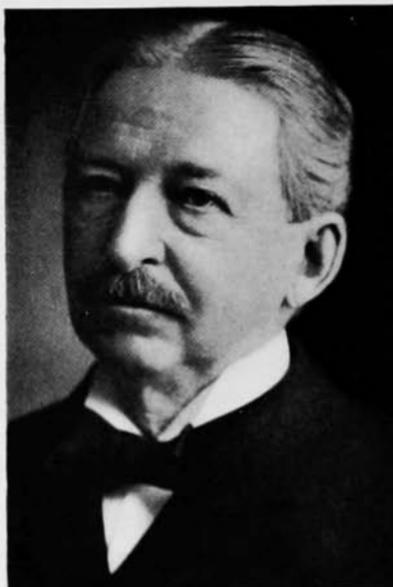
NICHOLAS BRAYER \*  
[ 209 ]  
FRANK NICHOLAS BRAYER  
[ 211 ]  
EDWARD W. PECK \*  
[ 213 ]

JOHN FREDERICK BRAYER  
[ 210 ]  
ARTHUR NICHOLAS BRAYER  
[ 212 ]  
CHARLES FREDERICK MERTZ \*  
[ 214 ]



CLINTON ROGERS

[ 215 ]



JOHN HUBBARD HOWE \*

[ 216 ]



JOHN CONNORS

[ 217 ]



JOHN BIGELOW HOWE

[ 218 ]



JAMES LUCIUS WHITLEY

[ 219 ]



CHARLES LANGFORD CADLE

[ 220 ]



CHARLES MILTON EDWARDS

[ 221 ]



RICHARD H. CURRAN

[ 222 ]



ABRAM DE POTTER  
[ 223 ]



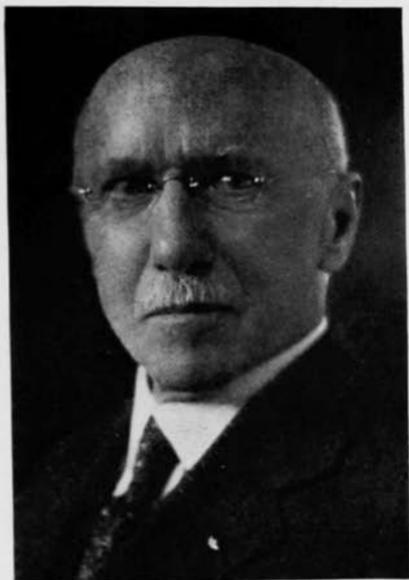
HARRY JAMES BAREHAM  
[ 224 ]



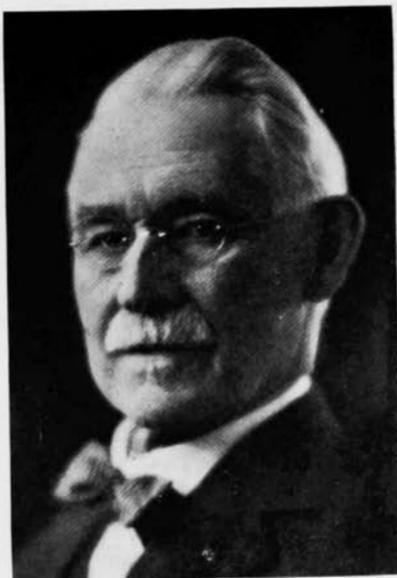
FRED H. RAPP  
[ 225 ]



CHARLES ARTHUR POOLE  
[ 226 ]



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN WILSON  
[ 227 ]



EDWIN A. FISHER  
[ 228 ]



WILLIAM FRANCIS LOVE  
[ 229 ]



JOHN EDWARD MAHER  
[ 230 ]



JACOB MARTIN FLOESCH

[ 231 ]



HARMON HERSHEY

[ 232 ]



HENRY L. JESSERER

[ 233 ]

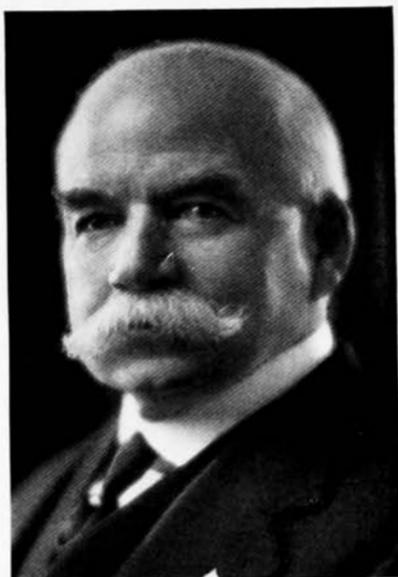


FRANK PURDY VAN HOESEN

[ 234 ]



WILLIAM FREDERICK YUST  
[ 235 ]



SAMUEL PARKER MOULTHROP  
[ 236 ]



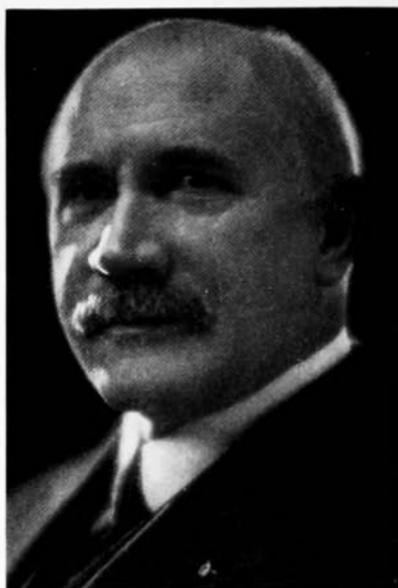
THOMAS CARLAW FORRESTER  
[ 237 ]



WILLIAM HENRY VIANCO  
[ 238 ]



CHARLES LANNIN GILLETTE  
[ 239 ]



GEORGE ALBERT GILLETTE  
[ 240 ]



JAY ELWOOD SMITH  
[ 241 ]



PERCIVAL WARE GILLETTE  
[ 242 ]



HAROLD H. BAKER  
[ 243 ]



JOHN M. SWAN  
[ 244 ]



JOHN W. McCracken  
[ 245 ]



EDGAR STILLSON JENNINGS  
[ 246 ]

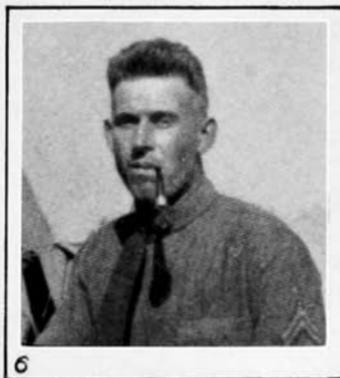
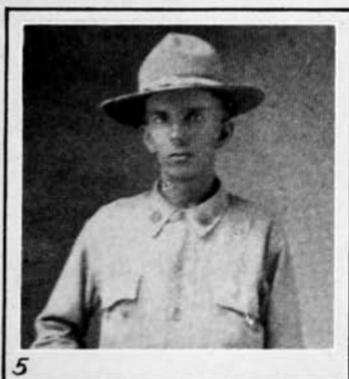
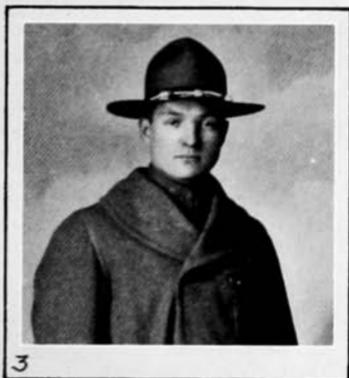


HAROLD BROWNELL DUGAN  
[ 247 ]

WILLIAM EDWARD DUGAN, JR.  
[ 249 ]

CHARLES HUDSON DUGAN  
[ 248 ]

G. COLBURN DUGAN  
[ 250 ]



RUDOLF PADLEY \*  
[ 251 ]  
BERNARD HEINSLER \*  
[ 253 ]  
CLARENCE SMITH \*  
[ 255 ]

JAMES VEGEL \*  
[ 252 ]  
HAROLD H. WALLIS \*  
[ 254 ]  
ELON SHEPPARD \*  
[ 256 ]



FRANK MARION BEAUMONT\*  
[ 257 ]



WILLIAM E. MCCARTHY  
[ 258 ]



HOWARD LEON SHEPARD\*  
[ 259 ]



JAMES WILLARD BROOKS\*  
[ 260 ]



FREDERICK STUART COUCHMAN\*  
[ 261 ]



FRANK LESLIE SIMES\*  
[ 262 ]



ALFRED AUGUSTUS JOHNS  
[ 263 ]



WILLIAM JAMES GRAHAM  
[ 264 ]



E. FRANKLIN BREWSTER\*  
[ 265 ]



E. FRANKLIN BREWSTER  
[ 266 ]



STRATTON C. LANGSLOW  
[ 267 ]



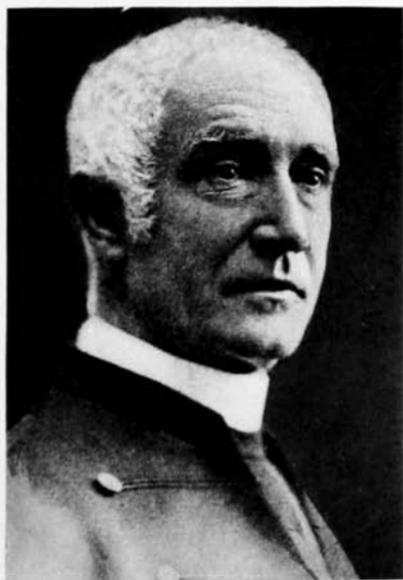
HENRY C. LANGSLOW  
[ 268 ]



JOHN CRAIG POWERS  
[ 269 ]



DANIEL W. POWERS\*  
[ 270 ]



ROB ROY M. CONVERSE\*  
[ 271 ]



MOSES B. SHANTZ  
[ 272 ]



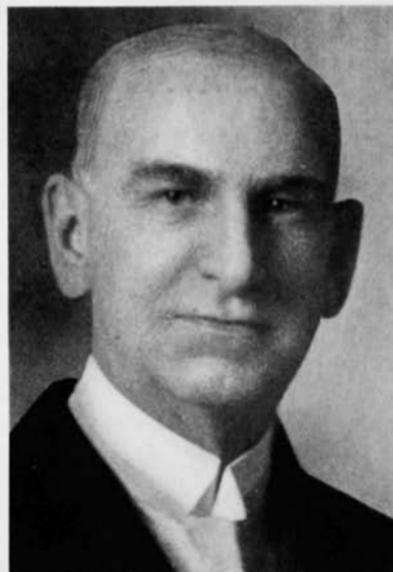
JAMES LEVI HOTCHKISS  
[ 273 ]



GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE\*  
[ 274 ]



WILLIAM HENRY CRAIG  
[ 275 ]



THOMAS B. DUNN  
[ 276 ]



MERTON ELMER LEWIS  
[ 277 ]



GEORGE Y. WEBSTER  
[ 278 ]



GEORGE FRANCIS ARGETSINGER  
[ 279 ]



JOHN BOYD MULLAN  
[ 280 ]



WILLIAM MAC FARLANE  
[ 281 ]



ARTHUR BRUNDAGE HEADLEY  
[ 282 ]



HENRY WRIGHT MORSE  
[ 283 ]



ANDREW WIEDENMANN  
[ 284 ]



WILLIAM E. PORTER  
[ 285 ]



HOMER KNAPP  
[ 286 ]



JAMES S. BRYAN  
[ 287 ]



SOLOMAN HEUMANN  
[ 288 ]



JOHN RICHARD POWERS  
[ 289 ]



G. FRED LAUBE  
[ 290 ]



HARRY WILLIAM SHERMAN  
[ 291 ]



EMANUEL KOVELESKI  
[ 292 ]



EDWARD J. WALSH

[ 293 ]



BRUCE SMITH JOHNSON

[ 294 ]



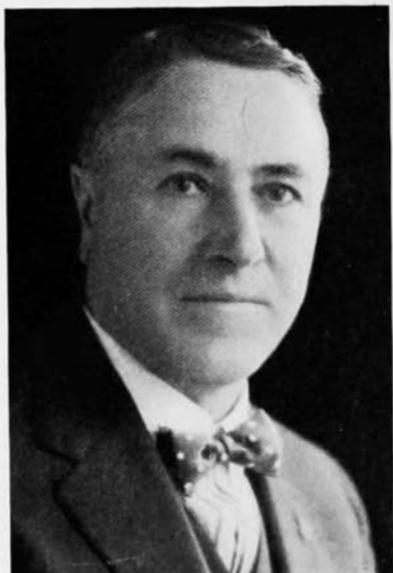
ERNEST B. HOUGHTON

[ 295 ]



DANIEL JOSEPH FITZSIMMONS

[ 296 ]



MALCOLM EDWARD GRAY  
[ 297 ]



RODNEY FISK SAGE HATCH  
[ 298 ]



DANIEL DONALD GRAY  
[ 299 ]



JAMES F. WALLACE  
[ 300 ]



WILBERT J. SYMONS  
[ 301 ]



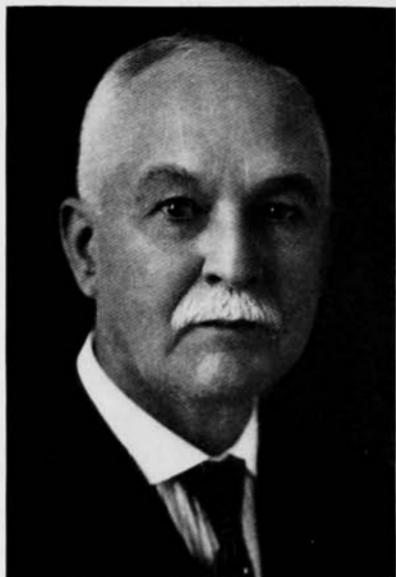
JAMES A. BYERS  
[ 302 ]



JOHN HENRY NEUN  
[ 303 ]



HENRY PHILLIP NEUN\*  
[ 304 ]



HARVEY BAKER GRAVES  
[ 305 ]



HARVEY WILBUR GRAVES  
[ 306 ]



RALPH BANHAM SOUTHGATE  
[ 307 ]



PERRY RAYMOND SMITH  
[ 308 ]



JOHN P. SMITH\*  
[ 309 ]



HENRY N. BRAYER\*  
[ 310 ]



FRANK JOHN SMITH  
[ 311 ]



MARK GILBERT GODDARD  
[ 312 ]



ATKINSON ALLEN  
[ 313 ]



MORTIMER E. STEVENSON  
[ 314 ]



MILLER PURDY VAN HOESEN  
[ 315 ]



H. HEWES SULLIVAN  
[ 316 ]



GEORGE S. BARTOLD  
[ 317 ]



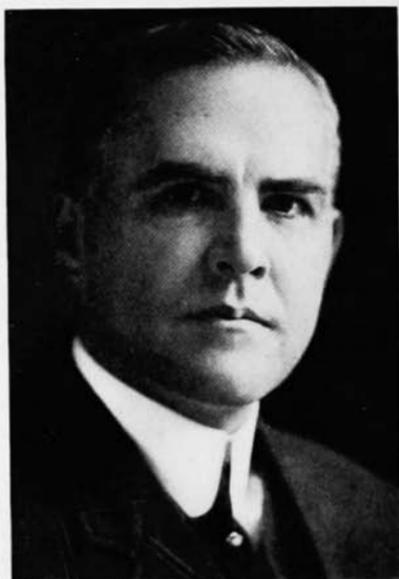
ROGER M. HALL  
[ 318 ]



SIDNEY HALL\*  
[ 319 ]



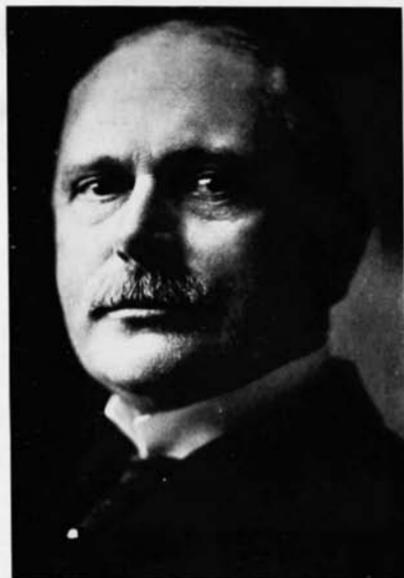
ALFRED HALL\*  
[ 320 ]



B. FRANK CULVER  
[ 321 ]



HARRY JAMES MCKAY  
[ 322 ]



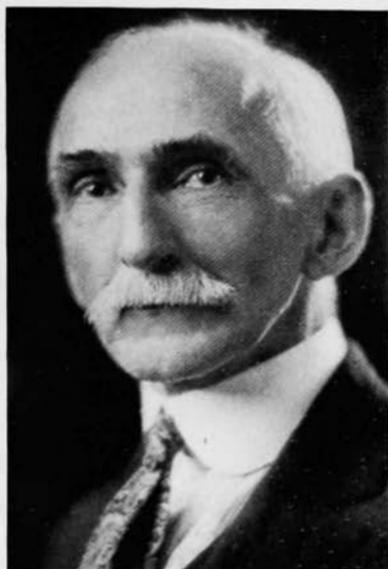
GEORGE W. INGMIRE  
[ 323 ]



WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS  
[ 324 ]



ALF KLINGENBERG  
[ 325 ]



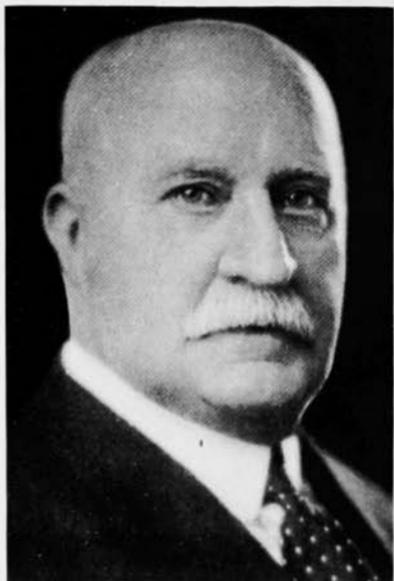
MILTON NOYES  
[ 326 ]



JOSEPH ERNEST MOCK  
[ 327 ]



WILLIAM J. NAYLON  
[ 328 ]



FRANK ASA JAYNES  
[ 329 ]



JOSEPH M. QUIGLEY  
[ 330 ]



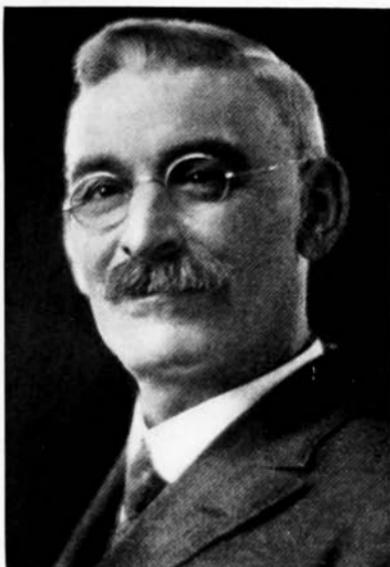
THEODORE DOSSENBACH  
[ 331 ]



MICHAEL J. ZIMMERMAN  
[ 332 ]



LEWIS SLOCUM WEST  
[ 333 ]



HOWARD R. WORDEN  
[ 334 ]



SHANTZ ALVIN SHANTZ  
[ 335 ]

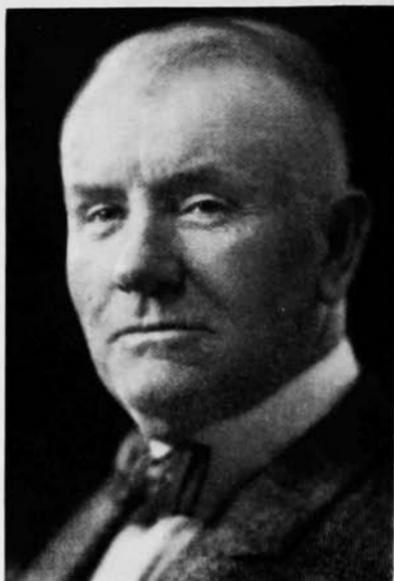


WALTER ANSON PARCE  
[ 336 ]



GEORGE F. ROGERS

[ 337 ]



JOHN CALDER

[ 338 ]



COSMO A. CILANO

[ 339 ]



CHARLES JEROME MONDO

[ 340 ]



LEO FRANCIS DWYER  
[ 341 ]



GEORGE F. BURROWS  
[ 342 ]



FREDERICK W. YATES  
[ 343 ]



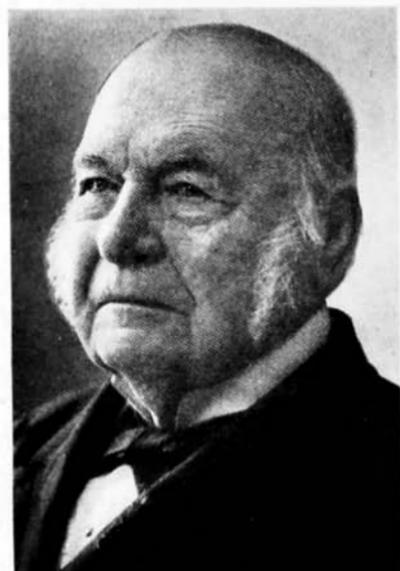
RAY WALTER DARNELL  
[ 344 ]



JAMES L. MANGANO  
[ 345 ]



HERBERT REED LEWIS  
[ 346 ]



EDWARD MOTT MOORE\*  
[ 347 ]



RICHARD MOTT MOORE\*  
[ 348 ]

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Rochester, N. Y.



Wm. C. SMITH, ESQ.  
Sec. Local Board No. 1



GEORGE KOHNERT  
Chairman Local Board No. 2



J. A. GURNEA, M.D.  
Local Board No. 3



JOSEPH STATED  
Sec. Local Board No. 4



WILLIAM DUNHAM  
Chairman Local Board No. 5



H. C. JURELL, M.D.  
Local Board No. 6



J. J. CULLITON  
Local Board No. 7



E. J. HVAL, M.D.  
Chairman Local Board No. 8



W. HUMLEY, M.D.  
Sec. Local Board No. 9



H. E. MACKLIN  
Sec. Local Board No. 10



EUGENE GAINES  
Chairman Local Board No. 11



GEORGE E. WARD  
Local Board No. 12



H. H. BAKER, M.D.  
Local Board No. 13



W. A. MATSON  
Chairman Local Board No. 14



J. W. MCCRACKEN  
Sec. Local Board No. 15



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Sec. Local Board No. 16



G. W. COCKCROFT, M.D.  
Chairman Local Board No. 17



T. A. WHITTLE  
Local Board No. 18



LEWIS SMITH, M.D.  
Sec. Local Board No. 19



Wm. J. COFFEY  
Chairman Local Board No. 20



THOMAS H. GAUD  
Local Board No. 21

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HEADQUARTERS CITY HALL  
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E. CALLAHAN  
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Chairman Local Board No. 26



E. J. HAWKINS  
Sec. Local Board No. 27



Wm. J. MACKAY  
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STEPHEN WARREN  
Chairman Local Board No. 29



H. E. MANN, M.D.  
Local Board No. 30



P. E. CUNNIFF, M.D.  
Local Board No. 31



J. D. M. CARNEY  
Chairman Local Board No. 32



J. A. GUMPUS  
Sec. Local Board No. 33



HERMON S. BROWN  
[ 319 ]



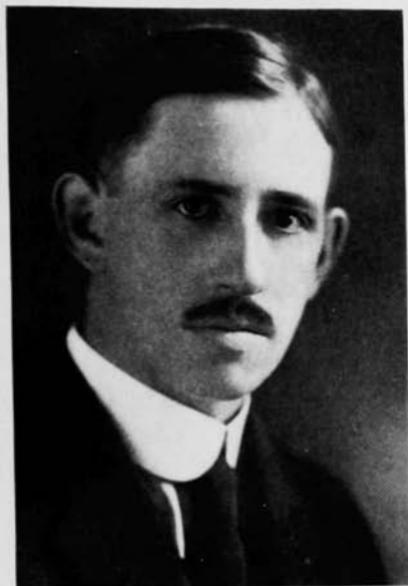
ROSCOE A. HAGEN  
[ 350 ]



HOWARD HEERMANS FIELD  
[ 351 ]



WILLIAM D. HEWES  
[ 352 ]



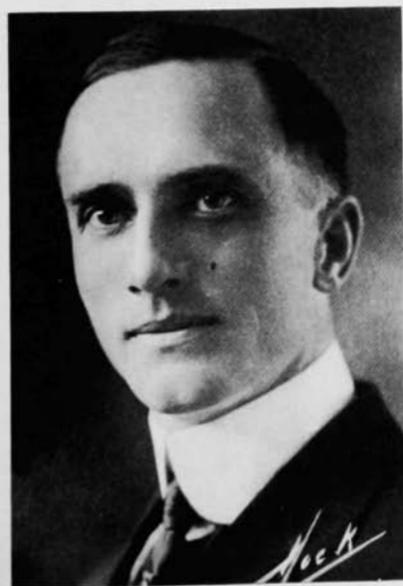
FREDERICK MARSHAL TOBIN

[ 353 ]



HARRY BURTISS CROWLEY

[ 354 ]



CHARLES FREDERICK BUELTE

[ 355 ]



WALTER W. POWERS

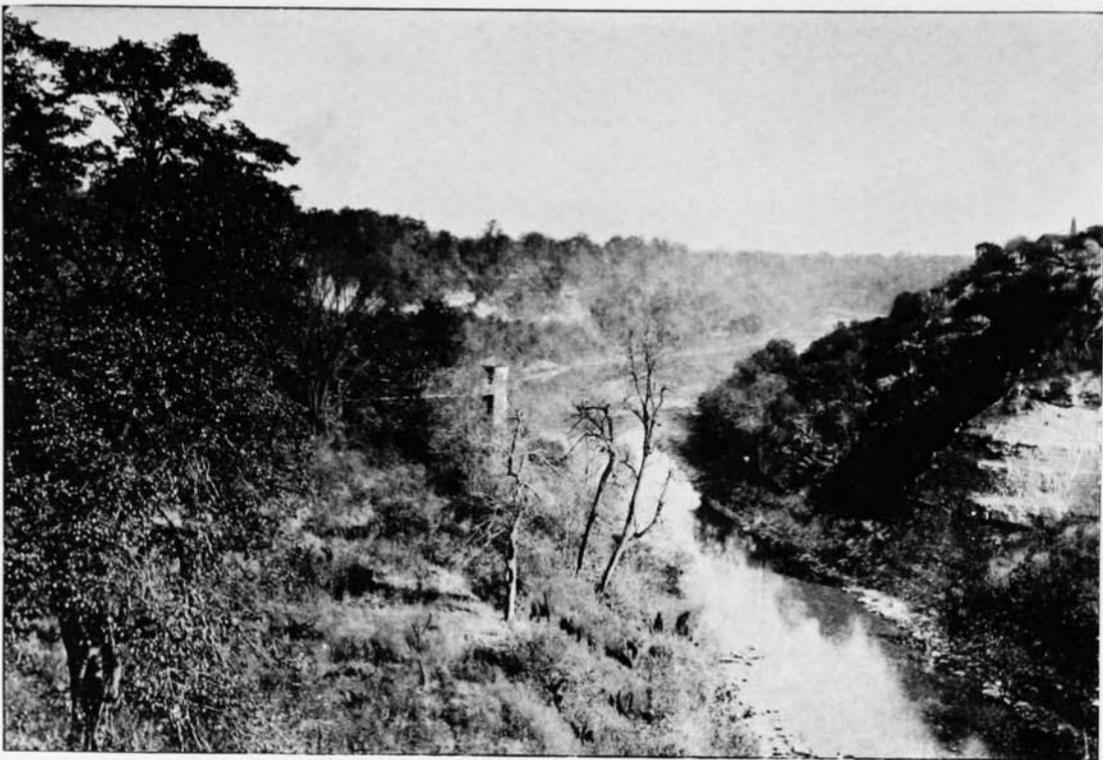
[ 356 ]



HICKEY-FREEMAN COMPANY



SHUR ON OPTICAL COMPANY



GORGE LOOKING NORTH FROM DRIVING PARK AVENUE BRIDGE



VII  
[16]  
VIEW OF THE SUGAR MAPLES—MAPLEWOOD PARK



MAPLEWOOD PARK AND SENECA PARK—LOWER RIVER

196



VIEW LOOKING ACROSS RED CREEK—GENESEE VALLEY PARK

# Who's Who in Rochester

Number over descriptive matter indicates number of portrait

[ 1 ]

**Rush Rhees**; *b.* Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1860; *s.* John Evans and Annie (McCutchen) R.; *ed.* Amherst (A. B. 1888, A. M. 1897); *grad.* Hartford Theol. Sem. (1888); (LL. D., Amherst, 1900; D. D. Colgate, 1901); *m.* Harriet Chapin, July 6, 1898. Walker instr. mathematics, Amherst (1883-5); ordained Bapt. Ministry 1889; pastor Middle Street ch., Portsmouth, N. H. (1889-92); asso. prof. N. T. interpretation (1892-4), prof. (1894-1900), Newton Theol. Inst.; pres. and Burbank prof. Bible lit., U. of Rochester since July, 1900, pres. U. of R. Author, *The Life of Jesus of Nazareth*, a study, 1900; *St. Paul's Experience as a Factor in His Theology*, 1896; also articles in journals and periodicals.

[ 2 ]

**Clarence Augustus Barbour**; *b.* Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1867; *s.* Hon. Heman Humphrey and Myra (Barker) B.; *ed.* Brown University, Providence, R. I. (A. B. 1888), *grad.* Roch. Theol. Seminary, 1891, Honorary degree: Doctor of Divinity (U. of R., 1901), Brown (1909), Williams Coll. (1920), Doctor of Sacred Theology, Syracuse U. (1921); *m.* July 28, 1891, Florence I. Newell; *c.* Eric Newell, Ethel Wilbur, Myra Seymour, Harold Robinson. President and Prof. of Homiletics, Rochester Theol. Sem., Trustee Roch. Theol. Sem. since 1896; Rochester Pub. Library since 1912; Rochester School for the Deaf, since 1916; Dir. Religious Work, Camp Wadsworth (1917); Sup. Religious Work in all Amer. camps (1917-19), Special Recruiting Sec. for overseas religious work (1918-19); *mem.* War Work Council Y. M. C. A. (1917-19); Lake Ave. Baptist; Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Pundit, Alpha Chi. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Athletic, Rochester Masonic, Mason, 33°. Grand Chaplain Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of N. Y. (1905-09).

[ 3 ]

**Albert William Beaven**; *b.* Moscow, Idaho, Oct. 21, 1882; *s.* Rev. Samuel Williams and Lizzie J. (Baker) B.; *ed.* Vashon, Washington Preparatory School, Shurtleff Coll. (D. D. 1919), Rochester Theol. Sem. 1909 (D. D., U. of R. 1920); *m.* June 23, 1909, Grace H. Haddow; *c.* Winifred Elizabeth (dec.), Mary-Jean, Robert Haddow, Margaret Helen. Clergyman, Lake Ave. Baptist Church since 1909. Trustee N. Y. Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, Past Pres. Bd. of Managers, N. Y. S. Custodial Asylum, Newark, N. Y.; Past Pres. Rotary Club; Mem. Exec. Com. Roch. Theol. Sem.; N. Y. S. Baptist Convention; Chairman Exec. Committee Monroe Bapt. Assn.; *mem.*, Bd. Mgrs. N. Y. S. Christian Endeavor Unions; Rep.

Northern Bap. Convention to Fed. Council Churches of Christ in America; Religious Work dir. Y. M. C. A., 27th Div. Camp Wadsworth Aug.-Nov., 1917; Special speaker with the A. E. F., France-Germany-Belgium, Apri-Sept., 1919; Rotary Club; Corinthian Temple Lodge, F. & A. M.

[ 4 ]

**Very Rev. Canon Alphonse A. Notebaert**; *b.* April 12, 1847, Deeryk, Belgium; *s.* Romain Augustin and Sophie Marie (Van Couter) N.; *ed.* Latin classes at the College of Ypres, Belgium, theological studies in the Grand Seminaire, Bruges, Belgium; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), Officer of the Crown of the Congo; Officer of the Order of Leopold the Second; Officer of the Order of Albert the First; Rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, Rochester, N. Y., Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus.

[ 5 ]

**George Eastman**; *b.* Waterville, N. Y., July 12, 1854; *s.* George W. and Martha (Kilbourn) E.; *ed.* public and private schools, Rochester, N. Y.; inventor, manufacturer, philanthropist; was amateur photographer and made experiments for improvements of photographic processes. Perfected process for making dry plates and in 1880 began to manufacture them; Pres. Eastman Kodak Co. of N. Y.; trans. and genl. mgr. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; managing dir. Kodak Co., Ltd., London, Trustee Rochester Orphan Asylum, Rochester Homeopathic Hosp.; Founder Eastman School of Music; Rochester Dental Dispensary; pres. Community Chest and many other organizations. Decorated by French Gov't. as Chevalier Legion d'Honneur. Genesee Valley Club.

[ 6 ]

**Walter Sage Hubbell**; *b.* Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24, 1850; *s.* Charles H. and Anna M. (Sage) H.; *ed.* private and public schools, Keokuk, Iowa, U. of R. (1871, A. B., A. M.); *m.* June 21, 1877, Leora A. DeLand; *c.* Minnie D. (m. Herbert R. Lewis), Anna D., Bertha D., Margaret D. (m. Lyndon H. Wells). Lawyer, firm of Hubbell, Taylor, Goodwin & Moser; dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; vice-pres. Eastman Kodak Co.; trustee Security Trust Co.; dir. Curtice Bros. Co. and many other corporations. Trustee U. of Rochester, Rochester Theol. Sem., Rochester Orphan Asylum. *Mem.* N. Y. State Legislature (1884-85), Att'y. for Eastman Kodak Co. 30 years, and his firm now Gen'l. Counsel, Chairman Bd. Trustees Baptist Ch. *Mem.* Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, U. of Rochester. *Mem.* Soc. Mayflower Descendants State N. Y., Mason 32°.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 7 ]

**Capt. Henry Lomb**; \* b, Nov. 24, 1828, Burghaun, Hesse-Cassel, Germany; died, at Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1908; m, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y., Emilie Klein; c, Adolph, Henry Charles; manufacturer of optical instruments, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.; one of the founders and first president of the Mechanics Institute of Rochester, N. Y.; mem, Unitarian ch.

[ 8 ]

**John Jacob Bausch**; b, Suessen, Wuerttemberg, Germany, July 25, 1830; s, George and Annie (Schmidt) B.; m, (first) 1853, Barbara Zimmerman, in Rochester; second marriage 1902 to Caroline Zimmerman, in Europe; c, Edward, William, Annie, Carrie, Henry (deceased), John (deceased). President Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., mfrs. of scientific and optical instruments. Formerly president of Mechanics Savings Bank, now honorary member of Executive Committee.

[ 9 ]

**Phillip H. Yawman**; \* b, Sept. 1, 1839, Rochester, N. Y., died Apr. 15, 1921; s, Nicholas and Anne (Gorman) Y.; ed, parochial and public schools; m, Sept. 10, 1863, Mary C. Weber; c, Cecelia M., Mary Antoinette, Julia Anna, Cornelia B., Francis J., M. Aloysia, Eugeneia, Victor J., E. Josepha. Pres. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Office Specialty Co. (Canada); dir. Bastian Bros. Co. When a boy, learned coopering and machinist trades with D. R. Barton, considered the largest plant in Rochester at that time; helped to make the Brick Church clock (1852). With Chicago and N. W. Ry. (Chicago, Ill., 1863-67); Mt. Morris, N. Y. (1867-73); returned to Rochester 1873; with Sargent and Greenleaf until 1877; with Bausch & Lomb 1877-1880; entered into partnership (1880) with Gustav Erbe, mfg. microscopic, surveying instruments, etc.; afterwards office furniture and filing devices (Inc. 1898); mem, St. Joseph Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus.

[ 10 ]

**Francis Joseph Yawman**; b, May 10, 1875, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Phillip H. and Mary C. (Weber) Y.; ed, parochial, public and Free Academy, Rochester, N. Y.; Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.; m, Oct. 20, 1904, May Gurry; c, Gertrude Elaine, Phillip H.; sales mgr. and dir. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., and secy. for 15 years; commenced business career Y. & E. 1898; dir. Flower City Tissue Mills, Scottsville Paper Board Co., General Commercial Securities, Bueltel Motors, Inc.; secy. Strong Motors, Inc.; Catholic; clubs: Rochester Ad, C. Y. M. A., K. of C., D. K. E.

