Among the most important structures he has erected, either alone or with his partners, are churches, halls, warehouses, school-houses, stores, banks, shops, laundries, and dwellings almost without number. He built the Church of the Messiah twice; he erected Westminster, Assembly St. Michael’s, Free Will Baptist, Church of the Ascension, Wells Street Chapel, Grace M. B., Grand Ave., St. Paul, and other smaller church edifices. He erected the Normal School, Central School Young Ladies’ Seminary, Medical College, Dr. Michael’s Academy and many of the public schools; the Erie County Savings Bank, Western Savings Bank, Buffalo Savings Bank, Bank of Artistic Building, Young Men’s Association Building, St. James Hall, and the new First Institute; then a substantial fire-proof building, donated by the late Benjamin Fitch of New York to the charity organization of Buffalo. He built the Greene Hotel, American Block, Arcade Block, Hawley Block, Platts Block, Hayes Block, W. H. Green’s Block, Richmond Block, Miller and Greatorex Block, Brown’s building, Glynny’s building, Dr. Ferris’s Infirmary and Factory, General Hospital, Buffalo Orphans’ Asylum, Erie County Penitentiary, depot, stoves, market-houses, packing-houses, wholesale, gas-works, sugar-works, engine-houses, ware-houses, factories, stores, shops, and all sorts of buildings in all parts of the city show his handiwork. Dwellings he has constructed on all the principal streets of the city too numerous to mention. Some business blocks in New York City, Refectory of St. Elmo, a church at Binghamton, and other outside buildings, which, however, never interfered with his business in town. In not few men in this locality have done as much in the line of business as Henry Rumrill, and it has been done well and faithfully.

There is something in a well-spent private life that contributes as much admiration, and deserves as much tribute, as does the record of men called to fill public stations. Indeed it is in the private character of men, whether in official position or not, that their true worth and merit must be looked for. There is less concern with the people generally in the career of private citizens than in those who are called upon to administer public affairs; for when a man consents to discharge the duties of an office, he is in certain sense a public property, and his life and history are public matters of inquiry. To make an important discovery, consummate a valuable invention, form a benevolent institution, project some grand enterprise or to practically build a city, are matters that require recognition in some proper manner even through the actors are private citizens. In our sketch we briefly trace the career of a man who has done more than any other person in the building of Buffalo, one who has had deep interest in all public affairs, but whose active and eventful life had been exclusively a private one.

Mr. Rumrill had five sisters and two brothers. Through his exercises his youngest brother, Levi H. Rumrill also came to Buffalo; he obtained employment for him on the dock. Subsequently his brother became a large stockholder and treasurer of the Western Transportation Company, and at his death in 1895 left a large fortune.

Mr. Rumrill has been three times married. His first and second marriages were with two sisters, Augusta E., and Melissa A. Cunnings, both of whom died comparatively young. His present wife is the daughter of Mr. James, of Black Rock. He has a daughtcr by the first wife, and three sons by the present one.

In all public charities Mr. Rumrill is greatly interested. He has always done whatever he could to help, and encourage progress in learning, in science and in art. He has taken a deep interest in the educational, scientific, and benevolent institutions of the city, and has done his full share in establishing and maintaining them. He is a life member of the Young Men’s Association, and is connected with many other local societies and organizations.

Mr. Rumrill has never lost the spirit of constant study. He is not only a great reader, but an earnest thinker, and few men are better in unison on scientific topics or current events. His extreme modesty and well known reticence have clouded what in others would have gained authority. His literary attainments are of a high order, and there is no place so enjoyable for him as in his well selected library.

