

SAVE



Democrat and Chronicle

Sesquicentennial Section

Rochester, N.Y., Sunday, May 2, 1971

Monroe County

1821-1971



The story begins with the river ...

By **HOWARD HOSMER**

The river rises in Penn country and flows northward, roughly following the new path scratched out for it when the glacier retreated, scraping the long-imprisoned earth with grinding boulders and ice, gouging out fingers of lakes, raising hills and hillocks and spreading out vast stretches of fertile soil.

The river begins as a trickle at its birthplace, then broadens and crawls through the hills to its great gorge at Letchworth. There it romps over falls, only to be confined by the tall dam at Mt. Morris, which keeps it from indulging in the kind of tantrums which were its spring ritual in the northerly flatlands for uncounted centuries before man erected the barrier.

North of the dam, it is more placid, moving toward the inland sea, Ontario, bisecting Monroe County, dividing its own city, Rochester, where it is crossed by the Barge Canal.

North of this intersection, it becomes more agile, tumbling over two more falls on its way to the last great lake and thence finally, in the majestic avenue of the St. Lawrence, to the ocean, the recipient of all waters, its 144-mile journey from Penn Country to Ontario long since completed.

This is the Genesee. Monroe County is wedded to it, has been nurtured by it and has grown from it, sucking up its power.

In terms of the river, in terms of time, the universe and life itself, Monroe County is a newly-born infant or less. At 150 years as a formal political entity, it is as a drop in its own river, as a flake in its own great snowstorms. In terms of reasonably civilized man, it is vastly more important and measurable.

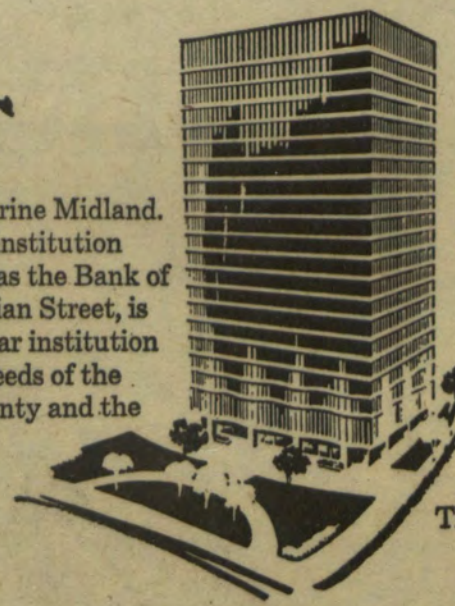
Organized man delights in measuring. He calculates time and distance, speed, breadth, height, depth and weight. Monroe Countrymen have now measured off 150 years of organization and cohesiveness - 15 decades of advancement or development or progress or survival - whichever word suits the fancy. With this convenient figure happily at hand, let the measurement begin.

You were only two, Monroe County, when we began.

How you've grown!

And so have we at Marine Midland.

The small, obscure institution which opened in 1823 as the Bank of Rochester on Corinthian Street, is now a half-billion dollar institution serving the banking needs of the people of Monroe County and the surrounding area.



As the bank grew and prospered, old Corinthian Hall became one of many headquarters offices we occupied on our way to One Marine Midland Plaza.

Today, as a full-service bank and a community citizen, Marine Midland is deeply involved in the affairs of the communities we serve.

We want Monroe County to continue to prosper and grow.

That's what neighbors are for.



**MARINE
MIDLAND
BANK**
-ROCHESTER

CORINTHIAN HALL.

MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION





The first men here were red...

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Across the rich, rolling land left by the retreating glacier on either side of the river, the forests returned and eventually, in the almost immeasurable, patient course of nature, man appeared, bringing to the vital business of survival his intelligence, courage, adaptability, as well as fear, greed and conscience.

The first men here were red.

They had been in Monroe Country for centuries when their white brothers arrived. The first new families to settle came in 1788 to 1790. The nation was newly-born. Monroe Country was verdant wilderness. White men had come earlier, but some only to tarry and then pass through, trading and bartering with the Indians, others remaining as captives, assimilated into the tribes.

The tribes were members of the Iroquois Confederacy, the first formal, if loose, political organization known to the fertile area which was divided by the Genesee, which fronted on Ontario to the north and was later to be fed by the great canal.

In definitions of family, it is difficult to say which was the first white family unit in Monroe County.

Between 1788 and 1790, Israel and Simon Stone settled in Pittsford.

Glover Perrin appeared in Perrinton (we have since lost an "r").

Peter Shaeffer came from Lancaster, Pa. to live in what is now Scottsville.

Ebenezer Allan already lived in a log house at the mouth of Allen's Creek and commanded a farm of 740 acres, 50 of which he had tilled.

The first white family, in toto, was probably that of John Lusk of Berkshire, Mass., who settled on 1,500 acres near the head of Irondequoit Bay.

Early histories name the Stones, Israel and Simon of Pittsford and Orange Stone of Brighton, Ebenezer Allan, Shaeffer and the Lusks as Monroe Country pioneers. Some omit the name of one of Butler's Rangers named Walker, who had remained behind when the Rangers failed to stop the advancing General Sullivan, and had fled by boat to Canada.

Walker seems to have been a man of vile disposition and conspiratorial nature and a dedicated trouble maker. He took himself swiftly to Canada after an altercation with an ax-wielding pioneer in Canandaigua.

At any rate, all of these settled, and were to be followed by many more, many of whom had borne arms in the War of Independence. Perhaps the most important one was Col. Nathaniel Rochester. He brought to Monroe Country a certain tone and quality. They have been its stamp and hallmark ever since.

Teems with Names

The roster of history teems with the names of men who seem to have been born for their time, and with the names of those who through twists of fate, their own perversity or force of circumstances missed their marks.

The name of Nathaniel Rochester may not appear in any but regional accounts, but he left his name on a city and his personality on a region and he was what most other men are not, a complete success.

In this he was more fortunate than other upstate pioneers such as the French emigres Joseph Bonaparte and John LaFarge, who envisaged a new France further north, in St. Lawrence country. But they left in the end only names on a lake and on tiny villages and fieldstone houses on the rocky meadows of Jefferson County, although John LaFarge left another permanency in the genius of his son, C. Grant LaFarge, the architect who designed St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rochester, and Grant LaFarge's son, Oliver LaFarge, who wrote with distinction.

But Nathaniel—

What is this "Rochester?"

The Chester towns of England are the sites of what were once Roman camps. Camp was castra. Chester is a Saxon corruption of castra. "Ro" apparently was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "hrof," meaning roof. Rochester, therefore, should mean "the Roof of the Camp."

The name itself came to Monroe Country in the first decade of the 19th Century in the person of a man, Nathaniel Rochester. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the 21st day of February, 1752. Before this was a nation, he was active in government. He was major, then colonel of militia in North Carolina.

When, more than 25 years later, he came north to the land of the Genesee, he was wealthy, ambitious, a man of influence and affluence. He had lived in one of the handsomest houses on the Eastern Seaboard. He had built it in 1789 and he and his family occupied it for 21 years, to 1810. It was called Mount Prospect and while he lived there, he was the most prominent man in Washington County, Maryland.

As a blue blood of his day, Nathaniel Rochester was entitled to use the family coat of arms, granted to the Rochesters in the County of Essex, England, in 1558. The crane which serves as the crest of the Rochester coat of arms symbolizes vigilance. The crescent waxing moons are symbols associated with fertility and prosperity.

Nathaniel Rochester had no trucks or vans, canal boats or railroads to move his worldly goods from Maryland to Genesee country. He used three wagons to bring his household equipment to Dansville, where he first settled. They were called Conestoga wagons, their name having been derived from Conestoga, Pa., where they were first made.

The Rochesters' journey from Hagerstown, Md. to Dansville, N.Y., over mountain trails and through forest, was 275 miles long.

To the Genesee country he came and in the Genesee country he ended his day, in 1831.

Hallmark of Quality

When he was 70, full of years and full of accomplishment, he sat for his portrait. Three were made from a single sitting. One hung for many years in the Ontario County Court House in Canandaigua. The Rochester Historical Society has another. The third became the property of his great-grandson, Rochester Hart Rogers.

The hallmark of this man was quality, and this is what he brought to Monroe Country. Indeed, he very nearly missed being a part of the Monroe Country history and legend. For some time, he debated over whether he would settle permanently in Dansville or move due north to be nearer the falls and the mouth of the river.

The river.

It has always been the river, as character, as personality in the heart of Monroe Country, mentioned more often than the human beings who have sailed it, crossed it, harnessed it and polluted it.

Of the early settlers in Monroe Country perhaps the best known as Ebenezer (Indian) Allan.

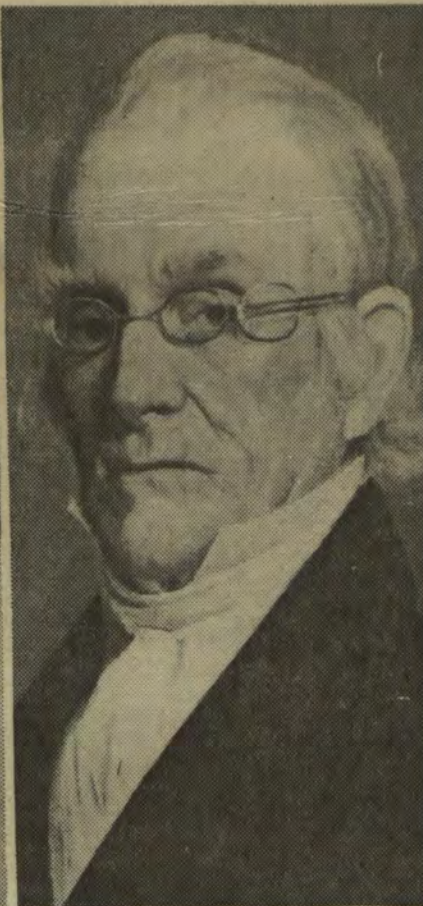
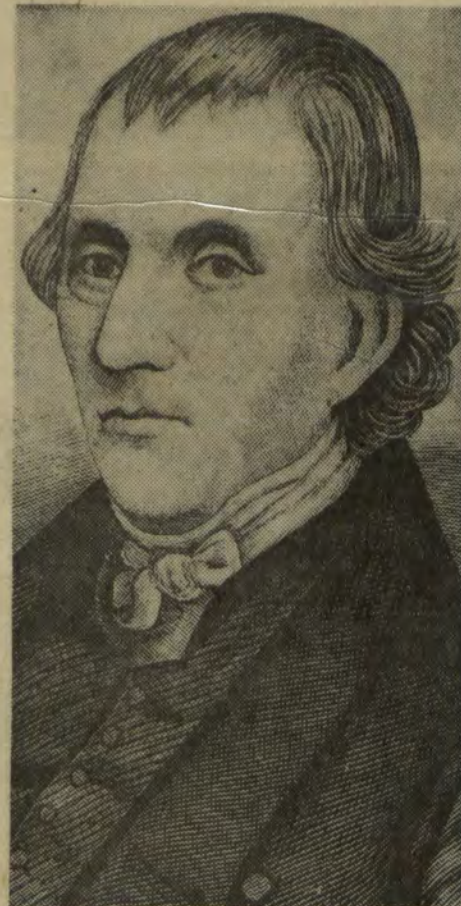
The years have not dealt kindly with his memory, despite his importance in the beginning of Monroe Country development. He appears to have raised even the few



Early map of Upstate New York shows the distribution of tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy as colonial governor William Tryon's staff visualized them in 1771. The

Genesee River shows in upper left as "Little Seneca River," and paragraph at left, near site of Buffalo, states that what now is Western New York had

never been surveyed or even mapped" and that the locations were based on surveyor's "journals and sketches of intelligent Indians and other persons."



Artists of the period were of varying talents and their portraits of Col. Nathaniel Rochester varied widely, as

these examples show. The oil painting on the right is by Audubon and is accepted as the most true to life.

eyebrows in his own vicinity as early as 1788. The God-fearing pioneers of his neighborhood could hardly bring themselves to approve his close domestic association with female Indians.

But there can be no doubt that Indian Allan was hardy, lusty and even at times industrious, for he had cleared farmland and was the recipient of a mill lot on the Genesee. This he received as a bonus from the proprietors of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

Threads of History

Henry O'Reilly, in his "Sketches of Rochester" (William Alling, 1838) notes that the gift was made to Allan "for building mills to grind corn and saw boards for the few settlers in the region at the time. The mills decayed, as the business of the country was insufficient to support them ..."

(The threads of history sometimes run long, reinforcing the contention that history does repeat itself: As Monroe Country's Sesqui-Centennial Year approached and 1970 drew to a weary close, the more than century-old business of Fashion Park, Inc., Rochester, collapsed because "the business of the country was insufficient to support" it.)

But Indian Allan sold his mill property to a British baronet, Sir William Pulteney, probably the last titled Englishman to have a foothold in the region and finally, in a sort of backwoods echo of the Indians' sale of Manhattan Island to the Dutch, Sir William transferred the title to his "Hundred Acre Tract" to Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Col. William Fitzhugh and Maj. Charles Carroll.

This was to be the heart of the village to which in 1817, the name of Rochester was permanently attached. The names of Fitzhugh and Carroll have lingered in the Carroll-Fitzhugh Raceway, Fitzhugh Street and Charles Carroll School No. 46 in Rochester, a name which a Rochester School Commissioner impertinently suggested recently should probably be changed to ease the pain of students undergoing transfer to other schools. Thus are the bones of pioneers rattled by the thoughtless.

Man of Busy-ness

Col. Rochester was a man full of busy-ness. He spent five years in Dansville, where he had established himself and his family in 1810. He acquired an estate of 700 acres and built a paper mill, then sold the whole lot for the stupendous sum of \$24,000 and moved to a farm in Bloomfield. In 1818, he arrived to stay permanently in Rochester, which already bore his name, and to oversee, first hand, his holdings.

For the hundred acre tract, he, Fitzhugh and Carroll had

paid Sir William Pulteney \$17.50 an acre. For \$1,750 they had acquired, on the banks of the river, the heart of a future city and the core of Monroe Country.

If there is any truth in the contention that men of wealth owe an obligation to their times to enter public service, Col. Rochester can provide an example. He had been a presidential elector in 1808 and served again in 1816. A convention met in Canandaigua in 1817 to urge the construction of DeWitt Clinton's dream, the Erie Canal. The colonel was its secretary.

Again, in 1817, he traveled on official business, making the long journey to Albany to petition for the formation of Monroe County. The petition was rejected, but four years later, he renewed the plea and a law for Monroe County was passed and Monroe Country received its birth certificate. Its first county clerk was Nathaniel Rochester. He later served in the State Assembly and achieved a new business success with his election as president of the Bank of Rochester. Oddly enough, he was never mayor or president of his village. This was perhaps because he didn't need to be. He was already number one citizen.

It is not known if the colonel had an acute sense of history, but he must have known that perhaps he was a part of it. It is certain that he had a deep sense of the efficacy of law and the importance of government and had been reminded of this, if he needed a reminder, as early as 1809 when, still in Maryland, he was chairman of the Republican Citizens of Washington County. It was then that he received this letter:

"The affectionate sentiments you express on my retirement from the high office conferred on me by my country are gratefully received and acknowledged with thankfulness. Your approbation of the various measures which have been pursued cannot but be highly consolatory to myself and encouraging to future functionaries, who will see that their honest endeavors for the public good will receive due credit with their constituents.

"That the great and leading measure respecting our foreign intercourse (the embargo) was the most salutary alternative, and preferably to the submission of our rights as a free and independent republic, or to a war at that period, cannot be doubted by candid minds. Great and good effects have certainly flowed from it, and greater would have been produced had they not been in some degree frustrated by unfaithful citizens.

"If, in my retirement to the humble station of a private citizen, I am accompanied with the esteem and approbation of my fellow-citizens, trophies obtained by the bloodstained

steel or the tattered flags of the tented field will never be envied. The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government.

"I salute you, fellow-citizens, with every wish for your welfare and the perpetual duration of our government in all the purity of its republican principles.

"... Thomas Jefferson
"Monticello, March 31, 1809."

"The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction ..."

Unwavering Colonel

It seems safe to say that Jefferson's words were graven on the colonel's heart, because he never seems to have wavered from their principle.

In all his business, in his public life, in his devotion to duty and to Monroe Country, the colonel enjoyed the support and companionship of Sophia Beatty Rochester, whom he married when she was 20.

A high-born woman of courage, she accompanied her husband into the wilderness of Western New York, where life spans were reasonably short, where, despite the salubrious climate, winters were beastly, the river frequently became unruly and destructive, fevers and other dread maladies occasionally rode over the land like a plague and there was no assurance that the red man had outgrown his predilection for a fresh white scalp.

Of course the city on the river memorializes the colonel's name, but a name is not tangible. Of tangible evidence that he once lived here there is little, not even his house.

In this his memory is less fortunate than that of his contemporary, Jonathan Child, first mayor of his city, whose marked home in South Washington Street is occupied by the clumsily-named if entirely useful organization known as the Rochester Center for Governmental and Community Research, the brain-child of a latter-day number one citizen, George Eastman.

In 1881, John H. Rochester and other members of the family erected a tablet in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in memory of the colonel. He was a founder of the parish and its first senior warden.

Colonel Had Help

It would be purely conjectural to say that Nathaniel Rochester could have built his village alone. The question never arose. He had help. His contemporaries were men of hardy stock and forthright purpose. They cleared, they built, they worked, they planned.

Few worked harder, did more, were more versatile or more influential than Elisha Johnson. Three times, in 1827, 1828 and 1829, he was elected president of Rochester. In 1838, he was elected mayor of Rochester, then four years a city.

Johnson was engineer, surveyor, contractor and builder, continuously involved in important public works projects. He built a mill canal on the east side of the river running from the dam to Main Street.

In 1824, he built a vehicular bridge across the river in Main Street, whose successor carries the bloodstream of Rochester traffic over the stream. But for years, before an enlightened action of the 1960s removed them, buildings obscured the sight of the river and untold thousands crossed the river without even realizing that it was underneath them.

Johnson surveyed and mapped the ill-fated community of Carthage on the river and was the surveyor, contractor and chief engineer in the construction of the Tonawanda Railroad. He also built the Genesee Valley Canal.

Johnson, the Builder

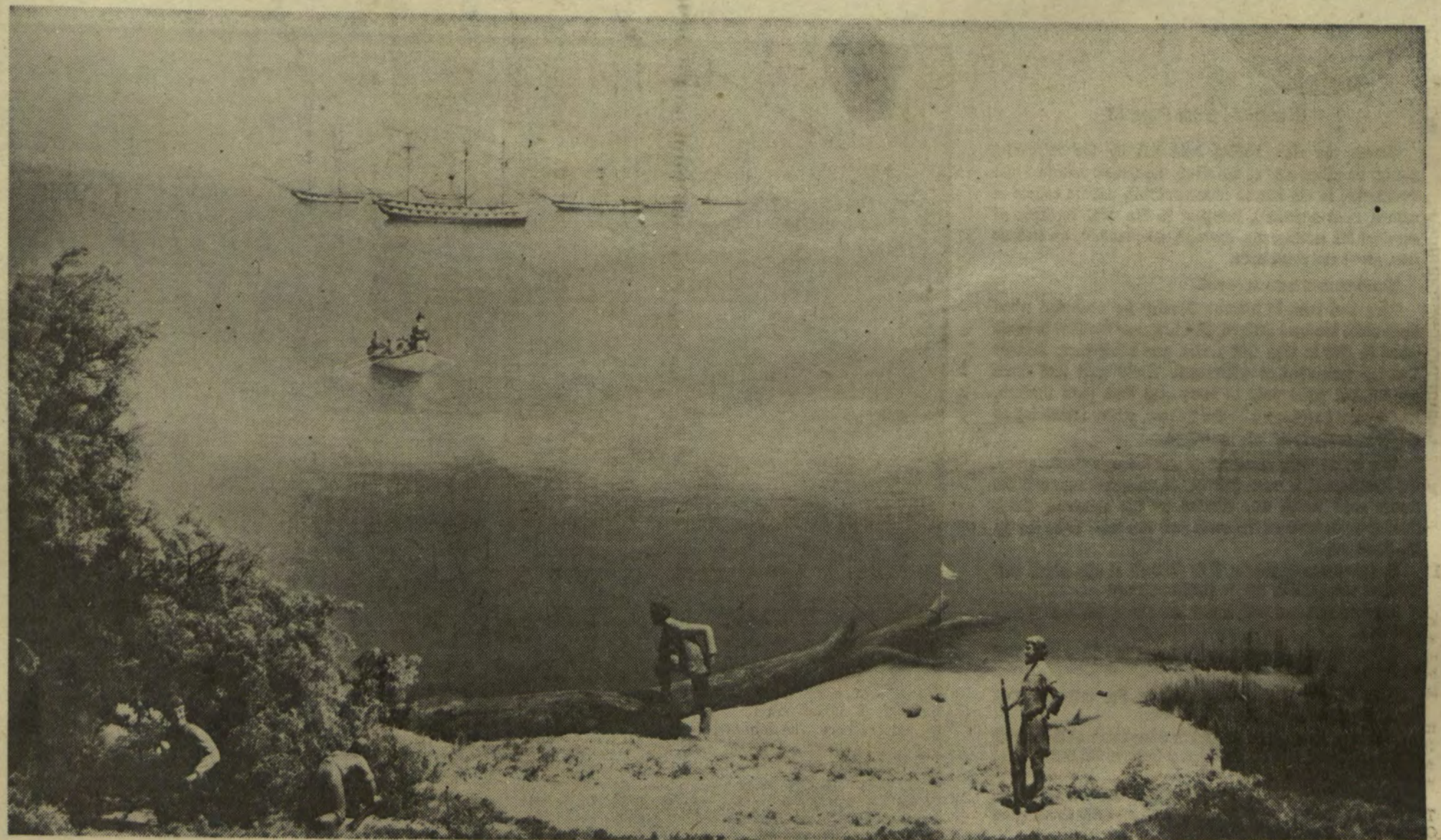
If Nathaniel Rochester was founder, then Elisha Johnson was builder, and as the city on the Genesee rose, grew and prospered, its links with the Old World, with its spiritual ancestor in Rochester, England, remained strong.

As recently as 1927, another link was forged in the erection in St. Luke's Church of a stone bearing the mark of Ernulf, bishop of old Rochester from 1115 to 1124, known as the builder and restorer. The stone with its tablet were presented to St. Luke's by the dean and the chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rochester, England, as a link binding the old with the new.

The tie is strong but chiefly sentimental now, and its strongest thread is the name brought to Monroe Country in 1810 by the doughty colonel of Maryland, with his covered wagons, his pioneering spirit and his dreams and visions of a great city that was to be, and is.



Fifty frontiersmen repulsed the British



This photograph of a diorama, since destroyed, at the Rochester Museum and Science Center, portrays the incident in 1813 when a handful of settlers convinced

the British Admiral Yeo that a landing at Charlotte would be a costly affair. The admiral decided against a battle and departed. The British came back again in

1814, but were duped by a smaller militia force which kept moving back and forth on shore, into thinking they were outgunned and departed again, for good.