[ 11 ]

**Jeremiah G. Hickey**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1866; s, Jeremiah and Margaret (Griffin) H.; ed, St. Mary's School; m, June 21, 1903, Constance Josephine Duffy; c, Walter B. D., Margaret T., Jeremiah G., Jr., Theresa M., Edward J. Pres. Hickey Freeman Co., clothing mfrs.; trus-

tee Monroe Co. Savings Bank, Municipal Board of Research; dir. Nat. Bank of Commerce; Pres. Rochester Chamber of Com. 1920; mem, Catholic ch., K. of C.; clubs: Genesee Valley, Country, Oak Hill.

[ 12 ]

**Elmer Eugene Fairchild**; b, Volney, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1874; s, William F. and Francis A. (Mattison) F.; ed, Fulton, N. Y.; High; m, Dec. 20, 1899, Mary A. Webb of Rochester; c, Elmer Earl (b. May 18, 1902), Ester Estelle (b. Apr. 25, 1906), Jane Webb (b. Jan. 4, 1914); Pres. Alderman-Fairchild Co. Was three years with Buedingen Paper Box Co. Then formed partnership with Henry O. Alderman (Inc. 1906); dir. Swope-Stanley Motors, Inc.; chairman Monroe Co. Defense Com. during World War (see report in another part of this vol.) Mem, English Lutheran ch.; vice-pres. Y. M. C. A., Rochester C. of C. Clubs: Rochester, Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Washington, Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto, Tennis, Rotary, Sportsmans, 32° Mason, Zetland Lodge No. 951, F. & A. M., Ionic Chapter No. 210 R. A. M., Cyrene Commandery, Damascus Temple, Consistory, A. A. S. R., Lalla Rookh Grotto No. 3.

[ 13 ]

**Granger A. Hollister**; b, Dec. 7, 1854, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Emmett H. and Sarah E. (Granger) H. (Rochester Pioneers); ed, private schools, Rochester, N. Y.; m, June 23, 1880, Isabelle M. Watson (died Apr. 19, 1903); m, 2nd, Elizabeth C. Watson, May 22, 1906. Succeeded his father in lumber business; vice-pres. Rochester Gas and Elec. Corp.; vice-pres. and first mgr. Security Trust Co. (1892-1908), vice-pres. and chairman Exec. Com. Security Trust Co.; first vice-pres. Rochester Savings Bank and trustee since 1886 (oldest in point of service on the Board); dir. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. since 1907; Mem, Board dirs. Northeast Electric Co.; bd. dirs. Rochester C. of C. (pres. 1918). Bd. dirs. U. S. C. of C. (1915-1920); pres. bd. governors Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, Trustee Reynolds Library, St. Paul's Episcopal ch. Clubs: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Union League (N. Y. City), Santa Barbara Country (Calif.)

[ 14 ]

**Robert M. Searle**; b, March 3, 1860; ed, common school; president Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.; dir. various other interests.

[ 15 ]

**Herman Russell**; b, Sept. 21, 1878, Manistee, Mich.; s, Edwin and Fanny L. (Hopklus) R.; ed, Michigan U. (1898 B. S., M. S. 1900); m, Dec. 21, 1904, Nellie A. Fortune; c, Edwin F., Francis A. M. Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Rochester Gas and Electric Corp. Clubs: Rochester, Oak Hill Country.

[ 16 ]

**James Tyler Hutchings**; b, Amherst, Mass., Feb. 18, 1869; s, John F. and Clarissa B. (Dana) H.; ed, Mass. Agricultural Coll., Amherst, Mass. (1889, B. S.); m,

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

1896. Frieda Schick; c, Marie B. Gen'l. Mgr. United Gas Improvement Co., Phila., Pa.; pres. Rochester Gas and Electric Corp. (Dec. 1918-Apr. 1920); directed the activities of several important councils and boards during World War period, having to do with the supply of power, gas and materials for the government and the mobilization and distribution of labor to war activities. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley (Rochester), Engineers (New York), University (Philadelphia), Engineers (Philadelphia).

[ 17 ]

**John B. M. Stephens**; b, Middletown, N. Y.; s, Holloway W. and Maria (Mills) S.; ed, Cook Academy, Univ. of Rochester (1884); admitted to bar 1886; lawyer, special county judge (1900-07), county judge 1907; now justice supreme court, seventh judicial dist., N. Y. S. *Mem*, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa.

[ 18 ]

**Nathaniel Foote**; b, Morrisville, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1849; s, Nathaniel and Olivia M. (Knox) F.; ed, Hamilton Coll. (A. B. 1870, A. M. LL. D. 1907); also LL. D. (Rochester U. and Hobart Coll.); m, Charlotte A. Campbell of Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1872. Practiced law Morrisville, N. Y., 1871-3; Rochester, N. Y., 1873-1905; appointed Supreme Court Justice of N. Y. Jan. 1905 and elected Nov. 1905 for term 1906-20; Asso. Justice Appellate Div., 4th Dept. (Jan. 1, 1912-Dec. 1920.) Retired Dec. 31, 1920 (Constitutional age limit 70 yrs.) App't'd. Official Referee (Jan. 6, 1921) now serving as such. Rep. Del. N. Y. Const'l. Conv. (1894). *Mem*, N. Y. State Bar Assn., Rochester Bar Assn. (pres. 1892-4), Delta Kappa Epsilon; Episcopalian; *clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country.

[ 19 ]

**Joseph Martin Feely**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1875; s, Dennis Carroll and Katherine (Fleming) F.; mother's parents came to Monroe county in 1837; father came to Rochester in 1866 and practiced law for thirty-five years; ed, public and private schools, studied law in father's office; after short course in Cornell Law School, was admitted to bar in 1899; member Board of Supervisors (Law Committee 1908-1916); resigned to accept appointment to bench of the then Municipal Court; elected 1917, term to end Dec. 31, 1923. *Mem*, Bar Assn., C. of C., K. of C.

[ 20 ]

**William Charles Kohlmetz**; b, Jan. 13, 1873, Rochester, N. Y.; s, William T. and Genevieve (Krieg) K.; ed, public school, Free Academy, U. of R. (1893 Ph. B.); Judge of City Court (criminal branch), app't'd. Police Justice 1917; Fall of same year elected for term of 6 years; Police and Municipal Courts were consolidated (1919) and made City Court of Rochester. *Mem*, School Bd. (1896-97); Common Council 5th Wd. (1914-15); Grand Master I. O. O. F. State N. Y.; 32° Mason; Past Master Zetland Lodge, No. 851 F. & A. M., K. T.; Shrine; Elks. *Clubs*: Washington,

Oak Hill, Country, Rochester C. of C. *Mem*, Protectives (Vol. Fire Co.)

[ 21 ]

**Harvey Foote Remington**; b, Henrietta, N. Y., June 28, 1863; s, William T. and Sarah Ann (Foote) R.; ed, State Normal School, Genesee, Law Dept., Union U. (1887 B. L.); m, May 28, 1889, Agnes Brodie; c, William B., Thomas H., Agnes R. (m. John E. Harmon), Harvey F., Jr., John W., Harriet, Francis K.; attorney and counsellor at law; Judge Municipal Court (1895-1898); dir. Bastian Bros. Co.; Jas. Vick's Sons; Vick & Dildine; Buyahome Bldg. Corp.; First National Bank of Caledonia; New York Bapt. Union for Ministerial Education (Exec. Com.); pres. Board Trustees Keuka Coll.; New York Bapt. Missionary Conv. (Exec. Com.); Empire State Soc. Sons of Am. Rev.; Rochester Historical Soc.; Moderator of Monroe Bapt. Asso.; *mem*, Monroe Co. Home Defense, Asso. Member Legal Advisory Board (W. W.), First Baptist ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Optimist, Rochester C. of C.

[ 22 ]

**Willis Kingsley Gillette**; b, Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., Apr. 25, 1866; s, Rev. Charles and Sarah (Ware) G.; ed, Roch. public schools and Free Academy; Univ. of Michigan (1891); studied law offices of Walter G. Morris, firm of Sullivan & Morris, also offices of Wiltzie, Wicks & Botum; admitted to bar 1891; m, Oct. 11, 1893, Clara J. Davis, of Le Roy, N. Y.; c, Marian Carolyn, Willis Clarence, Doris Lydia; lawyer; County Judge Monroe Co. School Com., rep. 3d Wd. (1892-1898); Bd. Supervisors, same wd. (1902), and elected clerk of the Bd. Jan. (1903) served to Dec. 1, 1908; elected sheriff (1909-10-11); Judge Police Court 1914-15-16, resigned in March, 1917, to accept app't'm't. by Gov. Whitman as special County Judge and served to Dec. 31, 1918. Elected Monroe Co. Judge Nov., 1918; took office Jan. 1, 1919, 6 year term; *mem*, Central Presby. ch. *Clubs*: Washington, Rochester Yacht; 32° Mason; Valley Lodge, Doric Council, Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Com., Elks.

[ 23 ]

**Sol Wile**; b, Rochester, N. Y., March 7, 1853; s, Gabriel and Rosa (Levy) W.; ed, Saterlee Collegiate Inst., U. of R. (1872 A. B.); m, Dec. 17, 1870, Nellie Meyers; c, Dr. Ira S. Wile, Helen W., Stewart, Lulu J.; lawyer, Wile, Oviatt & Gilman. Appointed by Pres. Wilson *mem*, Legal Advisory Board of Monroe Co., which had charge of the Bar of Monroe Co. for the questionnaires during the World War. *Mem*, Temple Berith Kodesh.

[ 24 ]

**Willis Arthur Matson**; b, Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1867; s, David and Charity A. (Davis) M.; ed, Brockport Normal; studied law, office of Keeler & Sallabury, Rochester, and John D. Burns, Brockport; admitted to bar, Mar., 1893; m, Mar. 2, 1893, Rose E. Randall; c, Randall W., Millicen (m. Glen H. Ewell); lawyer, *mem*, of firm Harris, Beach, Har-

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

ris & Matson; dir., Union Trust Co., Rochester Electric R. R.; Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo R. R.; Police Justice, Brockport, N. Y. (1893-95); Asst. Dist. Atty. Monroe Co. (1895-1905); appointed chairman of Exemption Board No. 1 and became chairman of the eleven boards of Monroe Co. *Mem.*, Universalist ch., Gamma Sigma frat. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Oak Hill Country, Kent.

[ 25 ]

Clarence Duncan Van Zandt; b. Mar. 21, 1853, Rochester, N. Y.; s. John and Mary A. (Harris) Van Z. (both came to Rochester 1844); *ed.*, public and private schools; *m.*, Nov. 30, 1881, Mary E. White of N. Y. City; c. Marie (m. Clarence C. Keehn, Canandaigua, N. Y.); Mayor of Rochester (Elected Nov., 1921); pres. and treas. Paine Drug Co., Inc.; Rochester Auto Club; Comm'r. Mt. Hope Cemetery; Dir. State Motor Federation, *Mem.*, Exec. Com. A. A. A.; Co. C, 54th Regt. (The Old Light Guard); N. Y. State Archaeological Soc.; Life Mem. Am. Nat'l. Red Cross; Rochester Historical Soc.; Rochester C. of C.; Humane Soc.; Elks; Life Mem. Nat'l. Good Roads Assn. *Clubs*: Rochester, Washington, Rifle and Revolver, Flower City Sportsman.

[ 26 ]

William Spencer Riley; b. Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1858; s. Phillip and Abigail A. Riley; *ed.*, common school; *m.*, (first) May 6, 1880, Henrietta Gay Benedict; (second) Aug. 1, 1900, Carrie M. Leggett; c. (first m.) Abbie May, Edna Henrietta, Marjorie, William Pomeroy; (second m.) Dorothy Olive; pres. William S. Riley Company, wholesale butter, eggs and cheese; dir. Nat. Bank of Commerce; com. of parks since Apr., 1902; *mem.*, Central Presby. ch. 82<sup>d</sup>; Mason; Lalla Rookh Grotto; *mem.*, B. P. O. Elks, Rochester C. of C., Y. M. C. A. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Golf, Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto (dir.), Rochester, Washington, Rotary.

[ 27 ]

James P. B. Duffy; b. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1878; s. Walter Bernard and Teresa Helena (O'Dea) D.; *ed.*, parochial, Free Academy, Georgetown Univ. (1901, B. A.); Harvard Law School (1904 B. L.); lawyer, McLean, Duffy & Kaelber; admitted to bar 1904; formed partnership 1907 with James Breck Perkins and Joseph McLean continuing until death of Mr. Perkins (Mar., 1910); pres. Fitzhugh Land and Building Corp.; Duffy-Powers Co., operating department store; Lafayette Hotel Co.; dir. Traders National Bank; school commissioner since 1905; *mem.*, Georgetown U. crew (1900-1901); Harvard varsity crew (1903-04); Home Service section of the Red Cross for Rochester and Monroe County; Catholic, St. Patrick's Cathedral. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Oak Hill Country, University, Athletic, Georgetown Club of Rochester, Harvard, Univ. of Rochester, Harvard Varsity of Boston, Rochester C. of C. (trustee).

[ 28 ]

William Edward Dugan; b. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1859; s. John C. and Ellen (Riley) D.; *ed.*, parochial, Rochester Business Inst., St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y.; *m.*, Oct. 6, 1885, Sallie Roe Hudson (died 1892); *m.*, June 14, 1894, Mary A. Brownell; c. (first m.) Charles Hudson, William Edward, Jr.; (second m.) Harold Brownell, Helen (m. Wm. S. Foulkes, Jr.); G. Colburn, Frank Brownell; pres. and treas. Dugan & Hudson Co., Inc., shoe mfgs.; dir. National Bank of Commerce; Catholic Charities Assn.; chairman of Exemption Board, 7th Dist. (World War). Catholic. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad, Washington, Rochester C. of C., K. of C.

[ 29 ]

William Wallace Hibbard; b. Jan. 4, 1865, Palmyra, N. Y.; s. Ezra Amos and Frances (Finkney) H.; *ed.*, public school; *m.*, July 3, 1886, Carolyn Short; c. Karl William (dec.). *Mem.*, N. Y. Stock Exchange, Hibbard, Palmer & Miller; dir. Rochester and Lake Ont. Water Co.; Victor Plaster Co.; pres. Rochester Exposition Assn., 1918; mem. Bd. Mgrs. Community Chest; *Mem.*, Rochester C. of C., U. S. C. of C., Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery No. 2, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple, Chairman Municipal Reception Com. for returned soldiers; former Pres. Common Council. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Kiwanis, Rochester Ad, Rotary, Optimist, Yacht, Washington, Rochester Auto (dir.), Rochester Athletic, Elk, Moose, Masonic.

[ 30 ]

Henry Lewis Marsh; b. Richford, Vt., May 3, 1872; s. Amos and Catharine (Rock) M.; *ed.*, public and Sutton schools, Sutton, Que., Can.; *m.*, Jan. 1, 1901, Lillie G. Wood, of Providence, R. I.; c. Henry Frederick, Florence Rockwood; pres. Genesee Provision Co., Inc.; dir. Rochester Motor Terminal, Inc.; past potentate Damascus Temple, past monarch Lalla Rookh; 2nd Lieut. Com'd'r. Rochester Consistory; trustee Damascus Temple Assn.; Mason 88<sup>o</sup>, all Masonic bodies; past master Rochester Lodge; past high priest Ionic Chap.; past com'd'r. Cyrene Com.; vestryman Christ ch. (Episc.) *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Masonic.

[ 31 ]

Edgar Frederick Edwards; b. England, Feb. 10, 1875; s. Edwin and Elizabeth (Banham) E.; *ed.*, English grammar school; *m.*, Jan. 18, 1900, Jane L. Davidson; mgr. Rochester Exposition and Horse Show Assn.; dep. commissioner of elections (1908-11); chairman Publicity Committee First Liberty Loan campaign; *mem.*, all Masonic bodies and was elected to 88<sup>o</sup> in 1920; Humane Soc.; Rochester C. of C. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Rotary, Kiwanis, Masonic, Newswriters.

[ 32 ]

John Alexander Robertson; b. Oct. 21, 1867, Strabane, Ont., Can.; died Dec.

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

6. 1922; *s.* Alexander and Marjory (Buchanan) R.; *ed.* public school; *m.* Sept. 29, 1898, Lillian May Kimber; manager Camera Works, Eastman Kodak Co. *Mem.* Board Directors Community Chest, trustee Rochester C. of C.; *dir.* Social Welfare League of Rochester, N. Y.; chairman on Defense and Military Organization (during World War); inventor of gun camera for training aviators in aerial marksmanship. 33° Mason, all Masonic bodies. *Clubs:* Rochester (dir.), Oak Hill Country (vice-pres.), Genesee Valley, Old Colony, Rotary, Masonic (past pres.)

[ 33 ]

**Rufus Keeler Dryer;** *b.* Gorham, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1846; *s.* Cyrus and Mary Elizabeth (Keeler) D.; *ed.* public schools; *m.* Margaretta Cunningham, Oct. 27, 1885; *c.* James C., Leora M., Rufus J., Joseph F.; *Mem.* firm of James Cunningham Son & Co. since 1886 (vice-pres. and treas. for many years); pres. Merchants Bank (1906-7-8); vice-pres. and trustee Monroe Co. Savings Bank, 36 years (elected pres. Mch. 1918); vice-pres. Lyceum Theater Co. since 1903; pres. Rochester Hotel Corp.; *dir.* United Hotels Co.; pres. Curtice Bros. Co.; *dir.* Security Trust Co.; *mem.* Catholic ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester C. of C.

[ 34 ]

**Henry Colvin Brewster;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1845; *s.* Simon L. and Edith (Colvin) B.; *ed.* public school; *m.* Alice E. Chapin, Oct. 5, 1876; *c.* Rachael A., Editha C.; chairman Bd. Dir. Traders National Bank; entered Traders Nat'l. Bank as clerk (1863); appointed cashier (1868); elected vice-president (1895); president (1898) until retired to accept chairmanship of Bd. of Dir. (1922); organized Genesee Valley Trust Co. (1910); pres. (until 1919); elected to 54th Congress of U. S. from 31st (now 32d) N. Y. Dist.; re-elected (1896); first vice-pres. of N. Y. State Bankers' Assn., afterwards pres. for two terms; trustee Rochester C. of C. many years; *Mem.* Mayflower Assn. State of N. Y.; pres. Roch. Clearing House Assn. five yrs.; *mem.* C. of C. State of N. Y.; C. of C. of N. Y. City; Society Colonial Wars; Sons of the Am. Revolution; Presby. ch.; *clubs:* Union League (New York City), Genesee Valley, Country.

[ 35 ]

**Alvin Hiram Dewey;** *b.* La Fargeville, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1858; *s.* Hiram and Delia (Sylvester) D.; *ed.* Watertown, N. Y., schools; *m.* Grace Townley of Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1886; *c.* Elliott Townley, Hugh Sylvester; vice-pres. and gen. mgr. Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Co.; vice-pres. and managing dir. Genesee Mining Co., Ltd., Cobalt, Ont.; *dir.* Upton Cold Storage Co.; sec'ty. and treas. Victor Plaster Co., Inc.; represented 12th Ward in Common Council 1892-1898 (pres. 1896-1897); candidate in fall of 1897 for member of the Executive Board on the Republican ticket but entire city ticket was defeated; served on many important committees during term in the Common Council and took a great interest in the

advancement of the interests of the city as a whole; under his direction all of the city ordinances were revised, reintroduced and adopted; as chairman of the committee on electric light, was responsible for the change in the old system of "arc light" to the then modern system of "incandescent arc light." *Mem.* Rochester C. of C. (Chairman for 2 years during war period of the Committee on Military Affairs); United States C. of C.; Fellow Rochester Academy of Science; Lewis H. Morgan Chapter, N. Y. S. A. A.; received Cornplanter Medal in 1918 for original research work. This medal awarded by Cayuga Co. Historical Society, an honor greatly sought by students of Archaeology; *mem.* First Church of Christ Scientist; Red Men of America, Wahoo Tribe. *Clubs:* Rochester, Rochester Ad, Old Colony, Rochester Auto, City.

[ 36 ]

**George Cooper Hollister;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., July 22, 1856; *s.* Emmett H. and Sarah E. (Granger) H.; (Rochester pioneers); *ed.* Univ. of Rochester (1887 B. S.); *m.* Feb. 3, 1886, Emily Weed Barnes; *c.* Harriet, Elizabeth, Isabelle; pres. Hollister Lumber Co., Ltd.; Hollister Real Estate Co.; trustee Univ. of Rochester; *mem.* St. Paul's Episc. ch.; Psi Epsilon (Rochester and N. Y. City). *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Country, University (Rochester), University (N. Y. City), Rochester C. of C.

[ 37 ]

**Harold Pond Brewster;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1859; *s.* Henry Pomeroy and Mary (Pond) B.; *ed.* public schools; *m.* Mary Elizabeth Harris, May 15, 1888; *c.* Gladys (Brewster) Barry, Elizabeth (Brewster) Wolcott; banker; began career (15 years of age) with Brewster, Gordon Co., remaining four years, then with Brewster, Crittenden Co. four years; became a partner in firm of Cleveland, Biehler & Brewster, tobacconists, later H. B. Brewster & Co.; elected pres. Rochester Savings Bank Feb. 1, 1909; *dir.* N. Y. State Rys.; Merchants Despatch Trans. Co.; vice-pres. Rochester State Hosp'l.; *mem.* Bd. of Education, Presbyterian ch., Elks Club; knighted Chevalier of the Crown by the King of Italy (1921) for services rendered to Italy during the World War.

[ 38 ]

**Robert Charles Watson;** *b.* July 15, 1869, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* William George and Susanna (McDowell) W.; *ed.* grammar school and business inst.; *m.* April 16, 1905, Christine S. Hamilton; banker; pres. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., trustee Highland Hospital; *mem.* Central Presbyterian ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Bankers' Club (New York).

[ 39 ]

**William George Watson;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* William George and Susanna (McDowell) W.; *ed.* public schools, Rochester Free Academy, Roch. Business Institute; *m.* Sept. 8, 1916, at Plattsburgh.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

N. Y., Eleanor M. Dissosway; *c*, Elizabeth D., Helen Christine; banking; asst. cashier Lincoln-Alliance Bank; mgr. Roch. Clearing House Assn. since 1906; active on all War Loan drives. *Mem*, Central Presbyterian ch., Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, Hamilton Chapter. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country.

[ 40 ]

Henry Samuel Hanford; *b*, Oct. 4, 1847, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, William I. and Julia A. (Cobb) H.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, Feb. 21, 1872, Florence May Saxe; *c*, Saxe H. (m. Grace Gordon of Rochester), Josephine (m. Raymond H. Arnold of Rochester), James Holley (Ann Arbor, Mich., m. Helen Ellwanger of Rochester), William C. (N. Y. City, m. Lenore Allen of Bisbee, Ariz.), Herbert E. (Buffalo, N. Y.); vice-pres. and treas. Rochester Savings Bank, 50 years in bank; treas. Rochester General Hospital; *mem*, Third Presbyterian ch. Genesee Valley Club, Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery.

[ 41 ]

Charles Richard Barnes; *b*, Spencerport, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1857; *s*, Richard and Mary (Walsh) B.; *ed*, Spencerport Dist. school; *m*, April, 1870, Elizabeth Kennedy; *c*, Lillian (m. Richard T. Ford); Hilda A. (m. Harold Wooster); commissioner of Railways, City of Rochester, N. Y.; sec'y-treas., Public Representatives Urban Transit. At 14 years of age learned telegraphy, Spencerport depot, N. Y. C. R. R., employed several years, after which appointed first Rochester ticket freight agent and operator at the Rochester station of the Rochester and State Line R. R., now the B., R. & P. R. R.; later appointed city electrician, Rochester, in charge of fire alarm telegraph and street lighting (installed police patrol telegraph); appointed electrical engineer N. Y. State Board R. R. Commissioners, in charge of regulation of electric railroads in the state, continuing under the Public Service Commission, successors to Board of R. R. Commissioners (25 years); appointed Commissioner of Railways, City of Rochester, Aug. 1, 1920, under a service-at-cost contract between City of Rochester and N. Y. State Rys. Catholic. *Mem*, K. of C., Rochester C. of C.

[ 42 ]

James F. Hamilton; *b*, Birdsall, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1876; *s*, Alexander and Elizabeth (Scholes) H.; *ed*, Wilson Academy, Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y.; *m*, Birdsall, N. Y., 1902, Jessie M. Young; pres. New York State Railways, Schenectady Ry., Glen Haven Improvement Co., Rochester Electric Railway, Ontario Light & Traction Co., gen. mgr. of the Traction Lines of New York & Harlem R. R., New York city; dir. Schenectady Railway, Glen Haven Improvement Co., Rochester Electric Ry., Ontario Light & Traction Co. *Mem*, St. George's Blue Lodge, No. 6, F. & A. M., St. George's Chapter, No. 157, St. George's Commandery, No. 87, St. George's Council, all Schenectady, N. Y.; Oriental Shrine, Troy, N. Y. *Clubs*: Genesee Val-

ley, Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.), Mohawk (Schenectady, N. Y.), Transportation (New York city), Rochester C. of C.

[ 43 ]

George Riley Fuller; *b*, Massina, N. Y., April 7, 1850; *s*, Wyman M. and Olive (Denamore) F.; *ed*, public schools; pres. Rochester Telephone Corp.; established George R. Fuller Co. (artificial limbs) 1876; still owner of same; one of the organizers and first sec'y. Rochester Telephone Co. (organized in 1899), later sec'y. and treas.; sec'y-treas. and gen'l. mgr., then pres. and gen'l. mgr.; (1905-06-07) had charge of Independent Telephone Co., Western and Central New York; dir. National Independent Telephone Assn.; trustee Third Presbyterian ch. *Mem*, Rochester His. Soc.; Sons of Am. Revolution. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Roch. Auto, Rochester Ad. Aerio, Rochester C. of C.

[ 44 ]

W. Roy McCanne; *b*, Jacksonville, Mo., Dec. 29, 1878; *s*, John and Alice G. (Surbur) McC.; *ed*, St. Louis Grammar and High Schools; *m*, St. Louis, Mo., June 7, 1904, Minnie D. Lee; *c*, Lee, William R., Jr.; telephone mfr.; treas.-gen'l. mgr., dir. Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.; dir. Rochester Telephone Corp.; Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.; pres. and dir. General Indemnity Corp.; trustee Rochester C. of C. (pres. 1921); dir. Highland Hospital; employer representative on Community War Labor Board (World War). *Mem*, First Baptist ch.; Mason, Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Elks. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Oak Hill.

[ 45 ]

Thomas H. Symington; *b*, Baltimore, Md., 1871; *ed*, Lehigh Univ. (M. E. 1898). Chairman. Board of Directors, the T. H. Symington Co. *Clubs*: Metropolitan (New York City), Railroad Club of New York, Essex Fox Hounds (Peapack, N. J.), Maryland Club (Baltimore, Md.), Whippany River (Morristown, N. J.), Morris County Golf (Convent, N. J.), Genesee Valley (Rochester, N. Y.), Harford Hunt (Harford County, Maryland).

[ 46 ]

Morton Howard Anderson; *b*, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 14, 1878; *s*, Morton and Julia (Johnson) A.; *ed*, public schools, Milwaukee, Wis.; *m*, Ida Marie Rittman, Sept. 4, 1900; manufacturer; former superintendent Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wis.; supt. of Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa. (eight years); vice-pres. and gen. mgr. Symington-Anderson Co. and Symington Companies during World War period; active in Liberty Bond and War Savings drives. *Mem*, Baptist ch., Independence Lodge, F. & A. M. (Milwaukee, Wis.), Damascus Temple, Monroe Commandery, K. T. (Rochester, N. Y.) *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Old Colony, Engineers (N. Y. City), Engineers Golf (N. Y. City), Rochester C. of C.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 47 ]

**Charles Frederick Morley**; *b.* Kitchener, Ont., Can., Aug. 29, 1885; *s.* Charles and Elizabeth (Rommell) M.; *ed.* public and high schools, Kitchener, Can.; *m.* June 12, 1912, Gertrude C. Emich, of Rochester, N. Y.; *c.* Gertrude E., Robert Frederick; *pres.* and *treas.* Morley Machinery Corp., mfr. of iron planers and special machinery (incorporated Jan., 1920); *vice-pres.* Rochester Motors Corp.; early in 1915 entered the service of Symington Machine Corporation, manufacturers of 75 mm. shell and shrapnel, as production engineer, holding various positions, including that of general superintendent, until in the summer of 1917, after the United States had entered into the war, was appointed *vice-president* and *general manager*; when Symington Chicago Corporation was formed, early in 1918, to manufacture 135 mm. shell in the city of Chicago; was appointed *vice-president* of this company, in active charge of all machine operations. *Mem.* Rochester C. of C., Masons. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country.

[ 48 ]

**Donald S. Barrows**; *b.* New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22, 1877; *s.* Samuel H. and Katharine D. (Parmele) B.; *ed.* New York Law School (1898 LL. B.); *m.* Florence H. Douglas; *vice-pres.* The T. H. Symington Co. *Mem.* American Soc. of Mechanical Engineers; *Christ ch.*, Episcopal; *Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, F. & A. M.*, Monroe Commandery, Rochester Consistory. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country.

[ 49 ]

**Jay Hungerford Smith**; *b.* Feb. 20, 1853; *s.* William P. and Sarah (Hungerford) S.; *ed.* Hungerford Collegiate Inst., Adams, N. Y., U. of Michigan (Ph. C. 1877); *m.* May 17, 1882, Jean Dawson; *c.* James Hungerford (m. Helen M. Bauer), Anne Dawson (m. LeRoy M. Kellas, Malone, N. Y.), Jay Elwood, Helen Hungerford. *Manufacturing chemist*; *pres.* J. Hungerford Smith Co. (Rochester, N. Y.); *dir.* J. Hungerford Smith Co., Ltd. (Toronto, Ont., Can.); *mem.* *Christ church* (Episc.); 33° *Mason* (received 33° Sept. 15, 1896); *member* of all Masonic bodies; *Lawrence Lodge, No. 797*; *permanent member* Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. (State N. Y.); *Monroe Commandery*; *past commander* in chief, Rochester Consistory, A. A. S. Rite; *Honorary Member* Supreme Council Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Thirty-third and last degree A. A. S. Rite; *Damascus Temple, A. O. N. of Mystic Shrine* (1891).

[ 50 ]

**Wilmot Castle**; *b.* Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 7, 1855; *s.* John Harvard and Marie Antoinette (Arnold) C. (daughter of William E. Arnold, early settler in Rochester; Arnold Park was laid out and named for him); *ed.* Courtland Saunders Military School, Hasting Academy, Phila., Pa.; *m.* Sept. 15, 1885, Mary Wilson Quinby; *c.* Harvard de Hart (m. Anna Van Wickle), Wilmot Vail (m. Katharine Lois Quinby), John Harvard (m. Adele Verges). *Pres.*

Wilmot Castle Co., mfrs. sterilizers and bacteriological apparatus; *sec'y.* and *treas.* Mechanics Savings Bank (1915-20), now chairman Exec. Committee, Board of Trustees; trustee Baptist Home, Monroe Co.; *mem.* Baptist Temple, Rochester C. of C. *Clubs:* Rochester Ad.

[ 51 ]

**James Halsted Boucher**; *b.* Williamstown, N. J., April 15, 1852; *s.* Nelson and Pollie (Halsted) B.; *ed.* Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.; *m.* April 27, 1893, Grace French Elliott; *c.* Margaret Halsted; *Matthews & Boucher*, hardware merchants; *vice-pres.* Mechanics Savings Bank. *Episcopalian*; *Mason*; *mem.* Psi Upsilon frat.; *Morgan Chap.*, Archaeological Soc.; *Rochester Historical Soc.*, Rochester C. of C. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester.

[ 52 ]

**Elmer William Day**; *b.* Jan. 14, 1862, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* William and Maria (Spraggins) D.; *ed.* public schools, Rochester Free Academy; *m.* April 14, 1885, Susie E. Tanner; *c.* Muriel, Helen; *wholesale leather and shoe findings*; *trustee*, People's Rescue Mission, Blocher Homes (Buffalo, N. Y.); *pres.* Board Trustees, Corn Hill M. E. ch. *Clubs:* Masonic, Rochester Ad, Rochester Athletic.

[ 53 ]

**Walter Bernard Duffy**; *b.* Peterboro, Ont., Can., Aug. 8, 1846 (died Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1911); *s.* Edward and Jane (Crawford) D. (parents came to Rochester 1841); *m.* 1868, Theresa O'Dea (died in 1884); *c.* Edward F., Claude (dec.), Mary Theresa (m. Harry Yates), Walter J., Agnes A. (m. Charles F. Riordan), James P. B., Harriette Jane Catharine (m. Wm. T. Noonan), Gerald Paul, Constance Josephine (m. Jeremiah G. Hickey); *in* 1892 *m.* Loretto Putnam of Flint, Mich., Pres. N. Y. and Ky. Co.; *American Fruit Product Co.*; *German-American Ins. Co.* of Rochester; *vice-pres.* Nat. Bank of Rochester; *the Pfaunder Co.*, *pres.* Flower City Bank until consolidated with Commercial Bank into the Nat. Bank of Rochester (now the Lincoln-Alliance Bank); *builder* and *owner* National Theater bldg.; *principal* in financing Hotel Rochester and organizing the Duffy-McInerney Co. (dept. store), now the Duffy-Powers Co.

[ 54 ]

**Arthur G. Yates**; *b.* Dec. 18, 1848, East Waverly, N. Y., died Feb. 9, 1909; *s.* Arthur and Jerusha (Washburn) Y.; *m.* Dec. 26, 1867, Virginia L. Holden; *c.* Arthur, Howard L. (both deceased), Frederick W., Harry, Florence, Russell P.; *financier*; *pres.* Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R.; *church warden*, trustee U. of R.; *Mem.* St. Paul's Ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Elicott Square (Buffalo, N. Y.), Duquesne (Pittsburgh, Pa.), City Mid-Day (New York), Transportation (New York).

[ 55 ]

**George B. Selden**; no data furnished in time for publication.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 56 ]

Henry Hugh Turner\*; b, Port Jervis, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1856 (died Aug. 24, 1921); s, John and Elizabeth (McGoun) T.; ed, Rochester public schools; m, June 19, 1890, Rhoda E. Crouch; c, Ruth, (m. Herbert A. White), Henry Hugh, Jr., Angus McGoun, Donald Crouch. Pres. Gundlach-Manhattan Optical Co.; dir. Allied Mutual Liability Ins. Co. *Mem.*, Optical Committee for purpose of organizing trade school for optical workers (World War); Presbyterian ch.; Rochester C. of C.; Rochester Historical Soc.; Morgan Chapter, N. Y. State Archaeological Soc.; Corinthian Temple, No. 808, F. & A. M. Clubs: Rochester, Old Colony.

[ 57 ]

Harold Chandler Kimball\*; b, Mar. 5, 1861 (died Feb. 1, 1911); s, William S. and Marion (Keeler) K.; ed, Graylock School, Williamstown, Mass.; U. of R. (1882); m, Nov. 26, 1889, Martha Whitney Pond; c, Harold Chandler, Jr. (dec.), Charles Pond, Connected Wm. S. Kimball Tobacco Co. many years; owner Commerce bldg. *Mem.*, St. Paul's Episc. ch. Clubs: Genesee Valley, Whist, Country, Athletic, Transportation and Univ. (N. Y. City), Psi Upsilon fraternity.

[ 58 ]

John Warrant Castleman\*; b, July 19, 1868 (died Jan. 1, 1920); s, Jacob Frank and Cora Josephine (Warrant) C.; ed, Roch. Free Academy, Univ. of Rochester (1889); studied law, office of Oscar Craig, admitted to N. Y. State bar 1901; m, Blanche Wagoner, Feb. 26, 1892 (died Aug. 7, 1897), second m. Oct. 25, 1899, Augusta Wagoner; c, Blanche, Nancy; lawyer; elected school commissioner 1908; re-elected 1911 (4 years); elected pres. Board of Education, (Jan. 5, 1914); appointed special County Judge, (early 1919); (Nov., 1919) dir. Genesee Valley Trust Co.; trustee Rochester Public Library; organizer and colonel War Service Corps; dir. Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund. *Mem.*, Rochester Historical Soc.; Home Defense League, Rochester C. of C. Clubs: Genesee Valley, Rochester, City, Yacht, Delta Psi.

[ 59 ]

Frederick Robinson Smith\*; b, Penn Yan, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870 (died Rochester, N. Y., March 25, 1919); s, T. Warren and Emily (Curry) S.; ed, Penn Yan Free Academy, Dundee Prep. school; entered Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia, 1889, grad. 1898; became resident physician Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.; began practice in Rochester; m, Oct. 10, 1894, Clarice Martin of Rochester, N. Y.; c, Frances, Dorothy. *Mem.*, American Institute of Homeopathy; N. Y. State Homeopathic Med. Soc.; Western N. Y. Med. Soc.; Monroe Co. Med. Soc.; supervisor (1908-1915), (Chairman of Bd. 3 years); alderman (1915-16), resigned to accept post of Coroner; pres. Rochester Auto Club (1915-1919); mainly through his efforts the Dorsey Home for Colored Orphans is entrenched in a home of its own.