As a citizen Mr. Rumrill is scrupulously upright in all his dealings. His word is regarded as binding; his handshake as reliable as a sealed instrument could make it. He is generous and benevolent almost to prodigality in careful things, but he nicely lets his left hand know what his right hand does in this direction. Nothing affords him so much pleasure as to render an unexpected and therefore an unlooked for favor or kindness. There are multitudes of deserving persons who have shared his generous benefactions, and have silently blessed the benefactor.
During the late war he was nursing in his capacity as ambulance the suffering and trials of the soldier boys who went from Buffalo to fight the battles of the country. Respectfully he was incen-

mental at his own personal cost, in the shipment to the front, of medicines, wigs, socks, clothing and other comforts as he thought would contribute to the health and comfort of those enduring the hardships of camp life. It is in such acts as these that true character is seen; unselfish as the orb of the day shines for all, unselfishly as the sunbeams to the pole in his fidelity to principles, so is, as a neighbor and one who has known him longest and most intimately, recently expressed himself—

"Henry Ryndell is a rare man."

SOLOMON SCHENK—Prominent among the German residents of Buffalo, who have contributed so largely to the growth and prosperity of the city, is this sketch of his. Solomon Schenck, newly fifty years of age, who has been here a native born citizen, and his fellow citizens have imparted upon him.

Solomon Schenck was born in what is known as Rheinbach, Bavorsia, on January 6, 1822. His parents were Henry Schenck and Catherine (Hopp) Schenck. He was reared upon a farm.

In 1845 Mr. Schenck went to Buffalo, where he first engaged in business on his own account in 1850, operating a bakery, which he subsequently conducted for several years. From 1850 to 1855 he was engaged in the grocery business. He in 1855 he was made Receiver of Taxes for the city, which office he held, successively discharging its duties, until 1865. In that year he first engaged in the shipping business, and laid the foundations of the great industry by which he is yet the controlling spirit. His first mail house was located at the corner of Eads street and the Erie canal.

In 1875 he entered his business operations by building another mail house adjoining this one. He now owns the mail house in St. Paul street, and for a number of years has leased the Niagara Mail House on Ohio street; he is also member of the Lancaster mailing firm of Schenck Brothers, being the other partners in the firm.

The above is merely a single business record of one of the leading representatives of the German-American citizens of Buffalo, but it represents a successful career in that respect, that many might envy. But what reflects still more honor upon Mr. Schenck is the fact that in the years 1845, 1855 and 1865, he was elected to the office of Alderman, and his action in that position was so satisfactory to his constituents that they again called him to occupied it in 1866 and 1867. He was also elected on the Free Ticket as State Printer Inspector for a term of three years and re-elected on the same ticket, making six years of official service. This service was further recognized by his fellow-citizens throughout the entire city in the years 1855-65, by his election to the high office of Mayor. In this responsible position his record was one noted for its devotion to the best interests of the city and the wisest of its measures for the public good. He is now a trustee of the Board of Trade, and holds other positions of trust in the city.

In 1845 Mr. Schenck married Miss Maria Rink, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dieth) Rink. Six sons have been born to them, the eldest of whom is thirty-five years old and the youngest twenty-one years. They are either in business with their father, as above stated, or have formed successful business connections elsewhere.

This brief sketch may be closed with a reference to Mr. Schenck's personal characteristics. He is, of course, constantly a self-made man, having reached the prominent station he now occupies solely through his own untiring efforts. He is a man of sound and liberal views, with a mind of comprehensive scope; a friend of his expression is that "he is a wholesaler rather than a retail dealer," preferring to lead rather than to follow. He is facing into public measures and their probable results; careful in forming judgment, but when his judgment is once fixed, persevering and energetic in acting upon it. Mr. Schenck is confided in by his friendships, domestic and social in his circle of friends, fond of amusement, jovial, and devotedly attached to his home and family.

As a consequence of these traits, his circle of friends, is a large one, and is quite up of those who believe in him in all respects.

Mr. Schenck's success in life is based, as is most any way the fact, that when once success is attained, upon the broadest and most perfect principles of integrity and personal honor. He has neither to
JACOB F. SCHOLLKOPF.—Prominent among the successful and honored German business men of Buffalo is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Jacob F. Schollkopf was born on the 15th of November, 1819, in Kleinheide, U. Teb, a small town of about five thousand inhabitants, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany. His boyhood until he was fourteen years old, was passed in the schools of his native place, where he acquired the foundation of a practical education. His business life was connected as an apprentice for his father, who was a house painter, in the town of Altensteig, where he remained five years. At the age of twenty, in company with many of his countrymen, his thoughts turned toward America as offering a better field for energy and enterprise, and he emigrated to the country, where he arrived in December, 1824, in the twenty-second year of his age.