Researchers in Monroe County history inevitably turn to Prof. W. H. McIntosh, as he, by his own admission, turned to O'Reilly, Turner, Ely and Scramton. But Prof. McIntosh was not only a scholar and a researcher, he happened to be able to write.

A Mixed Blessing

Being able to write, of course, is a mixed blessing. But the good professor was a writer of flowing and expressive prose, somewhat stilted perhaps, because he lived in an age which rarely loosened its stays, but he was, in any estimation, a writer, as witness:

"With mingled feelings of wonder, admiration and pride, Americans contemplate the vast, varied and important changes wrought by a people whose constitution is based on equality, and whose triune principles are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He who views the harmonious operation of political machinery need not seek the springs of action in a republic elsewhere than in counties and in their towns. Power is of the people, and he who transverses America and sees no insignia of rank, no emblems of power, must consult the annals of her counties, the records of town meetings, to find the origin of government."

Professor McIntosh, who properly belongs in this Sesqui-Centennial account of Monroe County, since he was principally responsible for the compilation of a far more ambitious and useful work, "History of Monroe County, New York — 1788-1877," apparently was, among other things, a hero-worshipper.

There is nothing wrong with this, and even in the present day it is evident that there are those, in Monroe County, to whom others look in adulation. In its 150 official years, Monroe County has brought forth or adopted a great many men to whom others have looked for leadership, wisdom, counsel, advice and taste. They may number in the thousands. For purposes of brevity, this account hopes to admit, in detail, a discussion of perhaps 100 of them. It should be noted that the round figure 100 is arbitrary. It is merely a convenience, and may be said to run backwards, say, from a Joseph C. Wilson or George Eastman or Howard Hanson or Marion B. Folsom to a Nathaniel Rochester or an Elisha Johnson, and who can argue with either end of the spectrum?

Few Did Better

Perhaps few have expressed the beginnings of Monroe County success any better than Prof. McIntosh. One can forgive his rhetorical approach. He was a master of his medium:

"Herein is essayed the description of farms cleared, villages platted, and a city founded, the inception and progress of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, the note of rich soil, healthful climate (he overlooked the fevers), and striking scenery.

"Journeys and settlements, reminiscences and records, and chronology of pioneer stages of growth are rising in importance as their value becomes apparent. (What the professor may have been trying to say was that some enterprising people were moving in, with a wary eye on the value of a dollar. This is only conjecture, but somewhere, some time, people began to think about the dollar, which then, presumably, was worth all of 100 cents) . . . Regarding the many living monuments of the energies of today, the constant and higher progress of our people, and the

confidence of our future, few but desire to lift the curtain of oblivion and gaze upon the past.

"Occupants of farm house or city mansion are interested in those initial efforts which have induced present enterprise, and it is a slight reward to combine the names of actors with their deeds, and rescue honest thought from forgetfulness."

The later historian's admiration for and debt to Prof. McIntosh do not end here, but there is no wish to perpetuate or repeat his philosophic approach to the wonders of Monroe County. Obviously, he was awed by its people and their accomplishments.

A Hero-Worshipper

Obviously also, as has been mentioned before, he was a hero-worshipper. But chroniclers are like that. They have a need to put their fingers on a person to make their chronicles believable. Here is a finger on several persons:

A handful of militiamen, mustered from the surrounding

countryside and equipped with their rifles, also with a touch of deception in the form of long sticks propped against the underbrush to give the appearance of a more powerful force, reportedly held off the power of the British Empire in the War of 1812.

This was the war which Thomas Jefferson intimated had been averted in his 1809 letter to Nathaniel Rochester. But it came, nevertheless, and departed, eventually, without a great deal of glory accruing to either side.

Apparently what happened in Monroe County, in its brief contact with what could have been the horrors of conflict, early 19th Century style, was this:

The fledgling community received the sad tidings of war as reflected in the declaration by Congress (a procedure much ignored in the latter half of the 20th Century) from express riders who bore the news through Upstate New York, dropping their fateful information in Geneva, Canandaigua and the Rochester settlement and going on to Fort Niagara, which eventually suffered the cruel fate of capture.

Arena for Ships

Lake Ontario, a fair arena for naval maneuvering, virtually belonged to the British, one of whose commodores, Sir James Yeo, set out in 1813 with the express purpose of pounding Oswego, which was, and still is, one of the more delectable Great Lakes ports.

There the weather failed him and for want of something better to do, he sailed westward to the mouth of the Genesee, threw out his anchors and ordered a force to go ashore and put foot on what was, eight years later, to become Monroe County.

The British, as well as the settlers, were fortunate. There were too few settlers to provide opposition to this incursion and Sir James's men adopted a liberal attitude, insisting only that those who knew they were there not scoot off into the woods and tell the whole countryside about it. In the accepted procedure of gentlemanly warfare, this would seem to have been proper.

But even on the frontier, news gets around. It became

Congratulations

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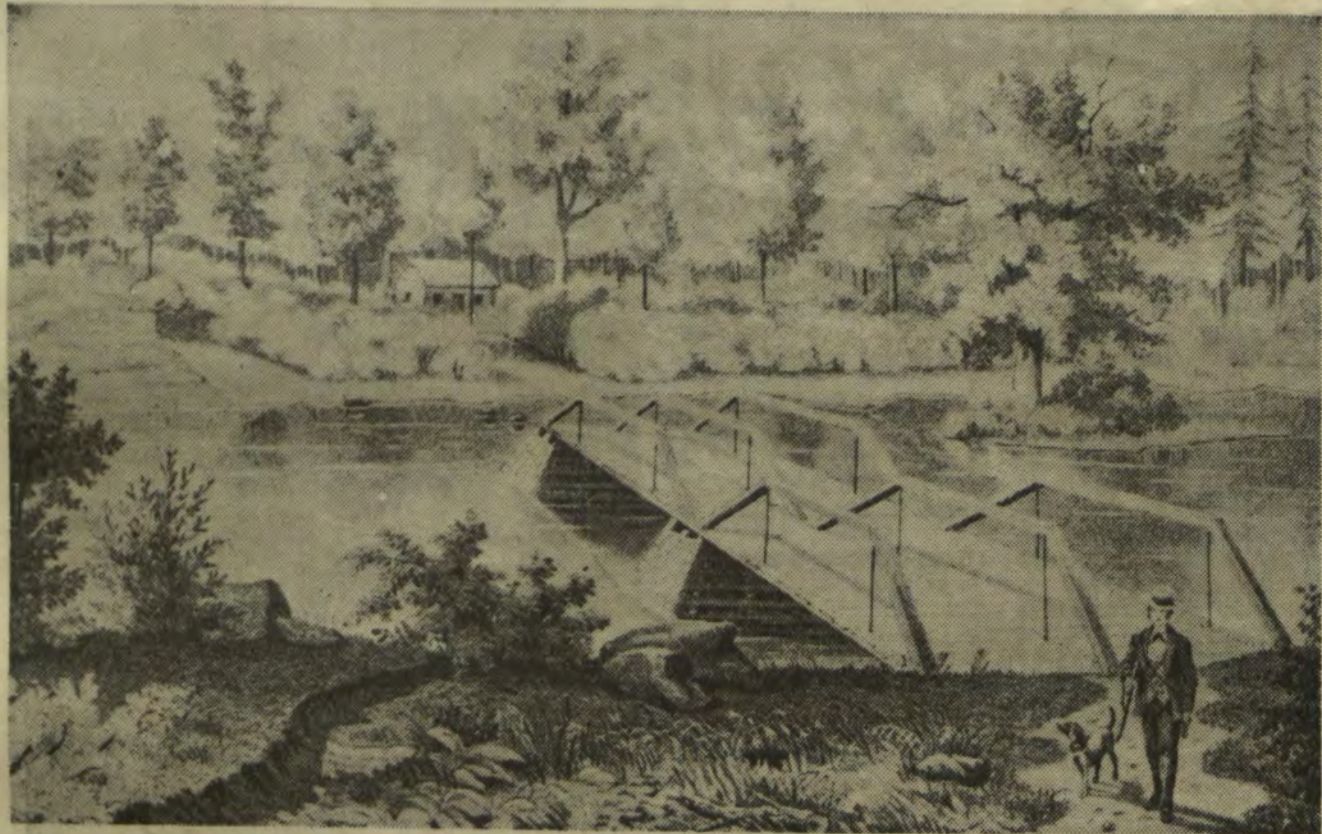


The City of Rochester

Stephen May — Mayor

William A. Legg — Vice Mayor

Kermit E. Hill — City Manager



1812 sketch shows first bridge over Genesee at what now is Main Street. Log cabin is on site of Powers Building.



Lower Falls of the Genesee as they appeared in early 1800s.

known that the British were there, and residents hastily assembled at Hanford's Landing on the river and then took off for Charlotte, where they found the British taking to their boats, and headed shipward. Shots were fired, but the erring lead remains forever lost in the silt off the beach.

This was almost the extent of Monroe Country's involvement in the War of 1812, although there was some further unfinished business on the lake, where an American equipped fleet engaged the enemy not far from Charlotte with what one historian described as "telling effect."

Once more the British tried to invade Monroe Country. This occurred in 1814, when a British fleet proceeded to Charlotte and anchored off the mouth of the river. This time, 50 men awaited the incursion. They were commanded by Isaac W. Stone, who may well merit a special place in this Sesqui-Centennial account as the only man who ever commanded an organized force in the history of Monroe Country against an attack by an enemy of the nation.

Two cannons were brought in from Canandaigua, then the regional metropolis. The word got around. In no time at all, even though not all were armed, 800 militiamen appeared in Charlotte. They erected a breastwork and they appeared tremendously busy and numerous.

Flag of Truce

The British sent in a flag of truce, accompanied by imperious demands. The British force's commander was dealing from strength, but apparently did not know it. His demands were rejected (an early evidence of the Monroe Country spirit), and shots were exchanged. There was little damage, no casualties.

The British sent in a second demand for stores, since this is what invaders lived on through most wars up to this century. They were literally laughed off, and they sailed away, unmindful that all that stood in the path of their

superior firepower were a few hundred militiamen, many of whom were armed only with their hands. But these were the hands which were to help build Monroe Country.

Meanwhile, back at the falls —
The river meant so much. It was more important than the lake, since it meant power, if meager transportation. But there is irony here. The community, which grew because of the river, has shown no respect for it for many years. It is sluggish, shallow, muddy and its power can still be harnessed, but somehow in the strangeness of human attitudes it has become like a discarded mistress. The city has long since rejected it as unimportant, even, perhaps, as a nuisance and inconvenience.

Inevitably, one comes back to the river. Long before the Indian Allans and Nathaniel Rochesters and Elisha Johnsons and all the others came, the river was the Indians' superhighway. The early settlers themselves used it for transportation, up to the point where the falls interfered. This, aside from its essential reason for being as a child of the great glacier, was its first role.

The white man changed it. It is not certain that he appreciated its beauty, although he must have looked on the gorge in Rochester with some kind of awe. But often what is beauty to us today was often obstacle to him. He found this in forests and streams. But he recognized in the river one great asset — its potentiality for power, the kind of power produced by nature, somewhat in advance of what later replaced it in the way of stream and electricity and gasoline.

Power: This is what Monroe Country pioneers saw in the river and because of this, they forced upon the river the second of its enforced roles. This was to last for many years, and to give the city and the region a reason for being.

And beyond the falls —
The agitation for formation of a county persisted. Monroe Countrymen were acquiring a sense of identity. They had a

special affection for their region and believed, in the spirit of the day, that a county identity was a necessity.

In fact, they were caught in a westward movement. What they had known as a frontier was becoming a stopping place for those who were moving further on, into the Buffalo area, into Ohio and the Midwest and finally, into the Pacific Northwest and California. They could not have realized it, but their land, their surroundings, were an early stepping stone to nationalization of the whole blessed ocean-to-ocean fragment of this earth which we have called, with fondness, "your land and my land."

Monroe County came about through a sort of amoeba-like process translated into political and geographical decisions. In 1789, Ontario County was established through the simple process of transferring part of the original Montgomery County to a new name, with new geographical boundaries.

Ontario County, in turn, gave up a goodly portion of its most lush territory for the formation of Genesee County in 1802 — that portion of the state lying immediately west of the river. It was always the river.

When Nathaniel Rochester and Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., as representatives of their peers and fellow rivermen, went to Albany in 1817 to petition for the formation of a new county, they knew that the amoeba would have to divide itself again. They made a number of trips, each of the early ones futilely. There was opposition from neighboring communities.

Boundaries False

Four years after their first appeal, on Feb. 23, 1821, the State Senate created a political and geographical subdivision of the amoeba — Monroe County, assembled from portions of Ontario and Genesee, bisected, as has been said, by the river, fronting on the great lake and already the home of millers and builders, farmers clearing magnificent stretches of fertile

land on either side of the river, with a growing village at its core and a consciousness of quality already seizing its older settlers and oncoming new arrivals. The river, which was primeval, stayed. The primeval forests were disappearing.

Political boundaries are, of course, false — more conveniences contrived by man to give him a proscribed area in which to work out his own problems of government, representation, taxation and all the rest. It is therefore impossible even in this day without the help of roadside signs, to distinguish between Monroe County and the near neighbors from which it was carved and from its other neighbors — Livingston, Orleans, Wayne. Spiritually, they differ little today. The chief difference is that Monroe Country has the city, and the city early combined with the river, and together they grew up.

It should be remembered that America, when Monroe Country became a recognizable and official part of the State of New York, was not much older than Israel is today, in point of political organization, and had some of the same problems.

Some day, a practicing historian with a background in human psychology will write a great treatise on why people select names for things. One unstudious observation is that they choose names because they venerate. They venerate the most glamorous or important person they can think of at the time. There appears to be nothing wrong with this approach, no matter what the explanation for it.

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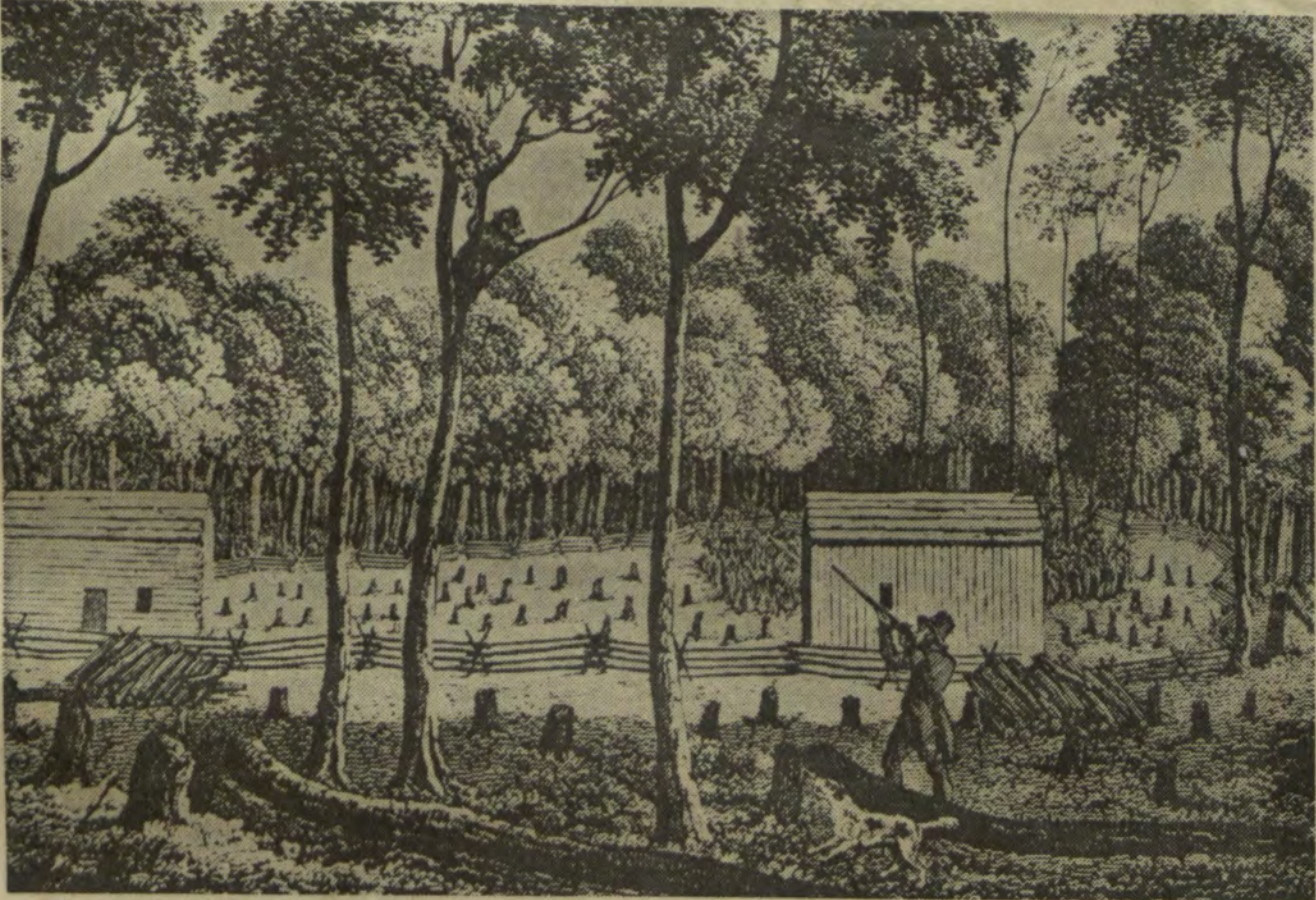


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3300 MONROE AVE.



Early sketch shows a pioneer resident of Monroe County shooting a treed bear on his cleared frontier property. In the early 1800s, most of the area was covered by dense mature forests, note the stumps.

Continued from Page 5S

Genesee-Ontario-Rochesterville countrymen decided that the name of their county should be Monroe. The choice was apt and appropriate, since James Monroe was president of the United States, along with being a most worthy human being.

Let us consider him for this record:

He was the complete contemporary of Nathaniel Rochester. They even died in the same year, 1831. But this is coincidence, and beside the point. He was born in Virginia in 1758 and in the War of Independence served as a major. He was elected U.S. senator from the State of Virginia. He was United States minister to both France and England. He was governor of Virginia for two terms. He was also U.S. secretary of State and secretary of war, and he served two terms as president of the United States, from 1817 to 1825, during which time he ushered in the so-called "era of good feeling" and proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine on December 2, 1823.

There is no record that James Monroe ever visited Monroe County, although he did visit Upstate New York. That he was held in high esteem by his countrymen is attested in the fact that no fewer than 17 counties in the United States are called Monroe.

So, Monroe County acquired a name. It was also acquiring other things, among them settlers and a reputation.

It acquired a companion, a sort of step-sister, if you will. This was the Erie Canal, Clinton's Ditch, the Governor's Dream, a dream that became a reality as the result of an unprecedented feat of engineering which accomplished in truth what all the hardy explorers of the new frontiers failed to do in their westward push. It connected the Atlantic Ocean with interior America. Rochester was in its path and grew from it.

It was a still unnamed Rochester through which Clinton passed in 1810 on a tour of the canal's projected route. Then he found no habitation. By the time the canal became a living waterway, carrying the waters of the Hudson across the state

to the still clear waters of Lake Erie and carrying on its narrow bosom the growing commerce of the East, the little settlement on the Genesee had burgeoned. It had acquired a name and had become the seat of a new county.

Came the Erie Canal, the stepsister of the river.

The surveyors came to Monroe County in 1819 to lay out the route of the canal through the region and the city. To carry water over water, the canal over the river, the Aqueduct was planned. To make this possible, Elisha Johnson in 1821 ceded to the state enough land of his own to carry the Aqueduct from the river's east bank to its middle.

Two years later, the Aqueduct was completed. Two years after that, the opening of the entire canal system was celebrated. In 1826, the canal was fully in business and so were Rochester millers and Monroe County farmers.

Monroe Countrymen were beginning to produce. Their grain was of the best quality known in the nation. It was milled in Rochester and shipped principally by the canal. As early as 1838, four years after its maturation as a city, Rochester was the greatest producer of flour known the world over. This is not exaggeration. It was a fact.

The fact came from the river. The river and its falls and races supplied the power to turn the wheels which turned the stones which ground the flour. The mills lined its banks, and they also lined local pockets, and all concerned had the river to thank — the farmers, the millers, the brokers, the canallers and the settlers further west.

There is no particular point in repeating what has been so artfully recounted about the canal by its skilled biographers. Suffice to say, the canal gave the river an added character, in its early stage crossing it on the remarkable Aqueduct where Broad Street now crosses it, and latterly, in its new course, intersecting with it south of the city as the culmination of a new engineering feat, the creation of the Barge Canal.

The canal's artificiality today does not make its plight any less sad. The canal is outmoded, obsolete, perhaps in as great a degree as the river is neglected. Together, they provide a mournful commentary on man's indifference to his surroundings.



THE THREADS OF HISTORY

The Threads Of History...

In 1820, in the year before Monroe County was carved out of portions of Genesee and Ontario, the region was linked more closely with Central New York and frontier towns to the west when daily stagecoach service was started between Canandaigua and Lewiston.

This made it easier for travelers to get to Monroe County but also easier to leave. One who traveled inside the county was Jonathan Child. That year he moved from the village of Charlotte to the village of Rochester. Fourteen years later he would become the first mayor of the city. The first Carthage bridge fell down that year.

The first of Monroe County's three courthouses was completed in 1822, in the same year in which the village dropped the "ville" and became plain "Rochester," and in which the Blue Eagle jail was built by Daniel Loomis. There were other events of moment, including the erection of the first lighthouse at Charlotte and the first meeting nominating John Quincy Adams for the presidency of the United States. The lighthouse, still there, was too far inland.

A man named Aristarchus Champion, with two others, in 1824 got up in arms over Sunday stagecoach travel and campaigned for a six-day week for stage drivers and stage passengers. In the same year, the great falls had another visitor, who sketched them. His name was John James Audubon.

There was once a street in Rochester called the Pittsford State Road. In 1826, the third bridge in the city was built across the river in line with the road. The road is now called Court Street. The year was also a great year for cultural advancement. An anonymous author published a Rochester novel, probably Monroe County's first. It was entitled "Leslie Linkfield." Further, the first public library was opened in the Franklin Institute and two theaters were opened.

The first Reynolds Arcade rose in 1828 and in that year, the real and personal property in the Village of Rochester was assessed at \$1,767,315, a statistical harbinger of untold wealth to come. Two years later, a stark statistic was created. This was the killing in Irondequoit of what was to be described as the last wolf then in residence in Monroe County. Far more important, William A. Reynolds established nurseries and a seed business, and in the growing realm of culture, John Galt published a novel about the city which he called "Lawrie Todd."