*Mem.*, Rochester Historical Soc.; Nat'l. Geographic Soc.; Rochester C. of C., 33° Mason. Clubs: Rochester, Masonic.

[ 60 ]

William Benjamin Jones\*; b, N. Y. City, Oct. 13, 1862; s, John and Jane Elizabeth Jones; ed, Univ. of Michigan (1880-82), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Univ. (1884, M. D.); m, Catharine Begg of Mithcell, Ont., Can., 1889; c, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Sabey, Mrs. Winifred Beale, Mrs. Gladys Forsyth, Mrs. Elsi Janet Ward. Volunteered services in World War and commissioned captain in medical officers' reserve corps; mustered out few days prior to his death; chief work was examination of surgeons volunteering from Rochester sections; first pres. and at time of death dir. Roch. Med. Assn. *Mem.*, Rochester Academy of Medicine, Rochester Pathological Soc., surgical staff at St. Mary's Hosp. for many years. Elder Brick Presbyterian ch.

[ 61 ]

Louis N. Stein\*; b, Oct. 24, 1857, Rochester, N. Y. (died Oct. 1, 1918); s, Nathan and Mina (Levy) S.; ed, public school; pres. The Stein Bloch Co.; dir. Infants Summer Hospital; 82° Mason.

[ 62 ]

Simon N. Stein; b, March 21, 1868, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Nathan and Mina (Levy) S.; ed, public school; sec'y. and treas. The Stein Bloch Co.; treas. Jewish Orphans' Home of Western N. Y.; dir. Dorsey Home; 32° Mason (life member); B. P. O. Elks (life member); Rochester C. of C. Clubs: Irondequoit, Country, Rochester, Canoe, Idlers, Rochester Athletic, Genesee Golf, Rochester Auto, Progress (N. Y. City), Criterion (N. Y. City).

[ 63 ]

Max L. Holtz; b, Feb. 24, 1860, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Louis and Rosalia (Ross) H.; ed, public school; sec'y. and treas. Louis Holtz & Sons, Inc., *Mem.*, Board of Managers, Monroe Co. Tuberculosis Hospital; pres. Clothiers Exchange of Rochester, N. Y.; Berith Kodesh Temple; life member Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M. and Rochester Consistory; Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supreme representative Knights of Pythias; former colonel First Fraternal Regiment; Teoronto Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Rochester C. of C. Clubs: Irondequoit, Country, Rochester Auto, Masonic.

[ 64 ]

Edward Rosenberg; b, Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1877; s, Herman and Lena (Mannheimer) R. (Rochester pioneers); ed, Rochester public schools, grad. high school; m, June 9, 1905, Theresa Goodman; c, Edward, Jr., Susanne; pres. "Fashion Park" clothing mgrs.; *mem.*, Mason, Mystic Shrine. Clubs: Irondequoit (Pres.), Rochester.

[ 65 ]

Andrew J. Warner\*; b, New Haven, Conn., Mch. 17, 1833; died 1910; s, Amos

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

and Adah You (Austin) W.; *ed.* Guilford Academy, Conn.; *m.* Kate Foster, 1855; *c.* William A. (1855-1917). J. Foster; architect; came to Rochester in 1847 and practiced his profession until the time of his death in 1910; was one of the leading architects of Western New York; designed the Powers Block (1866-1869), the Buffalo City and County Hall (1872) and the Rochester City Hall (1873); the First Presbyterian church (1872), and St. Bernard's Seminary, Charlotte Boulevard.

[ 66 ]

J. Foster Warner; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1859; *s.* Andrew J. and Kate (Foster) W.; *ed.* public schools, Rochester; studied architecture under father; *m.* Mary L. Adams, Rochester, N. Y., April 18, 1883. In practice, Rochester, since 1884. Fellow A. I. A.; *del.* International Congress Architects, London (1906); *vice-pres.* McLaughlin Co.; *dir.* Nat. Bank of Commerce, Rochester Telephone Corp.; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. Architect, Monroe Co. Court House (1894), Granite Bldg., Sibley, Lindsay & Curr dept. store bldg.; many public school buildings, including East and West High, and many of the most pretentious dwellings. *Mem.* S. A. R., Genesee Valley Clubs.

[ 67 ]

Hiram Sibley\*; *b.* North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807; *s.* Benjamin and Zilpha (Davis) S.; *ed.* public schools; *m.* Elizabeth M. Tinker at North Adams, Mass.; *c.* Louise (m. H. F. Atkinson), Hiram W. (m. Margaret Durbin Harper), Emily (m. James S. Watson); organizer and for sixteen years president of Western Union Telegraph Company; later in life was engaged in farming on a large scale and seed business; donated Sibley Hall to the University of Rochester, and the Sibley College of Mechanics Arts to Cornell University. Died July 12, 1888.

[ 68 ]

Hiram W. Sibley; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., March 2, 1845; *s.* Hiram and Elizabeth (Tinker) S.; *ed.* private, Heidelberg U. (Ph. D.); *m.* Feb. 6, 1873, Margaret Durbin Harper; *c.* Ruth (m. John A. Gade), Harper (m. Georgiana Farr), Urling (m. O'Donnell Iselin); capitalist; trustee, Rochester Savings Bank, Security Trust Co., Rochester Homeopathic Hospital. *Mem.* St. Paul's Episcopal ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, University Club (New York) Union League (New York).

[ 69 ]

Frank Ernest Gannett; *b.* Sept. 15, 1876, Gannett Hill, Town of Bristol, Ontario Co.; *s.* Joseph Charles and Maria (Brooks) G.; *ed.* Bolivar (N. Y.) High, Cornell Univ. (A. B. 1898); *m.* Mar. 20, 1920, Caroline Werner; editor and co-publisher, Rochester Times-Union; publisher Ithaca Journal; *vice-pres.* Elmira Star-Gazette Co. *Mem.* Unitarian Church; Kalurah Temple, Mystic Shrine, St. Augustine Commander K. T. B. P. O. E. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, Cornell, Rochester Ad, Rochester Tennis.

[ 70 ]

John Everts Morey; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1856; *s.* John E. and Ann Maria (Smith) M.; *ed.* private schools, De Graff Military Academy; *m.* Feb. 8, 1877, Alice Ruth Gage, Rochester, N. Y.; *c.* Franc Gage (died in infancy). *Dir.* Rochester Times-Union; entered newspaper work with his father on the Union and Advertiser, May 24, 1874, continuing until 1885; same year purchased half interest of the Rochester Herald, continuing eleven years; in 1901 bought the Rochester Times; 1918 the Times and Union and Advertiser were merged. *Mem.* Presbyterian ch.; Mason, Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, F. & A. M.

[ 71 ]

Erwin Roland Davenport; *b.* Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1875; *s.* Anthony and Frances A. (Dsworth) D.; *ed.* Univ. of Nebraska (B. Sc. 1898); *m.* Aug. 17, 1901, Phoebe M. Robertson; *c.* Constance A., Florence M., Mgr. and co-publisher Rochester Times-Union; *vice-pres.* Elmira Star-Gazette; *dir.* Rochester Times Union, Elmira Star-Gazette; *mem.* St. Paul's Episcopal ch.; Mason, Blue Lodge, Commandery and Shrine. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Washington, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto.

[ 72 ]

Roy Chester Kates; *b.* Barre, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1876; came to Rochester at age of 18; *s.* George and Mary Stewart (MacKay) K.; *ed.* public school, Edick Preparatory School; *m.* April 16, 1907, Helen Elizabeth Thomas of Silver Creek, N. Y.; *c.* Janet Thomas, Frederick Ward, Mary Elizabeth; managing editor and *dir.* Rochester Times-Union. *Mem.* Board of Child Welfare of Monroe Country, trustee Church Home of Rochester and Rochester Church Extension Society; warden of St. Thomas' Episcopal ch. *Mem.* Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M.; Orient Lodge, I. O. O. F., Rochester C. of C. *Clubs:* Rochester Automobile.

[ 73 ]

William A. Hubbard, Jr.; *b.* November 6, 1850, New York City; *s.* William A. and Sarah L. (Peck) H.; *ed.* Pierce's Military Academy, Benjamin's Classical School, Rochester Free Academy (1866), Hamilton College (1872 A. B.); *m.* Feb. 19, 1885, Helen C. Vosburgh; *c.* Evelyn S. (m. John H. Price); Elizabeth R. (m. Andrew R. Sutherland); Ruth P. (m. Gordon C. Wolfe); *pres.* and *treas.* Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller; *dir.* Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller; Curtice Bros. Co.; trustee Monroe County Savings Bank; Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.; *mem.* Central Presbyterian ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, University, Sigma Phi fraternity.

[ 74 ]

Loren D. Eldredge; *b.* Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1862; *s.* Alba W. and Mary (Mathews) E.; *m.* Oct. 21, 1884, Adele L. Champlin; *c.* Gladys

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

H.; vice-pres. Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller, furniture mfgs. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country.

[ 75 ]

**Frederick S. Miller**; *b*, Sept. 8, 1869, East Guilford, N. Y.; *s*, Austin L. and Sarah W. (Arms) M.; *ed*, Sidney High School, Sidney, N. Y.; *m*, June 15, 1897. May Evelyn Huddleston; *c*, Marian H., Edmund H., Dorothy Arms, Margaret L., Austin L., Fred'k. S., Jr., Stanton M. Sec'y. Hubbard, Eldredge & Miller; *dir*, Miller Cabinet Co., Mechanics Savings Bank, Highland Hospital, Y. M. C. A.; *mem*, Central Presbyterian ch.; Mason, Corinthian Temple, Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country.

[ 76 ]

**John Hudson Miller**; *b*, East Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., July 27, 1877; *s*, Austin L. and Sarah W. (Arms) M.; *ed*, Sidney High School, R. B. I., Colgate Prep. School; *m*, Jan. 1, 1902, Elizabeth Estelle Sliter; *c*, Raymond Hudson, Katherine Sliter, Ruth Elizabeth, Virginia Louise, John Robert, Elizabeth Dickerman; furniture manufacturer. *Mem*, Central Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Old Colony, Rochester C. of C.

[ 77 ]

**John George Elbs**; *b*, Geotzls, Austria, April 9, 1866; *s*, George and Katherine (Heinzle) E.; *ed*, parochial and public schools; *m*, June 23, 1901, Elizabeth Zweigle; *mfr*, of Star egg carriers and trays; Woodcock extra quality macaroni products; (1890-1905) wholesale wrapping paper business; (1904) incorporated Star Egg Carrier & Tray Mfg. Co. (sole owner). Product used by 75 per cent. of retail grocers in U. S. and Canada, employing several hundred people; in 1919 purchased the Woodcock Macaroni Co., mfg. only of quality products in packages for American trade; owner and operator of large holdings of central real estate; *dir*, Community Chest. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country (dir.), Rochester (dir.), Washington, K. of C.

[ 78 ]

**Ralph Tunis Coe**; *b*, Nov. 20, 1882, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.; *s*, Frank L. and Lillian G. (Bates) C.; *ed*, Buffalo public schools; *Int. Cor. School* (Mechanical and Electrical Eng.); Sheldon's Science of Business Building; *m*, Nov. 29, 1904, Ruth G. Mansfield; *c*, Faye Elizabeth, Ada Bethine; heating, ventilating and atmospheric conditioning engineer; owner the R. T. Coe Companies; *Mem*, Committee American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, co-operating during the World War with the U. S. Food Administration and Dept. of Agriculture on drying of fruits and vegetables; *mem*, Committee local sales Liberty Bonds; *mem*, Westminster Presbyterian ch., (trustee); *Am. Society Heating and Ventilating Engineers*, National Association Stationary Engineers (secretary), Warren C. Hubbard Lodge No. 965 F. & A. M. (trustee), Ham-

ilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, 32° Scottish Rite bodies, Damascus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Rochester Engineering Society, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A. *Clubs*: Washington, Rotary, Rochester Ad. Buffalo Automobile (Buffalo, N. Y.)

[ 79 ]

**Gilbert E. Mosher**; *b*, Oct. 21, 1873, Salisbury Center, Fulton Co., N. Y.; *s*, Alva and Julia Ann (Gifford) M.; *ed*, high school, Canastota, N. Y.; *pres*, the Haloid Co., mfrs. of photographic papers; formerly secy. of Century Camera Co. (sold to E. K. Co. in 1908); *dir*, the Haloid Co.; *dir*, and vice-pres. Atlantic Land and Development Co. *Mem*, Lake Ave. Baptist ch., Corinthian Temple Lodge of Masons, Damascus Temple Shrine, Rochester Consistory A. A. S. R., Rochester Lodge No. 24, B. P. O. E. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto, Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Washington.

[ 80 ]

**J. Milnor Walmsley**; *b*, July 24, 1864, Baltimore, Md.; *s*, Morris and Josephine A. (Milnor) W.; *ed*, 79th Class Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; *m*, Oct. 14, 1903, Margaret Elizabeth Wiley; manufacturer, vice pres. and *dir*, the Haloid Co., photographic papers; *mem*, trustee the Baptist Temple. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester C. of C.

[ 81 ]

**Herbert Seely Weet**; *b*, Shelby, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1871; *s*, Elroy S. and Jennie E. (Smith) W.; *ed*, public schools of Shelby and Medina, Univ. of Rochester (1890 A. B., A. M.); N. Y. State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.; *m*, June 20, 1894, Ada Eleanor Smith; *c*, Winifred E., (b. Feb. 17, 1903); *teaching*: *supt*, of public schools, Rochester, N. Y., since July, 1911; *registrar* of U. of R. (1899-1901); *prin*, high school, N. Tonawanda, N. Y. (1901-1903); *prin*, Monroe School No. 15, Rochester, N. Y. (1903-1905); *prin*, West High (1905-1910); *supt*, Rochester Schools, (1911;) *Mem*, Baptist ch.; *trustee* Rochester Theological Sem.; U. of Rochester; *dir*, Rochester Dental Disp.; *mgr*, State Agricultural School (Industry, N. Y.); *Mason*. *Clubs*: Rotary, University (Rochester), Rochester C. of C., Oak Hill Country.

[ 82 ]

**Charles Fredenburg Wray**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., May 22, 1871; *s*, Henry and Cornelia (Martin) W.; *ed*, Mass. Inst. of Tech. (1893); *m*, Helen E. Strong, June 9, 1890; *c*, Theodore Strong, Cornelia Martin, Elizabeth Wilson; *pres*, sec'y. and *treas*, Henry Wray & Sons, Inc.; sec'y-treas. National Brass Mfg. Co.; *pres*, Bd. of Education (mem. of Bd. 6 years); *pres*, Rochester Castings Corp.; *dir*, Employers Indemnity Corp. (Kansas City); *Mechanics Inst.*; Y. M. C. A.; Highland Hospital; *trustee*, People's Rescue Mission; *Monroe County Savings Bank*; Genesee Valley Trust Co.; *mgr*, State Agricultural and Industrial School. *Mem*, Home Defense Com. (World War); *elder* Central Presbyterian ch., 32° Mason, Damascus Temple, *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Wash-

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

ington, Oak Hill Country, Old Colony, Hamilton (Chicago), Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

[ 83 ]

**James Garrett Comerford**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1858; *s*, William G. and Bridget (Fahy) C.; *ed*, Brothers School, Rochester, N. Y.; *m* (first), Sept. 21, 1881, Mary Elizabeth Twaig; (second) Mary Louise Madden; *c*, James G., Jr., Charles G. (dec.), Alice Claire (m. George T. Sullivan), Mary Elizabeth, Thomas (dec.) pres. Fahy Market Co., Inc.; East Ave. Apartment Hotel Co., Inc.; Sullivan Truck Co., Inc.; dir. National Bank of Commerce; trustee First Ward Improvement Assn., treas. Rochester Terminal Station, trustee Catholic Charities Assn.; dir. Community Chest (War Chest); *mem*, R. C. Cathedral; sustaining member Memorial Art Gallery, N. Y. State Archaeological Assn., Rochester Historical Soc., Knights of Columbus, Elks. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Washington, Rochester Yacht, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 84 ]

**George Melancthon Wetmore**; *b*, Gates, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1858; *s*, George Parker and Eleanor R. V. (Bosley) W.; *ed*, public and Dr. Drum's private schools, (Brighton, N. Y.); *m*, Sept. 22, 1877, Sarah Killip; *c*, Grace Octavia (dec.), m. Robert P. Lewis, one son, Robert Wetmore, Raymond (dec.), Helen Margaret (m. Joseph S. Beaven); Dorothy Eleanor, Pres. Shinola Co., mfrs. of Shinola Shoe Polish, etc. Treas. Monroe Novelty Co. (Rochester, N. Y.); dir. F. F. Dalley Corp. (N. H.); trustee Rochester Theological Sem. *Mem*, and for several years trustee Lake Ave. Memorial Baptist ch. Washington Club; 32° Mason, Damascus Temple.

[ 85 ]

**Charles Frederick Pond**; *b*, Dec. 3, 1840, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Elias and Caroline (Heacock) P. (father came to Rochester in 1836); *ed*, private and Univ. of Rochester (1860); *m*, Oct. 6, 1864, Mary E. Porter; *c*, Mrs. Martha W. Kimball, George M., Susan F.; lawyer, retired; was Sec'y. Rochester Savings Bank several years and had charge of Commercial Nat'l. Bank (resigned 1903); trustee Union Trust Co.; alderman 3rd Ward (1872-73), supervisor following 4 years, city assessor 10 years, city comptroller 4 years; trustee General Hospital 40 years and Rochester Orphan Asylum and Industrial School 40 years, also Western N. Y. Institute for Deaf Mutes. *Mem*, Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Delta Psi fraternity.

[ 86 ]

**William Carson**\*; *b*, Dec. 12, 1855, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, William and Mary A. (McKim) C. (both came to Rochester in 1847); *ed*, public schools; *m*, Adella H. Lampert, Feb. 16, 1887 (daughter Henry and Jeannett L. [Smith] Lampert); *c*, Dorothy, Delight; cut stone contractor for many years; trustee Monroe Co. Savings

Bank since 1904; sec'y. and treas. since May, 1916; *Mem* and trustee Brick Presbyterian ch.; dir. Y. M. C. A.; hon. mem. and past pres. Builders' Exchange; served on committee for purchase of Cobbs Hill for reservoir with Sol Wile and Wm. E. Hoyt; Mason; Genesee Valley Club.

[ 87 ]

**Frederick Will**; *b*, July 19, 1850, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Phillip and Katharine (Burgweyer) W. (both born in Heidelberg, Germany, pioneers of Rochester); *ed*, public school; *m*, April 19, 1876, Betty Marz of Toledo, O.; *c*, Phillip, Frederick J., Blanca, Walter, Elsa; pres. and gen. mgr. Sill Stove Works; dir. Central Bank; chairman of the War Service Com. of the Stove Industry of U. S., Washington, D. C., during the World War; *mem*, Unitarian ch.; Rochester C. of C.; Mason; *Clubs*: Rochester Country, Rotary, Rochester Ad.

[ 88 ]

**John Newton Beckley**; *b*, Dec. 30, 1848, Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y.; *s*, William N. and Phoebe M. (Maine) B. (both born N. Y. S.); *ed*, Genesee Coll. (now Syracuse Univ.); *m*, Belle C. Corwin, June 28, 1875; *c*, Herbert C. (dec.), Walter R.; lawyer by profession; pres. Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co. since 1893; chairman Bd. of Dirs. General Railway Signal Co. since 1904; vice-pres. and sec'y. Rochester Hotel Corp.; pres. General Filtration Co., Inc.; city attorney (1883-1887), elected third term, resigned to join law firm Bacon, Briggs & Beckley. *Mem*, Psi Upsilon; Christ ch.; Bar Assn. (N. Y. C.); Syracuse Alumni Assn. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Transportation and Bankers (N. Y. City).

[ 89 ]

**Charles Wayne Denniston**; *b*, Jan. 25, 1876, Parma Center, N. Y.; *s*, William H. and Elva (Wayne) D.; *ed*, common school; *m*, Dec. 17, 1896, Margaret I. Beridge; *c*, Rosemary; dealer of contractor and mason's supplies; gen'l. mgr., American Clay and Cement Corp.; Presbyterian. *Clubs*: Rochester Country, Rochester, Washington, Albany City (Albany, N. Y.), B. P. O. Elks.

[ 90 ]

**Frank B. Rae**; *b*, May 19, 1870, Port Colborne, Ont., Can.; *s*, Thomas and Sarah (Joyce) R.; *ed*, public and Welland High Schools, Ont., Can.; *m*, Nov. 10, 1894, Sarah M. Lusk; *c*, John Henry; pres. F. B. Rae Oil Co., Inc., mfrs. and compounders of lubricating oils; pres. Genesee Corp. (1917-18-19). *Mem*, Catholic ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester C. of C., K. of C., Railway Men's (N. Y. City), Transportation (N. Y. City), Tuscarora (Lockport, N. Y.)

[ 91 ]

**Edward Maurice Trimble**; *b*, Old Orchard Beach, Me., Aug. 21, 1879; *s*, Edward R. and Mary B. (Calender) T.; *ed*, public school, Macon, Ga., Free Academy, Rochester, N. Y.; *m*, June 21, 1911, Jean-

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

nette Huntington; c, Thomas Hooker, Suzanne Huntington, Edward Calender; prop. E. M. Trimble Mfg. Co., mfr. children's furniture; Episcopalian; active on all War Loan drives. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Gunundawa Country, Rochester C. of C.

[ 92 ]

Fred Barber King; b, Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1862; s, James O. and Mary A. (Barber) K.; ed, public school, Lockport, N. Y., Rochester Business Inst.; m, April 19, 1911, Elizabeth Reineck; pres. and treas. Mandeville & King Co., commission flower seed merchants. *Mem*, Reformation ch., Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, F. & A. M., Knights Templar, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple.

[ 93 ]

Louis W. Wilson; b, Buffalo, N. Y., June 14, 1860; s, John F. and Mary A. (McGreevy) W.; ed, Buffalo High School (1898); m, Sept. 14, 1904, Buffalo, N. Y., Edna S. Carroll; c, Dorothy, Carroll; public accountant, mem. firm of Wilson & Heye, public accountants; dir. W. N. Clark Co.; mem. Troop H Cavalry; Catholic (Blessed Sacrament ch.); Knights of Columbus. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester Sportsman.

[ 94 ]

K. Werner Heye; b, June 14, 1882; public accountant, firm of Wilson & Heye; Episcopalian. *Clubs*: Rochester, Washington, Rochester Ad, Kiwanis, Old Colony.

[ 95 ]

S. Rae Hickok; b, Rochester, N. Y., Dec., 1884; s, Henry and Lillie (Swort-out) H.; ed, Rochester High School, Univ. of Rochester; m, Aug. 28, 1912, Justine Tiffany; c, Raymond, Alan; pres. and gen. mgr. Hickok Mfg. Co., Inc.; dir. Swope-Stanley Motors; mem, Westminster Presbyterian ch.; 32° Mason; Delta Kappa Epsilon frat. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Washington, Rochester Athletic, Y. M. C. A., Old Colony.

[ 96 ]

Charles Ray Drake; b, Aug. 9, 1873, Moira, N. Y.; s, Reuben Benson and Rachel Rosina (Slason) D.; ed, Malone, N. Y., High School, Roch. Business Inst.; m, May 16, 1900, Elizabeth Bentz; sec'y and gen'l. mgr. Linentime Mfg. Co. (est. 1914). *Mem*, Brick Presbyterian ch. and Bible class; 32° Mason; charter member Ancient Craft Lodge; Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester Ad, Rotary, Rochester C. of C.

[ 97 ]

Thomas Hoyt Armstrong; b, Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1864; s, James and Jane (Cavanaugh) A.; ed, public schools, Brockport State Normal School (1890); m, Dec. 29, 1891, Caroline Mildred Shourds; c, Ralph Waldo, Hoyt S., Pearl Anita (Mack), Phebe Jeanette. Mgr. Interstate Teachers' Agency, Chairman Community Chest (Irondequoit, N.

Y.); Chairman Committee of Organization of Red Cross campaign for Organization work in seven counties adjoining Rochester; speakers' committee for various loan and community chest drives (W. W.); chairman progressive party Monroe Co., during campaign 1912. *Mem*, Mt. Hor Presbyterian ch. (teacher of Armstrong Class); Rochester C. of C., Rotary Club, Masons, Rochester Historical Soc., N. Y. State Historical Soc., N. Y. Nat. Educational Assn.; N. Y. State Teachers' Assn.; N. Y. State Associated Academic Principals (formerly pres.)

[ 98 ]

Hoyt Shourds Armstrong; b, Medina, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1898; s, Thomas Hoyt and Caroline Mildred (Shourds) A.; ed, West High, U. of R. (1923); enlisted Troop M, Geneseo, N. Y.; Camp Spartanberg, N. C.; eleven months in France with 27th Div. and with that division when they helped break the Hindenberg Line; Psi Upsilon fraternity.

[ 99 ]

Ralph Waldo Armstrong; b, June 12, 1893, Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y.; s, Thomas Hoyt and Caroline Mildred (Shourds) A.; ed, Rochester East High, U. of R. (two years), Mechanics Inst. (architectural course); supervising architect. With Troop H on Mexican border (2nd Lieut.); Aviation Corps during World War, military training at Madison Barracks, Cornell University, Issunden, France, Aviation Camp; Tours, France, Aviation Camp. *Mem*, Mt. Hor Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: University, Rochester Canoe, Psi Upsilon fraternity.

[ 100 ]

Pearl Anita (Armstrong) Mack; b, Friendship, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1895; d, Thomas Hoyt and Caroline Mildred (Shourds) A.; ed, East High, U. of R. (two years), Homeopathic Hospital; m, Aug. 19, 1920; served in training department Homeopathic Hospital during the "Flu" epidemic (1917). *Mem*, First Presby. ch. (Hempstead, L. I.); res. Garden City, L. I.

[ 101 ]

John Cooke McCurdy; b, 1852, near Londonderry, Ireland; s, James and Jane (Cooke) McC.; ed, schools in Ireland; m, Nov. 23, 1882, Florence Anna Cathcart; c, William Cathcart, Jean Cooke, Florence Caldwell, Gilbert J. C., Gordon Wallace; merchant, McCurdy & Co., Inc., department store. *Mem*, First Baptist ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester C. of C.

[ 102 ]

William Cathcart McCurdy; b, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1883; s, John C. and Florence (Cathcart) McC.; ed, private schools, William Penn Charter School; m, Helene Stephens Hart, Nov. 18, 1915; c, William Cooke; vice-pres. McCurdy & Co., Inc., Rochester department store. *Mem*, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Auto Club, Elks.

[ 103 ]

Ida Ellyn (Hearn) Mason (Mrs.); b, Napanee, Ontario, Can., Dec. 24, 1878; s,

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

John Calvin and Catherine Melissa (Babcock) H.; *ed.* Napanee public school, Napanee Collegiate Institute, Miss Smith's Private School (Business); *m.*, Apr. 30, 1902, Charles E. Mason, Rochester, N. Y. (marriage annulled); *c.* Dorothy Constance; *sec'y.* and credit manager Ogden R. Adams Co., machinery merchants, Rochester, N. Y. On Advisory Board People's Rescue Mission. *Mem.*, First M. E. ch., Rochester, N. Y. Pres. (1921) Rochester Business Woman's Club; vice-pres. (1921-22) Nat. Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs, New York State; *dir.* for three years State Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs; *mem.* Chamber of Commerce (on Directory Committee and Investor's Protective Committee); Rochester Association of Credit Men; National Republican Federation.

[ 104 ]

Gilbert James Cathcart McCurdy; *b.* Philadelphia, Pa., March 29, 1895; *s.* John C. and Florence (Cathcart) McC.; *ed.* Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; Williams College (1917 A. B.); *m.* Virginia Geier of Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1920. *Sec'y.* and *treas.* of McCurdy & Co., Inc., department store; (Adj.) Williams College Student Battalion from outbreak of war until Aug., 1917; enlisted World War Aug. 27, 1917; served with 6th Co., First Niagara Training Regt.; *comms.* 1st Lt. Inf., Nov. 27, 1917, assigned 305th Machine Gun Bat'l., 77th Div., Camp Upton, N. Y.; *trans.* Jan. 2, 1918, Co. A, 305th Inf.; *Mch.* 8 to Co. B; sailed for France April 16, 1918, arrived Calais, France, Apr. 29; training with British 4th Army; entered front line in Baccarat sector (Lorraine), June; Vesle sector Aug. 10; Sept. 1-3, crossed the Vesle on to the Aisne Canal; relieved Sept. 12; *Trans.* Chemical Warfare Service Sept. 15, assigned Intelligence Div., headquarters Tours. After Armistice assisted in preparation of History of the Chemical Warfare Service. Sailed for U. S. A. as courier to Washington, D. C., carrying for delivery to proper authorities above history. Discharged April 5, 1919. *Mem.*, First Baptist ch., University Club, Zeta Psi, Phi Beta Kappa.

[ 105 ]

Mary A. (O'Brien) Lawless (Mrs. David Thomas Lawless)

[ 106 ]

David Thomas Lawless; *b.* Wexford Co., Ireland, Aug. 30, 1846; *s.* David and Elizabeth (Kinsella) L.; *ed.* public schools; *m.* Mary A. O'Brien, Dec. 25, 1869; *c.* Elizabeth, Julia, Mary, David, Eleanora, Michael, Matthew (living), Charles, Claris, Vincent (dec.); *pres.* Lawless Paper Co. The property on which paper mill is located was purchased by him in 1880 for \$100. *Mem.*, St. Joseph's Catholic ch., Penfield, N. Y.; Rochester Auto Club, Rochester C. of C.

[ 107 ]

Matthew Delbert Lawless; *b.* Penfield, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1883; *s.* David T. and

Mary A. (O'Brien) L.; *ed.* public and East High schools, Univ. of Rochester (A. B. 1909); *mgr.* Lawless Paper Co.; *pres.* Rochester Electric Sun Sign Co., Inc.; *Mem.*, War Industries Board (World War); *Grad.* mgr. U. of R. athletics club; St. Joseph's Catholic ch., Penfield, N. Y. *Clubs:* Rotary (past pres.), University (mem. Bd. of Dirs.), Tennis, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

[ 108 ]

Daniel Donahue; *b.* Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1866; *s.* Jeremiah and Margaret (O'Leary) D.; *ed.* public schools, State Normal and Training School (Potsdam, N. Y.); *m.* Frances Sutherland, Aug. 30, 1894; *realtor.* *dir.* Rochester Exposition, Rochester Real Estate Bd.; *mem.* War Defense; War Savings Corps; *active* in following drives: Red Cross, Liberty Loan, War Chest, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, Italian Community Chest; holds certificate from President Wilson for service rendered during World War period. *Mem.*, Corpus Christi Catholic ch., K. of C., Rochester Real Estate Board. *Clubs:* Alhambra, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Auto, Rochester C. of C.

[ 109 ]

Richard L. Whalen; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1887; *s.* James L. and Catherine (Fox) W.; *ed.* Cathedral School, Mechanics Institute; *m.*, Oct. 24, 1916, Agatha A. Glaser; *c.* Marguerite Ann, Richard L., Jr.; *realtor;* firm of Whalen & Otto; *Catholic.* *Mem.*, Knights of Columbus (4th Degree Assembly), Real Estate Board of Rochester.

[ 110 ]

James L. Whalen; *b.* Utica, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1857; *s.* Richard and Catherine (Slamon) W.; *ed.* Brothers' Academy, Rochester Business Institute; *m.*, Feb. 20, 1882, Catherine Fox; *c.* Mary Olive, James E., Richard L., Kathleen C., J. Gerald, Helen E.; *retired;* *mem.*, Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus, Union Club.

[ 111 ]

Richard Whalen; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1829 (died Jan. 13, 1912); *m.*, 1867, Lucy Slamon; *c.* Richard T., James L., Mary Olive, William, John S. (dec.), Elizabeth, Louis A.; *pioneer* tobacco mfr., established the R. Whalen Tobacco Co. *Catholic.* *Mem.*, K. of C. (Fourth Degree), St. Vincent de Paul Soc.

[ 112 ]

John S. Whalen; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., June 30, 1868 (died May 8, 1913); *s.* Richard and Lucy (Slamon) W.; *ed.* St. Patrick's, Rochester High, Rochester Business Inst.; *tobacco* manufacturer, Democrat; *elected* Secy. of State of N. Y. (1906), served (1907-1908); *renom.* but defeated with his ticket. In 1880 became *char. mem.* Tobacco Workers' Union and was prominent as *trade unionist;* was three times *pres.* Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester and Tobacco Workers' Union, *nat. organizer* Int. Tobacco Workers' Union. *Addresses:* "Capital and Labor"

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

(Clinton Sq. Presbyterian ch., Albany, N. Y.); "Education Our Greatest National Asset" (Syr. Univ.); "Citizens" (before K. of C.); many political speeches and addresses on trade union subjects. Catholic. Charter mem. and first grand knight Norwich Council, K. of C. (Fourth Degree); *mem.*, Vol. Fire Asso.

[ 113 ]

**Louis A. Whalen**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1872; *s.* Richard and Lucy (Slamon) W.; *ed.* Cathedral and high school; *m.* Mar. 26, 1901, Mary Groff; *c.* Helen Louise, Lucy, Katharine, Louis A., Jr., John, Mary Elizabeth, Ruth, Ann Marie, Thomas. Mgr. R. Whalen & Co., tobacco mfrs. Catholic. *Clubs*: Rochester, K. of C., Genesee Valley Golf.

[ 114 ]

**Charles Michael Dispenza**; *b.* Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1893; *s.* James and Josephine (Barone) D.; *ed.* St. Bridget's Grammar and East High Schools; *m.* Eleanor A. Fornataro, June 8, 1920; *c.* Eleanor Jane. Rochester Realtor. *Mem.*, Catholic ch. and choir; dir. Our Lady of Mt. Carmel ch. *Mem.*, Rochester Real Estate Bd., Rochester C. of C. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto, Elks, Moose, K. of C.

[ 115 ]

**J. Henry Howe**; *b.* Aug. 31, 1852; *s.* John H. and Marie (Glarey) H.; *ed.* public and private schools; *m.* Nov. 30, 1882, Margaret C. Brayer; *c.* Henry B., Marie W. (m. E. S. Ingersoll), Margaret B. (m. C. W. Shafer), John T. pres. Howe & Bassett Co., Inc. *Mem.*, Corpus Christi ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, K. of C.

[ 116 ]

**Matthew Elliot**; *b.* Kingston, Ont., May 6, 1860; *s.* George and Elizabeth (Vair) E.; *ed.* public school and Mechanics Inst. of Roch.; *m.* Adelaide Bown, Nov. 11, 1888; *c.* Raymond E., Ruth Mildred. Pres. and genl. mgr. Erie Foundry Co.; pres. Rochester Foundrymen's Assn. *Mem.*, American Foundrymen's Assn.; dir. Brick Church Inst. *Mem.*, Brick ch. (Presbyterian); pres. St. Stephen's ch. Club. *Mem.*, Rochester C. of C., Liberty Bond Com. of 1 minute men; C. of C. and Community Chest drives. 32° Mason. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Washington, Optimist.

[ 117 ]

**Robert Buedingen**; *b.* Offenbach, Germany; *s.* William and Katherine (Kirscher) B.; *ed.* public school; *m.* June 21, 1899, Louise Dora Waltjen; paper box mfr.; owner of Wm. Buedingen & Son. *Mem.*, B. P. O. E. No. 21, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Club, Rochester Historical Society.

[ 118 ]

**George J. Michelsen**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., July 28, 1866; *s.* Paul and Magdalena (Oster) M.; *ed.* public school, Mechanics Inst., Rochester Business Inst.; *m.* Sept. 21, 1886, Wilhelmina Koepke; *c.* Ray J., Walter F.; furniture manufacturer. *Mem.*, all

Masonic bodies, Concatenated Order of Ilo-o-Hoo, Rochester Club.

[ 119 ]

**Burton Greene Bennett**; *b.* Moreland, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1864; *s.* John M. and Clymenia M. (Shutts) B.; *ed.* Dundee Prep. School; *m.* June 12, 1888, Kathro B. Udell. Gen'l. Agt. Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., 37 years with this company in Rochester. Treas. and dir. Eastern Fruit Produce Exchange; trustee Permanent Fund N. Y. Horticultural Soc.; *Mem.*, Liberty Com.; Central Presby. ch.; Roch. C. of C.