The first two years of his life in his adopted home were spent in working at his trade in New York city, where he quickly acquired the English language. In the spring of 1826 he removed to Buffalo and began business in a small hardware store on Schubert street, with a capital of $300, which was loaned him by his father. During that year he purchased a small tannery at White's Corners (Fairport) agreeing to pay $1,200 for it in five years. He made his business successful from the start, and in 1834 started a small woolen mill in Buffalo, which enterprise was followed by the establishment in 1842 of a tannery in Millis, and three years later another one in Chippewa. The Millis firm was G. Feister & Co., in which Mr. Schollkopf remained an interest until 1855. The name of the Chippewa firm was C. T. Greig & Co., Mr. Schollkopf remaining a member of it until 1859. Both of these establishments met with success and are now strong and in a great measure prosperous of the third in the West. In 1855 another tannery in North E Commissioners, N. Y., was added to his already large property in the same industry, which he successfully conducted for twenty years. In 1865 Mr. Schollkopf first engaged in the milling interest by the erection of the North Buffalo Flouring Mills. Another tannery was built by him in 1864, in Sheffield (northwest), Warren county, Pa., which is still in successful operation. In 1872 he purchased the Frontier Mills, in Buffalo, and has since erected extensive woolen mills and a brewery at Niagara Falls, utilizing the immense water-power of that point. This water power is made further available through a system of canals in connection with the rapids in the Niagara river, an enterprise under the management of the Niagara Falls Water Power Company, of which Mr. Schollkopf is president. He is senior proprietor of one of the largest sheepskin tanneries in the United States, located on Mississippi street, in this city.

Mr. Schollkopf is also owner part of Schollkopp & Mathews, the latter in the milling interest. He is Vice-President of the Third National Bank, a Director in White's Bank and the Merchants' and German Banks, Vice-President of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad, before its stock sale; has been a Trustee of the General Hospital since it was founded; and has at different periods been a director in many other important Buffalo corporations. In his many vast business enterprises, Mr. Schollkopf has attained a great fortune, which he knows how to use and enjoy in a rational manner. He aided a capable of grasping extensive business operations, which his almost unerring judgment enables him to always turn to success. This is particularly shown by his establishment of large enterprises not only in Buffalo, but at different points.

In 1848 Mr. Schollkopf married Miss Christiana Davis, a lady who was born in his native town and emigrated to this country soon after her husband's arrival. Eleven children have been born to them, eight sons and three daughters; the sons are actively engaged in the various business operations which engage their father's attention.

Mr. Schollkopf is today one of the most respected German-American citizens of Buffalo, and is looked up to by a large section of the community as a wise counselor and able manager in all large enterprises for public or private good. He is in every sense a representative man of this thriving community.
CHESIRE, Mass.—John B. Skinner graduated from Williams College in 1818, and soon afterwards entered the law office of Mr. David Birt, of Troy, N. Y., and it was while pursuing his studies in the then celebrated law school of Judges Gould and Rowe, at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State in August, 1818. The advantages he had enjoyed and the position he occupied when only twenty-two years of age and at the outset of his career, were unusual for that period and overshadowed the future eminence of the man.