Shades of 1971! In 1831, liberal citizens gathered to discuss "Sunday observance laws" and, far more sadly, Col. Nathaniel Rochester died, full of years, full of accomplishment, a legend in his time and a Monroe County memory forever. In the two years that followed, cholera epidemics took the lives of 154 persons in Monroe County. Widespread illness and misery sometimes produce unexpected heroes. In the cholera epidemic of 1832, according to the Historical Society's "Centennial History," Ashbel W. Riley ministered to the stricken and alone buried 890 victims of the dread disease.

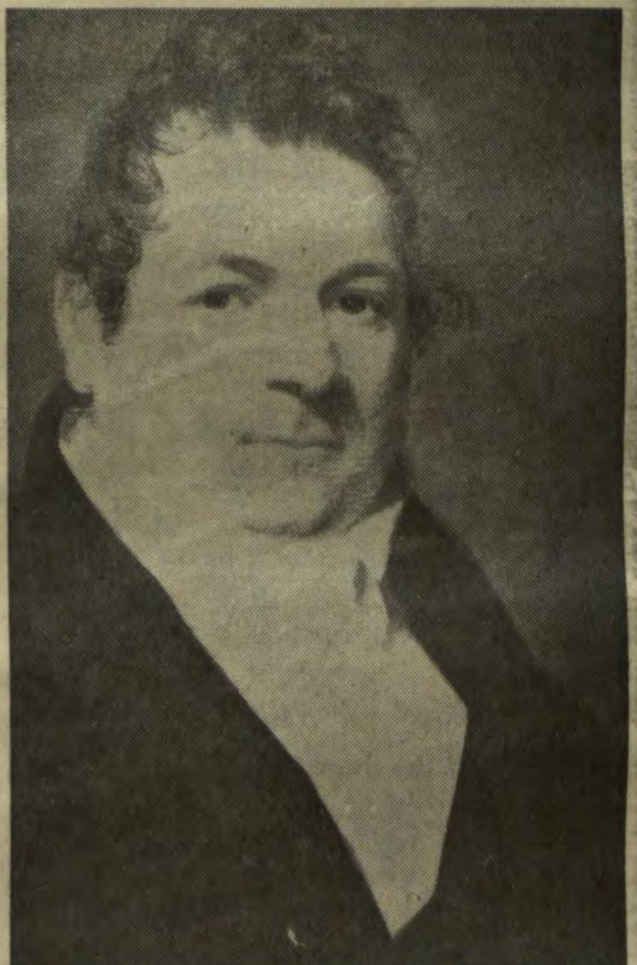
Monroe County acquired its own city in 1834 and the steamboat Genesee was built and began its regular runs on the upper river from the rapids through southern Monroe County to Genesee. Jacob Gould became mayor of the city, new transport came into prospect with the beginning of construction of the Tonawanda Railroad in 1835 and the state census showed the city had a population of more than 14,000 souls.

A steam locomotive arrived in Monroe County by canal barge in 1836, in the same year in which for the first time the possibility of travel by air was impressed on the residents. This came with the first balloon ascension ever attempted in this region. It was a moment of great excitement, but this was exceeded in the next year, when the first train pulled out of the city on the new railroad line despite a widespread economic crisis which resulted in numerous bankruptcies and the first dismal dent in the region's growing prosperity.

The Abolitionist Movement's first faint stirrings occurred in 1838, when the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society was organized. Transportation improved vastly with the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal that year and the county acquired a new jail, much needed, since all of its citizens were not necessarily well behaved.

Two years later, another link in the expanding transportation was forged with the completion of the Rochester and Auburn Railroad, work was begun on the Clarissa Street bridge and German George Ellwanger and Irishman Patrick Barry organized their Mt. Hope nurseries and a new era became a reality.

In a grisly reminder of an earlier day, the bones of Lt. Thomas Boyd and Sgt. Michael Parker were brought to Mt. Hope Cemetery from Cuylerville, where they had been tortured in an Indian massacre in 1779. In the same year, 1841, on the political front, the city elected its mayor by ballot for the first time. His name was Elijah F. Smith. The city also formed its



JONATHAN CHILD
... first mayor of Rochester

first Board of Education, of which Levi A. Ward was president.

The city which was to become the photographic capital of the world acquired its first daguerrotype gallery in 1842 when Thomas Mercer opened for business. More exciting at the time was a pistol duel fought on Pinnacle Hill between unidentified opponents. Both missed. In the next year, John Quincy Adams visited Monroe County. He had relinquished the presidency to Andrew Jackson in 1829 and when he came here, John Tyler was President.

The religious sect known as the Millerites gathered in Talmans Hall in Rochester on October 25, 1844, there to await the end of the world. The world at that point refusing to become self-destructive, the New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Company opened the first Rochester telegraph office. This came two years before the consolidation of the telegraph system known as the O'Reilly lines, named for Henry O'Reilly, which later were to be consolidated in the formation of the giant Western Union.

St. Paul's Church burned in 1847 and in that year a former slave, Frederick Douglass, arrived in Monroe County to begin publication of his newspaper, the North Star. Within 12 months, Women's Rights adherents would hold a convention in the Unitarian Church, and within 24 months the city charter would be amended to permit establishment of free schools and cholera would strike again with deadly effect, claiming more than 160 lives in the county.

The cornerstone of the second Monroe County Courthouse was laid in 1850 and Hamlet Scrantom, the first resident of Rochester, was laid to rest. In the next year, President Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, Jenny Lind, Adeline Patti, then eight years old, and Ralph Waldo Emerson would visit Monroe County and the funeral train of Henry Clay would pass through and cholera again would strike. Four hundred and 20 of the 700 victims would die.

The Monroe County Penitentiary was erected in South Avenue in 1853 to begin a term of service which occasionally had holes in it but would extend right into Sesqui-Centennial year. The Genesee Valley Railroad was opened as far as Avon and the Rochester & Charlotte Railroad went into service. Significant to education, the benevolence of Azariah Boddy brought eight acres of land in Prince Street into the hands of the three-year-old University of Rochester.

28

PROUD YEARS

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Congratulations Monroe County



Key to cover picture

The color photograph on the cover of this section by Earl Cage of Eastman Kodak, shows the diorama at the Rochester Museum and Science Center depicting the Rochester of 1838.

In the spring, when the ice had melted, canalboats towed by horses carried Rochester's major product, flour, toward the Hudson River at Albany and Lake Erie at Buffalo.

- The key to landmarks:
 A—King's Grocery
 B—Canal hotel, now site of Times-Square Building at Broad and Exchange.
 C—Clinton Lines station, now site of Central Trust.
 D—Child's Basin, canal boat station.
 E—Exchange St. Bridge over canal.
 F—Aqueduct St. Bridge, on the West bank of the Genesee River. Aqueduct itself is visible above, turning right in distance at what now is corner of Broad St. and South Ave.
 G—Rochester House, now site of the Gannett Newspapers Building.
 H—Rooftop of Child's Opera House on Exchange St. is barely visible.
 I—Pine Alley (now loading area in center of Gannett Building.)
 J—Shaw's Livery Stable
 K—Wood yard.

Continued from Page 6S

Congress was in receipt of numerous petitions from Monroe Countrymen in 1854. The veterans of the War of 1812 asked Congress for "appropriate relief." Nearly 50 Rochester clergymen banded together to petition that body to prevent the organization of Nebraska and Kansas as slave territories, and a year later, anti-slavery factions gathered in City Hall to protest pro-slavery outrages in Missouri and Kansas; Susan B. Anthony addressed a Women's Rights convention in Corinthian Hall. In 1856, Monroe County put a Republican lieutenant governor in office in Albany, Henry Rogers Selden.

The year 1858 was a year of disastrous fire and of one momentous speech, delivered in Corinthian Hall by the great Abolitionist, William H. Seward, when in an oration condemning slavery, he first spoke of "The Irrepressible Conflict." It was a conflict which three years later would burst into the bloodiest war in American history and seven years later would very nearly cost the Secretary of State his own life.

Restless Nation

The nation stirred restlessly in 1859 and Monroe County could not escape feeling the general tension, yet there were diversions. An exhibitionist named Anloise De Lave, much luckier or more skillful than Sam Patch had been, dared death in crossing the river at the great falls on a tight rope. Patriotism reared its fervent head in the erection of the first Liberty Pole at East Main and Franklin Streets, and from a small garden in Union Street, James A. Vick plucked fruit and vegetable seeds and began to sell them by mail.

Campaigners for Lincoln were active in 1860, a momentous year in which Henry Lewis Morgan organized the Rochester Historical Society, from whose annals much of this information has been taken; the Underground Railway sponsored the safe passage of eight runaway slaves through the county; Horace Greeley spoke at the County Fair and the area experienced a rare phenomenon, earth shocks.

In the year following, a riot broke up an Abolitionist meeting in Corinthian Hall and, more significantly, Abraham Lincoln tarried briefly on the morning of February 18 to address a large crowd at the railroad station. He was on his way to be inaugurated President in Washington and to begin his historic years. And in the same year, the War Between the States became a tragic fact and Monroe County would make great sacrifices before it was ended.

The first volunteers to go from Monroe County were members of the 13th New York Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Isaac F. Quinby, and the 8th Cavalry. And in a Confederate prison camp in Richmond, Va., former Monroe County District Attorney Calvin Huson, Jr. died.

Struggle for Survival

The Union struggled for survival in 1862 and the war grew, the 105th Regiment of infantry was organized in Monroe County and LeRoy and the 108th Regiment and 140th Regiment left home to fight. The Army abandoned Camp Hillhouse and established a new camping area, Camp Fitzjohn Porter on the west bank of the river near the rapids, and the city acquired another bridge across the Genesee with the completion of Clarissa Street Bridge at a cost of \$15,000.

The draft came to Monroe County in 1863. About \$15,000 was collected at a soldiers' benefit bazaar and still the troops were mustered in — the 26th Battery of Light Artillery, the 54th Regiment, later Company E of the 108th Infantry. The 54th Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York was rushed to New York City to help put down bloody riots, and in Monroe County, the public poured out for the funeral of one of its great war heroes, Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, who had given his life at Gettysburg.

The draft continued, but volunteers were still wanted in 1864 and the Common Council of the city pledged an extra bounty of \$500 to those who would fill the quota assigned to the city. The wounded were coming home from the war fronts and to accommodate them all, tents were erected on the lawn of Rochester City Hospital, later old Rochester General Hospital. That facility and St. Mary's gave them treatment. Nearly 400 of the wounded came home. Some never made it alive, among them 24-year-old Maj. Jerry Sullivan of the First Veteran Cavalry, killed in Virginia.

Rampaging River

On March 17 and 18, 1865, with the war waning and Lee's surrender three weeks away, the Genesee River went on rampage, tore down the Erie and New York Central railroad bridges, inundated the central business district, brought a temporary suspension of the military draft and raised general havoc. General rejoicing over the surrender of Lee at Appomattox helped to leaven the losses caused by the flood, but joy spread to grief with the assassination of the President. His funeral was held in Washington on April 19 and eight days later, his funeral train passed through Monroe County, headed west.

But the troops were coming home, were mustered out to return to their homes and farms and shops and Monroe County began to feel the stirrings of energy newly directed at peaceful purposes. In honor of the memory of hero Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, O'Rorke Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first in the state, was organized. The GAR would remain a patriotic, political and social force for more than half a century. In the same year, Rochester formally received a cluster of the most famous personalities of the day, among them President Andrew Johnson, Secretary of State William H. Seward, Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, Admiral David

Glasgow Farragut, General U.S. Grant and Gen. George Custer.

Flood returned the following year, 1867, and water flowed through the city's Third and Eighth Wards and honors were showered on General Philip Sheridan on a visit to Monroe County. He was only one of a stream of celebrities which has poured into the area for 150 years. Charles Dickens came the following year, in which the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester was founded, with Bernard McQuaid as bishop. A year later, St. Patrick's Cathedral was opened.

Fire destroyed the First Presbyterian Church on the site of what is now Rochester's City Hall in 1869. Eight persons were killed and 50 injured when the floor of St. Peter's and Paul's Church collapsed. In the next year, the U.S. Government census placed the population of the city at 62,386 and some of that population, volunteers who had joined the Fenian uprising in neighboring Canada, were scattered at the border and dispersed by a U.S. marshal.

Germans Rejoice

The German-American community had cause for rejoicing one hundred years ago in the end of the Franco-Prussian War, Corinthian Hall attracted another notable, Henry Ward Beecher, who lectured there, and Corinthian got a brand new competitor in the opening of Cook's Opera House in South St. Paul Street, a sorry and sad old relic which exists in empty oblivion in Sesqui-Centennial year.

Twenty-eight persons died of smallpox and another 28 were stricken fatally with spinal meningitis in 1872. Susan B. Anthony and 13 other women who insisted on voting in the national election were arrested. The English sparrow came to Monroe County when 100 of the birds were released in local parks by George Bing. He was repaid by public subscription. A year later, the Rochester Liederkranz was organized, and 98 years later, its headquarters in Main Street West would burn.

The first Grand Circuit sulky races at the new Driving Park race track were conducted in 1874, Monroe County cannon boomed to mark the funeral of former President Millard Fillmore and Thomas H. Rochester, a son of the colonel, died. The expanded Rochester Free Academy in S. Fitzhugh Street was dedicated.

The City of Rochester spent \$337,000 to build a new City Hall, which was opened with appropriate ceremony in 1875 and, like the county penitentiary and county jail has long since been regarded by the more aesthetic minded as a facility which could stand replacement. It's still there, the seat of government, the site of an occasional flag raising and the setting also for picketing and other mild forms of protest conducted by those who don't quite agree with what is going on inside.

Goods Arrive

On April 8, 1876, the port of Rochester received its first shipment of goods from abroad, and the Rochester School for the Deaf, which was to receive nation-wide acclaim and still does, opened with a roster of 20 pupils. Governor Samuel Tilden named John W. Deuel and George W. Sill first judges in the new Rochester municipal or city court, and a few months later, on Jan. 8, 1877, so much snow fell that the street-car system in the city was ordered shut down. This failed to halt the growth of the system, and in 1878 horse cars plied the run over the entire St. Paul Street line, and, shades of 1970 — 24 prisoners broke out of the county jail.

Heavy snows continued to plague Monroe County. They blocked all railroads in the last week of 1878 and on Jan. 2, 1879 strangled all traffic in the western portion of the state. The Genesee Valley Canal was abandoned that year and the Bell Telephone Company began service in the city.

The year 1880 was a landmark year for Monroe County. George Eastman introduced the first photographic dry plates in the nation and a mighty empire was born. Former President U.S. Grant and Senator Roscoe Conkling appeared in the county as Republican speakers in the presidential campaign and General McClellan followed them by a day to speak on behalf of the Democratic ticket.

The death of President James A. Garfield, many painful days after he was felled by an assassin's bullet, plunged the county into mourning in 1881. But a new kind of light came to the area in that same year when the Brush Electric Light Company entered business. The first commercial lights were viewed with awe in the Powers Art Gallery and the A.S. Mann department store. The Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross became the second in the nation in 1881 and Lewis Henry Morgan, legislator, lawyer, defender of the Indian and the nation's premier anthropologist and ethnologist, died.

Cholera had vanished, but smallpox was to menace the community in 1882, and street car horses in the city came down with an eye infection. Hamlet D. Scrantom, who had arrived in a non-existent village on the river in 1812 at the age of six years and had been mayor of the city in 1860, passed away, as did James Vick, who had begun his career as a farmer, was distinguished as an author on horticultural subjects and whose fame as a cultivator of flowers and a grower of seeds had spread over the earth.

The year 1883 was a big year in Monroe County transportation. The elevation of the tracks of the Central-Hudson Railroad and a new station were completed in the city. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company leased the newly completed Genesee Valley Canal Railroad. Within a year, Governor Grover Cleveland would

Continued on Page 8S

1821
1971
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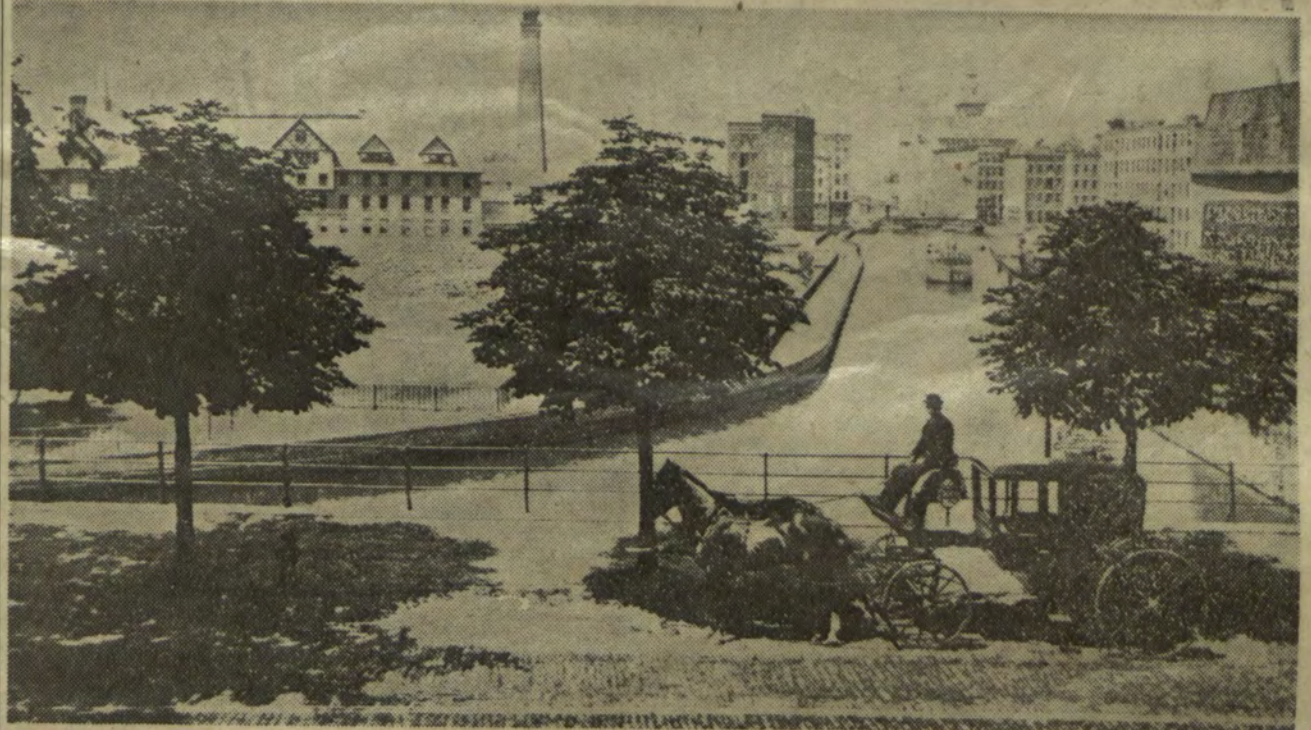
As Monroe County celebrates its 150th anniversary, Dollinger marks the 50th anniversary of its founding in 1921.

During this half-century we've helped keep things clean with filters for all kinds of industrial air, gas and liquid systems. And, in the Rochester tradition, we've become a leader in the field.

So it's only natural that we now expand into today's important and related field of air pollution control for foundry, metalworking, woodworking, ceramic, stone, chemical, and other industries.

To broaden our capabilities, we have completed manufacturing and sales agreements with Great Britain's top producer of ceramic filter media, and with two West German firms—one, a leader in dust control products, the other, in high quality ventilation and absolute filtration for industrial and laboratory environments.

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Early photograph shows horse carriage on South Avenue at the aqueduct, now Broad Street, looking west toward Exchange. Tall spire to left is tower of Kimball tobacco factory, with statue of Mercury on top. It now is site of the War Memorial.

1888... the first Kodak camera

Continued from Page 7S

come to Monroe County to help the city observe its 50th anniversary, Eastman Kodak Company would make its first photographic films and James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for president, would arrive to seek Monroe votes. The great man from Hannibal, Mo. and Elmira, N.Y. appeared in Corinthian Hall. His name was Mark Twain. His appearance was followed a year later by one from Sitting Bull, the last of the great chiefs, and Monroe County went into mourning for former President Grant, whose funeral in New York was attended by a drill corps representing O'Rourke Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. Abelard Reynolds, who had been born in Pittsfield, Mass. in 1784 and had lived in Monroe County for 74 years, died at the age of 102 in 1886 and in the same year death claimed Henry O'Reilly, the region's first great biographer. A year later, in an overt gesture against the evils of prize fighting, the mayor refused to let heavyweight John L. Sullivan, the Boston Strong Boy, and a troupe of boxers show their wares in the Casino Theater.

Another great chapter in industrial history opened in 1888, when the first Kodak camera was offered for sale. George Eastman was sowing the seeds of a billion dollar enterprise. A year afterward came another significant step in transportation, the use of the first electric street car, which operated from the city line to the Village of Charlotte. And the Genesee went on another rampage, reaching its greatest height since 1865.

Transportation within the city, which had been furnished by a mish mash of companies, finally received some organization in 1890, when the Rochester Railway Company was incorporated and absorbed not only the South Park Railroad Company, but the Crosstown Railroad Company and the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company and leased the Rochester Electric Railway Company as well.

The city was proving more and more attractive to conventions. Forty-six had been held in 1889 and 57 came in 1890. The beauty of the countryside, the ordered loveliness of the emergence of first rate department stores were all proving to be magnets to outsiders.

Monroe County entered the Gay Nineties full of expectation and optimism. The nation was at peace. The farmlands continued their rich productivity. New devices, inventions and methods were proving a boon to growing industries. An air of well-being pervaded the city and county. But the pioneers and some of the history makers were swiftly passing. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, who as a colonel had led Monroe County's first soldiers into the war against the Confederacy, died in 1891, as did the Rev. Thomas James, reputedly the last person to have been born into slavery in New York State and a preacher of the Gospel in Monroe County since 1829.

A two-day blizzard tied the county in knots in 1892, the year in which Rochester police first put some of their men on bicycles and the year in which the city reached a population of more than 144,000 persons. One year later, the University of Rochester would become co-educational with the admission of its first woman student, Helen E. Wilkinson, and three strange visitors called at Charlotte — models of the Spanish caravels, the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria, en route to the Columbian Exposition as reminders of what the new World owed to Christopher Columbus.

The city moved to annex Charlotte and a portion of Irondequoit in 1894 and their resident reacted angrily. Former sheriff and one-time postmaster Darius Perrin went to his final regard. Death came one year later to Frederick Douglass, the

great and highly honored Abolitionist, a man for his own age. He was laid to rest in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Jones Park was the scene of a meeting in 1896 addressed by the greatest orator of his day, William Jennings Bryan, who spoke on his favorite topic, "free silver." The growing popularity of the bicycle was evident in the opening of a new cinder path for the exclusive use of cyclists which ran from the city to the Village of Scottsville. And, to protect pedestrians and bring further pleasure to cyclists, the Rochester Wheelmen's League asked the city's permission to build and maintain bicycle side paths throughout the city.