[ 120 ]

**William H. Beers**; *b.* Newfane, Niagara Co., N. Y., Mar. 6, 1882; *s.* William H. and Edna C. (Mason) B.; *ed.* Lockport High (1902); *m.* Mar. 10, 1903, May A. Corwin; *c.* Leighton A., Howard C., William Winton, William H. Beers Co., Life Insurance Estates; Rochester mgr. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J. *Mem.*, Board Trustees Cook Academy, supt. Bible School Lake Avenue Baptist Church. *Mem.*, faculty Carnegie Institute, School of Life Ins. Salesmanship; Lake Ave. Baptist ch. and Board of Deacons. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad. Optimist, Old Colony, Rochester C. of C., Y. M. C. A.

[ 121 ]

**Warren Stone Parks**; *b.* Stow, Mass., Jan. 27, 1875; *s.* Lewis and Lydia (Stone) P.; *ed.* High School, Hudson, Mass., Tufts College, Mass. (1897, A. B.); *m.* June 18, 1902, Elizabeth Ballou of Utica, N. Y.; *c.* Richard Ballou, Nancy; agency mgr. Equitable Assurance Soc. of U. S.; chairman Ins. Div., 3d, 4th, 5th Liberty Loan drives (World War); *Clubs*: Lions, University of Rochester, Rochester C. of C., Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

[ 122 ]

**Clay Babcock**; *b.* De Ruyter, Y. Y., June 16, 1871; *s.* Frank H. and Nan (Burdick) B.; *ed.* Rochester public schools, Rochester Business Inst.; *m.* Oct. 10, 1894, Luah Griffin; *c.* Anna L.; mgr. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.; *Mem.*, Monroe Co. Exemption Bd., Div. No. 8, Capt. Ins. Div. on all L. B. drives (World War). *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Masonic, Rochester Ad. Genesee Golf, Rochester C. of C., 82° Mason; Past Master Frank R. Lawrence Lodge No. 707.

[ 123 ]

**R. Andrew Hamilton**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1873; *s.* Gavin L. and Catherine (Semple) H. (pioneers of Rochester); *ed.* Rochester Public School No. 3, U. of Rochester (1895 A. B.); *m.* Oct. 23, 1901, Mae Ward; *c.* Ward Lindsay, Robert A., Jr., Charles Watson, Norman Lee. Grocery business to 1906, other interests (1906-1915); com. of public safety (1914-1921); alderman 12th ward (1910-1915) (3 years chairman Finance Committee (ranking committee, Common Council)); dir. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co. since 1907; *mem.*, Nat. Safety Council; International Assn. of Chiefs of Police (Hon. Mem.); Home Defense League; County

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

dir. military census and inventory (apptd. by Gov. Whitman 1917). Trustee Central Presby. ch. since 1897 (sec'y. and treas. of the Board since 1899); American Society Safety Engineers. *Clubs*: University, Rochester, Rochester Auto. Rochester C. of C., Washington, Mason, Elks.

[ 124 ]

Thomas E. Lannin; *b.* Jan. 31, 1875, Peterboro, Ont., Canada; *s.* Thomas and Martha (McCullagh) L.; *ed.* Public School No. 5, Rochester Business University; *m.* April 7, 1897, Maud Carolyn Herr; *c.* Orton Herr, Donald McCullagh, Katharine. Vice-Pres. and genl. mgr. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; dir. and vice-pres. Lisk Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Canandaigua, N. Y.), Reed Mfg. Co. (Newark, N. Y.); dir. Rochester Telephone Corp.; Stromberg-Garlson Telephone Mfg. Co.; Buffalo Branch Federal Reserve Bank. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Oak Hill, Bankers Club of Am. (N. Y. City).

[ 125 ]

Frank Stoughton Noble\*; *b.* South Windsor, Conn., Sept. 4, 1869; died July 5, 1921; *s.* Hezekiah B. and Elizabeth A. (Stoughton) N.; *ed.* public school, Conn. Literary Assn., Hartford Bus. School; *m.* Oct. 5, 1898, Lillian Chilton of Ludlow, Vt.; *c.* Elizabeth A. Vice-pres. Eastman Kodak Co.; dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; chief of Rochester Dist. of the Ordnance office, Production Division (period of World War) and chairman of Claims Board after armistice; resigned on account of ill health. *Mem.*, Presbyterian ch. 32<sup>d</sup> Mason, Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Rochester C. of C. (vice-pres. and trustee).

[ 126 ]

Frederic Kirk Knowlton; *b.* Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1879; *s.* Mark Dean and Abbie E. (Currier) K.; *ed.* public schools, Chicago, Ill., Hales Prep. and Mechanics Inst. (Rochester, N. Y.), Mechanical Engineering, Purdue Univ.; Electrical Engineering, Columbia Univ.; *m.* Elizabeth Kent Stone, June 6, 1904; *c.* Elizabeth Kent, Barbara; engineer and paper package machinery manufacturer; pres. M. D. Knowlton Co. (New York, Chicago, London); pres. Auburn Bill Bearing Co., trustee Rochester Chamber of Commerce; dir. National Metal Trades Assn.; Lincoln National Bank. *Mem.*, International Electrical Congress; American Soc. Mechanical Engineers; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Franklin Institute; Navy Institute; Army Ordnance Association; U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Major O. R. C., U. S. A. (in office of Chief of Ordnance, General Staff, Washington, D. C., (1917-1919). Member St. Paul's ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, University, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

[ 127 ]

William Bolton Farnham; *b.* Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 22, 1868; *s.* George W. and Mary (Phillip) F.; *ed.* Palmvra Classical Union School, Palmyra, N. Y., Williams

& Rogers Business Institute; *m.* June 1, 1904, Bella Sherman of Washington, D. C.; *c.* Philip, Sherman; banking; vice-pres. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; dir. Olmer Fare Register Co.; *mem.*, Sons American Revolution, Genesee Valley Club, Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M.

[ 128 ]

Peter A. Vay; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1860; *s.* Rudolph and Eva (Mandel) V.; *ed.* parochial school, Rochester Free Academy; *m.* June 17, 1884, Martha Kirsch; *c.* Mrs. John A. Griffin, Mrs. Harold E. Stonebraker, Mrs. Chas. H. Hebing, Mrs. Edward W. Krieg, Arthur L. Vice-pres. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; dir. Lisk Mfg. Co. (Canandaigua, N. Y.), Reed Mfg. Co. (Newark, N. Y.); trustee St. Patrick's Girls Orphan Asylum, Aquinas Institute, Elizabeth Guild House. *Mem.*, Roman Catholic ch. Rochester Club.

[ 129 ]

Andrew H. Bown; *b.* Seneca Castle, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861; *s.* Rev. Chas. O. and Mtry (Wilson) B.; *ed.* public school, Lima University; *m.* Jan. 25, 1886, Ellen Fellows; *c.* Carlton F. Wholesale evaporated fruit (Bown Bros.); pres. Despatch Lumber Co.; Bown Bros., Inc.; Brainard Mfg. Co.; First National Bank of East Rochester; dir. Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Co.; sec'y. and treas. Board of Managers State Agricultural and Industrial School (1889 to 1911). *Mem.*, Monroe Co. Home Defense Committee, representing towns in East Side (World War). M. E. ch., Penfield, N. Y. *Clubs*: Washington, Oak Hill Country, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Auto, Past Master Penfield Lodge No. 154, F. & A. M., Damascus Temple, Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar.

[ 130 ]

Raymond J. Lee; *b.* Oct. 3, 1881, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; *s.* James C. and Anna J. (Cook) L.; *ed.* Syracuse Univ. (1906 LL. B.); *m.* Nov. 25, 1915, Mabel O. Howell; *c.* Dorothy Janet; attorney and counsellor at law; justice of peace, Fairport, N. Y., since 1914; atty. for Fairport National Bank; served as a member and speaker of Four Minute Men (World War). *Mem.*, First Methodist ch., Fairport, N. Y. Past Master Fairport Lodge No. 476, F. & A. M.; D. B. Delany Lodge I. O. O. F., Fairport, N. Y.; I. O. Red Men, Fairport, N. Y.; Phi Delta Phi frat., Rochester Bar Assn.

[ 131 ]

Paul Howard McGregor Converse; *b.* Geneva, N. Y., May 30, 1888; *s.* Rev. Rob Roy and Mary Howard Converse; *ed.* Yale U. (1909, B. A.); *m.* Oct. 7, 1914, Mary Macomber of Rochester, N. Y.; *c.* Rob Roy McGregor, Paul Howard Jr.; pres. and dir. Converse, Hough & Co., Inc., investment securities, banking; trustee Infants' Summer Hospital, pres't. Yale Alumni Assn., Inc.; Dep. Sheriff, Monroe Co. (1914-15-16); enlisted N. G. N. Y., Apr., 1912, Troop "H" 1st Cavalry, discharged rank of sergeant, Apr., 1915, commissioned 1st Lt., 1st

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Cavalry, 1916; Capt. 301st Inf., 76th Div., Nov., 1917; Capt. Troop E, 310th Cavalry, Feb., 1918; Capt. 58th Field Artillery, Aug., 1918; Maj., 58th F. A., Nov., 1918; *mem.*, St. Luke's ch. (Episc.), Alpha Delta Phi, Wolfs Head Soc. (Yale U.), Rochester Hist. Soc., Rochester Yale Alumni Assn., Memorial Post (Am. Legion), Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 1, Am. Legion; Henry Lomb Post, Sons of Veterans, Archeological Inst., Am. Academy of Political and Social Science, Rochester C. of C. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Cavalry, Rochester Country, Univ. of Rochester, Adirondack League, University (New York), Army and Navy (New York), Yale Univ. (New York).

[ 132 ]

**David Mitchell Hough**; *b.* Aug. 28, 1891, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* Benjamin Olney and Eliza Hunter (Little) H.; *ed.* Montclair, N. J., High School, Montreaux, Switzerland; *m.*, June 9, 1914, Helene Dinsmore Fuller; *c.* Helene; Converse, Hough & Co., investment securities; enlisted May 29, 1918, U. S. Tank Corps, Co. A, 331st Bn.; discharged May 15, 1919; rank, sergt., A.E.F., France, Sept. 1, 1918-May 1, 1919. *Mem.*, Third Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country Club of Rochester, Memorial Post, American Legion.

[ 133 ]

**W. Slayton Wilson**; *b.* June 17, 1883, Macedon, N. Y.; *s.* John A. and Laura A. (McIntyre) W.; *ed.*, Rochester High School, Mechanics Inst., Boston Tech., Lehigh University (1907); *m.*, Oct. 7, 1908, Louise B. Pixley of Le Roy, N. Y.; *c.* Jane Burden. Pres. Wilson & Pritchard, Inc. *Mem.*, St. Paul's Episcopal ch. (pres. Men's Club). *Clubs*: Washington, Rochester, Rochester Yacht, Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto, Tennis of Rochester, Technology of Rochester, Company A (Boys in Blue), Rochester C. of C., Delta Tau Delta, 82° Mason, Damascus Temple, Batavia Commandery, Frank R. Lawrence Lodge.

[ 134 ]

**George Vincent Shaw**; *b.* July 18, 1884, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* James J. and Bridget (Donovan) S.; *ed.*, Cathedral School, Rochester High School; *m.*, June 2, 1918, Emma P. Cunningham; *c.* Eileen J.; manager N. Y. Life Ins. Co. *Mem.*, St. John the Evangelist ch. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C., Knights of Columbus.

[ 135 ]

**Harry C. Nobles**; *b.* Batavia, N. Y., April 19, 1877; *s.* Newman J. and Elizabeth A. (Ware) N.; *ed.*, Carey Collegiate Sem., Oak Hill, N. Y.; studied law, Foote & Havens office; admitted to bar Jan., 1909; *m.*, Mar. 18, 1913, Saddle E. Jacklin; *c.* Calvin Porter, Jane Elizabeth; pres. American Gypsum Co., Phoenix Gypsum Co. *Mem.*, Presbyterian ch., Oak Hill Country Club; Mason; Damascus Temple, Monroe Commandery.

[ 136 ]

**Willard Jay Smith**; *b.* Scottsville, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1879; *s.* Elmer Jerome and Angeline (Wood) S.; *ed.*, Lockport High, Brockport Normal School; *m.*, Jan. 15, 1907, Grace Edith Smith; *c.* Karl Jerome, Willard Clark, Donald Clarence, Barbara C. Investment banker; pres. and dir. Willard J. Smith Co.; master Warren C. Hubbard Lodge, No. 904, F. & A. M. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto, Rochester C. of C., Old Colony, Rochester Ad, Rochester, Washington, Rotary, Tuscarora (Lockport, N. Y.) Ancestry: Descended from Scotch and New England ancestors who were among the pioneers of Monroe Co., in the towns of Wheatland and Pittsford. John Smith came to Monroe co. from Arnon, Scotland, about 1800. He was a surveyor who made many of the early surveys of the towns of Wheatland and Caledonia, Livingston Co. Among the children whom he brought with him from Scotland was Robert Smith, who settled at Scottsville. His son, David N. Smith, was the grandfather of Willard J. Smith. Robert Holland, a cousin of the author and lecturer, Dr. J. G. Holland, came from Mass. to the present town of Pittsford about 1790. He married a daughter of Silas Nye, also one of the pioneers of the town. Robert Holland's son, Simon Stone Holland, was the maternal grandfather of Elmer J. Smith, father of W. J. Smith. His father, Elmer J. Smith, now a resident of Rochester, has spent his life in Rochester and vicinity as a teacher. His mother was Angeline Wood, a daughter of Wm. Wood, a prominent farmer and fruit grower of Orleans Co. He came to that county from Cherry Valley about 1830.

[ 137 ]

**William Stuart Smith\***; no data furnished in time for publication.

[ 138 ]

**Lawrence Newton Smith**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1884; *s.* W. Stuart and Minnie Pomeroy (Sackett) S.; *ed.*, public and Bradstreet's Prep. schools; *m.*, Nov. 26, 1905, Gertrude A. Shearman; *c.* Susanne Thankful, Gretchen Baker, Shearman Stuart, Vice-pres. and gen'l. mgr. W. Stuart Smith Co., Inc. Enlisted Co. G, 8rd Regiment, N. G. N. Y., June 6, 1907; corp. June 18, 1907; sergt. Aug. 7, 1907; 1st sergt. June 10, 1911; 1st lieut. Nov. 26, 1912; capt. Nov. 18, 1915; mustered, U. S. service, July 5, 1910; mustered out Oct. 5, 1910, continuing as Capt. Co. G, N. G. N. Y. until Sept. 23, 1917; again mustered U. S. service, Co. G, 3d N. Y. Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C., which was later transferred to 108th U. S. Inf., again trans. to 35th U. S. Pioneer Inf.; sailed for France Sept. 4, 1918, landed Brest, France, Sept. 17; trans. Sept. 28 to 837th U. S. Inf., 90th Div., commanded Co. H. and Co. C. (Tex. and Okla. Nat'l. Army), through Meuse-Arzonne drive (Sept. 25-Nov. 11, 1918); with Army of Occupation, Germany (June 1, 1919); ret. U. S. June 28, 1919; trans. U. S. Reserve Corps, rank of Capt. *Mem.*, Episcopal ch., Sons Am. Rev., Rochester Historical Soc., Am. Legion, Commercial

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Travelers. *Clubs*: Rotary, Rochester Ad. Rochester Auto, Rochester Yacht, Elks.

[ 139 ]

**Thomas Henry Green**; *b*, Monroe Co., N. Y., June 14, 1870; *s*, Thomas and Mary (McGovern) G.; *ed*, public schools, Mechanics Inst.; *m*, June 19, 1900, Ida Elizabeth Staافت; *c*, Arthur T., George C., Ida C., Gerald J.; *vice-pres.* Wheeler-Green Electric Co.; *mem*, War Chest and K. of C. committees; *Catholic*; *clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, K. of C., Rochester C. of C.

[ 140 ]

**Otis Albert Barber**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1877; *s*, Gilbert P. and Minnie (Smith) B.; *ed*, public school, Rochester Business Inst.; *m*, Anna Oliver, June 28, 1908; *c*, Otis Oliver, Dir. Wheeler-Green Electric Co. (manager fixtures and appliances dept.); 4 Minute Man and active on all Liberty Bond drives (World War period). *Mem*, Monroe Ave. Methodist ch.; 32° Mason. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country (capt.). Rochester, Y. M. C. A., Rochester C. of C., Rochester Auto, Genesee Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., Damascus Temple (dir.)

[ 141 ]

**John Mench**; *b*, Bellwood, Neb.; *s*, John Phillip and Clara Ann (Wagoner) M.; *m*, Sept. 18, 1918, Mary Belle Clark; *c*, Kathryn, Phyllis, Solon; *gen. mgr.* and dir. Duffy-Powers Co., department store; dir. Mercantile Research Bureau, Inc. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Washington, Academy of Political Science, Rochester C. of C., U. S. C. of C., B. P. O. Elks.

[ 142 ]

**Victor Waldemar Hurst**; *b*, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1879; *s*, William and Louisa Hurst; *ed*, Syracuse High School; *m*, April 27, 1904, Marie Hurst of Lancaster, Pa.; *c*, Victor Waldemar, Jr. (b. July 16, 1906), Noelle (b. Jan. 3, 1910); *pres.* Hurst Engraving Co.; *pres.* N. Y. State Photo Engravers Asso.; *mem. exec. committee* Am. Photo Engravers Asso.; *dir.* Rochester Expo. and Horse Show; *mem.* Trinity Episcopal ch. (vestryman); 32° Mason, Central City Lodge No. 305, Doric Council, Cyrene Commandery K. T., Hamilton Chapter, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Washington.

[ 143 ]

**Eugene J. Ellis**; *b*, Marysville, Calif., June 2, 1873; *s*, M. C. and K. B. (Kyne) E.; *ed*, Univ. of Santa Clara, Calif.; *m*, Feb. 19, 1911, Violet Anderson; *c*, Elbert A., Eugene J., Jr.; *prest.* E. J. Ellis & Co., Inc., distributors Dodge Bros. Motor Cars; *prest.* Rochester Automobile Dealers' Assn.; *dir.* Rochester Auto Club; *dir.* Rochester Auto Trades Assn.; *mem.* Committees, Liberty Bond drives; *clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, B. P. O. Elks, Rochester Auto.

[ 144 ]

**Raymond S. Cogswell**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Pierce J. and Maria F. (Pratt)

C.; *ed*, Bradstreet's Prep. School; *pres.* Brighton Place Dairy Co. *Mem*, Baptist Temple.

[ 145 ]

**George Wendling Stafford**; *b*, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7, 1887; *s*, James B. and Harriet (Holloway) S.; *ed*, High School, Buffalo, N. Y.; *m*, Oct. 2, 1912, Marion E. Smith of Rochester, N. Y.; *c*, Catherine C. Treas. George W. Stafford Motor Co. *Mem*, Christ Episcopal ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 146 ]

**Eric Chadwick Moore**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1882; *s*, Henry J. and Hattie (Chadwick) M.; *ed*, public and military schools; *m*, May 7, 1912, Agnes C. Lacy; *vice-pres.* and *treas.* John C. Moore Corp. 32° Mason, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Rochester Country, Genesee Valley, Rochester C. of C., C. of C. of U. S.

[ 147 ]

**Horace McGulre\***; *b*, Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1842; *died* June 4, 1917; *s*, Thomas and Andelutia (Odell) McG., mother direct descendant Joseph Allen, brother Ethan Allen; *came to Rochester* at age 15, secured employment as printers' devil and typesetter, attending night school; among his employers at this period was Frederick Douglass, through this connection meeting many of the famous abolitionists of that period, including John Brown; *m*, Alice Elizabeth Kingsbury, Sept. 24, 1866; *c*, Grave (dec.), Alice May (m. Hiram Remsen Wood); *grad. U.* of Rochester without finishing course. *Atty.* at law; *admitted to bar* (1876), formed partnership with Walter S. Hubbell; *firm dissolved* in 1898; *entered partnership* with Hiram R. Wood, which continued until retirement from practice 1910; *first pres.* Y. M. C. A.; *supt.* Central Presby. Sunday school; *dep. atty.-general* state of N. Y. (1905); *mem.* State board charities (1908); *state probation commission.* 7th Judicial Dist.; *pres.* Rochester Bar Assn.; *enlisted* (Civil War, 1862) Mack's "Black Horse" Battery; *sailed Dec. same year* from New York to New Orleans, La.; *joined Banks' Div., 19th Army Corps,* 1st sergt. heavy artillery; *took part* in all activities of this command, being left at one time for dead; *commissioned 1st Lieut., 1st Regt., Corps D' Afrique* (Jan., 1864), *commissioned capt.* Sept., 1864; *assigned to Co. G, 7th U. S. Colored Artillery;* *took part* in attempt to capture Mobile, Ala.; *took command of Brasher City* (1865); *year later had charge of dismantling* this place; *also Port Hudson;* *commissioned major,* Sept., 1866; *dis. and returned to Rochester,* Sept., 1866. *Mem.* Central Presbyterian ch. (trustee and elder many years); *American Bar Assn.;* *New York State Bar Assn.;* *Rochester Bar Assn.;* *Sons of Am. Rev.;* *American Geographic Society;* *Rochester Historical Society.* *Clubs*: Rochester, Whist, Oak Hill Country, Phi Epsilon, 32° Mason, Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, Damascus Shrine.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[148]

Hiram Remsen Wood\*; *b*, Twp. Perinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 22, 1807 (died Dec. 5, 1920); *s*, Caleb Joseph and Lavilla (Vanderhof) W.; *ed*, public school, U. of Rochester (1891, pres. senior class); *m*, Alice May McGuire, Jan. 28, 1890; *c*, Sally Calkins, Remsen Vanderhoof, Horace McGuire, Alice, Elizabeth; *atty.-at-law*, admitted to bar of New York (1892); managing clerk Hubbell & McGuire until 1894; partnership (1898) with Horace McGuire, firm of McGuire & Wood, Mr. McGuire retiring in 1910; formed partnership with Hugh Satterlee; later with J. Sawyer Fitch; authority on insurance law; was local counsel for the principal fire insurance companies in this section; argued many cases, Court of Appeals, which have established the principles of insurance law in N. Y. State; owner of "Arlington Farms," widely known for its herd of imported Jerseys; vice-pres.-dir. Brewster, Gordon Co., Inc.; dir. Pfaudler Co., Todd Protectograph Co., Richardson Corp.; pres. (since 1914) General Indemnity Corp. of America, Counsel: North East Elec. Co., Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., General Ry. Signal Co.; chairman public health committee Rochester C. of C.; dir. Highland Hospital (pres. 1918); trustee Central Presby. ch. (1890-1918). *Mem*, American Bar Assn., N. Y. State Bar Assn., Rochester Bar Assn.; captain U. S. Secret Service during World War. *Clubs*: American Jersey Cattle, Tourilli Fish and Game (St. Raymond, Quebec); Country, Genesee Valley, University, Genundawah (East Rochester); Phi Beta Kappa (first pres.); Delta Kappa Epsilon.

[149]

Howard Townsend Mosher\*; *b*, Albany, N. Y., July 6, 1808; died Feb. 15, 1919; *s*, Jacob S. (M. D.) and Emma Starr (Montgomery) M.; *ed*, Albany Academy, Union College, Schenectady (1890, A. B.) *m*, July 6, 1808, Mary Josephine Seward of Rochester; studied French in Paris two years; taught French in Union College (1892-98); admitted to N. Y. Bar (1901); attorney at law, firm of Smith & Mosher; lecturer "Citizenship," Univ. of Rochester; candidate State Senate (1904); for surrogate Monroe Co. (1906); for mayor (1911 and 1915); Dem. Co. Committee (1908-10); State Compensation Committee (1914-1915); dir. Municipal Govt. Assn. N. Y. State. *Mem*, Episcopal ch. *Clubs*: University, Rochester Athletic, Rochester C. of C.

[150]

Henry Clay Maine\*; *b*, De Ruyter, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1844; died Jan. 28, 1922; *s*, David and Lodemia (Foote) M.; *ed*, De Ruyter Institute; Hamilton College (1870), Curran Classical Medal (1869); *m*, Helen M. McClure of Troy, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1873; *c*, Marion L., Charlotte E. (m. Walter B. Copp). Editor Hamilton Monthly; taught school in East Aurora and Rochester, N. Y. (1870-71); editorial chair Troy Times (1871), Troy Whig (1874), Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (1878-1904). *Mem*, Rochester Park Board eleven years, as-

sistant supt. two years; New York & Kentucky Co., fifteen years. Artist. Student of solar physics, author of successful Warner essay on the Red Light (1888-9), author of long distance weather forecast, twenty-five days, based on recurrence of weather conditions in twenty-five days, time of sun's revolution on its axis, the value of the work now generally acknowledged. *Mem*, Rochester Art Club, Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, editor in chief "Rochester in History and Our Part in the World War."

[151]

Mark Byron Furman; *b*, July 24, 1877, Penfield, N. Y.; *s*, Oliver Benjamin and Josephine Mary Furman; *ed*, public schools, Syracuse Univ. (B. A.), U. of Rochester; *m*, Aug. 14, 1907, Elizabeth R. Engert; *c*, Josephine, Elizabeth, Justine Lena; dist. supt. of schools, 2d dist., Monroe Co., N. Y.; *mem*, East Rochester M. E. ch.; Fairport Lodge, F. & A. M.

[152]

Howard Paul Dygert; *b*, Briar Hill, N. Y., 1890; *s*, Erastus E. and Harriet (Griffin) D.; *ed*, public schools, East High School, Rochester, N. Y.; *m*, Elsie Howe, Aug. 2, 1916; *c*, Harold Paul, Robert Howe; prop. moving picture theaters; three, Newark, N. Y., one Fairport, N. Y., one East Rochester, N. Y.; pres't. Chamber of Commerce (East Rochester, N. Y.); *mem*, St. Matthews Episcopal ch. (East Rochester); Penfield Lodge, F. & A. M.; Damascus Temple, Rochester Consistory, 82<sup>a</sup> Mason.

[153]

Frank Eugene Ockenden, Sr.; *b*, July 11, 1863, Pittsford, N. Y.; *s*, Thomas and Mary (Ridley) O.; *ed*, public school, Penfield, N. Y.; *m*, June 3, 1890, Nellie J. O'Brien; *c*, Frank E., Jr., Irene Marie (m. J. W. Schreib), Eleanor Vivian (m. G. W. Watson); general store, Pittsford, N. Y.; dir. First National Bank, East Rochester, N. Y.; water commissioner. *Mem*, Methodist Episcopal ch., Penfield Lodge, F. & A. M., Rochester Auto Club, K. O. T. M.

[154]

Robert Arthur Saxton; *b*, July 10, 1807, Granville Twp., Bradford Co., Penn.; *s*, Oscar and Persis (Morse) S.; *ed*, district school, Elmira School of Com.; *m*, Nov. 18, 1891, Lora Maud Bunyan; *c*, Edward Neil, Alice Dorothy, Merchant, variety store, East Rochester. *Trustee*, Presby. ch. (East Rochester); East Rochester schools; dir. Chamber of Commerce (East Rochester). *Mem*, Presby. ch. (East Rochester, N. Y.), Mason, Trojan Lodge, No. 806 (Troy, Penna.)

[155]

Andrew Wollensak; *b*, Wiechs-Baden, Germany, Nov. 18, 1862; *ed*, public school; came to America in 1882; *m*, Francis Noll, Jan. 4, 1884 (died Nov. 11, 1918); *m*, Katharine Miller, Oct. 30, 1916; *c*, (first m.) Emma (m. Jacob J. Maglin), Pres. Wollensak Optical Co. *Mem*, St. Michael's

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Catholic ch. (trustee); Knights of St. John, K. of C., Elks, Foresters, Catholic Charity Aid Assn.

[ 156 ]

**John Charles Wollensak**; *b*, Wiechs-Baden, Germany, April 9, 1864; *ed*, High School, Switzerland; came to America, 1886; *m*, (first) Eleanor Kraft, Feb. 19, 1895 (dec.); *m*, (second) Nancy Kraft, June 10, 1915; *c*, Frank J., Andrew A., Edward P., Francis, Marie, Manager Optical Dept. and vice-pres., Wollensak Optical Co.; sec'y and treas., Streb Aluminum Shoe Co. *Mem*, K. of C., Elks, Knights of St. George, Chamber of Commerce, Sacred Heart ch.

[ 157 ]

**Charles Streb**; *b*, April 27, 1870, Germany; came to U. S. with parents in 1880; *s*, Jonas and Alfra (Blum) S.; *ed*, St. Michael's and St. Patrick's schools (Rochester), St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; *m*, Dec. 28, 1895, Celia Eberwein; *c*, Aloys Raymond, Martha K., Anthony Paul, Shoe manufacturer, inventor of Streb Aluminum Shoe (first patent 1914), all patents now granted or pending; Streb Aluminum Shoe Co., inc. May, 1919, capital \$50,000; pres. Chas. Streb, sec. and treas. J. C. Wollensak. Photographer, for many years with the Eastman Kodak Co. *Mem*, Catholic ch., St. Anthony Soc., Moose, Rochester C. of C.

[ 158 ]

**Lewis Edward Heindi**; *b*, July 5, 1870, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Louis and Anna M. (Hanser) H.; *ed*, parochial and public schools; *m*, May 14, 1895, Katharine M. Kleinbans; *c*, Marie M., Katharine M., Clara F., Gertrude Cecelia, Margaret C.; at age 13 entered printing business, continuing 22 years; dry goods business since 1905; associated Streb Aluminum Shoe Co.; *mem*, Catholic ch., St. Anthony Soc.; K. of C.; Rochester Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Assn., Rochester C. of C.

[ 159 ]

**Albert C. Walker**; *b*, Clarkson, N. Y., Jan., 1845; *s*, Albert E. and Francis M. (Child) W.; *ed*, grammar school; book and stationery business from the age of fifteen; connected with the firm of Scrantom, Wetmore & Co. after the first one and a half years of its organization and for forty odd years a member of the firm through its growth and until the incorporation of the present firm of Scrantom's, Inc., of which he is pres. of the Board of Directors and senior member. *Mem*, Christ Episcopal ch. since 1855 (vestryman and warden over 40 years; standing committee diocese of Western New York for several years); Rochester C. of C. since organization.

[ 160 ]

**Henry Edward Kirstein**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., April 1, 1865; *s*, Edward and Jeanette (Leiter) K.; *m*, Oct. 14, 1898, Fannie Solomon; *c*, Jeanette, Edward, Mark, Marian; optical business; pres. Shur-on

Optical Co., Kirstein Optical Co.; dir. Denver Jewish Hospital; vice-pres. Optical Mfrs. Assn.; *mem*, Berith Kodesh Temple (Jewish); *clubs*: Rochester, Irondequoit. (vice-pres) Optical Club of America, Rochester C. of C., Rondo, Valley Lodge, F. & A. M., B'Nai B'rith.

[ 161 ]

**Anan Blackman Harmon**; *b*, Scottsville, N. Y., May 23, 1869; *s*, William Henry and Thankful (Blackman) H.; *ed*, Scottsville High, Genesee Wesleyan Sem.; *m*, Florence Cunningham, Feb. 20, 1894; secy-treas. Clark, Cadle, Harmon Corp., mfrs. Electric Washing Machines; *mem*, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Auto Assn.

[ 162 ]

**Frederick Welles Warner**; *b*, July 15, 1842, Athens, Pa.; *s*, Edward Wareham and Mary A. (Welles) W.; *ed*, Owego Academy, Cooper Inst.; *m*, Oct. 3, 1883, Jessie Leighton; *c*, Frederica (teacher of English, Washington Irving High School, N. Y. City), Frederick Leighton (ordnance dept. during World War, now sec'y, Absorbent Compress Co.). Pres. Absorbent Compress Co., Inc. Came to Rochester, 1887, real estate, firm of Warner & Bradley; developed Burke tract, Lake ave.; Boardman tract, Monroe ave.; Scott farm, Genesee street; commercial nursery tract, East avenue, improved at private expense and includes Berkeley, Buckingham, Argyle and Brunswick streets, best lateral streets in Rochester. Traveled extensively, West Indies, Mexico, Pacific Coast; mountain traveler and explorer; in Peru made a journey across the Andes; explored some of the remains of Inca cities; in charge of London office of a manufacturing concern (Phila., Pa.) five years, in which capacity traveled extensively in Europe. Lecturer: "Experiences and Adventures in Mexico and South America." *Mem*, and fellow, Rochester Academy of Science; has given much time in scientific investigation and contributed many scientific articles. Trustee Third Presby. ch. and chairman building committee and supt. of construction of the present edifice.

[ 163 ]

**Henry Loewer**; *b*, Hessen, Germany, Jan. 8, 1850, died April 20, 1902; *ed*, Detroit, Mich., public school; *m*, June 25, 1874, Elizabeth Yauchz; *c*, Elizabeth (m. Fred Schminke), Henry F., Frederick S., William; established the Rochester Last, Die and Pattern Works in 1882, later changed to the Rochester Last Works. *Mem*, Mason, Knights of Pythias, I.O.O.F.

[ 164 ]

**Henry F. Loewer**; *b*, May 17, 1878, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Henry and Elizabeth (Yauchz) L.; *ed*, public school; *m*, Adele A. Jacobs, June 24, 1902; pres. Rochester Last Works. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester C. of C.

[ 165 ]

**Frederick S. Loewer**; *b*, Nov. 22, 1870, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Henry and Elizabeth

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

(Yauchzi) L.; *ed*, public school; *m*, Oct. 14, 1908. Florence Isabelle Stupp; *c*, Marian Isabelle; vice-pres. and dir. Rochester Last Works; *mfrs.* of shoe lasts. *Mem.* Presbyterian ch., 32° Mason, Yonnonadio Lodge, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple, Ionic Chapter, Cyrene Commandery. *Clubs*: Rotary, Rochester, Oak Hill Country.

[166]

William Loewer; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1879; *s*, Henry and Elizabeth (Yauchzi) L.; *ed*, Rochester public school; *m*, Sept. 25, 1904, Anna Baumer; *c*, Dorothy Elizabeth; sales mgr. Rochester Last Works. *Mem.* Evangelical ch., 32° Mason, Yonnonadio Lodge, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple.

[167]

Herman George Hetzler; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1892; *s*, George A. and Clara A. (Springer) H.; *ed*, Holy Family parochial school, Mechanics Inst., Rochester Commercial (under L. L. Williams), Alexander Hamilton Inst. (New York); *secy.* and *gen'l. mgr.* Northwest Foundries, Inc.; *sec'y.* and *gen'l. mgr.* Le Brun Mining Assn. (Cripple Creek, Colo.) *Mem.* Holy Family Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus, Alhambra, Knights of St. John, Rochester C. of C.

[168]

George Anthony Hetzler; *b*, Oct. 1, 1859, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, John and Pauline (Landrock) H.; *ed*, SS. Peter and Paul school; *m*, Oct. 21, 1884, Clara M. Springer; *c*, Florence (dec.), Malinda, Herman G.; *director* and *treasurer* Northwest Foundries, Inc. *Mem.* Catholic ch., Rochester C. of C.

[169]

John Richard Loysen; *b*, Feb. 21, 1877, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, John and Bertha (Zoberbier) L.; *ed*, public school No. 20; *m*, May 21, 1900, Chrissie Hoffman; *c*, Lester J. Vice-pres. and dir. Northwest Foundries, Inc. *Mem.* Grace Lutheran ch., Rochester C. of C.

[170]

Charles Emil Tepper; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1874; *s*, Charles L. and Augusta (Krause) T.; *ed*, public school No. 18; *m*, Oct. 17, 1904, Lulu Strauch; *c*, Thelma M., Charles W. Pres. and dir. Northwest Foundries, Inc. *Mem.* Lutheran ch., past grand I. O. O. F., Rochester C. of C.

[171]

William Frederick Folmer; *b*, Independence, Ky., Dec. 2, 1861; *s*, Andrew Daniel and Mary A. (Richardson) F.; *ed*, Univ. of Ky. (1878); *m*, Eleanor M. Lindaman of New York, April 20, 1890; *c*, Florence Irene (mar. Chas. T. Faas), Walter Frederick, Melville D., Elsie Josephine; *mgr.* Folmer & Schwing Division, Eastman Kodak Co., formerly Folmer & Schwing Mfg. Co. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Auto, Rochester C. of C.

[172]

Alfred Arthur Futtan; *b*, Northport, Ont., Can., Mch. 9, 1875; *s*, Thomas D. and Martha Ann (Duetta) R.; *ed*, public school, Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.; *m*, Aug. 6, 1904, Gertrude May Franklin; *c*, Ethel Marie; *mgr.* Premo Works, Eastman Kodak Co. Catholic. Dir. Rochester Auto, pres. Safety Council (Rochester C. of C.), *Mem.* K. of C., Elks.