Mr. Skinner began the practice of his profession at Middlebury, in the old county of Groton (now Wyoming village, in the county of the same name). His success was simple from the first. He was a thorough lawyer in every sense of the word, judicious and faithful in the interest of his clients, eloquent and powerful before juries, and he soon attracted widespread attention and a large practice, which increased until he retired from business. Although brilliant orators were repeatedly held out to him to remove him from the field where he began his career to more ambitious centers of business and society, he resisted all such efforts until his final retirement. Judge Skinner's standing as a lawyer will be inferred from the following extract from a memorial prepared by Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo—

"His success, solid and brilliant, was assured from the first. His industry, his fidelity to professional trusts, his learning and his marvelous power before juries, gave him a leadership at the circuits which he never lost. The jury that was the favorite charge of his professional career, and it was as the advocate that he was without a peer. The methods of conducting litigation in his time differed from the present. Then the great object was to secure a verdict from the twelve men. On their decision hung the issues of life and death and fortune. This made the counsel who could carry the jury whether by magic or science, an indispensable ally. Appeals were comparatively rare. Now-a-days when the jury in so many trials is but an incident, and, as has been said with much humility and some wisdom, is the power of decision by the last judge that can hear the case, the eloquent advocate holds a position less relatively important in the trial of causes. But Judge Skinner was loved as a lawyer, as well as eloquent as an advocate, and in this rare combination that gave him a position so distinguished before the courts."

At a meeting of the bar of Erie county, convened to give some expression to its sentiments on the occasion of his death, were several appreciative addresses. Ex-President Fillmore, in the course of his opening remarks as chairman of the meeting, said—

"My acquaintance commenced with Mr. Skinner in 1828, when he said I was both members of the Assembly. This was my first year, but I think it was his third year, and he had then an enviable reputation for a young man in that distinguished body as yet free from the suspicion of bribery, and devoted to the talents of such men as John C. Spooner, Erastus Root, Benjamin F. Butler, Franch Grenier, and of others. The revision of our statutes, the great work which is to this day the pride and admiration of the commonwealth, and accumulated contradictions and inconsistencies of years, was then just completed, and in that great work Judge Skinner took a prominent part. I know that he was invested with power and respect, and no member of the House seemed to exert a more salutary influence. My subsequent acquaintance with him was mainly at the bar. He was distinguished for his legal ability and forensic eloquence. I have often felt a twinge of anxiety when I have had to thrust him. He was a man eminently painting to the best of his office, without covering his own capacity or dignity. He was a man of much reserve, with a reticent expression, and a man of great dignity, and a man of great interest presented with great clearness and force, and when that was done he considered he had discharged his professional duty, and he quietly awaited the result. The highest exponent that can ever be found upon a man of his profession may with great propriety be passed upon him, and that is, he was a lawyer, an orator, an advocate, who

But it was not, perhaps, as a lawyer that Judge Skinner gained his greatest renown. In the year 1848, when the two political parties were under the great leaders, DeWitt Clinton and Martin Van Buren, without a representative he was nominated for the Assembly, and, although the opposition party had been in the ascendancy ten years, he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected the two succeeding years without opposition a compliment which had never before and has never since been paid to any individual in the district. As a member of the Legislature, he was among the most prominent. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Literate, and of many important select committees of the journals of the House and the political history of the period supply ample evidence as to how admirably he discharged his duties. In the year 1850 he was, at

His father, Nathaniel Skinner, was one of the early settlers of Waylandtown. He was constitutionalist with the founding of Williams College and ever liberal and active in Christian and benevolent enterprises.
the solicitation of the Bar, nominated by Governor Amory and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, Circuit Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Eighth District. In 1840 he was appointed District Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the first change of the Constitution abolished the office. In 1852 he was, with the Hon. Horatio Seymour, appointed State delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Gen. Pierce for President; and the next year was one of the Presidential Electors to cast for him the vote of the State. In 1853 he was appointed Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, as officer both responsibleness and greatly sought for; but, well, owing to his business in the State County, he respectfully declined.

At an early period of his residence at Wyoming, Judge Skinner united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was soon appointed an elder, and his liberal and active labors contributed much to raise that church from a feeble beginning to a position of influence in that community.

In 1836, Mr. Skinner was married to Catharine, only daughter of Richard M. Stoddard, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Western New York. This marriage and accomplished lady died in 1839. He was again married in 1843 to Sarah A., daughter of Henry G. Walker, of Wyoming, was born here one daughter, his only child, the late Mrs. Joshua Litchfield.