James Gannon did a sinful thing in 1897 and was found guilty of playing baseball on Sunday, having been taken to court because such goings on had been expressly forbidden. Further restrictions on pleasure were to come. In 1898, a movement was begun to prohibit cigarette smoking in city buildings. But people would not be denied. Although more baseball players were arrested for playing on Sunday, cock fighting was revived and theatergoers in the area put forth an urgent request for street car service after midnight. The county's most distinguished visitor that year came from across the sea, Queen Liliuokalani of the Sandwich Islands, soon to become Hawaii.

The Spanish-American War drew on the services of Monroe County fighting men in 1898. The first to leave were the Eighth and First Separate Companies of the Third New York Volunteer Infantry. They were followed by other units, including the local Naval Reserve.

The first two volunteer companies to leave for the war were mustered out of service in December, but in the same month the 202nd Infantry left for duty in the occupation of Cuba. Months later, in the Memorial Day parade of 1899, Spanish cannon captured by Admiral Dewey were the big feature in the parade line. The year was historic for other reasons, one being that it saw election for the first time of a woman to the city Board of Education.

Thus the area closed out a century and entered a new one on a sour, white note: 43 inches of snow fell on the county in a single three-day period. William Jennings Bryan and Chauncey Depew revisited the county to speak and Eugene V. Debs, the voice of labor, came here to address Socialists.

Inventiveness and industry continued to quicken their pace in 1901, when the Eastman Company formed a new organization, the Camera Company, to acquire other businesses in the same field of production. A U.S. Court upheld George B. Selden's patents on an automobile with a compression gasoline engine. But control of the Rochester Street Railway Company went out of local hands in its sale to a Philadelphia syndicate. From the working public's point of view, things improved slightly when merchants told their employes they needed to work only half a day on Saturdays.

One thousand persons were stricken and 100 died in a small-pox epidemic in the county in 1902, a year which brought Prince Henry of Prussia, Grand Duke Boris of Russia and other notable visitors into the area. Death claimed Col. Rochester's grandson, John H. Rochester, the father of the nationally acclaimed Rochester park system, Dr. Edward Mott Moore, and the inventor of the marshmallow, a man named Frederick A. Jockey.

Col. Rochester's last surviving child, Louisa L. Pitkin, died in 1903. A year later, with Dr. Rush Rhees as its president, the University of Rochester began to benefit from the benevolence of industrialist George Eastman, who gave the institution

Continued on Page 9S



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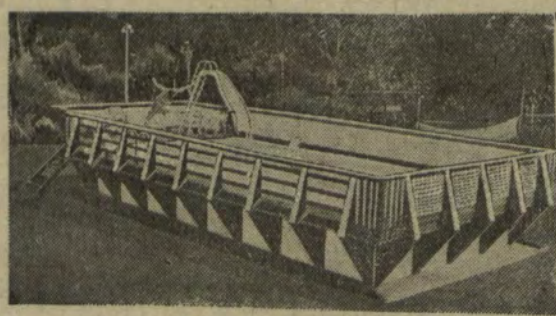
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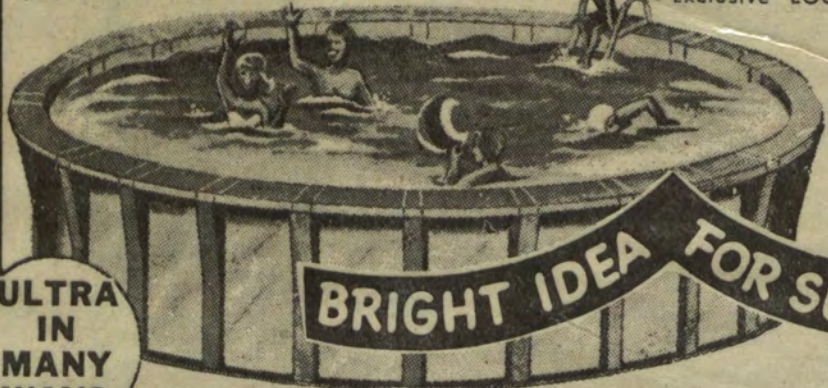
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Monroe County entered Gay Nineties full of expectation and optimism...

Continued from Page 85

\$60,000 for a biological and physical laboratory. It was the year of the great Sibley fire, and the year of the disastrous Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago. The latter prompted immediate inspection of all theaters in Monroe County and the license of one, the Empire, was revoked for failing to provide proper fire protection for its patrons.

There was digging in the Town of Greece in 1905—for the projected State Barge Canal, and in the city, the Police Department recognized a new 20th Century menace—vehicular traffic, and organized its first traffic squad to deal with growing problems. The pace of life was quickening. Rochester had become a first-class city.

Tried for Heresy

The Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester, Episcopal rector, was tried for heresy in Batavia in 1906, found guilty and stripped of his church. In the field of public utilities, the first trolley cars made their runs on the Rochester and Syracuse Railway and, more significantly, the New York Central Railway gained control of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, signalling a struggle for control of electric power which was to last for decades.

Brighton residents received their first electric railway service in 1907, when the Rochester Railway Company was given permission to extend its lines into East Avenue, and a further extension of service came when the first cars traveled the rails of the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester line. And another governor came to Monroe County—Charles Evans Hughes, who inspected the new state school in Rush. He returned a year later to address a crowd at Convention Hall which in the same year was host to the State Democratic Convention. George Eastman continued to do more for his adopted city, giving \$50,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital and additional land for the expansion of Cobb's Hill Park.

President William Howard Taft came by in 1909, Governor Hughes returned to speak and founding bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of the Catholic Diocese and Spanish-American War hero Gen. Elwell S. Otis both died as did William B. Rochester, a grandson of the colonel. The President returned in the next year to address a Chamber of Commerce dinner and in the same year, William F. Cody, former Rochesterian, made his last professional appearance and an era closed. Convention Hall hosted another notable, former President Theodore Roosevelt.

Amateurs had made their first local attempts at airplane flights in 1910, and in 1911, aviation came to Monroe County to stay, brought here by the famed flyer Lincoln Beachey and other fine days after John J. Frisbie had made the first successful flight over the city. Not long afterward, he met death in an

A cultural gem was made possible for the area in 1912 when Mrs. James Sibley Watson announced she would give Memorial Art Gallery to the University of Rochester. The first Rochester Horse Show, later to become a social and sporting fixture, was conducted at Exposition, now Edgerton, Park; Woodrow Wilson made two addresses in Monroe County and Gov. John A. Dix was a guest. Kodak continued its remarkable expansion, beginning construction of a 16-story building in State Street and acquiring 65 acres of land at Ridge Road West and Lake Avenue, foreshadowing the birth of Kodak Park.

The River again burst its bounds in 1913. Water was eight feet over its crest at the Court Street dam, Front Street was flooded and the rowboats came out. Booker T. Washington, was guest of honor at a Lincoln's Birthday celebration, Theodore Roosevelt returned and Governor William Sulzer and he both spoke at Convention Hall.

Fateful year: 1914. The rumblings and then the bursting of war, stirrings of sympathy and carloads of Christmas gifts and clothing for the children of Belgium went out from Monroe County. Brighton-born Walter Hagen won the U.S. Open Golf Championship in Chicago and began his brilliant climb to fame, and in another year, young Monroe Countrymen would be joining Allied forces fighting in the Great War in Europe. The motion picture came to Rochester theaters, a local committee was named to join in preparations for the national defense, and by 1916, 40,000 persons marched in a Preparedness Parade. The Mexican Border troubles drew Companies A, G and H and Machine Gun Company and Hospital Corps, Third Infantry, and thousands of anxious eyes were cast across the Atlantic, where Germans, Belgians, Frenchmen and Englishmen were locked in mortal struggle.

Mobilizations

Now, 1917 and mobilization, the declarations of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, the organization of Draft Exempt Boards, recruitment, conscription, enlistment, leave-taking, sadness, apprehension, pride, Liberty Bond drives, patriotic exhortations, and new songs on the lips of the young and old, "Over There," "Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight (for Her Daddy Over There)," "How Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm (after They've Seen Parade?)," "Mademoiselle from Armeters," "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," "Roses of Picardy," "The Rose of No Man's Land" and the doughboy's lament, "Some day I'm going to murder the bugler. Some day they're going to find him dead."

Into the second year of the war for America. Base Hospital No. 19 went into service in France and with it Monroe County physicians, surgeons and nurses. The suspicions bred in the fears and hatred of war brought discomfort and anguish to the region's considerable German-American population. John D. Lynn, U.S. Marshal, ordered the registration of all Germans more than 14 years old. Electric power was cut as a conservation measure. Coal supplies were sliced. War was coming



This view of City Hall has not been visible since 1880. It shows the front entrance, before it was attached to the county courthouse, now the County Office Building. Carriages are on Fitzhugh St. Foot of ramp leading to canal bridge is at right.

home. Sugar was rationed and the casualty lists grew bloodily as young Monroe Countrymen paid the greatest price of all. War plants boomed.

Influenza struck and to the worries of war were added worries over survival. Death played no favorites. No. 7: the "false Armistice," Nov. 11: the real thing. The village streets and the city's downtown section were jammed with jubilant humanity. But there were hundreds who would never come home again. But with the false optimism that often seizes mankind, many believed that war would never come again.

Now, 1919 and Victory Loans and a brief visit from King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and the Crown Prince of Belgium, and the first state convention of the new American Legion and the entrance into a post-war economy, with both bust and boom in the offing; new signs of permissiveness, like Mayor Hiram Edgerton's signing of an ordinance permitting the playing of baseball on the Sabbath.

Halcyon Twenties

Now the halcyon Twenties, the Flapper Era, the bootleg days, the stock market boom and finally, the bust. The worst winter storm in 25 years buffeted Monroe County as the decade began. A total of \$1,169,833 was pledged to the Community Chest. Eamon De Valera, premier Irish patriot, visited Catherine Wheelwright in Rochester and spoke at Convention Hall. Catherine Wheelwright was his mother. Gold Star Mothers received mementoes—French Memorial Certificates signifying that their sons had died in France for France. The county population reached 352,000. The city reached a service at cost contract with the Rochester Railway Company and the price of a street car ride climbed to seven cents.

In 1921, the bodies of five soldiers were brought home to Monroe County from France. Twenty-six years later, the bodies of five more fighting men would be brought home from Pacific areas, symbolic of the sacrifices in another and even greater war. County real estate values were reported to have risen \$58,000,000 over the estimated value of real property in 1920. Trustees of the University of Rochester, to which George Eastman was giving a new music school and a medical school, voted to locate a new campus on the property of Oak Hill Country Club by the river on the city's southern edge. The city opened the Brown Street segment of its first and only subway and in San Francisco, the great-great-grandson of the colonel, Dr. Hayden Rochester, was killed.

River Overflows

The river overflowed again in 1922, and the local transit company showed a loss of \$102,912 in its first six months of operation, but work went ahead on the eastern segment of the city subway.

The Chamber of Commerce had another visiting speaker that year in the person of Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, but perhaps more important to the overall well being of the county, the Eastman Theater was opened and

Continued on Page 105

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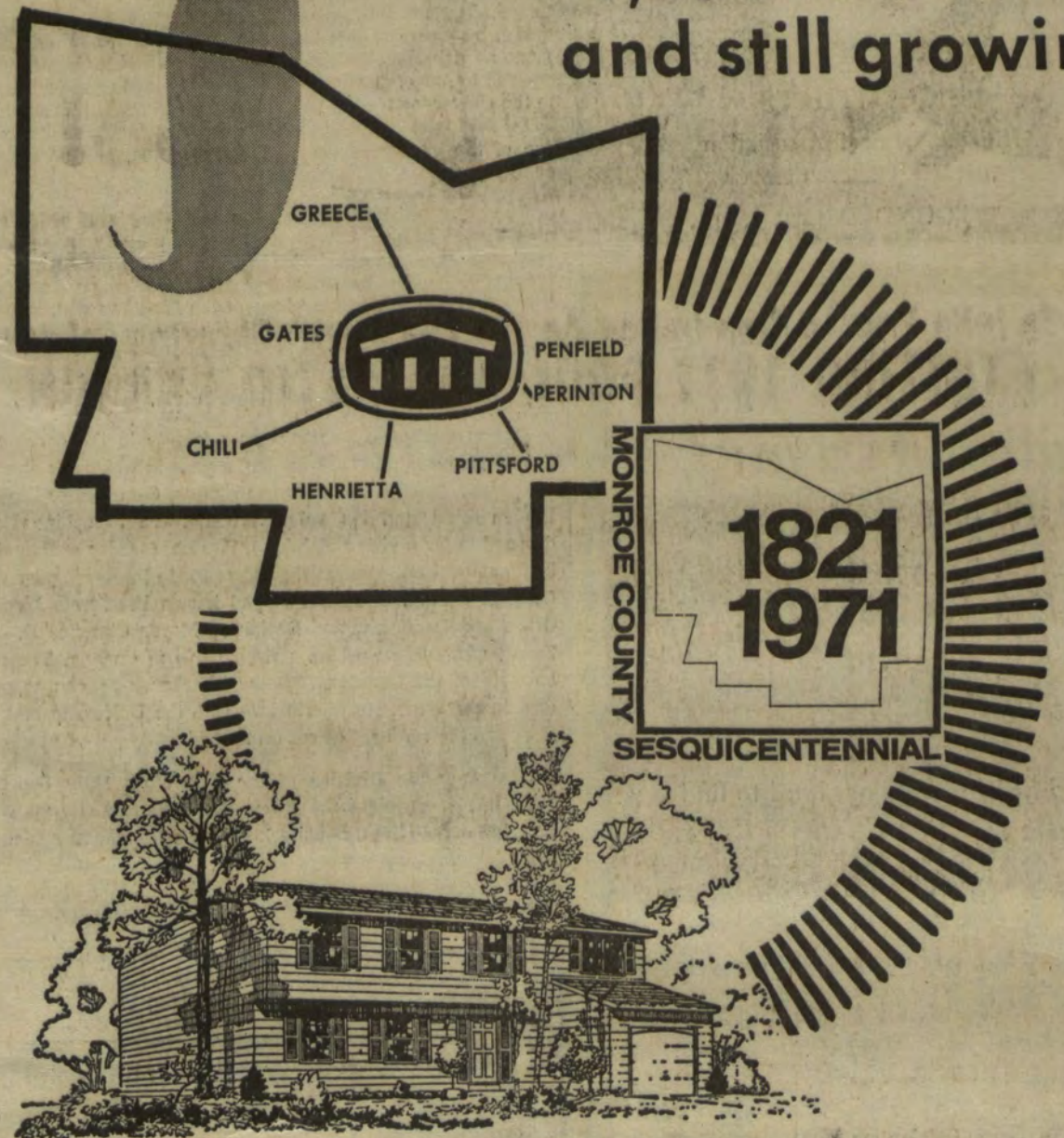
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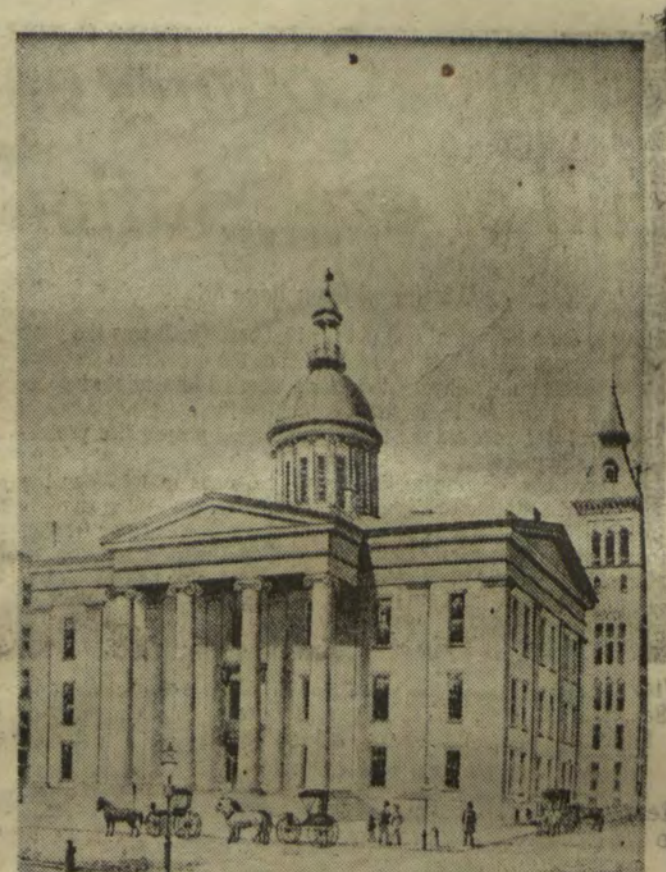
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The Frederick Cook home on East Avenue was typical of the gaudy architecture of the 1800s.



The court house on Main Street was a source of pride to Rochesterians of the early 1800s. Addition which joined it to City Hall in background was not constructed until much later.

Continued from Page 9S

ground was turned for the beginning of the University of Rochester Medical Center. Detroit poet Edgar A. Guest spoke for the YMCA, and in that year George B. Selden, automotive inventor; William Gleason, founder of the Gleason Works and himself an inventor and designer; George A. Aldridge, the "big fellow" of Monroe County Republican politics for decades, and Hiram H. Edgerton, former mayor who had been close to and, some said, subservient to Aldridge, all died.

The city expanded at town expense in 1923, bringing into its orbit 640 acres which has been Brighton and Irondequoit territory. The Rochester Post-Express passed into the control of William Randolph Hearst. Death claimed the editor-in-chief of the Herald, Louis M. Antisdale, Edgar P. Reed of E.P. Reed Company, reputedly the oldest shoe manufacturer in the country, and the Rev. Dr. William C. Gannett, 83, minister of the First Unitarian Church and a liberal thinker and activist all his life. Plans for changing the skyline were put forward. One called for expenditure of \$1,600,000 by the congregation of the Baptist Temple for construction of a church and office building. The congregation has since left the premises for Brighton, but the building remains on the skyline.

The county's interest in Irondequoit Bay has continued through more than a century, since the days when grist and flour were sent out of its little mouth to Canada, in the beginning days of the milling era. Over the years, many fond hopes for its development as a great inland harbor have been entertained. In 1924, U.S. Army Engineers put a damper on this dream by reporting that the bay was not adaptable to development as a harbor. In the same year, Oak Hill Country Club decided to move, deeding title to its river lands and club house to the University for the River Campus and setting its sights on a new setting in Brighton, an ideal terrain which would become one of the great golf courses in the nation, site of national championships.

The old Cluett-Peabody building, with the statue of Mercury atop it, was lent by George Eastman to the city for use as a City Hall annex in 1925. The building had formerly been the factory of tobacco manufacturer and civic leader William S. Kimball. Later, under the terms of the Eastman will, it would go to the University and then to the city as the site for the Community War Memorial. The University continued to grow and to benefit from benefactions. The Rockefeller Foundation made a \$750,000 gift to the institution in 1925.

The county gained a great new facility in the opening of Strong Memorial Hospital in 1926, a year in which the city annexed abandoned canal lands in Brighton, Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd and his polar airplane, the Josephine Ford, dropped in for a visit and John J. Bausch, founder of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., died at the age of 95. In the same year died Cornelia Gilman Greene, who had known Presidents Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, and Rochester Mayor Clarence D. Van Zandt, who succumbed on a fishing trip in Canada. The poet laureate of the Genesee, Thomas Thackeray Swinburne, also died in that year. He was in love with the University and the river and the verdant Monroe countryside.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in 1927 sustained the provisions of the new city manager charter for the city, a landmark decision. Commander Richard E. Byrd, one of the Byrds of Virginia, revisited Monroe County, but the most exciting visit in decades was that of the Lone

The quality of life in the thirties was high, and living was probably more pleasant than it had been since the 1900s . . .

Eagle, Col. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., and his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, on July 29, barely two months after his historic flight across the Atlantic to Paris.

Monroe County's first park, Ellison Park, was dedicated east of the city that year, and the New York State Railways received permission to operate in the subway right of way, while street car fares went up to nine cents and Stephen B. Story was chosen as the first of Rochester's city managers.

Loew's Rochester Theater was opened in Clinton Avenue South in 1927, too, and less than four decades later it would fall under the wreckers' ball and the tall tower of Xerox would rise in its place. One year later:

The state's Democrats met in Convention Hall and chose Franklin D. Roosevelt as their candidate for governor. He and Democratic presidential nominee Alfred E. Smith, his predecessor as governor, campaigned in Monroe County. Rochester opened its Municipal Airport that year. Many years later, it would be one of several facilities taken over by Monroe County. And in the same year, Rufus A. Sibley, co-founder of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., died, as did former Rep. Henry C. Brewster, a banker.

The new Colgate-Rochester Divinity School got a new site and a new president, the Rev. Albert W. Beaven of Lake Avenue Baptist Church, in 1929. George Eastman reached his 75th birthday, the Rochester Exposition at Edgerton Park drew 126,150 persons and Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain passed through Monroe County. Despite the stock market crash, the region's economy remained sounder than most, but unemployment was ahead and the Depression was coming. Building of significant structures within the city went on apace—the University Club on Broadway, new structures on the River Campus, the Medical Arts Building, the Masonic Temple in Main Street East and what remains the city's largest high school, Benjamin Franklin.

Monroe County boasted a population of nearly 424,000 by 1930. More than 328,000 lived in the city. By Sesqui-Centennial year, the total figure would top 712,000, but the city would have barely 300,000 souls and the flight to the suburbs would continue, changing historical patterns, bringing new priorities and shifting the burdens of government.

Now the skyline changed again. An addition to the Kodak office building boosted it to a height of 340 feet, tallest such structure for miles around. It would hold the record until Xerox Tower was built. The pioneer line was thinning out. Death took Henry Barnard, the grandson of Hamlet Scramont, and Fannie Rochester Rogers, the colonel's grandfather.

The big, swift orange trolley cars of the Rochester & Syracuse Railway were seen no more after 1931. A bus line took their place, and in the city, the oldest street car line, the Mt. Hope-Exchange Street run, acquired bus service. One hundred and thirty U.S. Army planes dropped in on Monroe County in that year to awe a populace which could have little idea of how important they would become to the survival of all 10 years later. Vast improvement in traversing the river came in the same year with the opening of the Veterans Memorial and Bausch Memorial bridges.

The Episcopal Diocese of Rochester was founded in 1931, with the Rt. Rev. David Lincoln Ferris as first bishop, and former Monroe Countryman Francis Bellamy, author of the Pledge of Allegiance, died. He could never, in his wildest nightmares, have conceived of the idea that some day some Americans would refuse to recite it.

When the market had tumbled in 1929, Kodak stock dropped 55 points to \$192 and there was near panic, even though some of the loss was recovered. Some private and personal losses were gigantic. The head of the Gas & Electric Corp., a former Rochester Chamber president, suffered market losses estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 and reportedly took his own life.

Unemployment increased alarmingly after the crash and by January of 1930 its rolls were placed as high as 24,000 by some estimates. The farmers of the county were suffering, too, and many had lost investments when the stock market broke, but they were more self-reliant than their city counterparts, who depended on jobs in factories, stores and offices for their livelihoods.