[173]

Joseph George Reiss; *b*, Charlotte, N. Y., June 27, 1870; *s*, George R. and Anna (Downing) R.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, July 22, 1897, Lydia Matheis; *c*, Esther Lydia (m. 1st Lieut. John D. Rushmore), Emma Louise. Supt. Folmer & Schwing Div., Eastman Kodak Co.; *Capt.* on all Liberty Bond and Community Chest drives. Catholic. *Mem.* Holy Name Society of SS. Peter and Paul's ch., Industrial Council, Rochester C. of C. (superintendent's group); K. of C., Foresters of America, Rochester Auto Club.

[174]

Frederick Lyle Higgins; *b*, Cohoes, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1879; *s*, George and Mary Rebecca (Lyle) H.; *ed*, Mass. Tech. Inst. (1904); *m*, Eva Hawley Meyrowitz, Feb. 1, 1910; *c*, Evelyn H., Mary L., John L., Howard A.; *mgr.* Hawk Eye Works, Eastman Kodak Co. *Mem.* Brick Presbyterian ch., Rochester C. of C., Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Mason.

[175]

Frederick Samuel Elam; *b*, July 20, 1870, Bergen, N. Y.; *s*, Jabez and Emma (Mason) E.; *ed*, public school, Rochester, N. Y.; *m*, Nov. 1904, Ella Mattie; *c*, Byron M.; *prop.* F. S. Elam Shoe Co.; *vice-pres.* Faust Shoe Co. (Chicago, Ill.); *vice-pres.* Consolidated Shoe Co. (Boston, Mass.); *Episcopalian*; *mem.* Elks.

[176]

Allen L. Wood; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 1860; *s*, Walter and Jane M. (McIntosh) W.; *ed*, Rochester High School; *m*, Dec. 17, 1890, Georgianna Eaton; *c*, Walter, Allen R. Nurseryman. *Mem.* Episcopal ch., 32° Mason, Masonic Club, Yonnonadio Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple.

[177]

Laurence Meulendyke; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1881; *s*, Abram and Mina (Zeeveld) M.; *ed*, Rochester Free Academy, Rochester Business Inst.; *m*, Sept. 22, 1920, Katherine Morrison; *sec'y-treas.* and *gen'l. mgr.* W. N. Clark Co., packers and preservers. *Mem.* Liberty Bonds and War Savings drives during World War. Brick Presbyterian ch. (trustee). *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester Auto, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Rotary, 32° Mason, Corinthian Temple Lodge No. 805, Damascus Temple, Rochester Consistory, Monroe Commandery.

[178]

Frederick L. Keller; *b*, Aug. 11, 1876, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Frederick and Julia

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

(Kelm) K.; *ed*, public and parochial schools; *m*, Aug. 12, 1902, Anna Siems; *c*, Howard F. Raymond A.; clothing manufacturer; director and secretary of the Keller, Heumann & Thompson Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; *mem*, St. Matthew's Lutheran ch.; Rochester Athletic Club.

[179]

George James Willson; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., July 13, 1880; *s*, David Cooper and Theresa (Hennessy) W.; *ed*, public school, Rochester Business Inst.; *m*, May 9, 1914, Ethel M. Lemieux; *c*, Howard Donald, Virginia Mae. Shoe mfr. *Mem*, Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Elks, Protectives, C. of C.

[180]

Frederick J. Weider; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1886; *s*, John A. and Mary A. (Voltz) W.; *ed*, Immaculate Conception School, N. Y. Trade School (N. Y. City); *m*, April, 1917, Catherine E. Sullivan; *c*, Jack, Frederick, Jr. Vice-pres. and treas. Barr & Creelman Co. Catholic. *Mem*, Am. Society Heating and Ventilation Engrs., Pres. Master Plumbers Assn. *Clubs*: Rochester C. of C., Kiwanis, Rochester Ad.

[181]

Willard C. Goodger; shoe manufacturer; pres. W. C. Goodger, mfrs. children's shoes. No data furnished in time for publication.

[182]

David Benjamin Van Zandt; *b*, Spencerport, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1880; *s*, Romeo B. and Amy (Cook) Van Z.; *ed*, St. Louis, Mo.; *m*, Oct. 5, 1905, Ella Stillson Newman; *c*, Mildred Grace, Dorothy May, Donald Newman. Mgr. and controlling owner, D. B. Van Zandt Coal Co.; served on Liberty Bond drives and War Service Corps; trustee West Ave. M. E. ch. *Clubs*: Rochester C. of C., Rochester Ad, City. *Mem*, Y. M. C. A., U. C. T.

[183]

Thomas J. Costello; *b*, April 6, 1880, Chorley, Lancashire, Eng.; *s*, George H. and Catherine (Yaughan) C.; *ed*, public school; *m*, Sept. 28, 1903, Anna L. Klipfel; *c*, George, Thomas, Rita. Tire manufacturer; pres. and gen'l. mgr. Powertown Tire Corporation; U. S. Navy Spanish-American War, Philippines and China Boxer uprising. *Mem*, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

[184]

Fred B. Schuber; treasurer Rochester Auto Parts, Inc. No data furnished in time for publication.

[185]

George L. Miner; *b*, Sept. 1, 1856, Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; *s*, William O. and Harriet (Avery) M.; *ed*, common country school and the School of Hard Knocks; *m*, Dec. 15, 1887, Minnie C. Root; *c*, Avery (dec.), Vera E. (dec.), Dorothy A. (dec.), Margaret R. Merchant; dealer in motorcycles, bicycles, children's vehicles, supplies, etc. Attends Central Pres-

byterian ch., Mason. *Clubs*: Masonic, Rochester Ad, Kiwanis.

[186]

Walter C. Freeman; advertising manager Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co. No data furnished in time for publication.

[187]

George T. Stallings; president Rochester Baseball Club, Inc. No data furnished in time for publication.

[188]

Walter E. Haggood; secretary and treasurer Rochester Baseball Club, Inc. No data furnished in time for publication.

[189]

Milton Roblee; *b*, June 1, 1865, New York City; *s*, Charles and Adelaide (Tyler) R.; *ed*, Canisteo Academy; *m*, Oct. 28, 1910, Margaret Anna Gould; *c*, Norman Milton, Frances Edna, Dorothy Agnes. Proprietor Hotel Osburn; formerly manager for many years, Hotel Rochester. *Mem*, Catholic ch., B. P. O. Elks, Ad Club.

[190]

Raymond Fagan; *b*, East Rush, N. Y., July 25, 1884; *s*, Thomas and Ellen (Yawman) F.; *ed*, public schools; is one of the few who have mastered the general principles of music by self study; *m*, Dorothy Waltz of Rochester, June 7, 1905; *c*, Irma Marie, Jane; manager piano dept., E. W. Edwards & Son; has written three musical reviews: "Two Days at School," "Hippety Hop," "Gracious Sakes Alive," all of them produced with success; has staged entertainments for best clubs of Rochester; has appeared with success in both Schubert and Keith circuits, in big time vaudeville; dir., Temple Theater, Hotel Seneca, Hotel Rochester orchestras and four other dance orchestras; had charge of entertainment end of 4th Liberty Bond Drive; *mem*, Catholic ch.; *clubs*: Rochester, Rochester Ad, Rotary, Kiwanis, B. P. O. Elks, Lions, K. of C.

[191]

John J. Culliton; *b*, Oct. 26, 1856, Limerick, Ireland; *s*, Michael and Ellen (Burke) C.; *ed*, common school; *m*, Oct. 26, 1882, Mary Elizabeth Walsh; *c*, William John, Henry James, Olivia Francis, Mary Irene, Francis Ruth, Alice Beatrice, John Emmett, Agnes, Elizabeth. Real Estate broker. *Mem*, Draft Board No. 3, Rochester, N. Y. (World War). *Mem*, Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus, Forsters of America.

[192]

William J. Quinlan; *b*, June 9, 1861, Scottsville, N. Y.; *s*, James and Hanorah (Kelly) Q.; *ed*, Scottsville public school; horse shoer. *Mem*, Exemption Board No. 5 (secretary), World War; St. Mary's Catholic ch., Rochester Lodge No. 24, B. P. O. Elks, Rochester Council No. 178, K. of C.

[193]

Julius W. Stoll; *b*, Dec. 28, 1845; Germany; *s*, Karl and Rosina (Gebhardt) S.;

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

ed, public schools, Germany; *m*, July 5, 1871, Flora Miller; *w*, c, Rose, Mary, Flora, Julius, Herman. Treasurer and manager Rochester German Publishing Co., publishers of the Rochester daily and weekly Abendpost.

[194]

Lewis Edelman; *b*, Germany, July 15, 1845; *s*, Joseph and Margaret (Knapp) E.; *ed*, St. Joseph's School; *m*, Mary A. George, July 15, 1873; *c*, Edward, Lucetta, Peter, George, Katharine, Rose; pres't. Edelman Coal Co.; *mem*, St. Michael's Catholic ch.; Knights of Columbus.

[195]

Hiram Edwin Wilson; *b*, Nov. 9, 1839, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Edwin Franklin and Lucinda (Davis) W.; *ed*, Free Academy, Satterlee Inst.; *m*, April 29, 1868, Hester A. Perrin of pioneer family of Western New York. Her father's name was Ransford Perrin and the town of Perrinton was named after his father; *c*, Edwin Perrin, Winfield Hiram, Ransford Wesley. Firm of H. E. Wilson, wholesale florists since 1884, retail since 1893; photographer during Civil War; taught school 2 years; then farming and gardening. *Mem*, Asbury Methodist ch.

[196]

Mrs. Hiram Edwin (Perrin) Wilson

[197]

Edwin Franklin Wilson\*; *b*, June 8, 1818, Pittsford, Mass., died Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1904; *s*, Albert and Mabel (Bow) W.; *ed*, Old High School, Fitzhugh St.; *m*, 1866, Lucinda Davis; *c*, Lucinda A., Hiram E., Davis E., Marie E., Franklin E. Silversmith. Came to Rochester with parents in 1822, settled on the 200-acre tract which his father Albert had purchased in 1809. *Mem*, Asbury Methodist ch.

[198]

Edwin Perrin Wilson; *b*, April 80, 1869, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Hiram E. and Hester A. (Perrin) W.; *ed*, Rochester public; Free Academy; Rochester Bus. Inst.; *m*, June 17, 1896, Lillie E. Thomas; *c*, Helen Hester, Edwin Thomas, Ruth Lillian, Herbert Ellsworth. Firm of H. E. Wilson, wholesale and retail florists. Store started in 1893; wholesale florists est. in 1884. Pres. Wilson Bros. Realty Co., Inc. *Mem*, Rochester C. of C. committees, War Chest and L. L. drives. *Mem*, Asbury Methodist ch. (steward on the board); 32° Mason, Hamilton Chapter, Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Rochester Rotary, Rochester C. of C.

[199]

Hiram Winfield Wilson; *b*, March 27, 1872, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Hiram E. and Hester A. (Perrin) W.; *ed*, Free Academy, Rochester Bus. Inst.; *m*, Nov. 3, 1897, Ida E. Brown; *c*, Ida Elizabeth (m. Robert F. Page), Harriet Ellenore. Firm of H. E. Wilson, wholesale and retail florists; vice-pres. Wilson Realty Co., Inc. *Mem*, Asbury Methodist ch.

[200]

Ransford Wesley Wilson; *b*, May 22, 1875, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Hiram E. and Hester A. (Perrin) W.; *ed*, public and Free Academy; *m*, Jan. 26, 1911, Edna Pearl Becker, died Nov. 20, 1915; *c*, Ransford Becker. Firm of H. E. Wilson, wholesale and retail florists. Pres. Rochester Floral Co., dir. Rochester Composite Brick Co., sec'y. and treas. Wilson Bros. Realty Co., Inc. *Mem*, Asbury Methodist ch. (official board); Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, Woodmen of the World, Maccabees.

[200½]

Albert Wilson\*; *b*, Aug., 1784; died June 29, 1871; *s*, John and Harriet (Ward) W.; *m*, Mabel Bow; *c*, Edwin F., John S., Frances, Delia, Charles, George, Julia, Gunsmith. Came to Rochester 1809, purchased 200 acres adjoining Carthage; Brother Sylvester built a log house on the tract in 1809. Albert returned to Rochester 1822, farming and gunsmithing.

[201]

Samuel Joseph Kearns\*; *b*, March 22, 1865, London, Ont., Can.; died May 23, 1922; *s*, John W. and Martha (Gorman) K.; *ed*, common school, London, Ont.; *m*, 1804, Jane McDonnell of Kingston, Ont.; *c*, Wilfred M.; vice-pres. F. B. Rae Oil Co., mfrs. and compounders lubricating oil; supt. N. Y. C. R. R. (W. N. Y. Div.) 1910 to 1917; active in all L. B. drives and C. of C. committees during World War; *mem*, Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus; *clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Rochester Auto (dir.), Rochester C. of C.

[202]

Samuel H. Gottry\*; *b*, Utica, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1850; *s*, Michael and Charlotte (Holmes) G.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, Julia A. Geary, May 17, 1878; *c*, Charles H. (died), Frank S., Clara Lee (died), Charlotte Rose, Samuel Michael (died), Mary Edith (died), Charles Bernard, Annabell Isabell, Edward Otis; pres. Sam Gottry Carting Co.; dir. Genesee Amusement Co. *Clubs*: Automobile, Union League; *mem*, Y. M. C. A., Truckmen's and Warehousemen's Asso.; Good Roads Com. of Rochester C. of C.; Rochester Real Estate Board, the Maccabees, life member Lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., Elks, Yonnonodio Lodge No. 163, F. & A. M.; Monroe Commandery, K. T.; Lalla Rookh Grotto No. 8, M. O. V. P.; Damascus Temple.

[203]

Edward Alexander Stahlbrodt\*; no data furnished in time for publication.

[204]

John McKie\*; *b*, Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 24, 1859; died Mar. 20, 1922; *s*, John and Robina (Gracey) McK.; *ed*, No. 10 school, Rochester, N. Y.; *m*, Oct. 24, 1890, Isabel Killip; *c*, Marion Ruth, Donald James, Foreman Shinola Co. *Mem*, Board of Mgrs. State Industrial School; First M. E. ch., Washington Club, 32° Mason, all masonic bodies; past comm'd'r. Cyrene Commandery; past illustrious com'd'r. Doric Council; past master Valley Lodge; past grand dir. ceremonies Grand Lodge; past monarch Lalla Rookh Grotto.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 205 ]

**William Warren Mack\***; *b*, Oct. 14, 1821, died July 19, 1901; *s*, Amos and Elizabeth (Ingham) M.; *ed*, Grammar School and Business College; *m*, Sept. 10, 1845, Laura Jane Peck; *c*, William Royal (dec.), Amos Peck (m. Alice Munroe Smith), Annis Elizabeth (dec.) Founder of Mack & Co., mfrs. of edge tools. *Mem*, Second Baptist ch.

[ 206 ]

**Amos Peck Mack**; *b*, Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1857; *s*, William Warren and Laura (Peck) M.; *ed*, George D. Hill and Satterlee schools; *m*, May 27, 1885, Alice Munroe Smith; *c*, Warren Townsend; Mrs. Ernestine Munroe (Mack) Vrabek. Pres. Mack & Co., mfrs. of edge tools. *Mem*, Chicago Hardware Club, Chicago, Ill. (charter member); N. Y. State Hardware Assn. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Washington, Protective, Old Colony.

[ 207 ]

**Robert Madison Myers\***; *b*, Fort Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1843; died Oct. 24, 1914; *s*, Robert and Martha (Husted) M.; *ed*, public schools, business college; *m*, Rochester, N. Y., June 9, 1866, Mary E. Evershed; *c*, Robert E. (m. Grace Darling), Margaret (m. Howard T. Cumming). Paper dealer. Dir. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., from 1886 to time of death; dir. National Bank of Commerce and its first president; trustee Rochester Chamber of Commerce; served U. S. Navy during Civil War as surgeon's steward on the Wyandotte; deputy collector of internal revenue for the 20th district, N. Y. *Mem*, St. Paul's Episcopal ch. (vestryman 20 years); Sons American Revolution. *Clubs*: Rochester Whist, Rochester Country.

[ 208 ]

**Robert Evershed Myers**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1889; *s*, Robert M. and Mary (Evershed) M.; *ed*, Bradstreet's Prep. School, Amherst Coll. (1911 B. A.); *m*, June 20, 1920, Grace Darling of New York city; *gen'l. mgr.* R. M. Myers & Co., paper dealers; *vice-pres.* Garden City Paper Mills Co., Ltd. (St. Catharines, Ont., Can.), dir. Pulver Co., American Gypsum Co. *Mem*, Depot Troop H, N. Y. City (1917); enlisted June 7, 1918, U. S. N. Reserve Force, rating chief yeoman, stationed at N. Y. city, acting as cable censor. *Mem*, St. Paul's Episcopal ch. Beta Theta Pi; Sons of Am. Revolution. Rochester C. of C. *Clubs*: University (Rochester), Rochester Auto, Rochester Ad.

[ 209 ]

**Nicholas Brayer\***; *b*, Lorraine, France, Oct. 20, 1829, died May 11, 1901; *m*, Oct. 21, 1851, Elizabeth Begy, Rochester, N. Y.; *c*, John F., Frank N., George H., Edward J. (dec.), Elizabeth, Emma, Margaret, Mrs. Ottilia K. Berna, Mrs. Ida M. Staud (dec.), Mrs. Bertha B. Staud. Pres. and one of the founders of the Co-Operative Foundry Co.; dir. Rochester German Insurance Co.; supervisor 8th ward, Catholic.

[ 210 ]

**John Frederick Brayer**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1852; *s*, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Begy) B.; *ed*, public school; *m*, Louisa Letmann, Sept. 23, 1880; *c*, Nelson G., Florence B.; chairman Bd. Dirs. Co-Operative Foundry Co.; dir. Mechanics Inst. (treas. many years); Unitarian ch.

[ 211 ]

**Frank Nicholas Brayer**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., March 26, 1855; *s*, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Begy) B.; *ed*, public school, R. B. I.; *m*, June 15, 1880, Mary A. Weis; *c*, Mrs. Anthony J. Miller, Mrs. Charles M. Ehrstein, Mrs. Edward A. Miller, Mrs. Charles G. Fox, Jr., Mrs. Edward M. Lorscheider, Arthur N., Walter G., Franklin C. Pres. Co-Operative Foundry Co. Dir. Simpson-Walther Lens Co. Trustee SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic ch. *Mem*, Rochester C. of C., K. of C.

[ 212 ]

**Arthur Nicholas Brayer**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1893; *s*, Frank N. and Mary A. (Weis) B.; *ed*, SS. Peter and Paul's, R. B. I., West High School; *m*, Feb. 12, 1918, Eleanor L. Schmitt; *c*, Patricia E. Seely, and treas. Co-Operative Foundry Co. Catholic. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C., Knights of Columbus (trustee).

[ 213 ]

**Edward W. Peck\***; secretary and treasurer Co-Operative Foundry Co. No data furnished in time for publication.

[ 214 ]

**Charles Frederick Mertz\***; *b*, Feb. 24, 1866, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Christian and Margaret (O'Neil) M.; *ed*, Rochester Free Academy; *m*, June 18, 1890, Anna Elizabeth Shell. On leaving high school, entered the employ of the Co-Operative Foundry Co. and became sec'y. and treas. 1912 and continued until death. Treas. Nat'l. Assn. of Stove Mfrs. and Empire Assn. *Mem*, Catholic ch., K. of C., Rochester Auto Club, C. M. B. A.

[ 215 ]

**Clinton Rogers**; *b*, Wales, Hampden Co., Mass., Dec. 3, 1832; *s*, Joel and Mary (Shaw) R.; *ed*, common schools, Wales, Mass.; *m*, Fannie C. Rochester, Aug. 23, 1870, a granddaughter of Col. Nathaniel Rochester and daughter of Henry E. Rochester; *c*, Fannie Beatrice (m. Sidney B. Koby); Alice Montgomery (m. Dr. Joseph Roby); Rochester Hart (m. Lois Smith), He'len, Pres. Howe & Rogers Co.; dir. Genesee Valley Trust Co.; came to Rochester 1855, employ of Wilder, Case Co.; 1857 established Howe & Rogers with John H. Howe, carpet store, State street; incorporated 1892; pres. Rochester C. of C. 1905 (one of its founders); pres. Rochester Historical Soc. (1906-07); dir. Homoeopathic Hospital; Mason; senior warden and vestryman St. Luke's Episcopal ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Masonic, Washington (formerly Whist).

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 216 ]

**John Hubbard Howe\***; *b*, Leicester, Mass., May 29, 1830; died Sept. 16, 1908; *s*, Samuel Hubbard Howe (died 1881) and Eliza (Moore) H.; *ed*, public school; *m*, (1st) June 16, 1857, Eliza Augusta Bigelow (died 1887); (2nd) Eva Loomis, 1891; *c*, Henry Bigelow, Lizzie Sophia (m. Lewis Bigelow), Clinton Rogers, Florence Maria, Andrew Jackson, John Bigelow, Mary Eliza (m. Harry Chase); (2nd marriage) Eva Loomis. Pres. Howe & Rogers Co.; formed partnership 1857, incorporated 1892; prominent in Unitarian ch. *Mem*, Whist Club.

[ 217 ]

**John Connors**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1862; *s*, Thomas and Mary (Power) C.; *ed*, public, parochial and private schools; *m*, Frances T. Maloy Jan. 26, 1892; *c*, Charles P., M. Adelaide, Alice C., Mary A., Thomas L., Frances L., Catharine J., John, Richard M.; *sec.*, treas. and Genl. Mgr., Howe & Rogers Co., furniture; Pres't. Union Oil Co.; *mem*, Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus; dir. St. Elizabeth Guild House; Rochester Club.

[ 218 ]

**John Bigelow Howe**; *b*, Nov. 14, 1867, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, John H. and Eliza A. (Bigelow) H.; *ed*, public school, Free Academy, U. of Rochester (1889); vice-pres. Howe & Rogers Co. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, University, Country, Elks. *Mem*, Psi Upsilon Alumni Assn., Rochester University Alumni Assn., Rochester Hist. Soc., Sons Amer. Rev., Rochester Academy of Science, Rochester Chapter Archaeological Inst. of Amer., Sons of Colonial Wars, Rochester C. of C.; Unitarian ch.

[ 219 ]

**James Lucius Whitley**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 1872; *s*, William and Elizabeth (Dorman) W.; *ed*, public school, Free Academy, Union Univ. (1898); *m*, Ora M. Marker of Decatur, Ill.; *c*, George A., James L., Jr. Lawyer; state senator since 1918. Mem. N. Y. State Assembly, 2d Dist. (1900-07-08-09-1910); *mem*. Judicial constitutional convention; asst. corporation counsel (1900-1901); chief examiner civil service com. (1902-03-04-05); introduced Assembly bill making Rochester city of first class; bill annexing Durand-Eastman Park; bill acquiring site State School of Refuge for city Exposition Park (now Edgerton Park); bill for present city charter; chairman Legislative Com. to revise election laws. Author: "Whitley on Bills, Notes and Checks"; New York State Police Law; *Mem*, 7th U. S. Vol. Artillery, Spanish-American War; Past Com. Spanish-American War Vets. *Mem*, St. Paul's Episcopal ch., Rochester Club, Yonnonidio Lodge Masons, Woodmen of the World, I. O. O. F., Foresters, Maccabees, Red Men, Spanish War Vets, Sons of Vets.

[ 220 ]

**Charles Langford Cadle**; *b*, Mentor, O., Mar. 10, 1870; *ed*, Cleveland High, Case School of Applied Science (1904, B. S.); *m*, Nellie E. Loudon, Sept. 8, 1905; *supt*.

Public Works N. Y. State, appointed by Governor Miller, Jan. 19, 1921, 2 year term; was chief engineer N. Y. State Railways and N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. (1907-1920); Pres't. Clark, Cadle, Harmon Corp.; *clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Century (Syracuse, N. Y.), City (Utica, N. Y.), Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.), Transportation (N. Y. City), Am. Inst. Electrical Engineers; 1st Vice Pres't. American Elec. Ry. Assn. (resigned 1921), Rochester Engineers Society, Phi Delta Theta, 32° Mason.

[ 221 ]

**Charles Milton Edwards**; *b*, Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1872; *s*, C. E. M. and Margaret (Dimon) E.; *ed*, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale Univ. (1894, Ph. B.); *m*, April 10, 1908, Mildred Parkhurst; *c*, Beatrice, Marian; pres't. Rochester Chapter American Asso. Engineers; Episcopalian; *mem*, Hornell Lodge No. 331, F. & A. M.; B. P. O. E. No. 24 (Rochester, N. Y.); Phi Gamma Delta, Rochester Auto Club (Dir.)

[ 222 ]

**Richard H. Curran**; *b*, Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 28, 1864, came to Rochester 1870; *s*, James H. and Maria (Mead) C.; *ed*, parochial schools; *m*, (first) Nov. 11, 1882, Julia Haungs (died May 2, 1911); (second) Lillian McBride, June 4, 1917; *c* (1st m., Richard, Julia (m. Patrick Casey), Charles A., Cecelia, Margaret (m. Frank C. Hagaman). *Mem*, Industrial Commission State of N. Y. (appt'd by Gov. Miller, Apr. 22, 1921); deputy city clerk from Jan. 1, 1910, resigned May, 1921; prior to 1910 in charge of Highland Reservoir, appointed Sept., 1894; iron moulder by trade; elected one of six members Constitutional Convention 1915 (district west side Genesee River). Pres. Central Labor Council (1891-95-96) and delegate since 1888; chairman labor committee Red Cross and member committees War Chest, Liberty Bonds and Savings Stamp drives (World War). *Clubs*: Rochester, Washington, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Maccabees, Glidden Camp Sons of Veterans, Protectives, Exempt Firemen.

[ 223 ]

**Abram DePotter**; *b*, Jan. 12, 1868, Greece, N. Y.; *s*, Abram and Mary (Wage) DeP.; *ed*, public schools, Taylor's Business College; *m*, Nov. 15, 1890, Emma Norris; *c*, Raymond A. Real Estate. Pres. Common Council, Rochester, N. Y., alderman of 21st Ward. *Mem*, Brighton Presby. ch., Genesee Falls Lodge F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter No. 62, R. A. M.

[ 224 ]

**Harry James Bareham**; *b*, Palmyra, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1870; *s*, Henry and Ellen M. (Randall) B.; *ed*, Rochester Free Academy; *m*, Emma A. Hynes, Sept. 26, 1899; *c*, Harry Warren, Carolyn Emily, John William. Sec'y. and treas. Natt. Bareham & McFarland, Inc.; Bareham & Saunders, publishers. Pres. Common Council since June, 1920; alderman 16th ward since June, 1917; commissioner of public

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

safety. Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1922. *Mem.*, War Service Corps 16th ward and captain of team in L. B. drives. Episcopal ch. *Clubs*: Washington, Elks, Masonic, Rotary, Rochester Auto, Genesee Valley Lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., Rochester C. of C., Oak Hill Country, Tippecanoe Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 628, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple, Mystic Shrine.

[ 225 ]

**Fred H. Rapp**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Mch. 28, 1859; *s.* Frederick and Augusta (Beutler) R. (pioneers of Rochester); *ed.* public school, Rush, N. Y.; *m.* Oct. 18, 1881, Nina Hurlbut; *c.* Clara M. (m. Frank J. Kinney), Elizabeth M. Gen'l. contractor. City assessor, appt'd. May 15, 1921, elected Nov., 1921. *Mem.*, Bd. Supervisors since 1913, chairman (1918-19-20); lieut. War Chest drives (World War). Methodist. 32° Mason. *Mem.*, Yonondio Lodge No. 168, Hamilton Chapter, Doric Council, Monroe Commandery, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple, Rochester Tent Maccabees, Rochester C. of C., Builders' Exchange, Monroe County Pioneers' Assn. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto, Washington.

[ 226 ]

**Charles Arthur Poole**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., June 23, 1874; *s.* Charles A. and Amorette M. (Otis) P.; *ed.* private schools (N. Y. City), Princeton Univ. (1895 C. E.). City engineer since April, 1917; C. E. state N. Y. on railroad work (Adirondacks 1899-1900); N. Y. C. R. R., located in N. Y. City (1901-02); went to Norway 1903 on R. R. construction (2 years); construction work on Barge Canal (1905-09); engineer General Contracting Co., N. Y. City (1909-10); 1911 returned to Rochester in charge Rochester sewerage disposal system (1911-1917); commissioned capt. engineers, U. S. Army, Aug., 1918; two months at Camp Humphreys, Va.; trans. to Camp Shelby, Miss.; assigned to 150th Engineers; discharged Dec. 23, 1918; commissioned capt. Engineers, U. S. Reserve Corps. *Mem.*, Engineers Post, American Legion; Am. Soc. Civil Engineers; Am. Assn. of Municipal Improvements; Rochester Engineering Soc.; Princeton Eng. Soc.; Am. Assn. of Engineers; Soc. of Am. Military Engineers; Mason; Elks. *Clubs*: Princeton (N. Y. City), Genesee Valley, University (Rochester).

[ 227 ]

**Joseph Chamberlain Wilson**; *b.* Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1851; *s.* Henry and Ann S. (Williams) W.; *ed.* high school, Binghamton, N. Y.; *m.* Alice M. Hutton, May 12, 1881; *c.* Joseph R., Alice Lillian Howell, Emma Maud Crandall; sec'y-treas. J. C. Wilson Co., jewelers; sec'y-treas. (former pres.) Acme Sales Co.; dir. Haloid Co.; alderman 19th Ward (1896-1900); city assessor (1900-1917); city treasurer (1917-1919); city comptroller since 1919. *Clubs*: Rochester, Washington, Automobile, Masonic, Chamber of Commerce, Mason, Elks.

[ 228 ]

**Edwin A. Fisher**; *b.* Royalston, Mass., *s.* Horace and Lucy J. (Kendall) F.; *ed.* Bernardstown, Mass. Academy, Westfield State Normal School (Westfield, Mass.); *m.*, Feb. 17, 1875, Ellen F. Brakenridge; *c.* Lewis G., Mrs. Julia K. Wickson, Mrs. Florence M. Copeland, Edwin Horace, William B., Mrs. Fanny Bradford Barnum. Civil engineer. *Mem.*, Central Presby. ch.; Mason; Damascus Temple, Cyrene Commandery; Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Engineering Society; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society for Municipal Improvements, and many other scientific societies, Washington Club.

[ 229 ]

**William Francis Love**; *b.* Oct. 26, 1880, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* Frank W. and Marietta L. (Ward) L.; *ed.* Public School 17, Rochester Free Academy, Rochester Business Institute, University of Rochester (1903-Ph. B.); *m.*, June 3, 1908, Gertrude B. Dunn; *c.* Katherine; lawyer; at present district attorney of Monroe Co.; government appeal agent during war. *Mem.*, St. Mary's Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus, Elks, Moose, Beavers, Monroe County Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association, Oak Hill Country, Washington.

[ 230 ]

**John Edward Maher**; native of Rochester, N. Y. President and treasurer of Building Material Corporation, 212 East Ave. Residence 301 Seneca Parkway.

[ 231 ]

**Jacob Martin Fioesch**; *b.* New York City, Dec. 12, 1857; *s.* Jacob M. and Marie M. (Meier) F.; *ed.* public schools; *m.*, July 29, 1896, Emma Grant; pres. Fioesch & Govern Co., engineers and contractors; 1881 entered employ of B. R. & P. Ry. as asst. engr.; 1900 made chief engr.; 1907 resigned; had charge of extensions of lines and branches of B. R. & P. Ry. and charge of new office bldg., finished in 1907; formed partnership with James H. Corbett in 1907, firm of Corbett & Fioesch; firm constructed 56 miles of the G. T. & P. Ry. in New Brunswick, Can.; 1911 returned to Rochester; *mem.*, Am. Soc. Civil Engineers; *clubs*: Genesee Valley, Rochester, Oak Hill Country; 32° Mason, Mystic Shrine, K. T.

[ 232 ]

**Harmon Hershey**; *b.* March 22, 1871, Canton, Ohio; *s.* William H. and Mary M. (Kinney) H.; *ed.*, Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; *m.*, Dec. 24, 1893, Ada Dyer; *c.* Donald H., Mary G.; pres. Genesee Bridge Co. *Mem.*, Westminster Presbyterian ch.

[ 233 ]

**Henry L. Jesserer**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1875; *s.* Louis and Mary (Berdel) J.; *ed.* SS. Peter & Paul's, Rochester Free Academy, Rochester Business Inst.; *m.*, Oct. 3, 1911, Ella Gertrude Nasser; *c.* Anna Nary Jesserer, Henry L. Jesserer, Jr. Coal and ice. Dir. Cellu-Metal Corp.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

*Mem.*, SS. Peter & Paul's ch., Elks, Knights of Columbus. Alhambra, Liederkranz, Kiwanis.

[ 234 ]

Frank Purdy Van Hoesen; *b.* Onondaga Hill, N. Y.; *s.* Jacob and Sarah (Purdy) Van H.; *ed.* Baldwinville Academy; *m.* April 14, 1820, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Margaret S. Anderson; *c.* Miller P., Frank C. Merchant, F. P. Van Hoesen Co., wholesale and retail paints, wall paper and window shades. *Mem.*, Central Presby. ch., Rochester Cub, Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple.

[ 235 ]

William Frederick Yust; *b.* Canton, Mo., Nov. 10, 1869; *s.* Fred and Dorothea (Kreie) Y.; *ed.* Central Wesleyan Coll., Warrenton, Mo. (1893 B.A.); Latin, Greek and modern languages, U. of Chicago (1894-6); *m.* N. Y. State Library School (1901 B. L. S.); *m.* Florence Hosmer French of Albany, Jan. 17, 1906; *c.* Harlan F., William F., Dorothea, Augusta B. Teacher public schools (1898-4); *asst.* in reference and circulation depts., U. of Chicago Library (1896-1900); *asst.* state insp. of libraries, N. Y. State (1901-04); librarian Louisville Free Public Library (Jan., 1905-March, 1912); librarian Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. (Apr. 1912). Pres. Kentucky Library Assn. (1907-12); N. Y. State Library Assn. (1917-18); life member A. L. A. Clubs: Rochester C. of C., Social Workers, Rochester Auto, Rochester Ad, Rotary. Cont'b'r. to library publications; chapter on "Legislation" in manual of Library Economy, pub. by A. L. A., 1912.

[ 236 ]

Samuel Parker Moulthrop; *b.* Algomo, Wisc. (then Territory), May 14, 1848; *s.* Matthias Nelson and Clarrissa (Parker) M.; father direct descendant of Sergt. John Moulthrop; mother descendant of Samuel Parker, both ancestors of Revolutionary stock; Samuel P. is a great grandson of John Moulthrop and Matthias Lankton of Revolutionary fame; *ed.* Cary Collegiate Inst., Genesee Co.; Univ. extension course, Rochester, N. Y.; *m.* Oct. 2, 1878, Mary A. Raymond; *c.* Harry Raymond, Mary Adaline. Prin. No. 26 School. Commenced teaching Genesee Co. (1868); came to Rochester (1876), prin. and dept. supt. Western House of Refuge 11 years; prin. Washington public school (1887-1910), also prin. Washington evening school 20 years and absent but one evening. *Mem.*, Civil Service Commission 12 years, appointed by Mayors Parsons, Carroll, Aldridge, Lewis and Warner. Mgr. sec'y. and treas. State Industrial School of Agriculture, Industry, N. Y. (4 years). Past commander Monroe Commandery No. 12, K. T. (1878); Mason since 1860. Presbyterian. Clubs: Masonic, Rochester C. of C.

[ 237 ]

Thomas Carlaw Forrester; *b.* Glasgow, Scotland, May 6, 1875; *s.* James and Helen (Carlaw) F.; *ed.* Bathgate Acad-

emy, Edinburgh and Glasgow Colleges; Naas, Sweden; passed diploma examination of the College of Teachers of the Deaf, London, and the College of Preceptors, London, England; trained under Dr. Addison, Glasgow, Scotland, and taught there four and a half years; *m.* Dec. 28, 1908, Margaret Ross; supt. and secretary Board of Directors Rochester School for the Deaf; teacher, Provincial School for the Deaf, Belleville, Ont. (1898-1906); head teacher, Montana School for the Deaf and Blind (1906-09); principal Maryland Schools for the Deaf (1909-1918); director American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf; Presbyterian ch.; Mason; *mem.*, Order of Scottish Clans, Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

[ 238 ]

William Henry Vianco; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1870; *s.* William J. and Julia (Van Houten) V.; *ed.* Rochester High School; *m.* Oct. 25, 1898, Jane M. Hastings; *c.* Ruth Hastings, Business mgr. Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Inst. Treas. Rochester School of Optometry; trustee Monroe Co. Game Protective Assn. *Mem.*, Citizens Welfare Committee; executive of Mechanics Inst. and closely identified with war work during war and since, the Mechanics Institute having received about 400 disabled veterans for rehabilitation training; as business manager he is actively interested. Elder Dewey Ave. Presbyterian ch. 32<sup>d</sup> Mason; Corinthian Temple Lodge No. 805, Rochester Consistory; pres. Fellowcraft Club (1909-10-11); Rochester C. of C.