In 1848, Judge Skinner removed to Raffaln, where he enjoyed the well-earned honors and titles of his life in comparative retirement. From this time his health was closely identified to that of the mihigins, charitable and educational institutions of Buffalo and its vicinity. He died June 6, 1874, at which time he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Church, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Asylum for the Blind; an institution recently established in Batavia, and one of the noblest charities of the age. President of the State Normal School in Buffalo; Vice-President of the Republican Party in Wyoming; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Buffalo Female Academy, and a member of our Board of Trustees of the Buffalo City Savings Bank. All of these with other institutions to which Judge Skinner had given his aid in some direction, paid tribute to his memory and worth in terms of expressions and otherwise.

Of Judge Skinner's personal characteristics the following was written, by one who knew him well—

"He was not only a man of ability and culture, but a Christian gentleman in all his impulses, speech and bearing toward others. He delighted in courteous hospitality, and have his home gathered around him. Associates were not kept at arm's length, but were admitted to his generous confidence. He possessed tact of character, quality of mind and heart, and cultivated attainments that greatly endeared him to friends and acquaintance. Approachable, easy of access, he was capable of gratefully attaching others to himself. And how heartily he cherished the friendships with which God had enriched him, we all well remember. His social amenities were very pleasant, and endearing in all ages and various classes. He was a man for whom others were sympathetic, sympathetic in thought. The few oratorical exercises spoken by him were always impressive, and after the hearing had passed from his lips, the family felt that they were originally attractive. He knew what the first, sympathy, and refinement, of a Christian home were, and to obtain the seal of domestic happiness brought all his efficient influences of piety, culture, harmony and love.

PASCAL P. PRATT.—The Pratt family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, is originally from Westminster, Vermont. Captain Samuel Pratt first valued Buffalo in 1803, and became a prominent settler there in the following year, bringing his family with him, and Lot in the first cattalos that ever passed over the streets of the frontier village. His son, Samuel Pratt, Jr., was born in Vermont, and in 1820 married Miss Sybil Fitcher, daughter of General Samuel Fletcher, a prominent citizen of Townsend, in that State. In 1825, Samuel Pratt, Jr., who was in life and heart one, Samuel F. Pratt, moved to and permanently settled in Buffalo, where he died in 1829.

Pascal P. Pratt, son of Samuel Pratt, Jr., was born in Buffalo, on the 14th of September, 1819, and has ever note made that city his residence. His education was begun in the schools of the village, continuing until the age of 17, when he entered his studies one year at Hamilton Academy, Manlius Center, N. Y. This was followed by nearly ten years of study at Amherst, Mass. At the age of nineteen, the young man began working as a clerk in his older brother, Samuel F. Pratt, in his hardware store in Buffalo. Five years later, when he was twenty-one years old, he was taken into the firm as a partner, to which firm Mr. Edward P. Pratt was soon after added; the firm name was then Pratt & Co., and so it has remained until the present time. Samuel F. Pratt died in 1850, his interest in the business being assumed by the remaining partners. In addition to the
wholesale hardware trade, the firm has been largely engaged in the manufacture of iron at Buffalo, having formed the corporation and owned the entire stock of the Buffalo Iron and Nail Company, with its blast furnaces and rolling-mill located in the suburbs of Black Rock. This corporation began operations in the fall of 1857 and continued until about 1888, since which time the blast furnace has been leased to and managed by other persons, and the rolling-mill has been changed for other manufacturing operations. The rolling-mill and blast furnace gave steady employment for many years to a large number of men, ranging from 500 to 1000, and to several vessels during the seasons of navigation, in the ore trade. The necessary result of these extensive manufacturing operations, was to settle a large number of families in the immediate neighborhood of the mill building up a portion of the city which would otherwise have offered little inducement to settlers.