Agencies of all sorts, faiths and purposes reacted with growing alarm to the worsening economic situation. A Civic Committee headed by banker Henry H. Stebbins, Jr. was formed and in an unprecedented step, the Community Chest borrowed \$100,000 to meet the emergency programs of its own member agencies and to support the civic group.

Monroe County was faring better than its upstate rivals, Erie and Onondaga, but in the first Depression year, the Civic Committee estimated unemployment at nearly 19,000 by November, under earlier estimates, but frighteningly high. Still civic and industrial groups plunged on, appealing for temporary jobs to help tide people over, setting up work relief projects, seeking money where money wasn't, and seeking work where there was none to be had.

More than 11,000 persons, many of them from the towns, applied for work relief at the outset of 1932, the worst Depression year. Apple selling in the streets, nationwide symbol of the Depression with the breadline, was no Monroe County myth. Many men who had held responsible jobs sold apples to live. Yet life went on. The city lost hundreds of residents to the towns, yet the strange course of human events continued and one of these was the death of George Eastman on Mar. 14, 1932, self-inflicted, a shock to the public and a dramatic ending to the life and career of the most successful of all Monroe Countrymen in its history.

And in that year, the man on whom millions of Americans would look as the saviour who could lead them out of the depressed land of despair, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, campaigned for the Presidency in Monroe County. Monroe Countrymen supported President Hoover in their traditional

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View of Main Street, looking east from South Avenue in 1877, shows the Erie Building tower in the distance. The Main Street bridge, then lined with buildings, begins where street levels out in distance.



Rear-loading horse taxis deliver guests to the Clinton Hotel from train station, as horse-drawn streetcar heads down Exchange Street toward Four Corners.

Continued from Page 10S

Republican manner, but more significantly, the President lost in the city by a plurality of some 1,100 votes to Democrat Roosevelt. The city tide was going Democrat. A strong showing in November, 1933, confirmed the trend.

Enter the New Deal and with it, the National Recovery Act, designed to put industry on its feet, stabilize employment, set minimum wage levels and eventually to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Yet the majority of Monroe County companies respected its codes and on Sept. 26, 1933, some 65,000 persons paraded in the great Blue Eagle demonstration in the city, while 175,000 of their fellow Monroe Countymen looked on. There had never been another outpouring quite like it, and never such a crowd since the signing of the Armistice.

The county retained its Republican flavor in November, 1933, but the resurgent Democrats won control of Rochester's City Hall and in January, Councilman Charles W. Stanton was named mayor and the Democrats recalled former city Public Works director Harold W. Baker from Washington to become city manager. He would remain through the return of the Republicans to city power later in the decade.

As Monroe County entered the mid-1930s, the effects of the Depression still apparent but slowly wearing off, the quality of life was high and living was probably more pleasant than it had been since the early 1900s and would perhaps ever be again. The principal objections were industrial recovery and economic stability, yet people took their leisure and their pleasure. Entertainment was not expensive, and there was much of it. Motor traffic had not yet become the strangling menace it one day would be. The return of legalized beverages enabled the community to loosen its stays. There was no war on the horizon and only the deepest thinkers saw significance in the rise of dictatorships in Germany and Italy and the menacing shape of Japanese militarism.

What great decisions were being made in the city and county were being made on the political and industrial levels. Leadership was provided by a group of perhaps 30 men preeminent in their fields. The days of County Republican boss George Washington Aldridge and the great industrialist George Eastman had passed. The youthful Alan Valentine, hailed as a second Robert M. Hutchins, had taken the helm at the University, succeeding Dr. Rush Rhees. New names appeared on the political horizon, some to flash briefly and burn out, others to retain their influence for many years.

In 1936, Monroe County entered an entirely new experiment — a switch to a county manager form of government. The able Clarence A. Smith would be the first county manager and would serve for 24 years until Gordon A. Howe took over the position in 1960, after which he, too, would witness another drastic change — the replacement of the historic county Board of Supervisors with a County Legislature, a latter-day omen of the emerging metropolitan nature of the city and county.

Different and powerful personalities had arrived on the scene in positions commanding respect and power; some of them had shown earlier ability and earlier promise of leadership and influence and now, in mid-30s they were definitely taking hold — Frank Gannett, building a newspaper and communications empire; T. Carl Nixon, attorney and power within the Republican Party; Carl S. Hallauer, rising in the ranks of Bausch & Lomb and increasing in influence in state and Monroe County Republican circles; banker Raymond N. Ball, industrialist James E. Gleason and Edward G. Miner; Democratic leader Donald A. Dailey, later postmaster; former New Yorker Thomas E. Broderick, who had put old line Republicans down in the Town of Irondequoit as early as 1928; powerful ward leader Charles A. (Clip) Bostwick; Harold S. W. MacFarlin, who would move from a City Council seat to responsible positions in city administration.

The influence of city politics at the county level was as apparent as ever in 1937, when MacFarlin became city commissioner of commerce and Thomas E. Broderick, county Republican chairman, resigned, giving as his reason poor health, although many felt that MacFarlin's rapid rise to influence displeased him. He was replaced by Supervisor Arthur Lochte, but Broderick later rose from the ashes of his own displeasure to take command again. Lester B. Rapp had succeeded Charles W. Stanton as mayor when Republicans regained city control. He was replaced in turn by Attorney Samuel B. Dicker, city councilman, who would be the city's wartime mayor.

Congressional representation for the county passed from

hand to hand in the latter half of the decade. Youthful assemblyman George B. Kelly had defeated Rep. James P.B. Duffy in the Democratic Primary. He served a single term, gave way to Democrat Joseph J. O'Brien, an East Rochester car shops foreman and a surprise winner, who did not exactly gain universal support for his effectiveness, or lack of it, in Washington.

There followed strange events in the strange world of Monroe County politics. Representing the western portion of the county in the House was former Senator James W. Wadsworth, distinguished scion of the distinguished Wadsworths of Genesee and co-sponsor of the Selective Service Act. He was virtually unbeatable at the polls and Monroe County Democratic Chairman Roy F. Bush endorsed him for re-election in 1942 in the old 39th District, which lay west of the river. In the 38th, Bush endorsed University Professor Walden Moore, persuaded to give up on the incumbent O'Brien, who retained his seat even though city and county voters cast their ballots resoundingly for Thomas E. Dewey, Republican, as governor.

O'Brien, whose distaste for the New Deal had helped him to win two elections, gave way eventually in the 38th District to Democrat George F. Rogers, a grocer. He was the last of the party to make a serious challenge for a seat in Congress from the 38th District. Immediately after the war, the political star of lawyer Kenneth B. Keating began a swift ascent and the old 38th would not know another Democratic representative, as Keating, Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr. and Frank J. Horton strengthened the Republican hold on the seat and Keating went on to the U.S. Senate.

In the county's western portion, Republican representation remained secure in the solid vote-getting powers of James W. Wadsworth, his successor, the able Harold C. Ostertag and, finally, into Sesqui-Centennial year, youthful Barber B. Conable, Jr.

Monroe County was no more prepared for World War II than was the nation, even though thinking people could see it coming and stood helplessly by, despite their entreaties, to watch a whole world catch fire. Often in the late 1930s, intellectual leaders turned to acknowledged historians like the University's Dr. Dexter Perkins for judgments on the new courses history was taking. Local political leaders were largely concerned with their own business and the leaders of industry, having almost completely emerged from the throes of the Depression, saw many opportunities but also many problems in a possible return to a wartime economy and a mandated change in production from consumer to military and government goods. But industry knew its workers and their skills. There were no more superior craftsmen in the entire American industrial complex.

The Italian-Ethiopian War, the Sino-Japanese War, the Spanish Civil War had brought concerns, but they were still foreign wars on foreign soil and foreign people were dying in them. Monroe County Jewry, the grim lessons of 4,000 years engraved on its hearts, prophetically and sadly saw the shadow of a new disaster in Hitler's purging of the Jews in Germany.

But Monroe County's pacifists and isolationists were becoming less pacifistic and isolationist with each menacing move by Adolf Hitler and fears, apprehension and dread spread through households whose sons were young men. Monroe County was one with every other section and segment of America, about to be caught up in a violent movement of history and unable to escape from it.

By 1940, military orders had wiped out the last lingering vestiges of the Great Depression. The City School District and the University had instituted training programs for defense workers. A manpower boom was on and before long, it would be a womanpower boom, too. Army and Navy recruiting was stepped up, a new 209th Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment was mustered into service with Col. Kenneth C. Townson in command. Draft boards were appointed. All male residents between 21 and 35 were directed to register. They totalled more than 40,000.

Hitler had begun the Battle of Britain, and Monroe County's adopted "grandson," Winston Churchill, was standing fast. Kodak brought to Monroe County to live out the war the first of the English "Kodakids," children of its British workers. "Bundles for Britain" was instituted under a British War Relief program. It was to be followed by similar programs

for Russia, Canada, the Netherlands and China.

War orders poured in. The labor shortage increased. Gasoline was in short supply, Civil Defense was getting geared up, housing was becoming short, young men were leaving for the Army and Navy duty and reservists had been called up. Still the nation was not at War and Monroe County was nominally at peace. Only nominally. The stamp of war was on the community.

The draft continued, the Isolationists continued to insist that America should remain neutral, if sympathetic to the Allies. And the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. And for the sixth time in the history of their region, Monroe Countymen joined their American brothers in war.

Americans have won their wars up to the present one because they have been welded together in a common purpose. The energies, the skills and the personal sacrifices of young men and women helped to win the Big One. The draft continued and thousands were poured into the ranks. Rationing of essential items was commonly accepted and generally observed. Scrap metal collections, War Bond drives, relief programs were resounding successes.

Allied and American reverses in the early days of America's participation only spurred the civilian population to greater efforts. Its sons were out there somewhere — on the treacherous North Atlantic or Alaskan runs through the sea, in the cockpits of fighter planes, in the bombers and tanks or slogging on foot onto beaches, into Pacific jungles, across the desert sands of North Africa and finally across the French and Italian countryside.

Thirty-eight Monroe County companies won the Army-Navy "E" awards for excellence in industrial production for the war effort which by the end of the conflict had brought in defense orders exceeding \$1,215,000,000.

Proud accomplishment became commonplace, but when victory was finally won, the cost in human life and suffering had been incalculable and could never be repaid. Some 1,400 Monroe County young men had laid down their lives, more than 2,000 had been seriously wounded, many remained missing forever, and hundreds more had suffered lesser wounds.

It would be two years before some of the dead would come home.

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One of the great, enduring names of Monroe County is that of Herman LeRoy Fairchild. It is safe to say that no one in the region's history knew more about its reason for being. His reputation as a geologist extended far beyond its boundaries. He came to know its physical composition as a composer knows his theme, a surgeon knows his patient and as a mother knows her child.

Professor Fairchild wrote:
"The Genesee River is the cause, explanation or apology for the City of Rochester. No river, no cataracts; no power, no city!"

"The river, with its canyon and over-arching bridges, is

the superb physical and scenic feature of the city... In its origin and history the Genesee River is a very remarkable stream. During its later life it suffered great changes and vicissitudes. Its present economic value (1934), the mechanical power available at Portage and Rochester, is a consequence of its misfortunes and enforced migrations.

"Before the Glacial Period there were no steep-walled canyons and no cataracts in this part of the world. The rivers were all very old and well graded in their courses to the sea. For unknown millions of years they had patiently carved their valleys and destroyed all inequalities and obstructions in their paths. In consequence there were no lakes and no

cataracts. Existing impounded water and waterfalls are an effect of very recent changes in the drainage, due to glaciation. The Quebec ice-sheet left obstructions of rock-rubbish in the old valleys which diverted the streams into new paths. All canyons, cataracts and lakes of northeastern America are postglacial in origin, and only tens of thousands of years in age.

"The sudden drop of the Genesee in Rochester, over Silurian strata, is duplicated at Niagara and at Minneapolis. It is an interesting fact that the geologic conditions and history at Minneapolis, which city supplanted Rochester as the "Flour City," are strikingly similar to those of Rochester.

"Rochester is founded on the rock. No shifting sand, quicksand, clay or swamp muck inhibited the growth of the city."

It is also to Prof. Fairchild that we are indebted for this succinct account of the true origin of Monroe County:
"The dividing event was the first utilization of the down-falling water of the Genesee. That moment was the grinding of the first bushel of grain between the upper and nether millstones of the Indian Allan Mill. This was the critical event which marked the change from barbarism to civilization in the Valley of the Genesee."

It would be many years and several generations before Minneapolis would supplant Rochester.

But industries, like the lives of the great, almost create their own biographers. The milling industry was favored with one. Her name was Maude Motley. The surname itself was one of the great names in the golden age of Rochester milling.

Some Mills Off the River

It is to Maude Motley that the present chronicler is indebted for much of the information that follows.

One of the curious quirks of history is the fact that not all of the region's early milling was done on the river. The Lost City of Tryon, which came into its brief existence in 1797, sat on Irondequoit Creek and poured Genesee Valley flour toward Canada. Irondequoit Bay and its tiny outlet were far more navigable than they are today, admitting vessels of 30 to 40 tons, which carried away grist from a mill built by Noah Smith on Allyn's Creek in 1804.

Two years later, Daniel Penfield erected a sawmill on Irondequoit Creek in the gully which Rich's Dugway is joined by Bidwell Road and where today stands and operates perhaps the last vestige of the once mighty milling industry, Daisy Flour, Inc., 1880 Blossom Road.

Other mills were built by Salmon Fuller and Nathaniel Case on Irondequoit Creek and Isaac Barnes on Allyn's Creek. Gideon King built one on the old Ridge Road in Greece. Samuel Church's mill in Riga processed the settler's grain in his area and Alanson Thomas built both a sawmill and a grist mill at the mouth of Sandy Creek. Black Creek also attracted early millers.

Perinton had a mill as early as 1810, built by Thomas Richardson. One of the earliest millers was Zebulon Norton, who put up what Maude Motley describes as "important mills" on Honeoye Creek as early as 1791. Hiram Sibley, who was to become one of Monroe County's early titans, worked as a teenager in mills at Honeoye Falls and Lima only two years after Monroe County was born.

There were other mills at Scottsville, and in the city, on the river, not only flour mills but sawmills were going up, for settlers needed houses and houses needed lumber, and Edwin Scramton described it this way:

"These were years of rapid building. The sawmills ran constantly, getting out lumber, and every night I could hear Ezra Mason, who ran Brown's sawmill, filing his saw, after which he would sleep two hours, leaving the mill in the care of a man named Bill Bloomer, after which he would resume his labors. Although the contractors worked day and night they could not keep up with the demand for houses, and frequently families would bivouac for several weeks in their covered wagons."

It would seem to be small wonder that the primeval forests of early Monroe County disappeared so rapidly.

By 1838, Henry O'Reilly was able to describe his city in an almost breathless fashion:

"The business of Rochester may be estimated by a few facts. This city is interested to a larger extent than any other in the carrying trade of the Erie Canal — the great thoroughfare between the seaboard and the inland waters. About one-half of the whole amount of stock in all the transportation lines on that waterway is owned or controlled by our citizens. Rochester is to the Canal what Buffalo is to the Lakes. Our staple product is remarkable for its quantity as well as quality. The celebrity of the Genesee wheat is increased by the skill with which it is here prepared for the market. Rochester is already not merely the best, but the largest flour-manufacturing in the world!"

"In various departments of manufactures, such as edge tools, carpeting, fire engines, cloths, leather, paper, pianos, etc., considerable energy is manifested..."

Already the skills were apparent and the preference for precision evident. The city was shaping an image of quality, benefitting from the base provided by an overwhelmingly predominant industry which made jobs, established bank accounts, brought purchasing power and the desire and demand for the finer things and which was also to make possible the civilizing pursuits of culture and leisure.

Americans and Canadians were hungry, and bread was a blessed staple. By as early as 1818, 26,000 barrels of Genesee flour went to Canada. Shipments north in 1819 totalled nearly 24,000 barrels, in 1820 more than 67,000 barrels. By 1838, Rochester mills were capable of producing 5,000 barrels of flour a day, in the processing of which they chewed up some 25,000 bushels of wheat a day.

But if there were spectacular successes in milling, there were also mournful failures.


And in the tragedies as well as the triumphs, the river was the chief character.

The depression of 1839 had very nearly ruined the flour business. Little grain was processed, whereas the year before, production had reached nearly half a million barrels of flour. The industry began all over again, very nearly from scratch, but 16 years later, disaster descended again on the prosperous and busy milling community.

Wheat was carried out of the city on the canal, on lake boats, and on river boats propelled by poles as far south as Mount Morris. The completion of the Genesee Valley Canal, engineered by Elisha Johnson, provided another funnel through which flour slid to its growing markets.


The great wheat harvest of 1855 across the broad fields of Monroe County was almost ready for cutting when a six-week rain fell on the valley. The wheat never got to be flour. It sprouted in the fields and both the wheat growing industry

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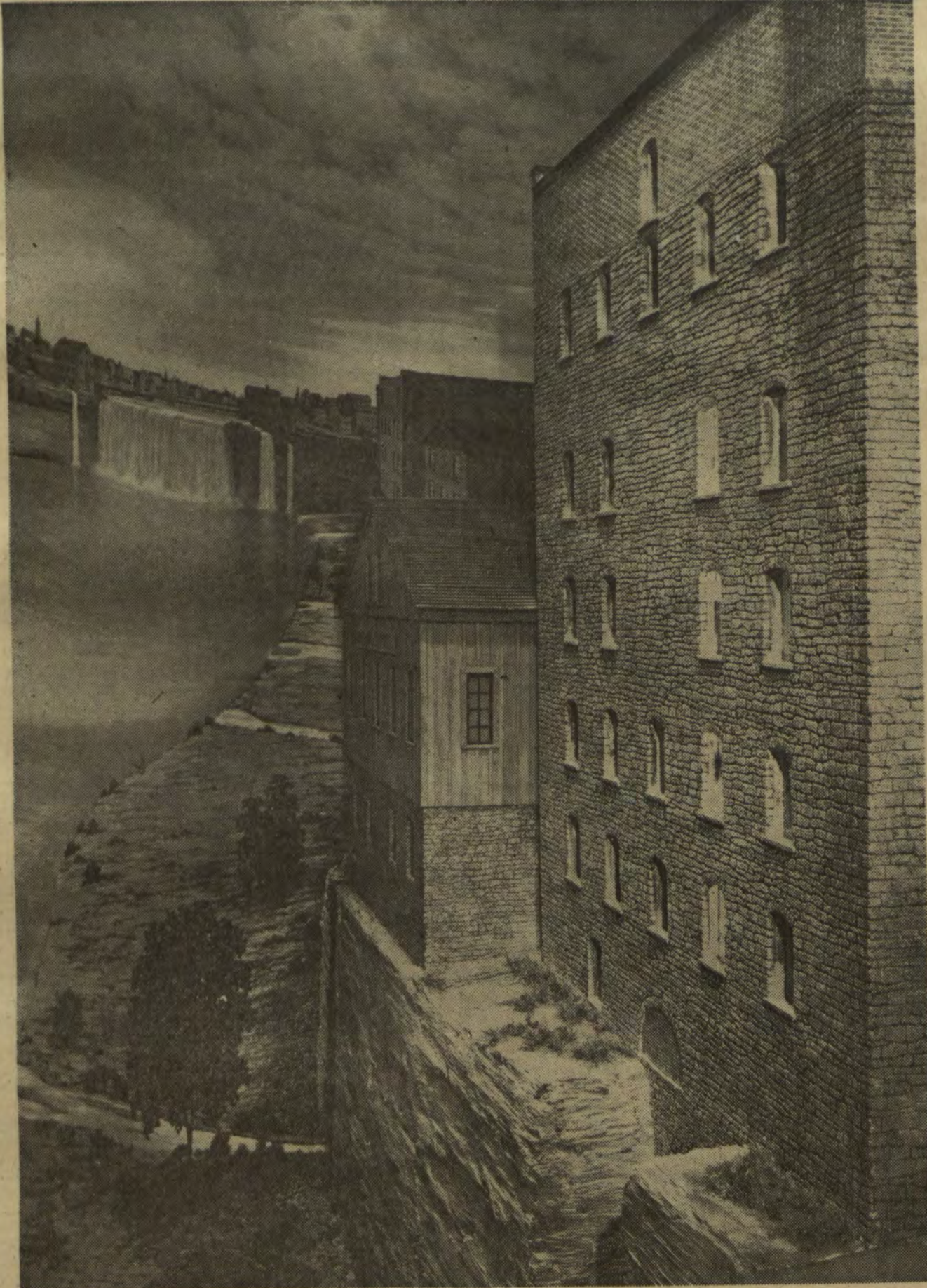
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Museum diorama shows view of mills along the Genesee looking south toward the upper falls and the Andrews Street bridge.

Street bridge.

Continued from Page 12S

and the milling industry reeled from the shock. Disaster piled on disaster. The weevil and plant diseases arrived and the quality of Genesee Valley wheat diminished. Thereafter Rochester millers were forced to be dependent on wheat from Ohio and more westerly areas, although they were able to improve the quality of their product through the introduction of new methods and new machinery, much of it invented locally.

The industry survived the Civil War. Twenty-one flour mills and a number of custom mills were operating here at the outbreak of the war. Most of them weathered the national storm, and a decade later milling still held a firm place in the regional economy, with 18 large mills of significant capacity in operation.

Monroe County pioneers created change by their own efforts and enterprise, but perhaps all of them could not foresee all change. Neither could the millers. Change is inevitable as a nation grows, as new regions take on the characteristics of their settlers and fit themselves into the fabric of the national whole. Monroe County industry has learned this as late as 1970, and it learned it in the milling business, too.

National growth was the teacher. Although Rochester produced a million and a half barrels of flour in 1901, it was no longer the queen of flour cities. Buffalo had risen, along with Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City and, inevitably, the queen city of all, Minneapolis.

World War I brought further attrition to the Rochester industry. Already Monroe County farmers had turned their vast fields largely to the cultivation of crops other than wheat. By 1931, only three mills were working — McCauley, Fien & Company on Aqueduct Street, the Van Vechten Company mill on Smith Street and The Moseley and Motley Milling Company mill on Brown's Race.

Milling historian Maude Motley was familiar with the last, with its whirring machinery which turned out, at capacity production, 1,000 barrels of flour a day and which, she wrote, seemed to hum this song:

Back of the loaf is the shining flour,
And back of the flour is the mill,
And back of the mill are the wind and shower,
And the sun, and the Father's will.

But the millers themselves had contributed hugely to the growth and quality of the community, and it is easy to understand why milling historian Maude Motley was properly sentimental enough to close her remarkable account of a great industry's rise and fall with this verse from Thomas Thackeray Swinburne, the poet laureate of the river:
My home is in this old mill town,

And it is dear to me,
For loving hearts have laid them down
Beside the Genesee;
Far from the rumble of the mill,
The murmur of the stream,
They slumber on their silent hill,
And with the flowers dream.
But, like the shoe industry, the milling industry in Monroe County is not quite dead. It is living in the daily operations of two lonely flour mills, one at either end of the county.