[ 239 ]

Charles Lannin Gillette; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1896; *s.* George A. and Bessie J. (Baker) G.; *ed.* U. of R. (1918); enlisted Navy—Pelham Bay Signal Corps.

[ 240 ]

George Albert Gillette; *b.* Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1862; *s.* Rev. Charles and Sarah C. (Ware) G.; *ed.* Rochester Free Academy (1878), U. of R. (1882); studied law in office of A. B. Ware, Calif.; admitted to bar of that state 1884; *m.* Feb. 1, 1894, Bessie J. Baker; *c.* Percival W., Charles L., Ruth E., G. Allison, Annette L.; lawyer, real estate; 1882 went to Calif.; taught in Pacific Methodist College and Dr. Finley's College, Santa Rosa, Calif., and also member of Lake Co. Board of Education; returned to Rochester 1887, admitted to N. Y. State Bar; has developed many important sub-divisions and built over seven hundred houses, largest tracts being Lakeside Park and Winona Terrace; elder Central Presbyterian ch., Hubbard Class 42, Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge, Doric Council, Hamilton Chapter, Damascus Temple; *mem.*, Delta Upsilon, U. of R.; Rochester Bar Assn., Rochester C. of C., Rochester Ad Club.

[ 241 ]

Jay Elwood Smith; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., July 18, 1898; *s.* Jay Hungerford and

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Jane (Dawson) S.; *ed.*, East High School, U. of R. (2 years), U. of Mich.; with J. Hungerford Smith Co., manufacturing chemists; entered U. S. Service Sept. 9, 1917, Battery C, 809th Field Artillery, 78th Division, stationed at Camp Dix, N. J.; sailed for France May, 1918, landed Liverpool and Havre, France, early in June. Training Camp De Meucou near Vannes; left for Toule latter part of Aug.; transferred to headquarters Co., same Regt. Sergt. 1st Battalion in detail, then to sector opposite Metz; in St. Mehiel drive in Sept.; removed to the Meuse last of Sept.; in the Argonne drive; two weeks before Armistice was sent to Saumur Artillery School, Saumur, France; commissioned 2nd Lieut., Coast Artillery, Feb., 1919; sent to St. Aignan Casualty Camp last part of Feb., then to Casualty Camp at Brest. Sailed for U. S. A. March 17, 1919 via Transport George Washington. Discharged Camp Upton Apr. 4, 1919; at present 2nd Lieut. C. A. R. C. *Mem.*, Christ Episcopal ch., Psi Upsilon, Frank R. Lawrence Lodge No. 797, F. & A. M.; 32° Mason.

[ 242 ]

Percival Ware Gillette; *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1894; *s.*, George A. and Bessie J. (Baker) G.; *ed.*, public school 29, West High, U. of R. (A. B. 1916); *m.*, Dec. 13, 1917, Veronica L. Carroll; *c.*, George Carroll; lawyer; 1st Lieut. Co. C, 807th Pioneer Inf. (July 18, 1918-July 13, 1919); enlisted May 13, 1917; commissioned 2nd Lieut. Aug. 1917 at Officers Train Camp, Madison Barracks; promoted 1st Lieut. Dec. 31, 1917 (Camp Dix); left U. S. for France Sept. 4, 1918, returned to U. S. July 3, 1919; discharged July 25, 1919; Meuse-Argonne offensive Oct. 15 to Nov. 11, 1918; *mem.*, Central Presbyterian ch., Delta Upsilon, University Club.

[ 243 ]

Harold H. Baker; *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., July 11, 1881; *s.*, Charles S. (b. Churchville, N. Y.) and Jennie E. (Yerkes) B. (b. Rochester, N. Y.); *ed.*, public schools, Rochester; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson; Univ. of Rochester (1904, did not grad.); Univ. of Michigan (M. D. 1905); *m.*, Sept. 5, 1907, Mabel Romer of Buffalo, N. Y.; *c.*, John S. Physician and surgeon, Mem. and Examining Surgeon Dist. Draft Board No. 8 during World War. *Mem.*, Central Presby. ch.; Pi Phi (high school), Delta Kappa Epsilon (University); Alpha Sigma (medical); Rochester C. of C.

[ 244 ]

John M. Swan; *o.*, Newport R. I., Jan. 28, 1870; *s.*, John M. and Annie (Frances Greene) Taggart S.; *ed.*, Rogers High School (Newport, R. I.), Medical School, Univ. of Pennsylvania (1898 M. D.); *m.*, Dec. 16, 1896, Sara (Haliday) Raymond; physician; citation for especially meritorious and conspicuous services, Base Hospital 19, April 9, 1919; 1st Lieut., M. R. C. Dec. 9, 1915; Major, M. O. R. C., April 9, 1917; Lt. Col., M. C., U. S. A., Aug. 20, 1918; discharged Aug. 18, 1919;

commanding officer Base Hospital 19; chief of Medical Service, Base Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass. Presbyterian, *Mem.*, Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical frat. Companion Military Order of Foreign Wars of U. S., Massachusetts Chapter.

[ 245 ]

John W. McCracken; *b.*, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 17, 1878; *s.*, Daniel W. and Elizabeth Jane (Lewis) McC.; *ed.*, public school, academy, Bucknell Univ., Lewisburg, Pa. (1902 A. B., A. M.); *m.*, June 21, 1907, Mary A. Unger; *c.*, Elizabeth Unger; atty. at law. *Mem.*, Lake Ave. Bapt. ch., Loyal Order Moose, Delta Sigma frat. Taught in public schools of Pennsylvania; international law, Albright College, Meyerstown, Pa., before admission to bar; studied law with F. E. Bower, Lewisburg, Pa., admitted to practice highest court, Pennsylvania (1904); practiced law Clearfield, Pa., seven years; came to Rochester (1912), connected with the Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Co. as editor for legal publications (1912-17); admitted to New York State Bar (1919). Served as private Co. A, 12th Regt., P. V. 1., during period Spanish-American War. Appointed mem. Exemption Board No. 1, Monroe Co., 1917; served as secretary, with Willis A. Matson and Dr. Harold Baker, one year; resigned June, 1918; went to France as sec'y. Y. M. C. A.; assigned to legal dept. Y. M. C. A. headquarters, Paris; served until after the Armistice; duties were largely of legal nature. The Y. M. C. A., with leased properties over France, made necessary the services of several attorneys; compiled the Y. M. C. A. handbook, for instruction to secretaries; edited legal department of the "Red Triangle Overseas"; returned to Rochester Jan., 1919; resumed practice of law.

[ 246 ]

Edgar Stillson Jennings; warden of Auburn State Prison; commanded 4th Brigade, N. Y. State Division, National Guards; C. O. of 108th Inf., 27th Div., A. E. F. (World War).

[ 247 ]

Harold Brownell Dugan; *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1895; *s.*, William Edward and Mary A. (Brownell) D.; *ed.*, East High, Univ. of Rochester (B. S. 1917); *m.*, Sept. 18, 1918, Louise Sheldon Adams; *c.*, Thomas Means; iron business; dir. Norton Iron Works (Ashland, Ky.); enlisted U. S. Navy (May, 1917); qualified as Ensign, served as inspector, discharged spring of 1919. Alpha Delta Phi.

[ 248 ]

Charles Hudson Dugan; *b.*, Patchogue, N. Y., July 1, 1886; *s.*, William Edward and Sally (Roe) D.; *ed.*, Nazareth Hall Academy, Bradstreet Preparatory School, Rochester Business Inst.; *m.*, April 14, 1920, Edna Catherine Mura; *c.*, Mary Louise; factory mgr. Dugan & Hudson Co., Inc., shoe mfgs; Victoria Fusileers (Canadian Militia) Dec., 1914 to Mar., 1915; 48th Battalion (Canadian Expeditionary Force) Mar., 1915 to Mar., 1916; and

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Pioneer Battalion (C. E. F.), Mar., 1916 to May, 1917; 29th Vancouver Battalion (C. E. F.), May, 1917 to Aug., 1917. Wounded Aug. 21, 1917, at Battle of Hill 70; took part in battles: Ypres, June, 1916; Somme, Sept. to Nov., 1916; Vimy Ridge, April, 1917; Hill 70, Aug., 1917; hospitals in France, England and Canada, Aug., 1917, to Dec., 1918. Mustered out Dec. 1, 1918. Military rank, sergeant. Catholic.

[ 249 ]

**William Edward Dugan, Jr.**; *b*, Pat- chogue, L. I., Dec. 1, 1889; *s*, William E. and Sallie (Roe) D.; *ed*, East High, Univ. of Rochester, Mass. Inst. of Technology; *m*, Sept. 8, 1917, Ramona Adams (dec.); with Farms Dept. United Fruit Co. (Central America); Sept. 19, 1914 to Oct. 13, 1915, French Foreign Legion; Oct. 13, 1915 to June, 1916, 170th Inf., French Army; June, 1916 to Feb., 1917, French Aviation Schools; Feb., 1917 to Jan., 1918, Escadrille Lafayette, French Army; Jan., 1918 to June, 1918, Escadrille Lafayette, American Army; July, 1918 to Mar., 1919, various duties, American Aviation.

[ 250 ]

**G. Colburn Dugan**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1889; *s*, William Edward and Mary A. (Brownell) D.; *ed*, Kalbfus School, Univ. of Rochester (1921-22); en- listed Oct. 2, 1918, 250th Canadian Rifles (C. E. F.), Siberia. Served in Vladivostok from Jan. 15, 1919 to May 18, 1919; dis- charged June 20, 1919. Catholic. Alpha Delta Phi.

[ 251 ]

**Rudolf Padley**; 76th Field Artillery, Battery B, A. E. F. Enlisted June, 1917. Died of wounds in France.

[ 252 ]

**James Vogel**; Company "B," Marine Corps. Enlisted Feb., 1918. Died of wounds in France.

[ 253 ]

**Bernard Heinsler**; Company "C," 37th Engineers, A. E. F. Enlisted February, 1918. Died of typhoid fever in France.

[ 254 ]

**Harold H. Wallis**; 308th Infantry, A. E. F. Enlisted Feb., 1918. Died from poisoned gas in France.

[ 255 ]

**Clarence Smith**; Company "G," 8rd U. S. Infantry. Enlisted May, 1917. Died of pneumonia in Texas.

[ 256 ]

**Elton Sheppard**; Company "G," 108th Infantry, A. E. F. Enlisted April, 1917. Died of wounds in France.

[ 257 ]

**Frank Marlon Beaumont**; *b*, Fair- port, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1898; *s*, Harry W. and Helen M. (Worthy) B.; *ed*, public and high schools, Fairport, N. Y. (would have graduated in 1918); enlisted U. S. service prior to date for graduation; be- came interested in Boy Scouts of Amer-

ica at age of 14 years, commissioned as Asst. Scoutmaster, Troop No. 1, Fairport, N. Y., year ending March, 1917 (commis- sion signed by Woodrow Wilson, Theo- dore Roosevelt, Wm. H. Taft); enlisted U. S. service Feb. 28, 1918, Troop E, 17th U. S. Cav., stationed at Fort Douglas, Ari- zona; died of pneumonia, Fort Douglas, Arizona, June 1, 1918, his company leav- ing for France one week after his death; his body was sent to Fairport for inter- ment and consigned to the tomb June 7, 1918. His was the second death and the first burial of World War heroes from Fairport, the funeral being attended by the following in bodies: E. A. Stocum Post, G. A. R., Boy Scouts, high school students; members of Perinton Patriotic Drill Corps acted as bearers and soldiers from Roch- ester Armory fired a salute in honor of their dead comrade; *mem*, M. E. Ch. and Sunday-school, Epworth League; teacher of class of 23 boys in Sunday-school.

[ 258 ]

**William E. McCarthy**; *b*, July 6, 1892, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Eugene B. and Ella G. (McCarthy) McC. (both of Fairport, N. Y.); *ed*, Immaculate Conception School; West High; Rochester Business Institute; *m*, Sept. 10, 1921, Helen Beatrice Rinn. Physical and athletic instructor. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Nov. 1919 to Sept. 1922; Rochester Aquinas Institute (Rochester Catholic High School) begin- ning Sept. 1, 1922. Enlisted 309th U. S. Field Artillery, Sept. 4, 1917. Continuous service in this organization until May 17, 1919. Promoted Pvt. to Sgt. Dec. 11, 1917; from Sgt. to bn. Sgt. major, Jan. 17, 1918. One year's service in France. Took part in three minor and two major engage- ments. Wounded in battle of Grand Pre, Oct. 25, 1918. Acted as correspondent for Rochester Democrat and Chronicle during war. *Mem*, Immaculate Conception ch., Knights of Columbus, Council 178; Order of the Alhambra, Musa Caravan, 25; Wil- liam W. Doud Post 08, American Legion; Y. M. C. A.

[ 259 ]

**Howard Leon Shepard**; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., June 17, 1894, died in France Oct. 1, 1918; *s*, Frank E. and Alice Shepard; *ed*, East High School, Rochester, N. Y., Rochester Business Inst. Asst. cashier, Fairport National Bank. Lecturer Fair- port Grange. *Mem*, First Methodist ch., Fairport, N. Y.; Fairport Lodge No. 476, F. & A. M. Enlisted N. G. N. Y., 8d Regt., prior to Mexican trouble; saw service on the border; when hostilities with Ger- many broke out, he was again called into service; for a time his Regt. did guard duty along N. Y. C. R. R. between Roch- ester and Syracuse; later his regt. having been changed to the 108th was sent into camp at Pelham Bay Park, L. I.; served as Co. clerk; later promoted to sergeant; in late fall regt. went to Spartenburg, S. C., remaining there until sailing for France the following spring; did special duty in Belgium in intelligence dept.; his regt. called into active duty in Sept. and was prominent in the drive against the Hindenberg line.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 260 ]

**James Willard Brooks\***; b, Smithboro, Bond Co., Ill., Oct. 21, 1886; (mortally wounded (W. W.) Oct. 14, 1918, died Oct. 15, 1918); s, Lewis S. and Mary C. (McMillan) B.; ed, Fairport, N. Y., High School, Rochester Business Coll. Agriculturist. *Mem*, Christian ch. Made supreme sacrifice. Of the 172 members of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce engaged in some form of war work, the only one, so far as known, to make the supreme sacrifice is J. Willard Brooks of Fairport. Mr. Brooks left home for Camp Devens, Mass., in Feb., 1918, and the following April went overseas. He served in the Signal Corps, 308th Infantry, Company M, and at the time of his death was in the Argonne Forest. He had carried messages to the front a number of times and was on a return trip under shell fire, when he was struck by a piece of shrapnel. A corporal who accompanied him as runner rendered first aid and also furnished these details. Mr. Brooks died the next day after the injury, Oct. 15, 1918, six days before his 32d birthday. *Citation*: J. Willard Brooks was cited for exceptional heroism and bravery displayed on Oct. 14, 1918, along the runner posts behind Cherieres. When the Third Battalion had taken its position along the St. Juvin-Grand Pre road, a system of runner posts was established from the front line to the Regimental P. C. at La Folle Ferme. Private Brooks stuck to his post under the most intense artillery fire, and when mortally wounded in the abdomen he refused to leave his post until another runner had been sent to relieve him.

[ 261 ]

**Frederick Stuart Couchman\***; b, Cobourg, Ont., Can., Jan. 3, 1874, died Nov. 17, 1921; s, Walter and Lena (McLeod) C.; ed, public schools, Canada; m, Jennie Neuhart, June 18, 1896; Mrs. Couchman is Commissioner of Charities, appointed Jan. 1922 by Mayor Van Zandt; c, Thelma M.; served as an aide on the military staff of Gov. Whitman of New York during both administrations of that executive; supervisor 6th Ward (1910-20); resigned to become candidate for sheriff; elected sheriff Monroe Co. 1920; enlisted 1895, Co. A, 3rd Regt., N. G. N. Y. (Spanish-American War 1898); corporal Co. A, assigned to Hempstead, L. I., later to Camp Alger; following discharge at close of war was twice called for duty on riot service (Buffalo, N. Y., Scottsville, N. Y.), rank of capt.; major in command 3rd Battalion, Mexican border (1916); mustered out of U. S. service, Oct. 5, 1916; April 18, 1917, 3d Regiment was called for service in World War; major in command 1st Battalion; sailed from Camp Merritt, May 8, 1918, arrived France May 18, 1918; assigned to officers' school at Langues, France; rejoined his command at Boubet Woods; battalion brigaded with English, Dickenbusch sector, which later saw service at Abelles front line, after a rest at Villers Faucon, entered the Hindenburg line drive (Sept. 25-Oct. 10). In the service he commanded great respect and

was known for his spirit of democracy. He knew the value of winning the confidence of his men and because of this characteristic he became one of the most widely known officers in the State Guard. When on the famous Hindenburg Line he called for fifty volunteers to wade the river and capture a difficult German position. His entire battalion volunteered. Major Couchman was with his troops throughout the attack at St. Souplet; following the smashing of the line Major Couchman pushed ahead with the remnants of the regiment under his immediate command and distinguished himself by further advances ordered by General O'Ryan. *Military Record*: Battles, engagements, skirmishes: East Poperinghe Line, July 9-Aug. 20, 1918; Dickenbusch sector, Belgium, Aug. 21-30, 1918; Vierstratt Ridge, Belgium, Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1918; Hindenburg Line (Bony), Sept. 29-30, 1918; LaSelle River (St. Souplet), Oct. 17, 1918; Jouc de Mer Ridge (Arbre Guernon), Oct. 18, 1918; St. Maurice River, Oct. 19-20, 1918. Battalion sailed from Brest, Feb. 28, 1919; returned to Rochester, April 2, 1919. *Mem*, Asbury M. E. ch., Spanish War Vets, American Legion, City Cadets, Old Guard, 32° Mason, all Masonic bodies; B. P. O. Elks, Moose, United Com'l. Travelers, K. of P. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto, Kiwanis.

[ 262 ]

**Frank Leslie Simes\***; b, St. Williams, Ont., Can., Dec. 10, 1880; died in France, Sept. 30, 1918; s, Stephen A. and Ella M. (Ryan) S.; ed, public school, Buffalo, N. Y.; m, June 29, 1904, Nellie C. Beeton, of Rochester, N. Y.; c, Helen A.; electrician, with N. Y. Telephone Co.; became member 1st Separate Co., N. G. N. Y., Aug. 1899; warranted corporal Co. H, N. G. N. Y., Dec. 1904; sergt. March 1905; 1st sergt. May, 1910; commissioned 2nd lieutenant, July, 1911; 1st lieutenant, June, 1916, Co. H, 108th N. Y. Inf., 27th Div.; mortally wounded, Hindenburg line drive, Sept. 29, 1918; died in Casualty Clearing Station, B. E. F., France, Sept. 30, 1918; served in Mexico and trained at Pelham Bay and Spartanburg before going overseas. *Mem*, Brick Presbyterian ch.; Mason; Genesee Falls Lodge F. & A. M.; Ionic Chapter, R. A. M.; Lalla Rookh Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R., and captain of the Grotto Patrol.

[ 263 ]

**Alfred Augustus Johns**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1893; s, Augustus and Emily Ellen (Kinneman) J.; ed, West High, Univ. of Rochester (A. B. 1915), Mass. Inst. of Technology (1919); m, Mar. 10, 1918, Grace Evans Harper; c, Alfred Augustus; dean Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Inst.; *mem*, Grace Methodist ch., A. W. O. L. Club, Mason, Valley Lodge No. 109; enlisted Jan. 5, 1918, Headquarters Co., 304th Field Artillery, 152d Artillery Brigade, 77th Div., Camp Upton, L. I.; sailed for France (April 28, 1918), landed Brest (May 2, 1918); trained Camp De Souze, Bordenux, France; went into action (July 14-28), Baccarat, Alsace-Lorraine; (Aug. 1 Sept. 14), Olse Aisne of-

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

fensive; (Sept. 26-Nov. 11), Argonne Forest and Argonne-Meuse offensive; returned U. S. (May 2, 1919), discharged (May 8, 1919); sergeant in charge of radio communication.

[264]

**William James Graham**; b, Rochester, N. Y., July 22, 1863; s, James S. and Perleyette (Payne) G.; ed, public and private schools; m, Edith May Child of Rochester, Jan. 28, 1896; c, Marion Edith, James H.; treas. and genl. mgr., J. S. Graham Co., Inc., mfrs photo mounts and paper specialties; for many years secy-treas. J. S. Graham Machine Co., the Long Foundry Co. and Rochester Gas Engine Co.; capt. Naval Militia, N. Y. State; the U. S. Naval Reserve Force (commanding 3rd Batt. Naval Militia, N. Y.) in charge of repairing and restoring the Prince Eitel Frederick and Crown Prince Wilhelm (German ships interned at Philadelphia); was in charge Seamen's barracks, Philadelphia Naval Yard and Supply Station, Municipal Pier, Philadelphia, and in command of submarine patrol off Jersey coast. 32° Mason, Yonnonிட Lodge, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple. *Clubs*: Masonic (life member), Army and Navy (New York).

[265]

**E. Franklin Brewster\***; b, Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1852 (died May 18, 1918); s, John H. and Emily (Smith) B.; ed, *Andover Coll.*; m, June 1, 1878, Sallie Ridgeway Macy; c, Emily (m. T. S. Frelinghuysen); Carrie (m. L. A. Knight); Franklin (m. Marion E. Ashmore); Sallie (m. W. T. Mulligan); William (m. Thelma Vivlett). Wholesale grocer; dir. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.; Lincoln Bank; Stuyvesant Ins. Co. *Mem.*, Episc. ch. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Union League (N. Y. City).

[266]

**E. Franklin Brewster**; b, Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1854; s, E. Franklin and Sarah Ridgeway (Macy) B.; ed, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. (1898-1902), Yale Univ. (1905); m, Oct. 4, 1913, New London, Conn., Marion Ellsworth Ashmore. Wholesale grocer, pres. Brewster, Gordon & Co., Inc. *Clubs*: Yale, Genesee Valley, Rochester Country.

[267]

**Stratton C. Langslow**; b, July 3, 1857, New York city; s, Henry A. and Catherine M. (Cardiff) L.; m, 1883, Mary E. Thompson; c, Harry R., Helena M. Pres. Langslow, Fowler Co., chair manufacturers.

[268]

**Henry C. Langslow\***; data not furnished in time for publication.

[269]

**John Craig Powers**; s, Daniel W. and Helen Maria (Craig) P.; ed, St. Paul's School (Concord, N. H.), Harvard (1892); m, April 4, 1894, Gertrude H. Perkins. Banking, Dir. Rochester Telephone Corp.; pres. Powers Buildings Co., Flower City

Hotel Co.; vice-pres. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.; dir. Rochester General Hospital; treas. Industrial School of Rochester, Church Home, Rochester Female Charitable Soc. Episcopalian. *Clubs*: University, Harvard, recess (N. Y. City); Genesee Valley, Country, University (Rochester).

[270]

**Daniel W. Powers\***; b, June 14, 1818, Batavia, N. Y.; s, Asahel and Elizabeth (Powell) P.; m (1st), Lucinda Young, 1856, (2nd) Helen M. Craig; c, Helen, William C., Jessie, John Craig, Walter W. Financier, capitalist, banker. *Mem.*, Brick Presby. ch., Mason, Knights Templar.

[271]

**Rob Roy M. Converse\***; b, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1844; enlisted Dec. 4, 1861, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Inf.; wounded at Battle of Gettysburg; taken prisoner Battle of Wilderness; held for a time in Florence Prison, then sent to Andersonville, where he was held for seven months; mustered out of service June 28, 1865, as corporal, Co. F., 190th Penna. Inf. His regiment partook in twenty-four major engagements, including Rappahannock, Gainesville, Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, The Five Forks. After the war he returned to Washington and Jefferson Col. (1867, B. A.); later degree M. A.; Griswold College (1889, D. D.); Hobart Collage (D. C. L., 1897, LL. D., 1912); Columbia School of Mines (B. S.); 1868-1869 assistant Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy Washington and Jefferson Coll.; for a considerable time thereafter practiced his profession, mining engineer, chiefly in Wyoming; ordained Protestant Episcopal Church 1878; rector St. John's Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Conn. (1879-1883); Christ Church, Corning (1883-1885); from 1888 to 1897 chaplain of Hobart College, Geneva, also held professorship of Psychology, Philosophy and Metaphysics. From 1897 to his death, Sept. 20, 1915, was rector St. Luke's Protestant Church, Rochester. At the outbreak of the World War he was in Germany, and it is believed that the difficulty and hardships endured in getting to England shortened his life. Author many papers and essays. Among them were a volume of poetry and many essays and sermons. In 1916, Doubleday, Page & Company published a posthumous collection of his essays, sermons and addresses, entitled "The Heritage of the Commonwealth." Chaplain of the Third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., for many years, retired 1909, rank of Captain; Chaplain George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; Mem. and Vice-Pres. National Society of Andersonville Survivors; First President Rochester Society Archeological Institute of America; Chaplain Monroe County Civil War Veterans Asso. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country, Pundit, Alpha Chi (Rochester), Phi Kappa Psi.

[272]

**Moses B. Shantz**; b, Aug. 24, 1852, Berlin (Kitchener), Canada; s, Jacob Y.

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

and Barbara B. Shantz; *ed.*, public schools, Canada; *m.*, Veronica Bingeman, Dec. 7, 1875; *c.*, Edgar, Elizabeth, Alson, Vera, Irene, Marshall, Harold. Button manufacturer. Trustee of Rescue Mission; *dir.*, Y. M. C. A. fourteen years. *Mem.*, Asbury Methodist ch. *Clubs*: Kiwanis, Rochester C. of C.

[ 273 ]

James Levi Hotchkiss; *b.*, Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 1, 1837; *s.*, Levi and Anna N. (Dwight) H.; *ed.*, public school, Free Academy, Univ. of Rochester (1879 B. S.); *m.*, Feb. 28, 1907, Leah Leach of Rochester, N. Y.; *c.*, Jeannie Leah; lawyer, County Clerk, Monroe Co. (since Jan., 1904); chairman Rep. County Committee (since 1900), delegate every State Rep. convention (since 1900); delegate Rep. Nat. convention (1904-08-12 16-20); vice-pres. and *dir.*, Union Trust Co.; was the first pres. of the Citizens Bank which was merged with the Union Trust Co.; law firm Hotchkiss & Tuck (1904-1918); as pres. of Central Bank was active in all Loan Drives during war. *Mem.*, Presbyterian ch., Delta Kappa Epsilon, Historical Soc. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Auto, B. P. O. Elks.

[ 274 ]

George W. Aldridge\*; *b.*, Dec. 28, 1856, Michigan City, Ind.; died June 13, 1922; *s.*, George Washington and Virginia (De Orsey) A.; *m.*, June 14, 1880, Mary Josephine Mack of Rochester, N. Y.; *c.*, George Washington (m. Edith Brooks Hunt); 32° Mason; all Masonic bodies. GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE

*By the late Henry C. Maine.*

For more than thirty years the dominating influence in civil and political affairs of this city of Rochester has been exercised by a single citizen. That is a very broad statement but represents the general impression and a general public acceptance of the conditions which are implied. The swift recognition of this man by the newly elected president of the United States as best fitted for the great duties of collector of the port of New York, justly confirms the general impression of Hon. George W. Aldridge's political knowledge for right, high executive ability and unerring judgment.

The debt of the city to him for progress and development along the most useful lines can never be accurately estimated, but it is very large. It is a singular and most interesting case, the predominance of a quiet citizen in the ordering of civil progress, the selection of executive officers and their imperceptible guidance in the exercise of their duties. This is the general impression of the man and his unique standing in the community of men. Undoubtedly much of this direction, judgment and control has been established as fact by attributing it to him, without his real agency appearing except perhaps in mental assent to the development of events.

But whatever this real source of George W. Aldridge's acknowledged powers of judgment and action, there is very gen-

eral assent to the belief that he has been an able and far-seeing adviser and earnest promoter of this city's welfare and development along right lines and with the equipment needful to achieve greatness and command the respect of all other municipalities. The liberty taken in this faint effort to present the main features of a great and effective leadership without any one of the usual dictatorial characteristics of compelling force, is not too great. For the circumstances and conditions are unusual and most interesting. Speaking in the name of authentic history we trust that we are not giving too much prominence to the matters discussed as effecting the growth of Rochester. As a modest but predominating figure in our history Mr. Aldridge has a secure and greatly to be envied place.

[ 275 ]

William Henry Craig; *b.*, Charlotte, N. Y., July 18, 1859; *s.*, Charles and Mary (Mulheayn) C.; *ed.*, Public and Brothers' schools; *m.*, Nellie Hogan, Oct. 24, 1893, died Nov. 11, 1918; (2nd m.) Margaret Haveron, June 14, 1919; *c.*, Chas. Emmett (1st mar.); *supt.*, Monroe Co. Penitentiary since 1908; alderman 4th ward (1901-05); sheriff Monroe Co. (1906-7-8); asst. sergeant-at-arms, N. Y. State Capitol (1897-98-99-1900); *mem.*, Rochester C. of C. com. for the reception of soldiers returning from World War; Catholic ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Elks, Athletic, Yacht.

[ 276 ]

Thomas B. Dunn; *b.*, Providence, R. I., Mar. 16, 1853; *ed.*, public schools, Rochester, N. Y.; *m.*, Florence L. Robinson, 1889; *mem.*, N. Y. State Senate (1906-08); state treas., N. Y. (1908-10); *mem.*, 63d to 66th Congress (1913-22); Republican, Chief commissioner N. Y. State Commission to Jamestown Exposition, 1907. 32° Mason.

[ 277 ]

Merton Elmer Lewis; *b.*, Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1861; *s.*, Charles Chadwick and Rhoda Ann (Willard) L.; *ed.*, common school; *m.*, Adeline Louise Moody, of Webster, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1888 (died June 9, 1894); 2nd, Eva J. Gates, of Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1899. Began active practice of law at Rochester (1887); *mem.*, firm Benton, Lewis, McKay & Bown, also of Morris, Plante & Saxe, New York (1919). *Mem.*, Common Council, Rochester (1895); N. Y. State Constl. Conv. (1894); chairman Rep. Judiciary Com., 7th Judicial Dist., N. Y. (1896-1914); N. Y. State Assembly (1897-9-1900-01); Senate (1902-06); candidate for state comptroller (1906); chairman exec. com. State Rep. Com. (1912-16); first deputy atty. gen. of N. Y. (1913) and elected atty. gen. by N. Y. Legislature, as successor to E. E. Woodbury, resigned; re-elected atty. gen. (Nov. 1917), declined re-nomination (1918). *Mason. Clubs*: Rochester, Republican, Lawyers, Nat. Arts (New York).

[ 278 ]

George Y. Webster; *b.*, Mar. 30, 1878, Vineland, N. J.; *s.*, Charles M. and Ella

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

(Young) W.; *ed.* Rochester Free Academy, University of Rochester (1901 A. B.); *m.* June 1, 1905, Mabel Lendon Boddy; *c.* Virginia L. Lawyer. County attorney of Monroe Co. since 1909. Pres. Special Realty Co.; vice-pres. Hilton Telephone Co.; Geo. J. Gillies Corporation; sec'y. Wagner Motor Car Co.; National Fire Escape Corporation and officer and dir. in many other corporations. *Mem.* Lake Ave. Baptist ch. Delta Upsilon and U. of R.; Rochester C. of C., Rochester Historical Soc., Rochester Bar Assn., New York State Bar Assn.; Mason; Zetland Lodge No. 931, F. & A. M., Rochester Consistory, A. A. S. R., Damascus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. *Clubs*: Washington, Elks, Rochester Ad, Rochester Auto.

[ 279 ]

**George Francis Argetsinger**; *b.* Rutland, Pa., Jan. 23, 1874; became a resident of Rochester in 1892 and has been identified with the business and political life of the community since that time.

[ 280 ]

**John Boyd Mullin**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1863; *s.* James and Margaret (McNeary) M.; *ed.* public school, Genesee State Normal, Rochester Business Inst.; *m.* June 23, 1889, Elizabeth W. MacMillan, of Norwood, Ont., Can.; *c.* Mary (m. John A. Baird), Margaret Elizabeth Wilson (m. Alvin Kell), James Boyd. Postmaster Rochester, N. Y. Grad. from R. B. I., entered railroad business and later became special agent for the Blue Line, resigned (1901); State senator 40th Dist., Monroe Co. (1915-21), resigned to accept Postmastership; supervisor 19th Ward (1910-11), alderman (1912-14), resigned to become candidate State Senator. In 1901 became sec'y. Board of Education, resigning 1904 to enter insurance business. Served on following Senate committees: Chairman public printing (1915-10), Chairman Civil Service (1917-18), chairman cities tax and retrenchment; insurance (1919-20-21); labor and industry 4 years. Member War Service Committee Legislature during World War. Lusk Committee Investigation of Seditious Activities. Chairman Joint Legislative Committee on Education. *Mem.* United Presby. ch. (trustee 27 years). 33° Mason and member all Masonic bodies.

[ 281 ]

**William MacFarlane**; *b.* Feb. 11, 1881, Marlette, Michigan; *s.* Robert and Mary Jane (Macklem) MacF.; *ed.* Marlette High School; *m.* (1st) April 21, 1908, Edna Louise Vayo; (2nd) June 2, 1920, Adeline Cooley; *c.* Robert William, Janet Ruth, Mary Adele, Donald Roy. Lawyer; dir. Requa Electrical Supply Co. Trustee Masonic Temple Association and Monroe Commandery No. 12 K. T. Four Minute Man, *mem.*, Y. M. C. A. War Council, First Methodist Episc. ch. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Masonic, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Ad, Mason, Valley Lodge No. 109, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter No. 12 K. T., Doric Council, Rochester Consistory A. A. S. R., Damascus Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.

[ 282 ]

**Arthur Brundage Headley**; *b.* Lyons, N. Y., June 12, 1874; *s.* George W. and Parmelia (Marshall) H.; *m.* July 12, 1899, Kate Swanton; *c.* Jack Brundage, Robert Thomas; architect; pres. Headley Realty Co., vice-pres. Piccadilly Theater Corp., Lehigh Star Building Co.; dir. First Ward Improvement Co., Plymouth-Washington Co., Rochester Motor Terminal, Rochester Petroleum Co.; *mem.*, Christ Episc. ch. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Rochester Tennis (trustee), Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 283 ]

**Henry Wright Morse**; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., June 15, 1869; *s.* Charles H. and Lenora (Morse) M.; *ed.* public school, Taylor's Business College; *m.* March 7, 1893, Harriet Archambault; *c.* Earl Wright, C. H. Morse & Son, mfrs. rubber stamps. Member Board Supervisors (1906-1918 inclusive); county purchasing agent (1913-1921); appointed sheriff Monroe Co. upon death of Frederick S. Couchman; Spanish War Vet. Mem. and organizer the Old Guard of Rochester, a veteran organization of the N. G. N. Y. Mem. Bd. of instruction for drafted men during World War (many receiving this preliminary training were afterwards made officers). Mem. Home Defense League, organized as auxiliary of the Police Dept., its most important work being guarding of industrial plants, bridges, etc.; appointed committee to solicit funds for relief of soldiers and sailors' dependents, funds distributed from county purchasing agent's office in Monroe Co. Court House. *Mem.* Masons, Moose, K. of P., B. P. O. Elks.

[ 284 ]

**Andrew Wiedenmann**; *b.* Nov. 15, 1865, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* Michael and Anna (Murder) W.; *ed.* High School; *m.* April 5, 1899, Mary Allen. Real Estate, Sheriff Monroe County (1918-19-20), Mason; Yononddo Lodge No. 163, F. & A. M., Damascus Temple, Rochester Consistory, Hamilton Chapter, B. P. O. Elks. *Clubs*: Automobile, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Athletic, Protectives.

[ 285 ]

**William E. Porter**; *b.* Mch. 31, 1872, Mendon, N. Y.; *s.* Smith and Libbie A. (Wood) P.; *ed.* Victor High School, Lima Sem.; *m.* Dec. 21, 1899, Maud I. Tomlinson; *c.* Dana M. County Supt. of Poor since Jan., 1916, Capt. team. War Chest and Community Chest (World War). 32° Mason, Damascus Temple, Rochester Ad Club.