Pascal F. Pratt married Miss Phoebe Lorence, on the 1st of September, 1847. Miss Lorence was the daughter of Mr. Frederick Lorence, a prominent business man and glass and iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, Pa. The names of Mr. Pratt's children are as follows:--Christine Pratt, married Mr. John M. Horton and resides in Buffalo; Frederick C. Pratt, unmarried, resides with his father and manages the property of the Buffalo Iron and Nail Company; Melissa D. Pratt, married Mr. Robert L. Fryer, a lumber merchant, and resides at Athens, N. Y.; Samuel F. Pratt, unmarried, resides at Alden, N. Y.; Emma Pratt, unmarried, resides with her father; Edward F. Pratt, unmarried, resides at Des Moines, Iowa, is a member of the firm of Pratt, Conk & Warren, wholesale hardware merchants.

Pascal F. Pratt was a Presidential Elector in 1872 elected by the Republican party. He was President of the Buffalo Park Commission from the time of its organization in 1855, up to 1878, when he resigned; during that period the present park system was fully inaugurated and carried into successful operation.

Mr. Pratt has always made it a rule of his life to avoid and refuse the acceptance of office, except in the matter of strictly business corporations. His success in business has been of such a character as to place him among the foremost of the front ranks of business men. He is affable and pleasant in intercourse, acutely attentive to business in business hours, has a clear head and is prompt in action; reasonable in others, as a rule correctly, losing no time in debating probabilities or possibilities, and proceeds at once to measure the glass he has determined upon. He is positive in his views and dislikes, generous and kind, a strong and true friend, a liberal giver to religious institutions and all deserving charities; he has positive views of his own on all religious and political questions, standing squarely out and in the light to be read by all that know him. In religion he is a Presbyterian and an active member of this church. In politics he is and has been since the organization of this country, a Republican, active and earnest. For a long time he has been Vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank; he is also a Director in the Bank of Buffalo, the Bank of St. Paul, and the Third National Bank; he is a Trustee in the Buffalo Gas Light Company; a Director of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company; a Trustee of the Western Street Railroad Company; a Trustee of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company; a Trustee of the Buffalo Insurance Company; President of the Buffalo Femmish Academy, Trustee of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christmas Association, and is also connected with nearly all the benevolent and charitable societies of the city, to all of which official positions he gives his special time and attention, believing in changing the duties pertaining to each should be faithfully performed.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Pratt has been a member of the firm of Pratt & Leitchworth, since its organization in 1849, up to the present time, the special charge and management of the business being in the hands of Mr. Josiah Leitchworth and Mr. George J. Leitchworth, Mr. William F. Leitchworth having several years since retired from the business, now and for several years past having been a prominent member of the State Board of Chautauqua. The business of this firm grew up from a small beginning and now has a very prominent standing in the wholesale hardware trade, as manufacturers and importers, its wide extent to every state in the Union.

AUGUSTUS ROCKWELL.—Augustus Rockwell, the subject of this notice, was the eighth generation in direct descent from Deacon William Rockwell and Sarahah Chapin, who emigrated from England in the year 1631, settling in Lebanon, Conn. His parents were Daniel Rockwell and Frederick Watkin, his wife, who located their home in Watersville, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1782. Here the subject of this sketch was born on the 7th of April, 1822. His early life was spent at the
parental home in such pursuits as were common to the youth of the period. He attended the best common schools to which he had access and gained therein a good English education; but from his boyhood he studied and learned lessons from nature that are never taught in schools. His fondness for this kind of study was a part of his nature and formed the existence within him of the artistic genius that as a later period would not and could not be repressed. He was born with a mind of the sensitive, reflective and contemplative character; he loved solitude, and his natural inclinations took him away from the haunts of men into the fields and forests, where he imbibed and cultivated his love of the great works of art his Creator; hence came his best aspirations and there fostered his dearest ambitions.

Mr. Rockwell's earliest business, if such it may be called, was with the palette and brush, and nothing could divert him from his chosen bliss. As an artist he was self-taught (an unfailing evidence of genius, with the exception of a few months in the studio of the late A. B. Moses, of Troy, N. Y.) In the year that, when he was eighteen years of age, he opened a studio in his native town, where he labored with varied success for about ten years. The story of his experience during that period would, doubtless, be a deeply interesting one, but it cannot be told here.