Daisy Flour, Inc. is tucked away in a corner of Brighton at 1880 Blossom Road. The second mill, a larger facility, is operated in Churchville by the Agway organization. It is powered electrically.

Milling by water power is dead. It was very much alive when the ancestor of Daisy Flour, Inc. was born just south of the present mill on Irondequoit Creek beside Ellison Park. The abstract held by the Daisy company dates back to 1846, when the original mill's stones were turned by water from the creek, held in reserve by a dam.

This almost prehistoric method came to an inadvertent end in 1935, when the State of New York, which for many decades had diverted water from the big canal into Irondequoit Creek to keep its level up for milling in the summer, let a lot of water in when the mill operators didn't realize it was coming. It washed out the dam.

Daisy immediately converted to electric and then to diesel power and has operated on diesel power since, producing for regional consumption some 35,000 hundred weight or 17,500 barrels of flour a year. The Agway plant about doubles this production.

Daisy is controlled chiefly by the David Narramone family. Its president is 49-year-old Douglas Rich of Pickwick Drive, Pittsford, who left the hurly burly of Kodak sales 17 years ago to become a miller "away from it all." He is not only president, but sales manager, salesman, engineer, bookkeeper and maintenance boss. Three men work under him and, he says, "we all do everything."

Daisy uses Monroe County wheat and probably continues in existence through the more or less benevolent admission of huge Buffalo milling interests that delivery of their product to some of Daisy's local customers would be too costly.

Daisy serves local bakeries, chiefly, and seems to have every intention of staying in business, doing an ancient, necessary thing in a reasonably new way and at the same time keeping a Monroe County industrial legend lively and alive.



The people who moved Monroe Country...

Monroe County's most knowledgeable local historian, Dr. Blake McKelvey, has been asked to choose, perhaps arbitrarily, the names of 100 or so men and women who have meant the most to Monroe County.

This exercise in selection is not new to Dr. McKelvey, whose tenure on the local scene has coincided with the modern tradition of awarding medals and other symbols of recognition to those who have achieved distinction in a great many fields of endeavor.

But he has gone the sponsors of such awards one better by suggesting that in the century before such formal recognition was given there were dozens who would have qualified under any required set of credentials, and there can be no argument with this.

The first few selections are almost automatic, and include Col. Nathaniel Rochester, journalist Henry O'Reilly, Chester Dewey, Isaac Post and Frederick Douglass, the former slave who surmounted mountains of obstacles to become truly one of the great men of Monroe County history as abolitionist, editor, writer and diplomat who served his country.

It is interesting to note that of 18 early Monroe Countrymen named by Dr. McKelvey, twelve were related by blood or marriage, an almost certain indication that even in this most democratic of communities there was in actuality a ruling hierarchy much like the one which dominated the Monroe County scene in the first four or five decades of the present century.

Col. Nathaniel Rochester's son-in-law, Jonathan Child, would have been a certain winner. New Hampshire-born, he met Sophia Eliza Rochester in West Bloomfield, became successful in business, served twice in the State Assembly, was a trustee of the village which became a city and in 1834 became Rochester's first mayor. He built the lovely house which still stands on South Washington Street in 1838, but 12 years later, on the death of his wife, took up residence in Buffalo. He died in 1860.

Another of Col. Rochester's sons-in-law was Dr. Anson Colman, an early expert in the treatment of cholera, which on occasion ravaged frontier New York communities. He lived in Monroe County only briefly, traveled much abroad in search of new medical knowledge, but died at the age of 42.

The marks of distinction which occasionally run through families were present in the Brown brothers, Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr. and Francis Brown, both Massachusetts-born, who bought 200 acres of land on the west bank of the Genesee at the main falls in 1810, built a house and a mill. Francis was the earlier settler. Matthew came to stay in 1816 and built Brown's race and acquired other holdings. He gave up the practice of medicine to attend to his numerous business interests.

Dr. Levi Ward, Jr. arrived in Monroe County in 1817, equipped with a Yale education, an ability in banking, a love of books and the kind of zeal which led to the founding of the settlement's first library and afterwards the Athenaeum, first ancestor of today's \$60,000,000 Rochester Institute of Technology. His son, Levi Alfred Ward, was prominent in insurance, banking and the telegraph business, was president of nearly everything, including the water and gas companies and the Genesee Valley Railroad. He served on the county Board of Supervisors, was an alderman and was mayor of the city in 1849. His name has a living memorial today in Ward's Natural Science Establishment. He was its chief backer and it was his money which enabled his nephew, Henry A. Ward, to roam the world for specimens in the field of natural history which led to the organization of the establishment.

If the name of Eastman has dominated the civic scene in the 20th Century, the name of Reynolds very nearly matched it in prominence in the 19th.

In 1812, Abelard Reynolds became the second permanent settler in the settlement which was to become the village on the river. Before 1830, he built a prehistoric business plaza, the Reynolds Arcade. He sired William Abelard Reynolds, a founder of what was to become Monroe County's internationally-known nursery and seed industry, and Mortimer Fabrius Reynolds, business man, railroad incorporator, banker, civic leader and endower of the Reynolds Library in memory of his brother and father.

The business of communication and an interest in the problems of women and orphans brought Everard Peck into prominence. His Telegraph was the second weekly newspaper in the area. He printed school books, tracts, sermons and almanacs. He operated a paper mill and went into banking and, perhaps most important of all, was a founder of the University of Rochester.

Considerable appears elsewhere in this account on the achievements of Elisha Johnson. He would have been one of the early Civic Medal winners, as would Josiah Bissell, Jr., merchant, builder, businessman, promoter of foreign missions, a founder of Third Presbyterian Church; and Jacob Gould, the city's second mayor, a pioneer in which was to become a great shoe industry, and an honorary general in the local militia, one of the first trustees of the University in 1830.

Clergymen were prominent in early Monroe County. One reason was that they brought into service more formal education than most. Another was that church-going zeal was a pioneer attribute. The Rev. Joseph Penney, for 10 years minister of First Presbyterian Church in Rochester, was an example. He later became president of Hamilton College but from 1855 to his death in 1860 lived out his days in Monroe County.

The founding spirit was strong among pioneers and as strong in Alvah Strong as any. He was journalist, a founder of the University and the Rochester Theological Seminary, of which his son Augustus H. Strong was the second president.

Another pair of brothers, Samuel Lee and Henry R. Selden could have been co-winners of early Civic Medals. They were lawyers and Samuel became chief justice of the State Court

of Appeals. They were involved with Henry O'Reilly in an early telegraph organization, later joined Hiram Sibley in the formation of the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co. in 1851. Five years later, Western Union was born from it.

Henry Selden was a Republican lieutenant-governor of New York State, later on the bench of the Court of Appeals. In 1873, he defended Susan B. Anthony, and in 1879 his son, George B. Selden, submitted what was the first American patent application on an automobile and began a long and often hectic career punctuated by the explosions of the internal combustion engine.

If the Women's Liberation Movement in Monroe County is to establish a circle of patron saints, its first nominee for canonization may well be Mrs. Amy Post, wife of Isaac Post. She was the organizer of the second women's rights

Continued on Page 14S



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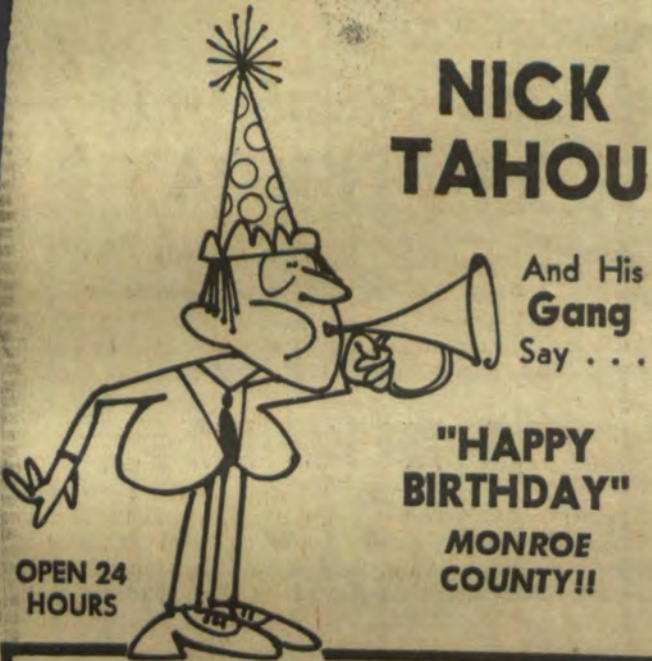
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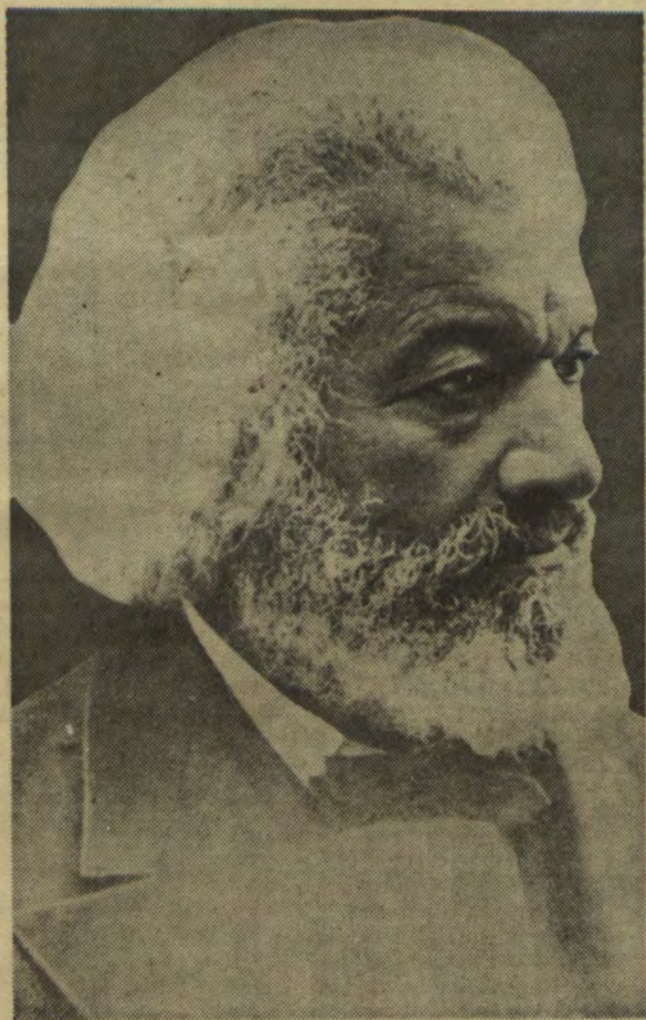
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Two of the most famous Monroe Countrymen were 'radicals' in their time.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Continued from Page 13S

convention in Rochester in 1848, a supporter of Susan B. Anthony, a supporter of Frederick Douglass in his work with the Underground Railroad. She was a magnificent liberal and rebel.

The 19th Century produced perhaps no name much better known or more significant than that of Susan Brownell Anthony. She was 30 years old when she came to Monroe County to join her family. She threw herself into temperance work, the abolition movement, the support of Frederick Douglass. She was inspired to enter the women's rights movement by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and she became its acknowledged leader, standard bearer and symbol.

The longevity in office of Rochester college presidents is something of a national marvel. Martin Brewer Anderson was the first president of the University of Rochester in 1853, three years after its founding in Buffalo street, and was still its president in 1887. He was also Baptist clergyman and journalist and a man of broad vision and interests.

In 1899, an Irish Catholic and a Jew attached their names to an enterprise which was to become the most prestigious in the long history of the men's clothing industry in Monroe County. It is called Hickey-Freeman Co. But it was not the first example of what happened when men of widely different backgrounds and origins teamed in a business venture.

Patrick Barry was born in Ireland. George Ellwanger was born in Wurttemberg, Germany. Both had served apprenticeships in nurseries when they joined forces in 1840 to form Ellwanger & Barry, the acknowledged national leader in the nursery business which was to turn Rochester into the festival annually continues to draw thousands of visitors to Monroe County in the spring.

Patrick Barry left more—distinguished descendants in William C. Barry, banker, civic leader, clubman, and his son, Peter Barry, city councilman, mayor of Rochester, bank president like his father.

Fourteen years after George Ellwanger was born in Wurttemberg, that German city produced John Jacob Bausch, an optical worker who in 1852 joined forces with a German-born cabinet maker, Henry Lomb. Their enterprise was to become Bausch & Lomb, although Henry Lomb lent little of the scientific genius to its progress. In the Civil War, he rose to captain, participated in many battles, returned home to Monroe County to help organize Mechanics Institute and to be its driving force for 20 years.

The names of Bausch and Lomb run like a golden thread through a tapestry of achievement. Edward and William Bausch, sons of J. J. Bausch, contributed greatly to the advancement of the optical business. Adolph and Henry C. Lomb, sons of Henry Lomb, were specialists in mathematical physics. Edward Bausch's gift of the site and \$500,000 made possible the present Rochester Museum and Science Center in East avenue, one of Monroe County's cultural adornments.

Freeman Clarke was as versatile as he was distinguished. Primarily a banker, he became president of railroad and telegraph lines, served two terms in the U.S. Congress, was U.S. comptroller in 1865, a director of New York City banks, a trustee of the University and with his wife was a social leader. Their home eventually became what is now Genesee Hospital in Alexander Street.

Political crises often breed unexpected leaders. Henry L. Fish was one. He was essentially in the canal transportation business, like so many of his successful contemporaries in mid-century. When the city government reached a crisis state the late 1860s, he was twice elected mayor, later saved it from a corrupt faction when both major parties named him to the State Assembly, where he fostered legislation which created an executive board to oversee local control.

Cornelius R. Parsons was in the lumber business, but politics seized him. He was three times presiding officer of the city council, and mayor of the city from 1876 to 1890 and for ten years afterward served in the State Senate.

Emil Kuichling's inventive genius is mentioned elsewhere

in this account. But it was in the fields of water supply and municipal sanitation that this German-born engineer made his outstanding contributions.

John Bower was born in England and his business was wholesale tobacco, but he developed a consuming interest in the Rochester Athenaeum, rendered outstanding service in unraveling the complications of the city water works, in exposing lax methods of collecting city taxes and in the investigation of shoddy business practices in the board of education, the city clerk's office and others. His aim was good government. He was investigator more than reformer but later good government owed him a debt of gratitude.

The spirit of ecumenism is nothing new, despite the great present currency of the word. The Rev. Newton Mann was an ecumenist, a lecturer on evolution, pastor of the Unitarian Church for 18 years, a builder of close ties between his church and the reformed Jewish congregation of Temple B'rith Kodesh, whose Berlin-born leader, Rabbi Max ndsberg, was scholar, progressive, humanist, a man who believed that Christians and Jews could work together not only in the personal field of religion but in the broader field of social problems as well.

Although he was a scholar in Greek, Prof. Samuel A. Lattimore was chiefly a practical scientist who established the chemistry department in the University, helped to found the Reynolds Library, was active in the Rochester Academy of Science and was a founder of Mechanics Institute. He put his administrative ability to work as acting head of the University from 1896 to 1898 and he has left his name on Rochester Public School No. 11.

If one were to describe Joseph O'Connor in modern terms, he would perhaps be called an early day Henry W. Clune. Like the productive squire of Scottsville, he was a reporter for The Democrat and Chronicle, worked elsewhere briefly but returned to Monroe County to join the Post Express as editor. Because he was a Democrat, he resigned when Republicans bought the newspaper, but he became a force with his column, "The Rochesterian," which had wide regional readership.

Many Monroe Countrymen have worked quietly in unspectacular ways to contribute generously to community betterment. Joseph T. Alling, paper company executive, was one. He was a leader in good government projects, the icking of the Bible, the YMCA, a University Trustee for 45 years, chairman of the University trustees for five years and one of those who stimulated the interest of George Eastman in the University.

Medina-born Isaac Adler brought his Harvard law degree to Monroe County, became interested in the good government movement, served in the city Board of Education, as a city councilman, as vice-mayor and acting mayor.

The name of Leroy Snyder has lived on in the annual achievement awards of the Rochester Junior Chamber of Commerce. He did much to merit this honor, coming to Monroe County with newspaper experience, invited here by George Eastman to make a survey of Rochester and to direct the soon to be organized Bureau of Municipal Research. He became labor manager of Fashion Park, Inc. during that quality clothing company's most successful years and later was executive secretary of the Rochester Clothiers Exchange, representing the management of the city's numerous clothing companies. He worked effectively to bring Rochester a city manager charter, ran unsuccessfully for mayor and city council, devoted his leadership qualities to the City Club and the Unitarian Church. He was assistant to the president of the Gannett Newspapers, a post he had held for 21 years, when he died in 1944. Leroy Snyder was a man of unusual perception. Knowing he was fatally ill and failing each day, he nevertheless made certain that his close friends and associates paid him a visit so that he might have a final word with each.

Even if Hiram H. Edgerton had not been politically

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Some were Irish, some were Poles, and some were black...

The manufacture of any historical account requires introspection and research, a weighing process, a selective process. The chronicler of the 1970s, having at hand a great body of fact and record, is hard put to find a central theme with which to glorify a region's first 150 years. No nation or region ever grew without trouble, because the capacity to create it is built into man.

Extremely few individual lives have ever been easy, despite protestations from those who claim to have lived them. The same must apply to communities, since they are composed of individuals living out their lives, each complicated by personal relationships, political preferences and pressures, economic necessity and the tenor of the times in which they exist.

It is obvious that Monroe County lived in reasonably good health through the Civil War. The war touched it politically, philosophically, economically, not physically. Many of its citizens, its leaders among them, had been involved through their deeply human decency in the operation of the Underground Railroad, which gave refuge to runaway slaves on their way to Canada. With the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of the war, their work was done.

There were no draft riots in Monroe County. Its young men simply went to war and either survived or were killed, maimed or wounded and recovered. They were not required to ride in stinking ocean transports to make it back home. They were not made to wait for never-coming air transport and to stagnate on some foreign shore. They were already in their homeland, and a horse or a railroad or feet themselves could bring them home. And home they came to Monroe County, from the saddest of all American wars. No other has been quite like it or quite as important.

They came home to a community which was already changing in character. They and their families had lived through the hard times of the 1850s. Their own city was 17th in America in population in 1855. It would never again maintain such a relatively high ranking in population, for the nation's growth was moving westward.

Yet they had left behind and returned to a solid fact, a Monroe County fact. Its population was largely Yankee in origin, mostly from New England and for the most part was ignorant or opposed to people from other nations, people with other ideas and other purposes. The settlers and their immediate descendants were already here. They governed the city by the river, they had cleared the land and established the great farms and orchards from Ontario to Orleans. They had elected their representatives, built their churches, paid their taxes and fought for local autonomy within the frameworks of the state and national constitutions.

But times were changing, even as they change today. They changed perhaps as rapidly then as they do now. The changes of the mid-1800s may hold some lessons for us in the present, for the suspicion is that the lessons are all there.

Monroe County was fast losing its reputation as the major American producer of flour. Rochester had gone into the flower business. It had gone into the clothing business and it had gone into the assimilation business, some times against its will.

The assimilation business may best be described as the admission of foreign elements into a community, their insistence on proving their worth and then the gradual taking-in process through which they become accepted as fully producing and contributing members of the whole.

This happened in Monroe County with Jews of many nationalities, who first appeared here in the 1840s, with the Irish, English, Germans, Italians, Poles, Russians, Romanians and others. None had an easy time here at first. Yankees whose parents had won the river, cleared the land, established the farms, built the businesses, fought the wars believed, sincerely and in truth, that they represented the true America, hard won, richly deserved and theirs to govern. They had not yet conceived of America the melting pot.

Yet the others came, seeking relief from oppression and famine, holding out the hope that there was a rainbow and that its end held the pot of gold. They had escaped from various forms of imperialism into a new kind of life, refugees from the old world to a new, asking only for the chance to subsist, to contribute their skills, to raise their families and become a part of the great experiment which was still in the laboratory of human endeavors.

In the eyes of many of those already established and in control, many of them were crude, rough, lawless, ignorant, undisciplined, beastly, irresponsible, useless, undeserving interlopers and trespassers. But they came, and they reproduced.

They did not go away. They enriched Monroe County with new personalities, new blood strains, new skills, aptitudes and vigor. They brought with them strange customs and beliefs and traditions, along with the yearning to be free of old fetters, to be accepted and to participate. Their assimilation took time.

By 1860, Rochester itself had 6,786 Irishmen, 6,451 Germans, 4,335 natives of Canada and England, and enough Jewish residents to support a rapidly growing clothing industry which employed 1,550 persons and which was to be largely responsible for saving the urban area's economy when hard times arrived. The great influx of Italians and Poles was yet to come. There were already French and Scandinavian natives here, and the census of 1860 listed 410 Negroes.

Most of all these were concentrated in the city by the river. In the reaches beyond was a different Monroe Countyman.

Let us start by visiting a college town. If today's young people want to know why so many of their elders think back fondly on what they call the olden times, it is because the olden times tell us so much about what we have today.

Brockport today is the setting of a great state university

college. It had to have a start somewhere and the start was made in 1856, when the Brockport Collegiate Institute was completed and dedicated.

Eleven years later, the rights, title and interests of its board were transferred to the Village of Brockport and thence, to the state, and the Brockport Normal School was born. Its local board of managers included men from Rochester, Clarkson and Brockport, and one of them was J. D. Decker, a prominent citizen of the village who left a more or less permanent mark on its downtown with the erection of Decker's Block, which housed a bank, an insurance agency, the post office and a telegraph office.

The entire area of Brockport, Sweden, Clarkson, Parma and Hamlin were played by men and women of good solid stock, who applied themselves diligently to the hard work of farming. They were not much different from their counterparts in other sections of Monroe County. Among them were Chauncey S. and Cornelia White, who came into the area from Maidson County and carved out a model farm and garden in the wilderness.

The Whites had numerous neighbors far and near with the same inclinations, the same rugged virtues and the same application to hard work with the soil. Among the best known were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Allen, Sr. of Clarkson.

The highways and byways of the western portion of Monroe County were adorned with farms and homesteads which would intrigue cramped urban dwellers of today. Farm residences like that of Reuben Paine of Clarkson and a large and commodious farm and residence occupied by Lucy Jane Blodgett were among the county's adornments.

Each community had its industrious leaders. Because of the nature of things and the richness of the countryside, these were often farming couples. In the eastern portion of Hamlin,

for example, lived Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Ketcham, staunch farming people who had moved to Hamlin from Sodus in 1848 and, historians tell us, were people of the strictest integrity.

So also were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Bush, whose magnificent home, orchards and broad farmlands occupied some of the finest acreage in the county, well within driving distance of Lake Ontario, and made accessible by a number of broad country roads. The place attracted many visitors.