[ 286 ]

**Homer Knapp**; *b.* Mar. 29, 1858, Big Flats, Steuben Co., N. Y.; *s.* George W. and Josephine L. (Huskell) K.; *ed.* public school, Corning, N. Y.; *m.* Jan. 2, 1885, Mary E. Graham; *c.* Horace (died in infancy), Emma J. (m. Ralph H. Hellan-camp of Rochester), Mildred H. (m. Harold Shule of Rochester); general contractor; pres. Rochester (composite Brick Co.; Genesee Valley Realty Co.; Composite Sales Co.); county chairman of the Pro

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

gressive party 1913-14; active on all Liberty Loan drives, Y. M. C. A., Community Chest and War Stamps; supports all churches; 32° Mason, life member Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, Damascus Temple, Ionic Chapter, Cyrene Commandery, I. O. O. F., Masonic and Elks Clubs; trustee and pres. Builders Exchange and Cooperative Assn.; *clubs*: Rotary, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Auto, Rochester Ad.

[ 287 ]

**James S. Bryan**; *b*, Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1875; *s*, James and Sarah E. (McGare) B.; *ed*, Union Univ., Schenectady, N. Y. (LL. B. 1902); *m*, Oct. 19, 1902, Margaret Claire Cloran of Cincinnati, Ohio (grad. Notre Dame, 1902); *c*, Claire Margaret, Thomas Cloran. Lawyer; entered practice 1902, Auburn, N. Y.; came to Rochester 1909; vice-pres. and dir. Line-a-Time Mfg. Co., Harrison Machine Co., Flower City Boiler Co.; pres. Monroe Co. Bee Keepers Assn; exalted ruler B. P. O. E. (No. 24); 1st vice-pres. N. Y. State Elks Assn.

[ 288 ]

**Solomon Heumann**; *b*, April 8, 1883, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Meyer and Kate (Bernhardt) H.; *ed*, public schools; single. Clothing mfrgr. Pres. and dir. Keller-Heumann-Thompson Co.; pres. Simplex Train Control Co.; *Mem*, Berith Kodesh Temple, Masonic bodies, I. O. O. F. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rotary, Irondequoit, Country, Idlers, Elks.

[ 289 ]

**John Richard Powers**; *b*, Naples, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1879; *s*, Edward and Julia (Daley) P.; *ed*, Naples High School; *m*, Jane E. Mooney, of Rochester, June 20, 1907; *c*, John Richard, Jr., William Joseph. Dir. and supply sales mgr. Wheeler-Green Electric Co.; mem. N. Y. State Assembly 1914-1915; served on Cities Committee; Penal Institutions, Privileges and Elections Committees; Original mem. Committee on Public Information (4 Minute Men) Monroe Co.; chairman Junior Factory Div. (Community Chest). *Mem*, Catholic ch. *Clubs*: Oak Hill, Rochester, R. A. C., K. of C., Elks, Rochester C. of C.

[ 290 ]

**G. Fred Laube**; *b*, Germany, June 5, 1883; *s*, John and Katharine (Walter) L.; *ed*, Buffalo public school; *m*, Ruth M. Nagel, June 6, 1905; *c*, Grace Alice, John H.; prop. Laube Electric Co.; pres. Builders Ex. (1921-22), pres. Local Branch National Electrical Contractors and Dealers Assn. (1914); captain of teams on all C. of C. drives during war; vice-pres. Baptist Old Folks Home of Monroe Co.; chairman Board of Trustees Lake Ave. Baptist ch. and mem. Music Committee. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad. Kiwanis, Masonic, Rochester C. of C. (mem. Industrial Development Committee) and served on several other committees; 32° Mason, Monroe Commandery, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple, Ionic Chapter No. 210.

[ 291 ]

**Harry William Sherman**; *b*, Richmond, Va., Nov. 3, 1857; *s*, Henry J. and Mary V. (Stodbee) S.; *ed*, public schools, Richmond, Va. and Washington, D. C.; *m*, Dec. 23, 1890, Eleanor Pflum, C. C., Clifford W., John Milton, Dorothy V.; city sealer of weights and measures; by prof. electrician; gen'l. sec'y, Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (ten years). Mason. *Mem*, Mystic Shrine, Lalla Rookh Grotto, Damascus Temple, Past Grand Marshall I. O. O. F., Elks, Red Men, Woodmen.

[ 292 ]

**Emanuel Koveleski**; *b*, London, England, Jan. 27, 1876; *s*, Jacob and Fannie (Lazarus) K.; *ed*, public school; *m*, Nov. 24, 1900, Nellie Eleanor Perrin of Rochester, N. Y.; *c*, Marjorie; rep. American Federation of Labor; pres. Trade Union Liberty League of State of N. Y. since Sept., 1916; employees' rep. on Community War Labor Board; served on committees on all Loan drives, War Savings and War Chest (Community Chest) drives; dir. Rochester Industrial Exposition and Horse Show, pres. Central Trades and Labor Council (1912 to 1916), vice-pres. N. Y. State Federation of Labor since Sept., 1916; *mem*, Board of Governors Jewish Home for Aged; Elks, Moose and Eagles.

[ 293 ]

**Edward J. Walsh**; *b*, Jan. 17, 1876; *s*, Edward and Bridget (O'Donnell) W.; *ed*, East Syracuse public school; *m*, April 28, 1898 (1st m.) Minnie L. Crocker; (2d m.) Feb. 23, 1916, Katherine H. Brophy; *c*, Lois M.; printing; pres. Wegman-Walsh Press; editor Labor Herald; member of board of managers of County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. *Mem*, St. Monica's ch., K. of C., Alhambra. *Clubs*: Rochester C. of C., Rochester Ad.

[ 294 ]

**Bruce Smith Johnson**; *b*, McGraw, N. Y., July 6, 1882; *s*, Holland C. and Nellie C. (Smith) J.; *ed*, Cornell Univ. (1908 C. E.); *m*, Mar. 26, 1913, Marjorie Hayes of Rochester, N. Y.; *c*, Holland F.; genl. agt. Nat. Life Ins. Co. of Vermont; *mem*, War Chest and L. B. drives committees; Chi Phi.

[ 295 ]

**Ernest B. Houghton**; *b*, Princeton, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1893; *s*, George S. and Mary C. Houghton; *ed*, public, high school, Union Coll., Schenectady, N. Y. (1915); *m*, Sept. 14, 1916, Hazel L. Brooks; *c*, E. Brooks, Donald G.; general agent Guardian Life Ins. Co. *Mem*, official board Monroe Ave. M. E. ch. *Mem*, Y. M. C. A., Rochester C. of C. *Clubs*: University, Masonic, Rochester Ad, Delta Upsilon fraternity.

[ 296 ]

**Daniel Joseph Fitzsimmons**; *b*, Oct. 24, 1875, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, James and Julia (Spillane) F.; *ed*, Catholic Grammar School; *m*, July 15, 1918, Irene Schreck; *c*, Edna, Ethel, Thelma (by former marriage). Automobile accessories. *Mem*, Blessed Sacrament ch. (Roman Catholic); Elks, A. O. H.

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

[ 297 ]

**Rochester Can Company;**

**Malcolm Edward Gray;** *b.*, Sept. 11, 1867, Gray Co., Ont., Can.; *s.*, William and Grace (Smith) G.; *ed.*, public school, Rochester, N. Y.; *m.*, Oct. 5, 1892, Eliza A. Leighton; *c.*, Greta Hazel Martha (m. Rodney S. Hatch), Melba Elizabeth Leighton. Pres. Rochester Can Co. *Mem.*, War Chest, Home Defense and Liberty Bond drives committees (World War); Central Presby. ch., Hubbard Class. *Clubs:* Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Washington. 32° Mason, Zetland Lodge, F. & A. M., Damascus Temple, Rochester Consistory, I. O. O. F., Foresters.

[ 298 ]

**Rodney Fisk Sage Hatch;** *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1893; *s.*, George Edward and Anna P. (Sage) H.; *ed.*, East High School, Rochester, N. Y.; *m.*, June 9, 1915, Greta Hazel Martha Gray; *c.*, Rodney Sage, Jr., Elizabeth Ann, Greta Jean. Sec'y. and treas. Rochester Can Co. *Mem.*, L. B. and War Chest drives committees, Oak Hill Country Club, Sons of American Revolution, Rochester Chapter Empire State Soc., Rochester C. of C.

[ 299 ]

**Daniel Donald Gray;** *b.*, Feb. 23, 1876, Gray Co., Ont., Can.; *s.*, William and Grace Smith (Harrison) G.; *ed.*, public school; *m.*, Aug. 22, 1917, Louisa Heines; *c.*, Hazel Amy, Gen'l. Supt. Rochester Can Co. *Mem.*, War Chest and L. B. drives committees; Central Presby. ch.; Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge, F. & A. M., Rochester C. of C.

[ 300 ]

**James F. Wallace;** *b.*, Brockport, N. Y., June 6, 1885; *s.*, Thomas R. and Margaret (Miller) W.; *ed.*, State Normal, Brockport, N. Y.; *m.*, Sept., 1910, Florence Mabel Wheeler; *c.*, Robert Edmond, Herbert Pease. Adv. mgr. Rochester Can Co.; active on all War and Community Chest and L. B. drives. *Mem.*, Central Presby. ch., Rochester Ad. Rochester C. of C., Mason, Monroe Lodge No. 173 (Brockport, N. Y.)

[ 301 ]

**Wilbert J. Symons;** *b.*, April 11, 1874, Port Hope, Ont., Can.; *s.*, Joseph and Anne (Austin) S.; *ed.*, public school, Ontario, Can., Rochester Business University (1894-5); *m.*, Sept. 8, 1898, Lavina A. Holmes; *c.*, S. Howard, Verna A. M., Charles H.; asst. sec'y. and treas. Rochester Can Co.; *mem.*, West Ave. M. E. ch., Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter No. 62, R. A. M., Rochester Tent No. 80, K. O. T. M.

[ 302 ]

**James A. Byers;** *b.*, Peterboro, Canada, Jan. 12, 1870; *s.*, William and Sarah Ann (Francye) B.; *ed.*, Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont., Can.; *m.*, March 14, 1901, Rose M. Waser; *c.*, Carlton E.; sec'y-treas. Byers Construction Co., Inc.; one of the incorporators, Rochester Can Co. (1908), sales mgr., sec'y-treas. *Mem.*, Em-

manuel Presby. ch., Rochester, N. Y., supt. of Sunday school and member of session. Masonic, Shrine, Scottish Rite.

[ 303 ]

**John Henry Neun;** *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1900; *s.*, Henry F. and Grace (Levis) N.; *ed.*, Cornell Univ. (1922). Manufacturer; general manager of Henry P. Neun, paper and corrugated boxes. *Mem.*, Central Presbyterian ch.; Alpha Tau Omega.

[ 304 ]

**Henry Phillip Neun;** *b.*, Rochester, N. Y., May 30, 1869, died Sept. 24, 1922; *s.*, John and Dorothea (Schubert) N.; *ed.*, public school, Rochester Free Academy; *m.*, 1891, Grace L. Levis; *c.*, Dora Estelle, Elsie G., Eva M., John H., Margaret, Harriet, Harold, Hiram. Prop. H. P. Neun, mfr. paper boxes; pres. Rochester Marshmallow Co., McLean, Ward Fiber Box Co. During World War, manufactured corrugated liners for hand grenades for the U. S. Army, also corrugated work for naval, medical and quartermaster dept.; contract was for two carloads a day. 32° Mason, Yonondio Lodge, past com'd'r. Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple, B. P. O. Elks.

[ 305 ]

**Harvey Baker Graves;** *b.*, May 4, 1855, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; *s.*, Horatio and Betsy (Mason) G.; *ed.*, public and high schools; *m.*, Nov. 20, 1879, Charlotte A. Bosworth of Bergen, N. Y.; *c.*, H. Wilbur, Emma L., Frances (m. Wm. Rendell Lakeman), Ruth E.; pres. H. B. Graves Co., Inc., furniture; H. B. Graves Realty Co.; Sunny Isles Ocean Beach Co., Miami, Florida; pioneer in establishing a profit-sharing plan with his employees; this plan put in operation twenty years ago; dir. Highland Hospital; vice-pres. First Ward Improvement Assn.; trustee Westminster ch.; *mem.*, Rochester Historical Society, American Civic Assn., Rochester C. of C. *Clubs:* Rochester Ad. City.

[ 306 ]

**Harvey Wilbur Graves;** *b.*, Oct. 30, 1885, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.*, Harvey B. and Charlotte (Bosworth) G.; *ed.*, Univ. of Rochester (1909), Dartmouth Coll. (1909 B. A.); *m.*, June 26, 1918, Margaret C. Molloy; *c.*, Ruth Elizabeth, Jean Eleanor, Margery Ann, Charlotte Dorothy; sec'y. H. B. Graves Co., Inc.; *mem.*, Westminster Presbyterian ch.; *clubs:* Rochester Ad. Old Colony, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

[ 307 ]

**Ralph Banham Southgate;** *b.*, Nov. 21, 1888, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.*, Herbert J. and Marian (Banham) S.; *ed.*, No. 14 School and Rochester High School; vice-pres. and dir. H. B. Graves Co., Inc., manager furniture dept. *Mem.*, Asbury M. E. ch., Rochester C. of C., Kiwanis.

[ 308 ]

**Perry Raymond Smith;** *b.*, Oswego, N. Y., July 22, 1875; *s.*, James C. and Alice M. (Worden) S.; *ed.*, public school (Oswego, N. Y.), Chaffee Business Inst.; *m.*,

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

April, 1903, Maud Alice Hamilton of Rochester, N. Y.; c, Marion Ethel, Florence Irene, Perry Raymond Jr. Treas. and dir. H. B. Graves Co., Inc., home furnishings. *Mem*, Grace M. E. ch. (steward).

[ 309 ]

**John P. Smith\***; b, Nov. 9, 1855, Rochester, N. Y.; died Jan. 25, 1917; s, John and Florentine (Schilling) S.; ed, SS. Peter & Paul's school, Christian Brothers Academy, Rochester; m, May 10, 1882, Eva M. Popp; c, Clara, Cecilia, Frank; Florentine, Aloysius (deceased). Established printing business in 1873 in rear of father's house. President of John P. Smith Printing Co. An organizer of the United Typothetae of America—an international association of Master Printers. *Mem*, SS. Peter & Paul's ch., Knights of St. John, Knights of Columbus, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Historical Society, Rochester Ad Club.

[ 310 ]

**Henry N. Brayer\***; b, Jan. 3, 1868, Rochester, N. Y.; died April 8, 1922; s, Stephen and Victoria (Eble) B.; ed, SS. Peter & Paul's grammar school, Rochester Business Institute; m, Oct. 12, 1892, Emma A. Faist; c, Mercedes, Lois, Henry. Pres. of John P. Smith Printing Co. *Mem*, SS. Peter & Paul's ch., B. P. O. E., Credit Men's Assn., Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Columbus. *Clubs*: Rotary, Liederkranz, United Typothetae of America.

[ 311 ]

**Frank John Smith**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1886; s, John P. and Eva M. (Popp) S.; ed, parochial school, Mechanics Inst. Sec'y-treas. John P. Smith Printing Co. *Mem*, Community Chest drives (in charge factory div.); Catholic ch.; K. of C. (4th Degree); Order of Alhambra. *Clubs*: Rochester Auto (2nd vice-pres.); Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 312 ]

**Mark Gilbert Goddard**; b, Feb. 14, 1876, Rochester, N. Y.; s, William G. and Eleanor (McNicholas) G.; ed, public schools, Roch. Business Institute; m, July 25, 1898, Lillian Barnes; c, John Gilbert; vice-pres. John P. Smith Printing Co. *mem*, Third Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad, Rochester Athletic, Rochester Auto.

[ 313 ]

**Atkinson Allen**; vice-pres. Allen Woolen Mills; data not furnished in time for publication.

[ 314 ]

**Mortimer E. Stevenson**; b, Mar. 18, 1883, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Frank B. and Margaret (Wheeler) S.; ed, Rochester High School; m, July 8, 1907, Bessie Carpenter of Bergen, N. Y.; c, Eric J., John M., Mortimer E., Jr., Elizabeth Ann. Pres. Loss Prevention, Inc.; vice-pres. and dir. Consolidated Finance Corp. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester C. of C., Old Colony,

Rochester Auto, Rochester Ad, Rochester Yacht.

[ 315 ]

**Miller Purdy Van Hoesen**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1888; s, Frank P. and Addie (Miller) Van H.; ed, Rochester public school, Montclair Military Academy, Univ. of Pa. (1912); c, Frank P., 2nd; Jane. F. P. Van Hoesen Co., wholesale and retail paints, wall paper and window shades. Presbyterian. Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge No. 507. *Mem*, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Univ. of Pa. Alumni Assn. of Rochester. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rotary, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 316 ]

**H. Hewes Sullivan**; b, Mch. 4, 1890; s, Jerry M. and Nellie E. (Layman) S.; ed, Buffalo grammar school; m, June 1, 1912, Katherine L. Smith; c, Dorothy Jane, Helen Lucile. Pres. and treas. H. H. Sullivan, Inc.; the Paragon Machine Co., Inc., pres. Sullivan McDugan Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Baptist; Mason; Damascus Temple, Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., Rochester Consistory, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Engineering Soc., American Association of Engineers. *Clubs*: Kiwanis, Rochester Ad.

[ 317 ]

**George S. Bartold**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1883; s, George and Louise (Salzer) B.; ed, public school; m, Florence F. Fox, Oct. 23, 1918; c, George Robert. Asst. manager and dir. Lorscheider-Schang Co. mfrs. paper boxes and cases. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester Auto, treas. B. P. O. Elks. *Mem*, Craftsman Lodge No. 96, F. & A. M.

[ 318 ]

**Roger M. Hall**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1893; s, Alfred and Jennie (Milligan) H.; ed, public and high schools, Rochester, N. Y.; m, Nov. 10, 1915, Alberta Nicol; c, Jean D.; manager, Sidney Hall's Sons, boiler and tank mfrs.; *mem*, United Presbyterian ch.; Mason; Craftsman Lodge, Ionic Chapter, Cyrene Commandery, Lalla Rookh Grotto, Damascus Temple.

[ 319 ]

**Sidney Hall\***; b, Rochester, England, died Feb. 19, 1901; ed, Rochester, England; m, Sara Pasfield; c, William (m. Minnie Curran), Elizabeth (m. George Ashton), Alfred (m. Jennie Milligan), Emma (m. Henry Barton), Lottie (m. James A. Thompson); founder of Sidney Hall's Sons, boiler and tank mfrs.; *mem*, First Baptist and Calvary Baptist ch.; I. O. O. F.

[ 320 ]

**Alfred Hall\***; b, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1862, died May 12, 1912; s, Sidney and Sara (Pasfield) H.; ed, public school; m, Jan. 31, 1898, Jennie Milligan; c, Roger M. (m. Alberta Nicol); Sara P., Herbert M., Elsie T., Jessie L.; owner of Sidney Hall's Sons, boiler and tank mfrs.; *mem*, First Baptist ch.; committeeman Repub-

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

lican party, Mason, Rochester Lodge, Lalla Rookh Grotto, I. O. O. F., Macabees, Foresters.

[ 321 ]

**B. Frank Culver;** *b*, Mch. 9, 1873, Medina, N. Y.; *s*, William E. and Adelaide (Sabin) C.; *ed*, Fairport High School; *m*, Feb. 14, 1900, Bertha H. Anderson; *c*, Ruth, William, Virginia, Leah. Photo-engraving; *pres*, Culver Engraving Co. 32<sup>9</sup> Mason, Yonondio Blue Lodge Masons, Hamilton Chapter, Doric Council, Monroe Commandery (Rochester Consistory), Damascus Temple, Shrine. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Masonic, Elks, Lions.

[ 322 ]

**Harry James McKay;** *b*, Sept. 29, 1882, Derrick City, Pa.; *s*, Martin and Adell E. (Huntington) McK.; *ed*, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; *m*, June 30, 1921, Marion G. Strong; *c*, Jeanette Hunt, Richard James. Insurance. *Mem*, Third Presbyterian ch. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Bodies and Shrine, Ad, Rotary.

[ 323 ]

**George W. Ingmire;** *b*, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861; *s*, Lewis and Matilda (Perry) I.; *ed*, Jones Seminary, Red Creek, Wayne Co., N. Y., R. B. I.; *m*, Stella B. Huse, 1891; *c*, Mildred S. Ingmire (Nagle). Funeral director of the firm of Ingmire & Thompson Co., Inc., located at 137 Chestnut street, corner of Court street; associated in the undertaking business 40 years. *Mem*, Brick Presbyterian ch. (elder); trustee People's Rescue Mission; Yonondio Lodge, F. & A. M., Hamilton Chapter, Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple, Rochester Lodge of Perfection, A. A. Scottish Rite, A. A. O. N. M. S. *Clubs*: Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Rochester Ad, Rochester C. of C.

[ 324 ]

**William F. Williams;** *b*, New London, N. Y., May 7, 1870; *s*, James Harrison and Harriett (Champlin) W.; *ed*, Buffalo High School; *m*, April 26, 1894, Emma B. Fahrenschone; *c*, Justin Francis, Joseph Harrison, Esther Williams. *Pres*, and gen'l. mgr. Quality Mattress Co. *Mem*, Christian Science ch., Kiwanis Club, Yonondio Lodge No. 163, F. & A. M., Rochester Consistory, A. A. S. R., Damascus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Elks Club.

[ 325 ]

**Alf Kilgenberg;** *b*, Thronhjem, Norway, Sept. 8, 1867; *s*, Halfdan Fredrik and Martha (Lysholm) K.; *ed*, Christiania Univ., Norway (1887); *m*, Nov. 2, 1901, Alexandra Bodtker, at St. Louis, Mo.; musical education acquired principally in Berlin, Germany; came to America in 1899, 2 years in New York; *dir*, Eastman School of Music (Univ. of Rochester); *dean* of Fine Arts Dept. Washburn Coll., Topeka, Kan. (1902-1908); taught music in Portland, Ore. (1909-1912); came to Rochester in 1912; *m*, Genesee Valley Club, Rochester C. of C.

[ 326 ]

**Milton Noyes;** *b*, Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., May 8, 1849; *s*, John and Harriet E. (Wickes) N.; *ed*, Starkey Seminary; University of Albany, Law Department (1870, B. L.) Attorney at law, in practice at Rochester since 1870, excepting 10 years in superintendency of schools; *dir*, and officer in various business corporations; commissioner of Rochester public schools (1877-1891); superintendent city public schools (1891-1901); trustee Mechanics Institute, Rochester (1891-1901); in National Guard, S. N. Y., (1873 to 1880); rank of Lt. Colonel, 7th Division, 25th Brigade. *Mem*, St. Peter's Presbyterian ch., Masonic Club, Rochester Historical Society.

[ 327 ]

**Joseph Ernest Mock;** *b*, Fessenheim, Alsace, Nov. 19, 1867; *s*, Karl and Mary Ann (Bader) M.; *ed*, St. Joseph's College, Matzenheim, Alsace; *m*, Aug. 21, 1890, Rose T. Armbruster; *c*, Colette E. (m. Edward J. Leinen), Alma. Photographer. *Clubs*: Rochester, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Art Club, K. of C.

[ 328 ]

**William J. Naylor;** *b*, Oct. 8, 1867, Rochester, N. Y.; *s*, Martin and Catherine (McCarthy) N.; *ed*, Cathedral Parochial School, Rochester Free Academy; *m*, June 28, 1893, Emma L. Kernan; *c*, Irene Dorothy Connor (nee Naylor), Lucille Olive, Walter Kernan, Commercial. *Pres*, Monroe Warehouse Co.; *sec'y*, New York and Kentucky Co. *Mem*, Blessed Sacrament ch., St. Patrick's Cathedral. *Clubs*: Automobile of Rochester, Rochester C. of C., Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Rochester Athletic, Catholic Club (New York City).

[ 329 ]

**Frank Asa Jaynes;** *b*, Rochester, N. Y., April 30, 1858; *s*, Asa S. and Samantha (Card) J.; *ed*, public school 14; *m*, Sept. 9, 1909; chief of Fire Dept.; trustee of Benevolent Assn. of Fire Dept.; *mem*, Universalist ch., Mason, Valley Lodge, Hamilton Chapter, Knight Templar, Damascus Temple (life member of all); Wah Hoo tribe Red Men.

[ 330 ]

**Joseph M. Quigley;** *b*, Oshawa, Ontario, Nov. 18, 1858; *s*, James and Mary (Lacey) Q.; *ed*, common school; *m*, May 30, 1884, Anna Sullivan; *c*, Raymond, Mary, Harold, Gerald. Chief of Police, Rochester, N. Y.; *pres*, Board of Directors Dorsey Home for Dependent Colored Children. *Mem*, Catholic ch., Chamber of Commerce, Catholic Charities Aid Assn., Lelanderkrantz Society, Protectives Fire Assn., Knights of Columbus, Elks Club, Sons of Veterans.

[ 331 ]

**Theodore Dossenbach;** *b*, Niagara Falls, April 5, 1870; *s*, Mathias and Ragalia (Birdsing) D.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, Nellie Eldridge Oct. 17, 1898; *c*, Adaline May; musician, Prop. Dossenbach Orchestra, Commandery Band, Shrine Band, Musical Dir. Park Band, inventor of the

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

movable, collapsible band and speakers' stand. When the Park Band was organized with a stalwart representative of a musical family, Theodore Dossenbach, at its head, there was some criticism because he trained his men along classical lines. But cordially supported by an enlightened public sentiment, he held to course, avoiding extremes, rendering the greatest of the classics, from the immortal operas and isolated compositions and touching with skill the popular melodies of all lands. The American classics like "Our Old Kentucky Home" are equal in power and pathos to any works of foreign lands. He did not neglect these classics. He has given the city a distinction in music that is rare. The Park Band is individually and as a body worthy of its leader; having secured some of the best talent in the country: E. B. Lewellyn of Chicago Symphony orchestra; Ernest G. Williams, Philadelphia symphony; Gard L. Simons, Philadelphia, and others of equal note. *Clubs*: Masonic, Rochester Auto, 32° Mason.

[ 332 ]

Michael J. Zimmerman; *b*, Rochester, N. Y., July 19, 1858; *s*, George and Catherine (Voelkle) Z.; *ed*, SS. Peter and Paul's School; *m*, Nov. 12, 1906, Elizabeth C. O'Brien; *c*, John B.; deputy chief of police, Rochester, N. Y. *Mem*, Holy Family Catholic ch.; Knights of Columbus. C. M. B. A.

[ 333 ]

Lewis Slocum West; *b*, July 4, 1874, Long Branch, N. J.; *s*, Vincent and Maria (Slocum) W.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, Josephine Lippincott, Nov., 1894; *c*, Arline, Vice-pres., gen'l. mgr. and dir. Merchants Despatch Transportation Co. (East Rochester, N. Y.) Methodist. *Mem*, Rochester Club, 32° Mason, St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., Boston, Mass., Rochester Consistory.

[ 334 ]

Howard R. Worden; *b*, Feb. 26, 1868, Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; *s*, John A. and Arvilla (Smith) W.; *ed*, public schools; *m*, Oct. 16, 1890, Sadie L. Barker; *c*, Myrtle A. Webb, Harold M., Arleigh T., Howard R., Jr., Laura E. Inspector Merchants Despatch Transportation Co. Resident of East Rochester since 1895; mem. first bd. of trustees, and pres. board 1 year, again elected 1914; pres. board of education of East Rochester, serving 12th consecutive year; pres. board of trustees of M. E. ch., one of the original board of trustees elected at organization of the church in 1898; chairman board of assessors of the town of Pittsford, serving 12th year; charter member and past grand Aetna Lodge, I. O. O. F.

[ 335 ]

Shantz Alvin Shantz; *b*, Breslau, Ont., Can., Nov. 14, 1873; *s*, John S. and Nancy (Shantz) S. (grandparents on both sides were named John Shantz); *ed*, public schools, Wilson High School, Wilson, N. Y.; *m*, Alice Grace Welsh, Aug. 15, 1900; *c*, Mary, Florence, Eleanor, Helen.

Supervising clerk Merchants Despatch Transportation Co.; first police justice of village, East Rochester, N. Y., (elected 1909); assessor town of Perinton two terms; Justice Peace, Perinton, four year term. Chairman four minute men for Washington, D. C., Publicity Dept., was active in connection with Mrs. Shantz in seeing that every draftee from East Rochester was provided with substantial lunch on his departure for service. Mrs. Shantz personally provided over 200 lunches to draftees. *Mem*, First Presby. ch., East Rochester (trustee); East Rochester C. of C., Community Club, I. O. O. F., Foresters (High Auditor for Western New York District).

[ 336 ]

Walter Anson Parce; *b*, Norwich, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1859. Data not furnished in time for publication.

[ 337 ]

George F. Rogers; *b*, Rice Lake, Ont., Can., Mar. 19, 1887; *s*, John and Emma (Kimmerley) R.; *ed*, public school; *m*, April 18, 1912, Emily L. Scott, of London, Eng.; *c*, George J., Ralph J. Grocer; printer by trade. *Episcopalian. Mem*, Elks, I. O. O. F.

[ 338 ]

John Calder; dep. collector of the Port U. S. Customs House; data not furnished in time for publication.

[ 339 ]

Cosmo A. Cilano; *b*, Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1893; *s*, Anthony and Louise (Privitera) C.; *ed*, graduate Susan B. Anthony School, East High, University of Buffalo (1915, LL. B.); lawyer; hospital apprentice, U. S. N. R. F., June 18, 1918. Released Jan. 28, 1919. *Mem*, Mount Carmel Catholic Ch.; *clubs*: Chamber of Commerce; Knights of Columbus, Council No. 178; Order of the Alhambra; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 24; Loyal Order of Moose; Milton L. Lewis Post, American Legion; Verdi Lodge, Order Sons of Italy; Regina Elena Society; Principe DiPiemonte Society; Mt. Carmel Athletic Club; West Side Republican Club of Rochester; East Side Republican Club of Rochester.

[ 340 ]

Charles Jerome Mondo; *b*, July 31, 1890, Valle Dolmo, Italy; *s*, John and Crocifissi (Ippolito) M.; *ed*, graduated Susan B. Anthony Grammar School (No. 27), 1908; East High School (1913); University of Buffalo Law Dept. (1916 LL. B.) *m*, June 6, 1916, Josephine M. Lodico; *c*, John and Lucille. Lawyer. *Mem*, Corpus Christi Roman Catholic ch.; Rochester C. of C.; Knights of Columbus (Local 178); Order of the Alhambra, Musa Caravan No. 25; B. P. O. Elks; Order of Sons of Italy; Dante Aligheri Literary Society.

[ 341 ]

Leo Francis Dwyer; *b*, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1891; *s*, William F. and Annie M. (McTaggart) D.; *ed*, University of Rochester (1914); *m*, Dec. 27, 1921, Martha

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

Lasher, Shoe manufacturer; sec'y. Burrows Shoe Co. *Mem.* Delta Kappa Epsilon, Washington Club, Elks. 1st Lieut. Field Artillery, 349th F. A., Battery B. Overseas June 1918-March 1919.

[ 342 ]

George F. Burrows; president and treasurer Burrows Shoe Co., Inc. No data furnished in time for publication.

[ 343 ]

Frederick William Yates; *b.* Sept. 7, 1868; *s.* Arthur G. and Virginia L. (Holden) Y.; *ed.* Military Academy (Ossining, N. Y.); *m.* Anah F. Babcock, Oct. 15, 1890; *c.* Arthur, Frederick L., John H. Pres. Yates Coal Co.; *dir.* Lincoln-Alliance Bank; *General Ry.* Signal Co.; *Duffy-Powers Co.*; *Hotel Rochester Co.* *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester, Country, 32° Mason.

[ 344 ]

Ray Walter Darnell; *b.* Bainbridge, Ind., April 3, 1890; *s.* Charles T. and Mary C. (Frye) D.; *ed.* public and high schools, North Salem, Ind.; *m.* Aug. 20, 1913, Caroline F. Maloney of Amherstburg, Ont., Can.; formerly connected with automobile industry of Detroit, Mich., for about 10 years as industrial engineer; *comptroller.* Ritter Dental Mfg. Co., Inc.; *Forstbauer Dental Equipment Co.* of New York; *vice-pres.* Rochester Chapter of National Association of Cost Accountants, Episcopalian.

[ 345 ]

James L. Mangano; *b.* Feb. 7, 1887, Montemaggiore, Belsito, Italy; *s.* Michael and Rosalia (Vaico) M.; *ed.* high school, University of Buffalo (M. D. 1914); *m.* June 21, 1917, Maria Fortunata D'Aprile of Genesee, N. Y.; *c.* James M. Physician and surgeon; *staff* Dr. Lee's private hospital; *physician* J. N. Adam's Memorial Hospital, Ferrysburg, N. Y. Lieut. U. S. Army, located Rockefeller Medical Inst., N. Y.; *Army Medical School,* Washington, D. C.; *instructor,* Yale Army Medical School, New Haven, Conn.; *Base Hospital* No. 89, Long Beach, L. I. *Mem.* St. Anthony's Catholic ch., Elks, Knights of Columbus.

[ 346 ]

Herbert Reed Lewis; *b.* Trumansburg, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1872; *s.* John De Loss and Harriet S. (Reed) L.; *ed.* University of Rochester; *m.* Jan. 19, 1909, Minnie DeLand Hubbell of Rochester; *c.* David Hubbell; *gen'l. mgr.* Union Central Life Ins. Co.; *trustee* Rochester Theol. Sem.; L. B. and savings stamps committees (capt.); *Mem.* First Baptist ch. (trustee). *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester, Masonic, 32° Mason, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

[ 347 ]

Edward Mott Moore\* (M. D., LL. D.); *b.* Rahway, N. J., July 15, 1814; *died* Mar. 3, 1902; *s.* Samuel and Rachael (Stone) M.; *ed.* Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; *studied* medicine with Dr. Anson Coleman, Rochester,

N. Y., graduated U. of Rochester, 1838; *m.* Lucy Richards Prescott, 1847; *c.* Mary Pettes, Edward Mott, Lindlay Murray, Samuel Prescott, Richard Mott, Abbie Joy, Frederick Pettes, Physician and surgeon, began practice in Rochester about 1840 and continued until death; *professor* of surgery Windsor Med. School, Woodstock, Vt., 11 years afterwards occupied the corresponding chair Berkshire (Mass.) Med. College and Starling Med. College, Columbus, Ohio; *professor* of surgery Buffalo Med. College 25 years, resigning in 1883; *was* pres. American Med. Assn., N. Y. State Med. Soc., pres. Surgical Assn. of U. S.; *pres.* State Board of Health, 1880-1886. *Member* Board of Trustees Univ. of Rochester. *Lecturer* and contributor to many medical and surgical magazines. *One* of the co-operators of Reynolds Library; *one* of the first dirs. of Rochester City (General) Hospital, 1847; *delegate* International Congress of Physicians at Copenhagen, 1881. *Pres.* Park Commission from its inception until death. *Mem.* and *pres.* Genesee Valley Club.

[ 348 ]

Richard Mott Moore\*; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1856, *died* Sept. 13, 1916; *s.* Dr. Edward Mott and Lucy (Prescott) M.; *ed.* Rochester public schools, Univ. of Rochester, Univ. of Buffalo (school of med. 1878); *special* course Albany Medical College; *m.* May 1, 1883, Caroline Jennings; *c.* Mary Pettis Moore, Physician and surgeon; *lecturer* on medicine, Univ. of Buffalo. *Mem.* Monroe Co. Med. Assn., New York State Med. Soc., American Med. Assn.; *Rochester Med. Soc.*, pres. Rochester Academy of Medicine, visiting physician Rochester General Hospital, Rochester Board of Health; *visiting* physician Infants' Summer Hospital; *pres.* Monroe Co. Medical Milk Commission; *charter* mem. Rochester Academy of Science; *Genesee Valley Club.*

[ 349 ]

Hermon S. Brown; *secretary* and *treasurer* Star-Palace Laundry Co.; *no* data furnished in time for publication.

[ 350 ]

Roscoe A. Hagen; *president* Star-Palace Laundry Co.; *no* data furnished in time for publication.

[ 351 ]

Howard Heermans Field; *b.* May 28, 1882, Corning, N. Y.; *s.* Lovasso and Alice B. V. (Heermans) F.; *ed.* Rochester Public Schools, University of Rochester (A. B. 1904); *pres't.* Rochester Cabinet Co., Inc.; *mem.* Central Presbyterian Church, ~~University Club—Chamber of Commerce,~~ Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, F. & A. M.