In January, 1850, Mr. Rockwell was married to Jane, eldest daughter of Hon. John Merritt, of Manhattan. Immediately following the event he removed to Buffalo, where he opened a studio at No. 13 Sixth Division street. This was soon given up for one in the Kemble Block, corner of Niagara and Main streets, where he remained for a period of nearly thirty years. There some of the most eminent men and women of Buffalo and vicinity sat to him for their portraits, and there were reproduced in living colors and with faithful fidelity the beautiful studies of nature in her loveliest scenes, in works that now adorn homes of culture and refinement in all sections of the country.

Mr. Rockwell's ambition was directed more towards perfection in his art, than to success in a business sense; yet he was awarded a degree of success which was eminently gratifying to himself and his friends, as well as justly complimentary to his ability as an artist. So he labored on year after year, contented in the consciousness of work well done, of a happy home and the warm attachment of a large circle of friends. He never sought or desired public office or station of any kind; it could not be that he would do so, with his disposition and temperament. While he was naturally reticent, yet he was not uncommunicative, and his genial nature and generous, unostentatious hospitality is pleasantly remembered by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy it.

Mr. Rockwell was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society and the Society of Natural Scientists. He was also an honorary member of the Boys' Club, which has a park and lodge of that name in Hamilton county, N. Y. Following is an extract from the proceedings of the Club at the time of his death:

"He was a man of fine frame, gentle in his manners, and it was possible to be a true friend, a tender husband and father, and a good citizen. Loving, bountiful, amiable, and in the estimation of all who knew him, his memory will always live as a credit to the memos of his life and work. He was the embodiment of all which is good and beautiful in the beauty of his profession. His face is permanently memorial of the leisure of the human form, and expression in his beautiful landing and exquisite sketches of forest scenes. In his true taste and skill which belong only to artists. As was truly said of the poet Goldsmith, "He never wrote a line he did not love.""

Mr. Rockwell was a brother of the poet James O'la Rockwell, whose work is honored with exult;aria in the pages of Chester's "American Poets."

Mr. Rockwell's death occurred May 14, 1882.

Moses Smith, the subject of this notice, was born on the 25th of August, 1822, at Springfield, Hampden county, now Union county, New Jersey, and is descended from the oldest pioneer stock of the state. His father, Samuel C. Smith; his grandfather, Moses Smith; his great-grandfather, William Smith, and his great-great-grandfather, Valier Smith, were all born and lived at the same place. The family have been unusually long-lived, Moses rememberes his great-grandfather, while his own father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one, in the township where he was born, and in the same house he has occupied during the past half century. He has three children living, a son, Henry C. Smith, and a daughter, Mrs. William Wade, are residents of New York city. Mr. Smith attended the schools of his native place, securing the foundation of a good common school education, after which he was employed as a clerk in the village of his birth for about
History of Buffalo.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.—Among the pioneers of the town of Colvin, Erie county, was Mr. W. H. Smith, who was for many years a successful farmer and choice citizen of this town. He was the father of William H. Smith, the subject of this memoir, who was born in Colvin on the 29th of December, 1818. He passed the first twenty-four years of his life at his paternal homestead, and during that period pursued his studies to study purpose as to give free to a good English education.

In 1844 Mr. Smith removed to Buffalo where he engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Clifton and Michigan streets, in partnership with W. C. Elwoodville. This business connection lasted about three years, at the expiration of which Mr. Smith established himself in his own business to the corner of Michigan and Exchange streets; he continued there until 1854, when he opened his drug store at the same location of which he was proprietor at the time of his death. Mr. Smith being of a most amiable and of a most amiable character, his business was an object of esteem and respect. He died in 1878, and was succeeded in business by his son, William H. Smith, who continued the business for many years.

Edward L. Stevenson. — The subject of this note was born in Ashland, Cuyahoga county, N. Y., on the 6th of March, 1816. His father was Edward Stevenson, and his mother Ann Lockwood; they came westward from Massachusetts, the former being a native of Ireland.