In the mid-1800s, residences of many shapes and sizes sprang up on the waiting western Monroe Countryside. Not all of them were farm homes. One of the largest and most handsome was the Parma residence of Prof. S. W. Clark. None had a more definite air of prosperity, won through hard work and honest endeavor, than the holdings of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase of Parma. Cupolas, window's walks, picket fences, gables and porches were architectural fixtures of mid-century. A typical residence was that of the James Curtises of North Parma, which had all these features and was treed and shrubbed after the fashion of the day. Parma's farmers were its social and civic leaders. An example was Russell C. Bates, son of a Presbyterian minister, and himself supervisor, justice of the peace, town clerk and loyal Republican.

The fame of Western Monroe Country's orchards had spread even before the Civil War. One of the better known fruit farms was operated by Peter B. Tenny in Parma. He had 12 children to help him with the work. Neighbors of the Tennys were the Wadhamses, whose front yard sported a croquet set.

Scores of such families came upon a wilderness and changed it. They made it open greenland and they made it productive, and they handed down respect for simple virtues to succeeding generations. America was still an agricultural nation, and they gave it fiber.

The Genesee Samson

A mill pond sits placidly in the middle of the tiny hamlet of Fishers. Until a few years ago, it furnished the power for a saw mill and flour mill which had been built in 1798, when John Adams was president of the United States.

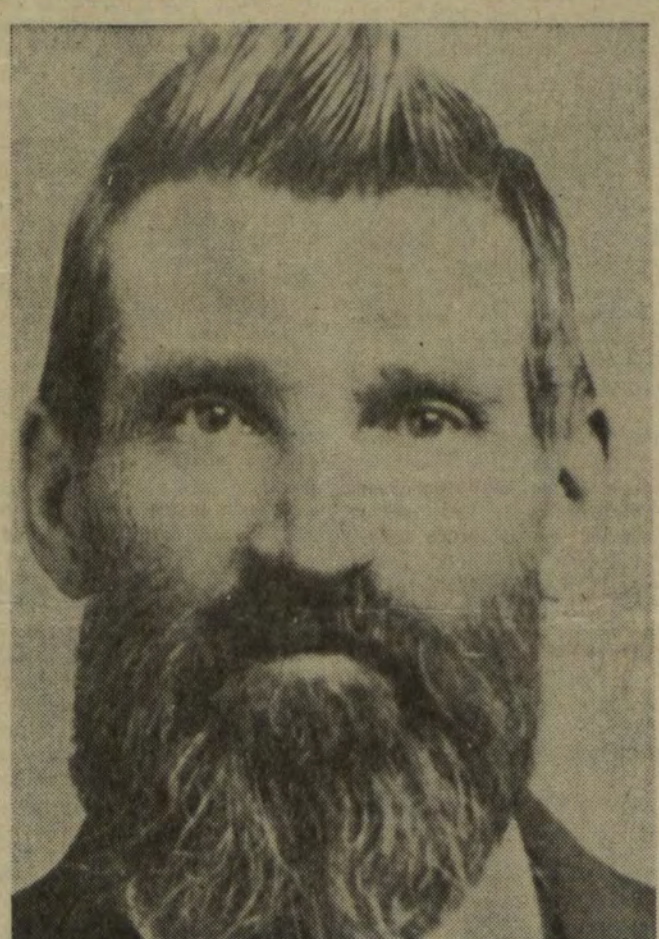
At one time, the mill was owned by the great-grandfather of J. Sheldon Fisher, Ontario County historian, and eventually, in the mid-1800s, it came into the hands of the Brownell family of Fishers.

For nearly a century, it sat by its quiet pond, a tributary of Irondequoit Creek, and around it grew a legend. The legend was real, but like some legends still difficult to believe. The legend was a man and his name was King Brownell. Kingsley Brownell's story is told in family anecdotes and in photographs and in Valentown Hall, where historian Fisher has his office and Civil War museum. It was in the Civil War that the King Brownell legend had its foundations.

The official Civil War records of New York State say that King Brownell was born in Rochester in 1844, but he may have been born in Fishers. It matters little, since his tale has been woven into the bright fabric of Monroe County lore.

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton DeWitt Brownell. He was five feet, 10 inches tall, dark of complexion, with hazel eyes and brown hair. Even at 19, he was prodigiously strong. King Brownell enlisted in Rochester for three years on Aug. 14, 1863 as a private in Company C, 21st New York Cavalry. His commanding general was Philip Sheridan. For most of the next year, Pvt. Kingsley Brownell of Fishers, N.Y. was engaged in heavy fighting. He saw men and horses killed and maimed. He saw men shot because they would not surrender. And he participated in a successful skirmish against great odds and won the "commendation of the day."

He wrote home to his family: "We had another skirmish



KINGSLEY BROWNELL
... the legend was a man

at Front Royal, and a right smart one, too. The Rebs lost seven killed, 15 wounded and 27 prisoners. One of them was in a house and he would not surrender, so we shot him. . . . This s'ooe house was the headquarters of old Mosby, that guerilla you read of so much in the papers. He was out at this time but he came back in before we got back to the main road out of the mountains.

"We had 80 men to fight and 50 to take care of the prisoners. He had 300 good fighting men, but we had the advantage — we were retreating and he had to advance. I got hit twice but never drew blood, once on the left since the force of the ball was gone. . . . Then the other one went like lightning through my coat cape and killed a horse behind

weak and emaciated that he had to be carried off the train by his family and friends. But back home in little Fishers, he regained at least a portion of his tremendous strength.

He began operating the family mill, married and raised a family and began again to amaze people for miles around with his muscular feats.

"I can remember," says Sheldon Fisher, who knew King Brownell when he was well advanced in years, "that he could lift a hog's head full of water off the ground, roll it up to his chest, then to the top of his head and then down his back to the ground again."

On numerous occasions, King Brownell had to forego exhibiting his strength to let himself mend. It is said that at one time or another, nearly every bone in his body was broken while he worked at his mill.

His old opponent of Front Royal, Col. John Mosby, followed a less strenuous but distinguished career. He campaigned for his conqueror, Gen. U.S. Grant, for president. He was U.S. Consul in Hong Kong and later an attorney in the Justice Department. He died in 1916, just eight years before Kingsley Brownell, war hero and strong man, died at the age of 80.

But the story that began in the Army recruiting station in Rochester, Monroe County, in 1863, lives on in Fishers and in Victor and in the minds and memories of his descendants like his grandson, Kingsley Brownell of Victor, a technician in the synthetic chemical division of Kodak Park, as it will live on with King Brownell's children, among them Martha, a fifth grader, and Matthew, a second grader in Victor Central School, and with another grandson, William Brownell of Pittsford.

It spins around the ancient rafters of Valentown Hall and it hovers over the ripples of the gentle mill pond in Fishers, where beside the site of the mill that broke the bones of the strongest man in the land, his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Evelyn Kossow, still lives and takes her walks around the quiet water.

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The Inventors ...

Throughout the productive ages of man, certain describable and definable factors have stood out. They have been creativity in all its forms—political, artistic, musical, inventive, literary, architectural.

Monroe County perhaps has not contributed greatly to the actual refinement of politics, although it has produced its acknowledged and skillful practitioners. It has been the recipient, or setting, of some architectural gems which may be said to be more imitative than original. In the equally exacting and more sensual field of music, it has scored high marks. It has produced many competent and recognized writers but none, perhaps with some isolated exceptions, who will be quoted in Monroe County's Bi-Centennial observance 50 years hence, although the hope persists that they will be.

In the field of inventiveness, it may have made a mark of the first grade.

Few attempts have been made to summarize or catalog the contributions of Monroe Countrymen to the betterment of their fellow men, the furtherance of industry and a better way to do more things more easily, but in 1902, a Rochester patent attorney offered the opinion that the City of Rochester alone had contributed more "valuable inventions" in proportion to its population "than any other city in the world."

Since this list was made, new sciences, new industry, new advancements have produced Rochester inventions which dwarf these in importance and significance—in photography, in reproduction, in printing, in electronics, in food processing, in the manufacture of clothing, in farming, in transportation, in optics, in the mysterious gadgetry of medicine, in communications.

Many of these 19th Century devices persist today in useful form, born out of the brains of Monroe Countrymen when the county was only half as old as it now is. This fact alone is a tribute to their foresight and an indication that quality had its imagination and that ideas and visions could be put to practical use.

Some of these may seem, in 1971, to be trivial. In their day, they were far from it. They include the following, among others, and it is hoped that the catalog may intrigue:

By Oscar W. Allison—What was described as the first successful machine for making cigars. The inventor could not have known what a mid-century furor he was helping to create!

By George W. Archer—Gynecological and barbers' chairs. This strange versatility cannot help but appeal to the imagination.

By C. Frederick Ashton—Cordless spinning top. Spinning was important then, as now, but the material was from the realm of nature, not the test tube.

By James Ashton—A starting and stopping device for elevators. Obviously a most important contribution, since what goes up must stop somewhere and what goes down must stop short of disaster. We all owe him thanks.

By Edward and Hommel Bausch — Microscopes and microscopic appliances. No more revered name persists today in the Sesqui-Centennial year of Monroe County than that of Bausch & Lomb, Inc.

By Charles Bergener — Lantern. This is a simple admission, but light has been a Rochester "thing." The Rochester lamp, not necessarily Bergener's lantern, was one of the city's first internationally known and most widely used products. It was, simply, famous.

By William H. Boutell—Apple paring machines. Because of its fertility, Monroe County has been more than ordinarily fruitful, to coin a phrase. The paring of apples, produced hereabouts in lush abundance, became a matter of concern. Boutell apparently helped to solve the problem.

By Irving E. and Quentin Booth—Shoe machinery. It is not generally known today that the City of Rochester, once preeminent in the production of flour and hides, later in the growing and distribution of seeds and shrubs, still later in the production of optical and photographic instruments and materials, once was a leading producer of shoes. It is recorded that in its long role as a shoemaker, the city gave space to 187 shoe factories. A pitiful few remain.

By William W. Brady—A lawn mower. A man after the suburbanite's heart, although it obviously was hand-driven.

By C. R. Brinckerhoff—Improvements in reapers and mowers. It is not generally remembered now, but Monroe County once was a major producer of farm machinery, the major source of which was the Johnston Harvester Company in Brockport, in its time the largest industry in the area. It should be remembered that this was still wheat country and that the move westward to broader fields and expanding markets by manufacturers, notably the International Harvest Company, had not even been considered, much less begun.

By William F. and Henry B. Carlton—Photographic cameras and devices. It is obvious that their competition was too much with them. The probability is that they were absorbed.

By Wilmont and Arthur Castle—Sterilizing and water distilling apparatus. The name persists; the product, in advance forms, endures. Castle is a name associated with Sybron. Sybron is many firms in one, but its components have their roots in Monroe County.

By Clark Novelty Company—Perfection kerosene oil heater for soldering used by canners, tanners and others, as well as a cot grinder or faucet grinding machine. People are cautioned these days about heating with kerosene because of the dangers of a supposedly 20th Century but probably ancient menace called carbon monoxide, which kills. Soldering seems to have progressed. Kerosene, little used now for light or heat, has been put to a somewhat important use—the propulsion of jet aircraft. As for faucet grinding machines, it is to be hoped that every plumber has one somewhere back at the shop.

By William H. Clark—Cash register, adding machine. The registering of cash may be somewhat lighter than usual in this Sesqui-Centennial year, because more people seem to be holding on to it longer, although the advancement of plastic devices known as credit cards eventually could make even a cash registering machine obsolete. The adding machine, of course, may some day have to apologize for helping to give birth to the computer.

By George W. Clarke—First application of pneumatic tires for trotting sulkeys. This probably stirred more interest than is generally supposed. Monroe County has always been a horsey area, as witness the annual attendance at Batavia Downs, Finger Lakes Race Track, Buffalo Raceway and other accessible horse arenas. In the latter half of the last century, the Driving Park Race Track on Driving Park Avenue was part of harness racing's Grand Circuit. In 1948, the estimable Joseph Coates of Goshen, N.Y., the nation's foremost designer of horse race tracks, arrived in Rochester to re-design the race track at Monroe County Fair Grounds. He recalled fondly and somewhat wistfully that exactly 50 years before, he had driven a racing sulky on the Grand Circuit at Driving Park.

By John Clements — Carriage body adjuster. To the motorized 1971 layman, this appears to have been something akin to the modern device which aligns the wheels on automobiles. Mind you, this is only a guess, but apparently carriage bodies on occasion needed adjusting and Mr. Clements tried to fill the bill.

By John Connell—Planes for wood, re-saws, hand saws. The need for each should be obvious, even today.

By John F. Cooley—The Cooley cloyed engine. Here, the imagination boggles.

By Arthur B. Cowles—Paper box machinery. It may have gone unnoticed in the present age of plastic containers, but paper boxes carry a large percentage of what we use and even of what we eat. Monroe County's paper box industry continues to prosper.

By James G. Cutler—U.S. mail chute and appliances, otherwise known as the Cutler mailing system. A hardy survivor to this day.

By William L. Denio—Smoke-consuming devices. A man and a device obviously born and created too soon. William L. Denio, where art thou today, in the age of pollution?

By John Dennis—X-ray apparatus, automatic addressing machine. X-ray apparatus has advanced beyond what could

have been inventor Dennis's fondest dreams. Successors of his automatic addressing machine still persist in sending correspondence to people who are no longer around. This is one of the early, suspect triumphs of automation.

By Frank L. Dodgson—Improvement in pneumatic signals. Obviously a railway device. Rochester continues as a leader in such.

By John B. Dougherty—Machine for cutting hoops. Barrels are chiefly aluminum today. Wagons are few and far between. The hula hoop may have been beyond Mr. Dougherty's imagination.

By A. A. Dumond — Process for testing plumbing. Mr. Dumond, where have you been?

By Henry S. Durand—Foot-power launch. The name Durand is not inconsiderable in Monroe County history, but the survival of his invention is clouded in obscurity. He did give his name to a park, and people who attain that distinction are people to be revered in memory.

By George Eastman—Photographic inventions too numerous to mention, although it may come as a surprise to some latterday Monroe Countrymen that George Eastman was first an inventor, second an industrialist, third a philanthropist and fourth a patron of the arts. But a 1902 historian notes that "the present era in amateur photography may be said to date from the introduction of the pocket Kodak and Eastman's transparent film cartridge in 1885." Glory be! Safe deposit boxes still attest to this golden fact of Monroe County life.

By Barnard Eilers—A pulp grinder and diaphragm screen for paper making. Paper making, for some reason, has never been an extensive Rochester industry. But in the continuous use of quality paper the city perhaps today has no peers.

By John P. Farber—The Farber sulky and Farber racing wagon. Mr. Farber's inventions may have died under the wheels of progress.

By Edward P. Follett—Lantern, automatic fishing rod, garment fitter. Mr. Follett's versatility is obvious. There is still some use for lanterns. There is no guarantee that an edible fish can be caught on any rod, whether automated or not, and garment fitting is still done best by hand, in the more discriminating circles.

By Merritt Gally—Universal printing press. Records do not show the extent to which Mr. Gally's press was used. However it would probably have pleased him to know that Monroe County, with Rochester as the core, has become the outstanding producer of fine printing and lithography in the nation.

By William Gleason—Machines for cutting wood and iron gears. Mr. Gleason could not know it, but his name persists in the kind of quality for which Monroe County is famous. His heirs have led in philanthropy and civic contributions. The company which bears his name leads the world in the production of bevel and hypoid gear cutting machinery for three rather important industries—automotive, aviation and marine. But they hardly cut any wooden gears any more.

By Angus C. Gordon—Railway signals, voting machine. One advanced safety, the other assurances of democracy. Both remain prime concerns with thinking citizens.

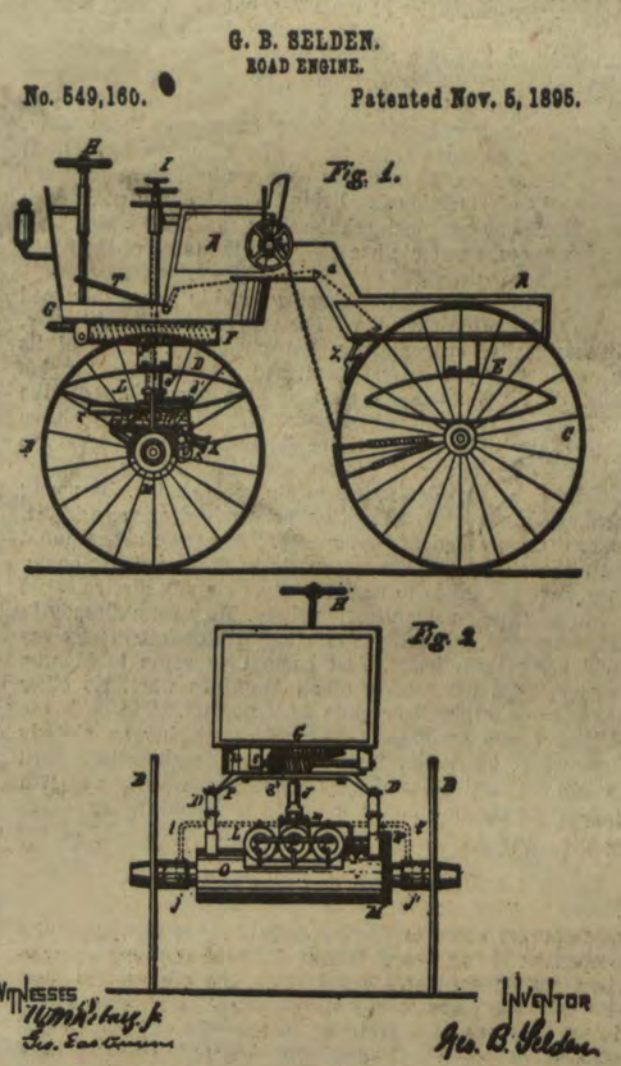
By Charles Gordon—Apparatus for cooling and drawing beer. Mr. Gordon, no matter whether your gadgets are in use today or not, you have the common man's vote!

By James F. Gordon—Automatic grain binder for reapers. This appeared in 1868, was improved in 1874 and became, in terms of the present, a hot item.

By L. S. Graves—Leather splitting and leather rounding machines. Alas, the leather business, although not quite dead, is no longer a staple Rochester concern. The forces of fate, the disappearance of tanneries, the loss of the shoe industry contributed to its passage.

By James G. Green—Buttonhole sewing machinery. Some form of this persists in Rochester clothing plants, even though those which produce the highest-priced clothing continue to sew buttonholes by hand, a distinct mark of quality.

By John Greenwood—Barrel machinery. Coopers have nearly gone the way of buggy whip manufacturers, designers



of shoe horns and makers of button hooks. No doubt Mr. Greenwood helped for a time.

By A. T. Hagen—Laundry machinery, body ironer, mangle, the last of which was said to have solved the problem of how to do hotel and family laundry work in quantities with a small expense of effort and labor. Sad to relate, the inheritors of Mr. Hagen's ideas, the American Laundry Machinery Company, died in Rochester, A.D., 1970.

By C. T. Ham—Headlights, pressure gauges, lanterns. Mr. Ham was obviously a man for his time.

By Hogel A. Hascal—Several inventions for the reduction of garbage. Mr. Hascal, please report to the Department of Public Works, City of Rochester, and the Department of Public Works, County of Monroe, at your earliest opportunity in this Sesqui-Centennial year of 1971. The chances are you may qualify for some kind of environmental sainthood.

By Jesse W. Hatch—Counter moulder for shoes, shoe sole rounding machine; J. W. Hatch—Lasting machine. Gentlemen: Annie doesn't live here any more, hardly.

By DeWitt Hawley—Revolving snow plow. Mr. Hawley, there is still plenty of business for your device. Right on!

By Leonard Henkle—The Rochester lamp. The simplicity of this device was part of its charm and all of its adaptability. It was circulated throughout the civilized world. In advance of Eastman Kodak and an individual named Walter Hagen, it brought the name of Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A., to the notice of people who were not even sure where the U.S.A. was or what it was. Mr. Henkle was an establisher of fame. There must be Rochester lamps in China today.