[ 352 ]

William D. Hewes; *b.* July 26, 1868, Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y.; *s.* Marcena B. and Corrietta B. (Bannister) H.; *ed.* common schools and Brockport Normal School; *m.* Jan. 1, 1902, Althea P. Knapp; *c.* Robert K. Hewes, Harriet A. Hewes,

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

William D. Hewes, Jr. Insurance and real estate. *Mem.* First Presbyterian ch., F. & A. M., Chapter, Knights Templar, Shrine, Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

[ 353 ]

**Frederick Marshal Tobin**; b, Dec. 13, 1887, Syracuse, N. Y.; s, Alfred Morris and Katherine (Crahan) T.; ed, Syracuse High School; m, Sept. 6, 1911, Agnes Katherine Durrenbeck, of Utica, N. Y.; c, Dorothy Catherine, Donald Charles, Mary Irene, Helen Virginia; pres. Rochester Packing Co., Inc.; dir. Stittville Canning Co. (Utica, N. Y.); Central New York Fur Co. (Utica, N. Y.) Active on all loan drives in Utica, N. Y. (World War). *Mem.* Holy Rosary Catholic ch., Knights of Columbus (4th Degree). *Clubs*: B. P. O. Elks, Rotary, Oak Hill Country, formerly mem. Utica Golf and Country.

[ 354 ]

**Harry Burtiss Crowley**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1887; s, Charles H. and Margaret (McFarlin) C.; ed, Corpus Christi and East High Schools (1905); m, Margaret D. Schaft; c, Mary Elizabeth; general insurance business; member N. Y. State Legislature, elected Nov., 1915, served 1916-17 18-19-20-21. Committees: Chairman Insurance, Public Health, Military Affairs and Special Committee Investigating Safety Conditions in regard to

Motor Vehicles. 4 Minute Man in all Liberty Bond drives (World War period); *mem.* Blessed Sacrament ch., Rochester C. of C., Union League, Council No. 178, K. of C., Order of Alhambra, 4th deg. Assembly, K. of C.; Moose.

[ 355 ]

**Charles Frederick Buelte**; b, Rochester, N. Y., June 29, 1884; s, Frederick and Margaret (Fox) B.; ed, public school, Rochester Business Institute; m, Sept. 29, 1915, Gertrude Agnes Gurry. Pres. and treas. Strong Motors, Inc., Buelte Motors, Inc.; treas. Fruit Valley Corp.; treas. and dir. Rochester Auto Trades Assn., Rochester Auto Dealers' Assn. *Mem.* Catholic ch., Rochester C. of C., Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Elks, N. Y. State Archeological Soc., Rochester Historical Soc. *Clubs*: Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Ad, Washington, Rochester Auto (dir.), Old Colony.

[ 356 ]

**Walter Webster Powers**; b, Mch. 11, 1872, Rochester, N. Y.; s, Daniel W. and Helen (Craig) P.; ed, public school, St. Paul's (Concord, N. H.), Harvard Univ. (1894); sec'y. and treas. Powers Building Co.; Flower City Hotel; dir. Duffy-Powers Co.; deputy U. S. Marshal during World War and mgr. Food Administration. *Clubs*: Genesee Valley, Country of Rochester.

## NO PORTRAITS

**Antonio M. D'Aprile**; b, Cerdo, Province of Palermo, Italy, June 23, 1870; s, Giacomo and Vallone (Fortunato) D'A.; ed, public schools, Italy; m, Catharine Mitelli, 1887; c, James C., Fortunato, Marie (m. James R. Mangano), Joseph, Jennie, Carmina; banker, real estate, insurance; *mem.* St. Mary's Catholic ch. (Genesee, N. Y.), Knights of Columbus, Elks, Rochester C. of C., Italian C. of C. (New York), Genesee Valley Club.

**James C. D'Aprile**; b, Oct. 9, 1892, Buffalo, N. Y.; s, Antonio M. and Katharine (Mitelli) D'A.; ed, Genesee State Normal; Albany Business College; Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. (LL. B.); attorney-at-law; went into service Sept. 8, 1918, discharged May 17, 1919; Corporal Battery E, 307th F. A., 78th Division; overseas 1 year at the following battle fronts: St. Mihiel, Meuse Argonne, Verdun; *mem.* St. Mary's ch. (Genesee, N. Y.); Lodge No. 24, B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Columbus, American Legion (Genesee, N. Y.), Phi Sigma Kappa, Beta Chapter (Albany, N. Y.)

**William Bausch**; b, Rochester, N. Y., March 25, 1861; s, John J. and Barbara (Zimmerman) B.; m, Oct. 1, 1916, Kate Zimmer; sec'y. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., mfrs. scientific and optical instruments; officer East Side Savings Bank; dir. General Railway Signal Co., Rochester Hotel Corporation, Seneca Operating Co.;

pres. Rochester Dental Dispensary; vice-pres. Infants' Summer Hospital; Hillside Home for Children (Rochester Orphan Asylum). *Clubs*: Rochester, Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Country, Old Colony, Rochester Yacht, Rochester Athletic.

**Edward Bausch**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1854; s, John J. and Barbara (Zimmerman) B.; grad. High school, Rochester and Cornell U. (hon. A. M.); U. of R. 1908; m, Matilda G. Morrell of Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1878. Mem. firm of Bausch & Lomb, mfrs. of scientific and optical instruments; dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank; vice-pres. Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; vice-pres. Monroe Co. Savings Bank; dir. Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.; Taylor Instrument Co. Has invented several scientific devices. *Mem.* Royal Academy of Science; fellow A. A. S., Am. Micros. Soc. Author: Manipulation of the Microscope.

**Albert J. Borget**; president Fil-Bac Screen Corp.; no data furnished.

**Chauncey Stevens Bradt**; b, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1876; s, Willard S. and Jennie (English) B.; ed, public schools; m, Nov. 6, 1901, Ruth Hamlin; c, Harriet J., Ruth Margaret; sec'y. and treas. Wheeler-Green Electric Co., electrical contractors and jobbers of electrical

WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

mdse.; dir. Addison Litho. Co.; Spanish-Am. War Vet.; enlisted 1st Separate Naval Div., N. Y. State, June 18, 1894, which was disbanded Feb. 9, 1895; enlisted 2nd Div., June 18, 1895; discharged in May, 1896 to enlist in U. S. Navy (discharged 1899); was chief yeoman U. S. S. Massachusetts, and was located on Island de Fortugas when U. S. S. Maine was blown up; re-enlisted Naval Reserve (discharged April 1, 1903, 1st Class Seaman). *Mem.* Masons (32°), Frank R. Lawrence Lodge (treas.), Damascus Temple, Consistory, Empire State Soc. *Clubs:* Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Rochester Auto, Rochester C. of C. (chairman Committee Better Business).

**Charles H. Brown, Jr.;** *b.* Richburg, N. Y., July 8, 1883; *s.* Charles H. and Alice Catherine (Smith) B.; *ed.* Belmont, N. Y., High School; Amherst College (A. B. 1904); *m.* Sept. 18, 1907, Edith Warner Brown; *c.* Stuart Gerry Brown. Manufacturer. Dir. and treas. Wollensak Optical Co. *Mem.* First Unitarian ch. (trustee), Phi Delta Chi, Genesee Valley Club.

**Herbert B. Cash;** president and general manager Upton Cold Storage Co., Inc. No data furnished.

**Wilton Dewey Crittenden;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., March 6, 1870; *s.* William H. and Libby (Hyatt) C.; *ed.* public school and Rochester High Schools; *m.* Henrietta E. Story, Dec. 10, 1895, Naples, N. Y.; vice-pres. and treas. F. & C. Crittenden Co.; dir. Genesee Valley Trust Co.; capt. Monroe Co. Home Defense Com., and active in all L. B., War Chest and Salvation Army drives. *Mem.* Central Presby. ch., Rochester Auto Club, 32° Mason, K. T., Monroe Commandery, Damascus Temple.

**John C. Curtin;** treasurer Burrows Shoe Co. No data furnished.

**William A. E. Drescher;** *b.* Germany, Nov. 8, 1861; *s.* Theodore A. O. and Magdalena (Metzner) D.; *ed.* public schools of New York, graduated in 1875; studied in Berlin before emigration to U. S. A. in 1873; *m.* Sept. 28, 1890, Annie Bausch; *c.* Mrs. Joseph F. Taylor, Mrs. Gordon C. Baird, Theodore B.; treas. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; trustee, Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester General Hospital, Memorial Art Gallery, Social Welfare League; residence, East Avenue, Brighton; summer residence, Camp Irondequoit, Lake Placid, N. Y.; *clubs:* Genesee Valley, Rochester, Rochester Country.

**Louis Jacob Dublebeiss;** *b.* March 1, 1875, Irondequoit, N. Y.; *s.* Louis Jacob and Caroline (Ritzman) D.; *ed.* Roch. Business Inst.; *m.* Feby. 7, 1913, Catharine M. Schwab; *mem.* Presbyterian ch., Yonnonidio Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., Monroe Com., Rochester Consistory, 32° Mason, Rochester C. of C., Rochester Auto Club.

**Jacob A. Fishbaugh;** formerly assistant postmaster, Rochester, N. Y. No data furnished.

**William Gleason\*;** *b.* Tipperary Co., Ireland, April 4, 1836; died May, 1922; came to U. S., 1848; *s.* Thomas and Mary (Cleary) G.; *m.* Ellen McDermott; *c.* Kate, James Emmett, Andrew, Eleanor. Inventor; founder and pres. of the Gleason Works (1865); invented the beveled gear cutting machine and many other metal working machines. Dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank.

**James Emmett Gleason;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1868; *s.* William and Ellen (McDermott) G.; *ed.* Cornell Univ. (1892); *m.* Oct. 15, 1898, Mirian Blakeney of Rochester, N. Y.; *c.* Emmett, vice-pres. Gleason Works; dir. Lincoln-Alliance Bank, Union Trust Co.; chairman mfrs.' committee Liberty Loan drives (W. W.) *Mem.* Delta Upsilon. *Clubs:* Rochester C. of C. (pres. 1922); Genesee Valley, Rochester, Oak Hill Country.

**George H. Hawks;** *b.* Oct. 12, 1888, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* Thomas and Antoinette (Cook) H.; *ed.* St. George School, Newport, R. I.; *m.* April 16, 1912, Mary Kingsland Harris; *c.* George Hayward, Jr., Thomas H., Richard M., Cornelius, Mary. Secretary Wollensak Optical Co.; dir. Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co. *Mem.* St. Luke's ch. *Clubs:* Genesee Valley, Country Club of Rochester, Rochester C. of C.

**George Hearn;** president and treasurer Ricker Mfg. Co.; no data furnished.

**Charles J. P. Howe;** *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1882; *s.* Thomas E. and Mary A. (Gilligan) H.; *ed.* public school, Univ. of Rochester (1898); Troy Polytechnic (1906); electrical engineer, mgr. electrical dept., Howe & Rogers Co. *Mem.* Catholic ch., B. P. O. Elks.

**James Johnston;** president James Johnston Agency, Inc. Insurance. No data furnished.

**Harry M. Joy;** president Joy Clark & Nier, Inc., shoe mfrs. No data furnished.

**George Wilbert Keene;** *b.* Michigan, Aug. 14, 1861; *s.* James and Martha (Hayes) K. (pioneers of Michigan); *ed.* public school, Palmer School of Chiropractic (1909-10); *m.* Mar. 12, 1884, Miss Schisler, a graduate of the Palmer School (1909-10), *d.* George and Mary (Elsar) Schisler (pioneers of Michigan); *c.* Roy C.; came to Rochester, N. Y., from Bay City, Mich., 1912. Mining and steam engineer by trade. *Mem.* firm of Keene & Keene, chiropractors. B. P. O. Elks, K. of P.

**Roy Clarence Keene;** *b.* Bay, March 23, 1886; *ed.* public school, Bay City, Mich., Palmer School of Chiropractic; *m.* June 14, 1918, Sarah B. Wille; *c.* Wadelyn J. *Mem.* B. P. O. Elks.

## WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

**Harold Chandler Kimball, Jr.\***; *b.* Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1891; *s.* Harold Chandler and Martha Whitney (Pond) K.; *ed.* St. George School, Newport, R. I.; *m.* June, 1914, Irene Agnew of England; enlisted 178th Battln., Canadian Inf., April 5, 1916; trans. 117th, Aug. 11, 1916; sailed for France Aug. 14; trans. 24th Battln., Dec., 1916; killed in battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

**Carl F. Lomb**; *b.* May 31, 1854, Birstein, Germany; *s.* Conrad and Emilie (Buedingen) L.; *m.* Oct. 16, 1879, Carrie Bausch; vice-pres. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; vice-pres. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.; dir. Security Trust Co. of Rochester, Rochester Telephone Corp.; pres. Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester School of Optometry; *Mem.* Board of Managers, the Infants' Summer Hospital. *Clubs:* Rochester Country, Genesee Valley, Oak Hill Country, Rochester, Rochester Yacht, Rochester Athletic.

**Adolph Lomb**; *b.* July 15, 1866, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* Henry and Emilie (Klein) L.; *ed.* public schools, Univ. of Rochester, Mass. Inst. of Technology (Boston, Mass.), University of Berlin (Germany); dir. mem. Exec. Committee and Asst. Sec'y. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., mfrs. of optical instruments. *Clubs:* Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Technology Club of Rochester.

**Frank W. Lovejoy**; gen. mgr. Eastman Kodak Co.

**Charles W. Luther**; *b.* Oct. 26, 1867, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* John and Katherine E. (Kusterer) L.; *ed.* common school; *m.* Aug. 28, 1894, Mary O'Brien; *c.* Carl W., Katherine E. Contractor. Pres. and dir. John Luther & Sons Co.; treas. and dir. John Luther Realty Co. *Mem.* Church of Reformation; Mason, Rochester Lodge No. 660, Rochester Consistory, Ionic Chapter 210, Damascus Temple, Doric Council, Lalla Rookh Grotto, Cyrene Commandery (trustee), B. P. O. Elks. *Clubs:* Rochester, Oak Hill Country, Lions, Rochester C. of C.

**Floyd B. Miner**; *b.* Feb. 1, 1872, Taylor, Cortland Co., N. Y.; *s.* Oscar P. and Julia M. (Bentley) M.; *ed.* Cincinnati Academy (1891), Cortland Normal School (1893); *m.* June 18, 1896, Mary Corning; *c.* Edna C.; Editor and publisher the Fairport Herald, Fairport, N. Y. Trustee and Treas. First Methodist Episcopal ch., Fairport, N. Y.; Masonic, past master and trustee Fairport Lodge, No. 476, F. & A. M., Fairport, N. Y.; dist. dep. grand master, Monroe District, Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., State of New York (1920-21); secretary Fairport Masonic Club; Rochester Consistory; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Damascus Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Wm. G. Mitchell Camp No. 133, of New York City, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.; D. B. DeLand Lodge, No. 536, I. O. O. F., Fairport, N. Y.

**John Montgomery**; *b.* Mar. 25, 1879, Boston, Mass.; *s.* John and Emma (Pais-

ley) M.; *ed.* high school, Boston, Mass.; *m.* Nov. 1, 1910, Ethel James; *c.* Mervin John. Clothing designer. 32<sup>o</sup> Mason, Genesee Falls Lodge, Damascus Temple, Hamilton Chapter, Doric Council, Lalla Rookh Grotto, Masonic Club. *Mem.* International Association Clothing Designers, Rochester C. of C., Y. M. C. A.

**Henry C. Natt**; president Natt, Barcham & McFarland, Inc., plumbing, steam and hot water heating. No data furnished.

**H. Aiden Nichols**; commissioner of elections. No data furnished.

**George Edward Noeth**; *b.* Feb. 22, 1874, Rochester, N. Y.; *s.* George H. and Anna M. (Strassner) N.; *ed.* St. Joseph Parochial School, Taylor's Business Institute; *m.* June 14, 1899, Cecelia V. O'Kane; *c.* Paul James. Pres. Manhattan Lunch, Inc. Inspector General Knights of St. John; Knights St. John rep. Nat'l. Catholic Welfare Council; sec'y. and treas. N. Y. State Restaurant Assn. *Mem.* St. Joseph's Catholic ch.; Rochester Historical Society, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Ad Club, Rochester Club, N. Y. State Historical Society, Knights of St. John, Lions Club, Elks, Beavers.

**Lester W. Oster\***, of Battery B, 17th Field Artillery, made the supreme sacrifice on October 9, having been killed in action in France. He left the employ of the Alderman, Fairchild Company to answer the call of his country June 25, 1917, and was immediately sent to Columbus Barracks, and later transferred to Sparta, Wis., and was sent overseas December 12, 1917. Member of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church and also connected with St. John's Benevolent Society.

**Charles Lee Pierce**; Lawyer, firm of Carnahan, Jameson & Pierce and corporation counsel city of Rochester. No data furnished.

**John Pallace**; collector of the Port, U. S. Customs, Rochester, N. Y. No data furnished.

**George N. Saegmuller**; *b.* Feb. 12, 1847, Neustadt, Bavaria; *s.* John Leonard and Babette (Bertholdt) S.; *ed.* Polytechnic School, Nuremberg, Bavaria (M E.); *m.* April 9, 1874, Maria Jane Vandenberg; *c.* John Leonard, Frederick Bertholdt, George Marshall; vice-pres. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., mfrs. scientific and optical instruments; dir. Potomac Savings Bank (Georgetown, D. C.); *Mem.* American Society Mechanical Engineers; Association for the Advancement of Science; Franklin Institute; National Geographic Society. *Clubs:* Rochester, Washington, Country.

**George Walter Todd**; *b.* Feb. 29, 1860; *s.* Asabel and Sarah M. (McLouth) T.; *m.* July 21, 1885, Grace Ledyard; *c.* Walter Ledyard, Donald Scott, George Libanus. Mfr. Dir. Eastman Kodak Co., General Indemnity Co., Lincoln-Alliance

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WHO'S WHO IN ROCHESTER

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Bank, Rochester Printing Co.; dir. and pres. Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.. Todd Protectograph Co.; trustee Highland Hospital, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Community Chest, Universalist. *Clubs*: Rochester Ad, Genesee Valley, Rochester, Rochester Country.

Lansing Gilbert Wetmore; b, Apr. 6, 1848, Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y.; s, Curtis G. and Amoret L. (Handy) W.; ed, High School (Dansville, N. Y.), Eastman Commercial Coll. (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.); m, Sept. 26, 1871, Amoret S. Southworth; c, Louise S. (dec.), Katharine S., Mabel S., Amoret S., Dwight S., Lansing S. Retired

merchant, formerly Scrantom, Wetmore & Co. (est. 1868), books and stationery, wholesale and retail. Dir. Motor Terminal Co. Elder Brick Presbyterian ch. *Mem.* and one of the organizers Oak Hill Country Club.

George Williston Wilkins; b, July 1, 1872, Middleton, Mass.; s, Harrison H. and Mary J. (Peabody) W.; ed, common school; m, July 30, 1900, Mary Elizabeth (Fleet) Dixey; asst. dist. mgr. United Shoe Machinery Corp. *Mem.* Home Defense League (World War), Presby. ch.; 32° Mason, Auburn Lodge No. 481; Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple.

# INDEX TO ROCHESTER IN HISTORY

	Page		Page
Ad Club .....	65-66	Legal Advisory Boards .....	72
Allen, "Indian" .....	10	Maine, Henry Clay .....	187
Anthony, Susan B. ....	31	Marines, Fifth Regiment .....	50-56
Aqueduct .....	16	McCurdy and Company .....	188
Archeological Association .....	167	Mechanics Institute .....	144
Architects .....	166	Mt. Hope .....	8
Army Photographic School .....	73	Municipal Art Commission .....	163
Arts .....	164	Newspapers .....	18-165
Banks .....	148-151	Olmstead, Jeremiah .....	11
Base Hospital .....	38-49	Park system .....	162-163
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. ....	82-88	Penfield .....	179
Boyd, Lieutenant Thomas .....	8	Phelps and Gorham Purchase... ..	9
Brewer's Dock .....	17	Pioneer Infantry .....	104
Brighton .....	179	Police Department .....	156-158
Buell avenue .....	16-17	Post-office .....	11-13
Carthage .....	14	Public Markets .....	171
Catholics .....	22-23	Railroads .....	145-146
Cemeteries .....	171	Record, A Personal .....	105
Charlotte .....	18-175-176	Red Cross .....	69-70
Chemical War Service .....	104	Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company .....	84-86
Churches .....	21-22	Rochester, Col. Nathaniel .....	11-183
Church Home .....	155	Salvation Army .....	64
City Planning Bureau .....	161	Schools, public .....	122-140
Civil war .....	27	School for the Deaf .....	144
Clinton, DeWitt .....	11	School of Optometry .....	144
Co-operative Foundry Company .....	97-98	Sea Breeze .....	6
County Defense Committee .....	58-61	Semi-centennial .....	30
Court Houses .....	151	Shur-On Optical Company, Inc... ..	96
D. A. R. ....	62-64	Some First Things .....	181
Denonville's expedition .....	6	Sons of American Revolution... ..	68
Douglas, Frederick .....	25-26	Spanish War .....	30
Draft boards .....	71-72	Spiritualism .....	180
Eagle hotel .....	17	St. Ann's Home .....	155
Early amusements .....	168-170	St. Bernard's Seminary .....	21
East Rochester .....	185	State hospital .....	158
Erie canal .....	11	State Industrial School .....	158
Fire Departments .....	150-161	Stromberg - Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company .....	87-90
First Settlers .....	10	Sullivan's expedition .....	8
Five Nations .....	5	Symington plants .....	94-96
Floods .....	28	Telegraph .....	180
Friendly Home .....	154	Telephone service .....	161
Gas and Electric Corporation... ..	74-81	Theological Seminary .....	144
General Railway Signal Company .....	86	Three hundred and ninth heavy field artillery .....	36-37
German Home .....	155	Todd Protectograph Company ..	99
Genesee Valley Canal .....	16	Tryon Town .....	177
Gleason Works .....	100	Twenty-seventh division .....	38-85
Graves, H. B. ....	191	University of Rochester .....	141-143
Green, Seth .....	29	Village regulations .....	18-19
Hickey-Freeman Company .....	90	War Service corps .....	68
Home Defense League .....	68	Waterworks .....	147
Hospitals .....	152-153	Willmot Castle Company .....	98-94
Hundred and Eighth Infantry.. ..	108	Wollensak, Andrew .....	189
Infants' Summer Hospital .....	154	Yawman and Erbe Manufactur- ing Company .....	91-92
Irondequoit Bay .....	174	Y. M. C. A. ....	72
Knights of Columbus .....	72		

# INDEX TO PORTRAITS

	No.		No.
Aldridge, George W. ....	274	Dugan, William Edward, Jr. ....	249
Allen, Atkinson .....	313	Dugan, G. Colburn .....	250
Anderson, Morton Howard .....	46	Dunn, Thomas B. ....	276
Argetsinger, George Francis .....	279	Dwyer, Leo Francis .....	341
Armstrong, Hoyt Shourds .....	98	Dygert, Howard Paul .....	152
Armstrong, Ralph Waldo .....	99	Eastman, George .....	5
Armstrong, Thomas Hoyt .....	97	Edelman, Lewis .....	194
Babcock, Clay .....	122	Edwards, Charles Milton .....	221
Barber, Otis Albert .....	140	Edwards, Edgar Frederick .....	31
Barbour, Clarence Augustus .....	2	Elam, Frederick Samuel .....	175
Bareham, Harry James .....	224	Elbs, John George .....	77
Barnes, Charles Richard .....	41	Eldredge, Loren D. ....	74
Barrows, Donald S. ....	48	Elliott, Matthew .....	116
Bartold, George S. ....	317	Ellis, Eugene J. ....	143
Baker, Harold H. ....	243	Fagan, Raymond .....	190
Bausch, John Jacob .....	8	Fairchild, Elmer Eugene .....	12
Beaven, Albert William .....	3	Farnham, William Bolton .....	127
Beaumont, Frank Marion .....	257	Feely, Joseph Martin .....	19
Beckley, John Newton .....	88	Field, Howard Heermans .....	851
Beers, William H. ....	120	Fisher, Edwin A. ....	228
Bennett, Burton Greene .....	119	Fitzsimmons, Daniel Joseph .....	296
Boucher, James Halsted .....	51	Floesch, Jacob Martin .....	231
Bown, Andrew H. ....	129	Folmer, William Frederick .....	171
Brayer, Nicholas .....	209	Foote, Nathaniel .....	18
Brayer, John Frederick .....	210	Forrester, Thomas Carlaw .....	237
Brayer, Frank Nicholas .....	211	Freeman, Walter C. ....	186
Brayer, Arthur Nicholas .....	212	Furman, Mark Byron .....	151
Brayer, Henry N. ....	310	Fuller, George Riley .....	43
Brewster, Henry Colvin .....	34	Gannett, Frank Ernest .....	69
Brewster, Harold Pond .....	37	Gillette, Willis Kingsley .....	22
Brewster, E. Franklin .....	265	Gillette, Charles Lannin .....	239
Brewster, E. Franklin .....	266	Gillette, George Albert .....	240
Brooks, James Willard .....	200	Gillette, Percival Ware .....	242
Brown, Harmon S. ....	349	Goddard, Mark Gilbert .....	312
Bryan, James S. ....	287	Goodger, Willard C. ....	181
Buedingen, Robert .....	117	Gottry, Samuel H. ....	202
Burrows, George F. ....	342	Graham, William James .....	264
Buelte, Charles Frederick .....	355	Graves, Harvey Baker .....	305
Byers, James A. ....	302	Graves, Harvey Wilbur .....	306
Cadle, Charles Langford .....	220	Gray, Malcolm Edward .....	297
Calder, John .....	338	Gray, Daniel Donald .....	299
Carson, William .....	86	Green, Thomas Henry .....	189
Castle, Wilmot .....	50	Hagen, Roscoe A. ....	350
Castleman, John Warrant .....	58	Hall, Roger M. ....	318
Cilano, Cosmo A. ....	339	Hall, Sidney .....	319
Coe, Ralph Tunis .....	78	Hall, Alfred .....	320
Cogswell, Raymond S. ....	144	Hamilton, R. Andrew .....	123
Connors, John .....	217	Hamilton, James F. ....	42
Converse, Rob Roy M. ....	271	Hanford, Henry Samuel .....	40
Converse, Paul Howard McGregor .....	131	Hapgood, Walter E. ....	188
Comerford, James Garrett .....	83	Harmon, Anan Blackman .....	161
Costello, Thomas J. ....	183	Hatch, Rodney Fisk Sage .....	298
Couchman, Frederick Stuart .....	261	Hendley, Arthur Brundage .....	282
Craig, William Henry .....	275	Heindl, Lewis Edward .....	158
Crowley, Harry Burtiss .....	354	Heinsler, Bernard .....	253
Culliton, John J. ....	191	Hershey, Harmon .....	232
Culver, B. Frank .....	321	Hetzler, Herman George .....	167
Currin, Richard H. ....	222	Hetzler, George Anthony .....	168
Darnell, Ray Walter .....	341	Heumann, Solomon .....	288
Davenport, Erwin Roland .....	71	Hewes, William D. ....	352
Day, Elmer William .....	52	Heye, K. Werner .....	91
Denniston, Charles Wayne .....	80	Hibbard, William Wallace .....	29
DePotter, Abram .....	223	Hickey, Jeremiah G. ....	11
Dewey, Alvin Hiram .....	35	Hickok, S. Rae .....	95
Dispenza, Charles Michael .....	114	Higgins, Frederick Lyle .....	174
Dossenbach, Theodore .....	381	Hollister, George Cooper .....	36
Donahue, Daniel .....	108	Hollister, Granger A. ....	13
Drake, Charles Ray .....	96	Holtz, Max L. ....	63
Dryer, Rufus Keeler .....	83	Hotchkiss, James Levi .....	273
Duffy, James P. B. ....	27	Howe, John Hubbard .....	216
Duffy, Walter Bernard .....	58	Howe, John Bigelow .....	218
Dugan, William Edward .....	28	Howe, J. Henry .....	115
Dugan, Harold Brownell .....	247	Hough, David Mitchell .....	182
Dugan, Charles Hudson .....	218	Houghton, Ernest B. ....	295

INDEX TO PORTRAITS—Continued

	No.		No.
Hubbard, William A., Jr.	73	Mosher, Gilbert E.	79
Hubbell, Walter Sage	6	Mosher, Howard Townsend	149
Hurst, Victor Waldemar	142	Moulthrop, Samuel Parker	286
Hutchings, James Tyler	16	Mullan, John Boyd	280
Ingmire, George W.	323	Myers, Robert Madison	207
Jaynes, Frank Asa	329	Myers, Robert Evershed	208
Jennings, Edgar Stillson	246	Naylon, William J.	328
Jesserer, Henry L.	233	Neun, John Henry	303
Johns, Alfred Augustus	263	Neun, Henry Phillip	304
Johnson, Bruce Smith	294	Noble, Frank Stoughton	125
Jones, William Benjamin	60	Nobles, Harry C.	183
Kates, Roy Chester	72	Notebaert, Very Rev. Canon A. A.	4
Kearns, Samuel Joseph	201	Noyes, Milton	326
Keller, Frederick L.	178	Ockenden, Frank Eugene, Sr.	153
Kimball, Harold Chandler	57	Padley, Rudolf	251
King, Fred Barber	92	Parce, Walter Anson	336
Kirstein, Henry Edward	160	Parks, Warren Stone	121
Klingenberg, Alf	325	Peck, Edward W.	213
Knapp, Homer	286	Pond, Charles Frederick	45
Knowlton, Frederic Kirk	126	Poole, Charles Arthur	226
Kohlmetz, William Charles	20	Porter, William E.	285
Koveleski, Emanuel	292	Powers, John Craig	269
Langslow, Stratton C.	287	Powers, Daniel W.	270
Langslow, Henry C.	268	Powers, John Richard	289
Lannin, Thomas E.	124	Powers, Walter W.	356
Laube, G. Fred	290	Quigley, Joseph M.	330
Lawless, Mary A. (O'Brien)	105	Quinlan, William J.	192
Lawless, David Thomas	100	Rae, Frank B.	90
Lawless, Matthew Delbert	107	Rapp, Fred H.	225
Lee, Raymond J.	130	Reiss, Joseph George	173
Lewis, Herbert Reed	346	Remington, Harvey Foote	21
Lewis, Merton Elmer	277	Rhees, Rush	1
Loewer, Henry	163	Riley, William Spencer	26
Loewer, Henry F.	164	Robertson, John Alexander	32
Loewer, Frederick S.	165	Roblee, Milton	189
Loewer, William	166	Rogers, Clinton	215
Lomb, Capt. Henry	7	Rogers, George F.	337
Love, William Francis	229	Rosenberg, Edward	64
Loysen, John Richard	169	Russell, Herman	15
Mack, Pearl Anita (Armstrong)	100	Ruttan, Alfred Arthur	172
Mack, William Warren	205	Saxton, Robert Arthur	154
Mack, Amos Peck	206	Schuber, Fred B.	184
Maher, John Edward	230	Searle, Robert M.	14
Maine, Henry Clay	150	Selden, George B.	55
Mangano, James L.	343	Shantz, Alvin	335
Marsh, Henry Lewis	80	Shantz, Moses B.	272
Mason, Ida Elynn (Hearns) (Mrs.)	103	Shaw, George Vincent	184
Matson, Willis Arthur	24	Sheppard, Elon	256
MacFarlane, William	281	Shepard, Howard Leon	259
McCanne, W. Roy	44	Sherman, Harry William	291
McCarthy, William E.	258	Sibley, Hiram	67
McCracken, John W.	245	Sibley, Hiram W.	64
McCurdy, John Cooke	101	Simes, Frank Leslie	262
McCurdy, William Cathcart	102	Smith, Frederick Robinson	39
McCurdy, Gilbert James Cathcart	104	Smith, Jay Hungerford	49
McGuire, Horace	147	Smith, William Stuart	137
McKay, Harry James	322	Smith, Jay Elwood	243
McKie, John	204	Smith, Willard Jay	136
Mench, John	141	Smith, Lawrence Newton	138
Mertz, Charles Frederick	214	Smith, Clarence	255
Meulendyke, Laurence	177	Smith, Perry Raymond	308
Michelsen, George J.	118	Smith, John P.	609
Miller, Frederick S.	75	Smith, Frank John	311
Miller, John Hudson	76	Southgate, Ralph Banham	307
Miner, George L.	185	Stahlbrodt, Edward Alexander	203
Mock, Joseph Ernest	327	Stallings, George T.	187
Mondo, Charles Jerome	340	Stafford, George Wendling	145
Moore, Eric Chadwick	146	Stein, Louis N.	61
Moore, Edward Mott	347	Stein, Simon N.	62
Moore, Richard Mott	348	Stephens, John B. M.	17
Morley, Charles Frederick	47	Streb, Charles	157
Morey, John Everts	70	Stevenson, Mortimer E.	314
Morse, Henry Wright	283	Stoll, Julius W.	193
		Sullivan, H. Hewes	316

## INDEX TO PORTRAITS—Continued

	No.		No.
Swan, John M. ....	244	Wood, Hiram Remsen .....	148
Symington, Thomas H. ....	45	Wood, Allen L. ....	176
Symons, Wilbert J. ....	301	Worden, Howard R. ....	334
Tepper, Charles Emil .....	170	Wray, Charles Fredenberg .....	92
Tobin, Frederick Marshal .....	353	Yates, Frederick William .....	343
Trimble, Edward Maurice .....	91	Yates, Arthur G. ....	54
Turner, Henry Hugh .....	50	Yawman, Philip H. ....	9
Van Hoesen, Frank Purdy .....	234	Yawman, Francis Joseph .....	10
Van Hoesen, Miller Purdy .....	815	Yust, William Frederick .....	235
Van Zandt, Clarence Duncan .....	25	Zimmerman, Michael J. ....	332
Van Zandt, David Benjamin .....	182		
Vay, Peter A. ....	128	NO PORTRAITS	
Vegel, James .....	252		Page
Vianco, William Henry .....	238	D'Aprile, Antonio M. ....	187
Walker, Albert C. ....	159	D'Aprile, James C. ....	187
Wallace, James F. ....	300	Bausch, William .....	187
Wallis, Harold H. ....	254	Bausch, Edward .....	187
Walmsley, J. Milnor .....	80	Borget, Albert J. ....	137
Walsh, Edward J. ....	203	Bradt, Chauncey Stevens .....	137
Warner, Andrew J. ....	05	Brown, Charles H., Jr. ....	188
Warner, J. Foster .....	66	Cash, Herbert B. ....	138
Warner, Frederick Welles .....	102	Crittenden, Wilton Dewey .....	188
Watson, Robert Charles .....	38	Curtin, John C. ....	138
Watson, William George .....	89	Drescher, William A. E. ....	138
Webster, George Y. ....	278	Dublebeiss, Louis Jacob .....	188
Weet, Herbert Seeley .....	81	Fishbaugh, Jacob A. ....	188
Weider, Frederick J. ....	180	Gleason, William .....	188
West, Lewis Slocum .....	333	Gleason, James Emmett .....	138
Wetmore, George Melancthon .....	84	Hawks, George H. ....	138
Whalen, Richard L. ....	109	Hearn, George .....	138
Whalen, James L. ....	110	Howe, Charles J. P. ....	138
Whalen, Richard .....	111	Johnston, James .....	138
Whalen, John S. ....	112	Joy, Harry M. ....	138
Whalen, Louis A. ....	118	Keene, George Wilbert .....	138
Whitley, James Lucius .....	219	Keene, Roy Clarence .....	138
Wiedenmann, Andrew .....	284	Kimball, Harold Chandler, Jr. ....	139
Wile, Sol .....	23	Lomb, Carl F. ....	139
Will, Frederick .....	87	Lomb, Adolph .....	139
Williams, William F. ....	324	Lovejoy, Frank W. ....	139
Wilson, Louis W. ....	93	Luther, Charles W. ....	139
Wilson, W. Slayton .....	133	Miner, Floyd B. ....	139
Wilson, George James .....	179	Montgomery, John .....	139
Wilson, Hiram Edwin .....	195	Natt, Henry C. ....	139
Wilson, Mrs. Hiram Edwin (Perrin) .....	196	Nichols, H. Alden .....	139
Wilson, Edwin Franklin .....	197	Noeth, George Edward .....	139
Wilson, Edwin Perrin .....	198	Oster, Lester W. ....	139
Wilson, Hiram Winfield .....	199	Pierce, Charles Lee .....	139
Wilson, Ransford Wesley .....	200	Pallace, John .....	139
Wilson, Albert .....	200½	Saegmuller, George N. ....	139
Wilson, Joseph Chamberlain .....	227	Todd, George Walter .....	139
Wollensak, Andrew .....	155	Wetmore, Lansing Gilbert .....	140
Wollensak, John Charles .....	156	Wilkins, George Williston .....	140



3 9077 03555 8728