By Obed Hussey—First successful reaping machine, patented 1833 and an immediate success, according to

Continued on Page 17S

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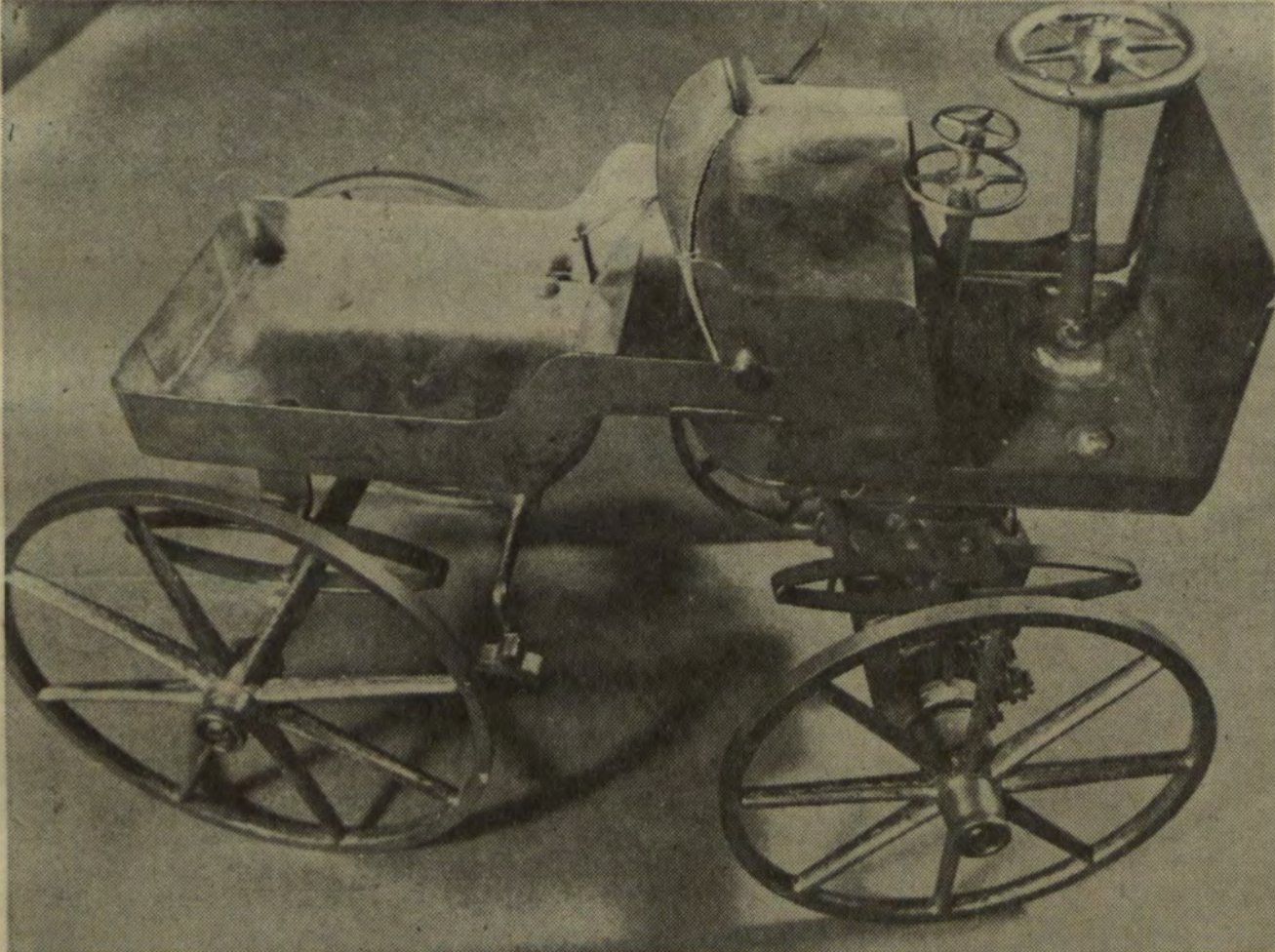
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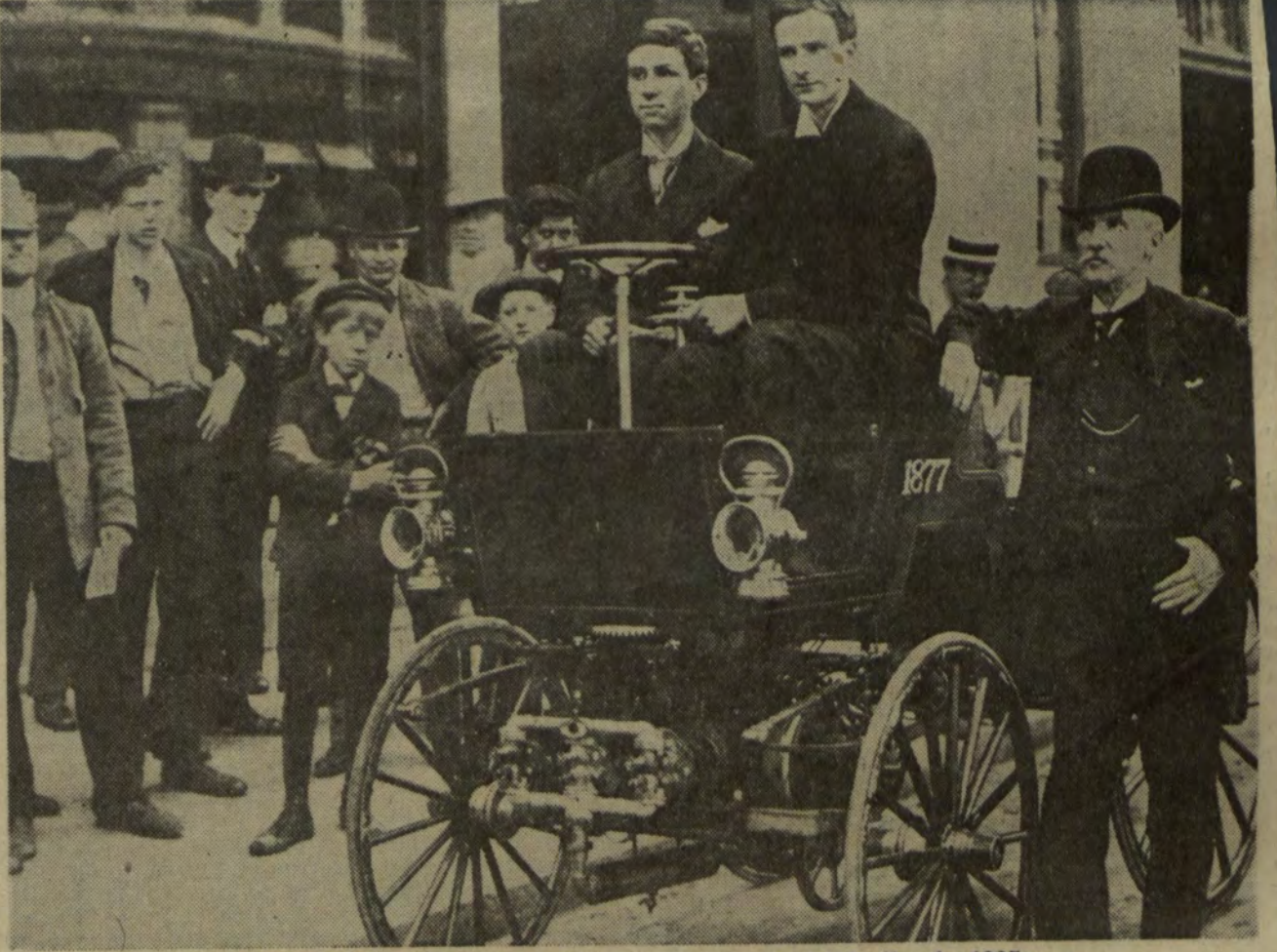
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George B. Seldon Sr. of Rochester invented this automobile, shown in the sketch on lefthand page, in



Seldon and his sons, Henry R., left, and George B. Jr., demonstrated their machine in New York City

during patent litigation in 1905.

Continued from Page 16S

contemporary accounts. In fact, it held the field without any competition for six years. Hussey followed this with an open guard cutting apparatus which went into general use and, with only two years to run on the patent, sold for \$200,000. Hussey was one of a group of Monroe Countrymen, which included James F. Gordon and Samuel Johnston, who fomented a revolution in harvesting, one of the most important in the history of American industry, since their devices and machines reduced much of the necessity for arduous handwork in the fields. The official review of the development of harvesting machinery at the Paris Exposition of 1889 called Johnson's own reaping machine "the most successful reaping machine in the world."

By W. S. Kimball—Flake cut tobacco. Obviously, one doesn't invent tobacco, or even marijuana. Mr. Kimball invented a cutting process. His tobacco factory prospered, as it might not today, but it brought him a more lasting fame than his device. His building became in turn a shirt factory, an annex for the City Hall, meanwhile a perching place for Monroe County's most famous statue, Mercury; the main Rochester Public Library, and, eventually, following a dream of George Eastman, part of the site of the Community War Memorial. This was erected after World War II, a war even Mr. Eastman, in all his wisdom, perhaps did not foresee. He was thinking, apparently, of other wars.

By Emil Kuichling—Hydrant for water carts. These are not much in demand today, although hydrants for special uses, like the extermination of fires, appear to be very nearly as necessary in 1971 as they were in 1851, since fire remains one of the few things unthinking man has not been able to control.

By Leander Langdon—Improvement on gasoline engines. Engines were having an increasing importance in the

economy, a sign of the growing dependence on automated power.

By J. C. Lighthouse—Mail bags used by the U.S. Government. Who knows, your tax bills and others may ride in them today.

By J. C. Lincoln—Electric brake for street cars. What its applications are today are difficult to determine. Rochester's last street cars disappeared forever before World War II was well under way. They were big, commodious, noisy and exciting, and they hardly ever smelled or contributed to air pollution. But, like the dodo, they are dead.

By Robert Y. McConnell—Street sprinkler. The laying of dust was an operation devoutly to be wished before the advent of asphalt and macadam. There can be no doubt that Mr. McConnell contributed to the purity of the atmosphere and the delight of household launders.

By Dr. Edward Mott Moore—Various inventions, histories say, "in surgery." These do not by any means disclose the full measure of the man. He was one of the titans, a man of such varying interests and occupations that he seems to have been several men in one. He was the first president of the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross, the second chapter in the nation and one inspired to formation by Clara Barton herself. Further, he was the acknowledged father of the Rochester park system, and he was much else.

By Jacob H. Myers—A voting machine. Records show that one of these was used in an election in Lockport in 1892, that Rochester used 200 on trial in 1896 but declined to purchase any. Myers pioneered in invention and design of the voting machines, but it remained for the U.S. Voting Machine Company to further its acceptance. Developments by S. E. Davis, H. C. H. Cooper and A. J. Gillespie contributed to its advancement. In 1901, Gillespie was awarded a medal by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for his design of a voting machine described as "the most important invention of the year."

One of the peculiarities of Rochester may be mentioned

here. There has always lingered the possibility that Rochester could have been the home town of the gigantic and prestigious International Business Machines Corp., since its founder, Thomas Watson, worked in Rochester for another company but was then full of ideas. Further, if Henry Ford had not won his patent suit against George B. Seldon, Rochester, not Detroit, could have been the automotive capital. It appears that Rochester could also have been the voting machine center, an honor long since conceded to Jamestown.

By B. F. Penney—Machines for making bedsteads and for splitting kindling wood, and a grate for burning coal dust. It may be a reversion to the primitive, but it is suspected that most kindling wood in Monroe County is split by hand today, while hardly any coal dust is available for burning in grates. The manufacture of bedsteads continues, it is supposed.

By Caspar Pfaudler—A vacuum process for making beer, which was followed by C. C. Puffer's improvement, the introduction of the glass-lined steel tank, said to have revolutionized the process of American beer making. The name of Puffer has been lost. The name of Pfaudler continues in importance and recognition.

By Frank Ritter—Dental chairs. Like Pfaudler, his name was to come under a single umbrella, Sybron. But his company has few if any peers in its field, and his grandson, F. Ritter Shumway, has won many distinctions, not the least of which are his chairmanship of Sybron Corp. and his position as president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a post once held by another Rochesterian of distinguished name and high accomplishment, the late Harper Sibley.

By somebody named Rosentreter—A door stop. Obviously a most commendable device, much needed by doors.

By J. Harry Sagar—Design for a child's seat attachment for bicycles and other bicycle appurtenances, including gears and frames. The bicycle enjoyed one of its heydays in the

early 1900s, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Sagar, in his day, was regarded as something near the genius level. The idea of his seat attachment no doubt finds expression today in car seats for small children, which are designed and positioned to keep them from grabbing the wheel out of their fathers' hands.

By James Sargent—Time lock for safes. The name of Sargent, incorporated in Sargent and Greenleaf, rings clear in the minds of burglars, other would-be felons and secretaries who have forgotten the combinations to safes. His company continues. His name ranks with Pinkerton, Brinks, Doyle's and the U.S. Marines in the important field of security.

By George B. Seldon—A compression gasoline engine for use in automobiles, on which he filed a patent as early as 1879, which was granted 16 years later and confirmed by a U.S. court in 1901. George Seldon manufactured motor vehicles, but with moderate success. The story of his defeat is spelled out in many volumes which occupy a whole wall in the library of a fabulous house in Michigan called Fairlane, the home of Henry Ford. The volumes record all the litigation under which Ford defeated Seldon's claims for his engine. Ford's victory in court changed the course of automotive and, consequently, human history. He did with the automobile what George Eastman did with the pocket camera—he made it obtainable and operable by almost anyone. But circumstances come full circle. Rochester could have been Detroit, but Detroit could never have become Rochester, because George Eastman stayed. Monroe County people, having seen them both, have little difficulty in making a choice of residence or in evaluating a climate for living. One has only to stand on the brink of those hell-holes known as automobile steel mills to be reminded of the 18th Century poet William Blake and his early outcries against man-made infernos. And as sulphurous fumes belch forth and up, a man can almost see Dante, standing on a catwalk, making voluminous notes.

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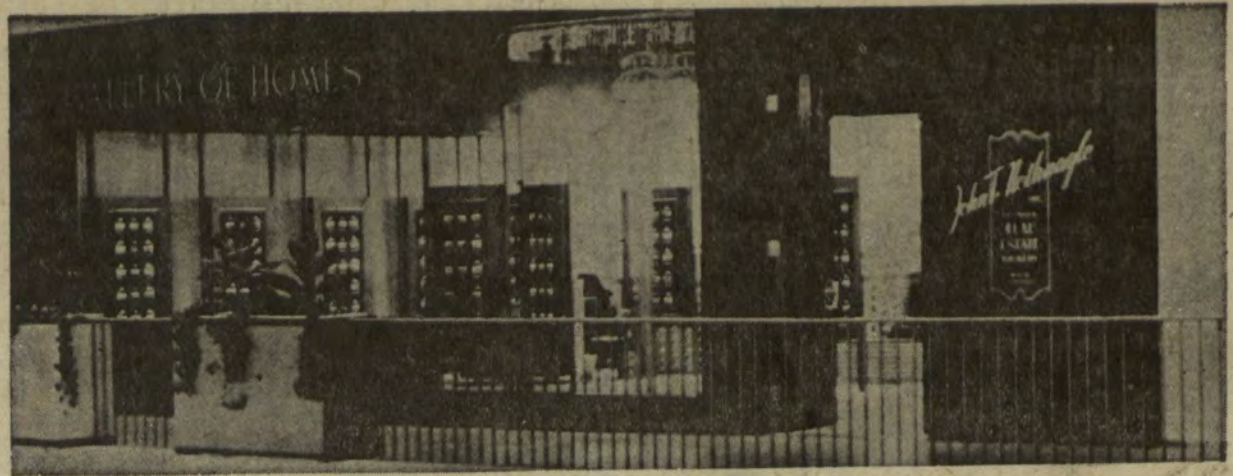


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It's a rare celebrity or oddball, who hasn't at least passed through

Such a condition may not be peculiar to Monroe County, but one of its appealing qualities has always been its ability to produce or nurture people of accomplishment, to attract notables in a never-ending stream and to provide a sympathetic stage for almost any number of eccentrics, charlatans and fak- ers.

For some years, because of the insistence of certain devoted editors on identifying Monroe County with passing incidents in the lives of the famous, such hypothetical news stories as this one were banded about newsrooms:

"Franklin D. Roosevelt, who once visited Rochester, has been elected President of the United States."

This, of course, was the extreme, but for more than a cen- tury it has been a rare notable who has not been to Monroe County. This applies to politicians and national leaders, lead- ers of finance and industry, religion and the stage, music, sports and education. It has not been the undeniable beauty of the countryside which has attracted them, but the possibility of meeting kindred souls, performing before appreciative audi- ences, or grinding an occasional ax.

The year 1851, for example, cannot be said to have been an unusual year. To Monroe County came President Millard Fill- more, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas and Governor Wash- ington Hunt, along with Jenny Lind, who sang in the Corinthian and the tickets for whose performance were auctioned off. The highest price paid for a ticket was a still unbelievable \$2,501.40.

Monroe County and its region were the scene of an abiding murder mystery in 1826, the year stone mason William Morgan of Batavia and Rochester, who had exposed Free Masonry, was abducted, spirited out of Pittsford and dumped into the Niagara River. The Masons seem to have recovered from both the expo- sure and the incident.

On Nov. 8, 1829, an exhibitionist named Sam Patch, accom- panied by a tame bear, successfully leaped over the great falls of the Genesee. He and the bear survived. Five days later, be- fore a thrill-hungry throng and from a scaffold erected 20 feet above the brink of the 96-foot cataract, Sam Patch made the leap again and died at the bottom. Contemporary accounts blame his failure on drunkenness, although this may have been unfair to the memory of a genuine daredevil. The bear did not make the second leap.

In 1847, the Fox Sisters first gained regional publicity for their mysterious spirit "rappings" in Hydesville in Wayne County. A year later, the family moved to Rochester, and the sisters reproduced the rappings before a large audience in Cor- inthian Hall, which was unable to explain their origin. An ad- mission two decades later that the whole thing was a fake failed to dampen the ardor of Spiritualists and left the Fox Sis- ters eternally triumphant, or at least eternally established in Monroe County folk lore.

Thurlow Weed, about whom more later, received a visitor in 1830. His name was Joseph Smith. He wanted Weed, who was proprietor of The Telegraph, to publish a book he called his "Book of Mormon." Weed declined. The book was published in Palmyra, according to Rochester historian George C. Bragdon.

A 712-foot bridge was established across the Genesee gorge in the general vicinity of what is now Scrantom and St. Paul streets in February, 1819. By 100 feet, it was the longest single arch bridge then known to civilization and was to have con- nected the village of Carthage, an early Rochester rival, with the west side of the river. It collapsed. The only casualty, even- tually, was Carthage itself. Like the lost city of Tryon, it was

swallowed up in the growth of the settlement by the falls.

The Rochester Athenaeum grew out of the Franklin Insti- tute, which had been founded in 1826 to establish a library, or- ganize a museum and provide a setting for lectures. Its descen- dant spreads today across a \$60,000,000 campus complex south of the city.

It was possible, in 1834, to travel from Rochester to Geneseo by steamboat daily. The pleasure should be revived.

It is doubtful if any state visit ever produced more pomp, solemnity, emotion and joy than that of General Lafayette in June, 1825, to Monroe County. He came by canal. Eighteen citi- zens of Rochester met him at Lockport. A flotilla of 12 boats accompanied him east, gliding happily through the meadow lands and forests of Western Monroe to the city. Ten thousand persons greeted his arrival, which occurred at the inconvenient hour of six o'clock in the morning. Among those to receive the general were Col. Rochester and other veterans of the War of the Revolution, some of whom were said to have rushed weep- ing into his arms. He was banqueted with 200 others and was bidden a fond and final farewell at 4 p.m. of a busy day.

Rochester received another gubernatorial visit in June, 1884, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the city. Governor Grover Cleveland arrived for fitting ceremonies, as did the mayors of Toronto, Philadelphia and New York, as well as Brooklyn.

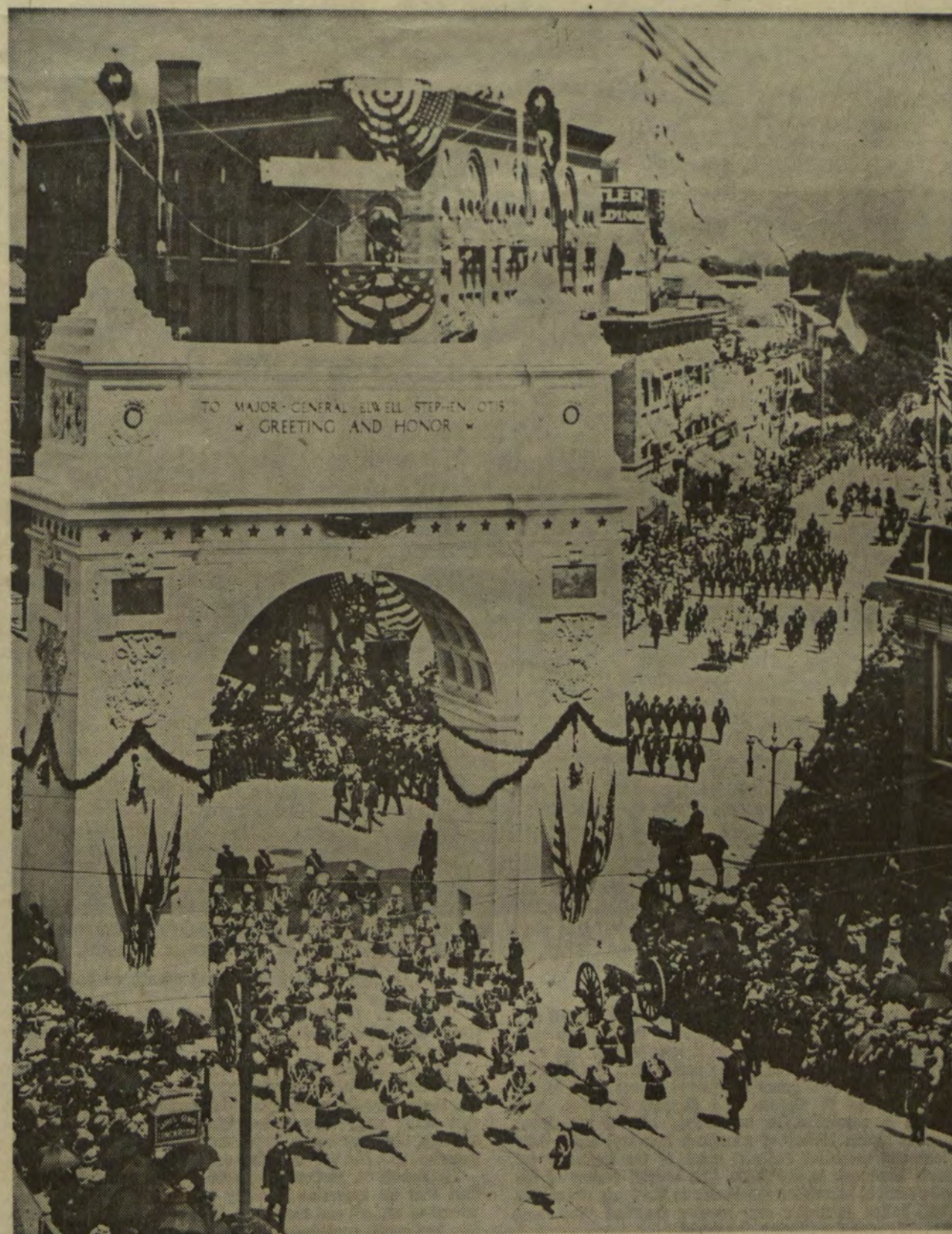
Monroe County has been governor country. Governor Ros- well Flower and President Benjamin Harrison came in 1892, on Memorial Day, to participate in the unveiling of the Sol- diers' and Sailors' Monument which still stands in the middle of tiny Washington Square, just east of Old St. Mary's Church, a great monument in a tiny emerald island in the middle of an indifferent city whose people pay almost no attention to it.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis's arrival in Monroe County on June 15, 1900, was no mere visit. It was a triumphant home-coming, a sort of smaller, west country edition of what was to greet Ger- trude Ederle and Charles A. Lindbergh in New York in the 1920s. Gen. Otis was a rightful local hero, distinguished in his service in the War with Spain and in the post-war government of the Philippines. The lengthy parade formed in his honor pas- sed underneath an arch designed by Claude Bragdon, whose fame would outlast the general's.

Claude Bragdon is one of those described by Meryl Frank and Blake McKelvey as "some former Rochesterians of na- tional distinction." He lived for 80 years, and in his eight de- cades packed in a remarkable record of constructive and cre- ative work as architect, author and lecturer. He was also a de- signer for the stage, an artist and an editor and philosopher. He could not stay put in Rochester, even though it was his headquarters for 35 years, when he did perhaps his best work as an architect. The disgracefully decimated, inadequate, pitif- ul, rundown, sad Penn-Central Railroad depot, once three times as large as its remnants now show, was his. So are the Bevier Building, which once housed the art department of RIT, the First Universalist Church, within pigeon flight from the Sol- diers' and Sailors' Monument, and the Chamber of Commerce Building. He could not keep his fame local.

There follow some brief thumbnail sketches about a number of Monroe County people about whom books could be written and about some of whom books already have been written. Let us consider two:

Seth Green lived from 1817 to 1888. If he were alive today, he would be beside himself with anguish. He knew all about fish. No facetiousness is meant. He first saw the light of day in



It was no casual welcome when Rochester greeted Gen. Elwell S. Otis on his arrival home from the Philippines in 1900. Arch was designed by architect, Claude Brag- don of Rochester, whose fame outlasted the general's.

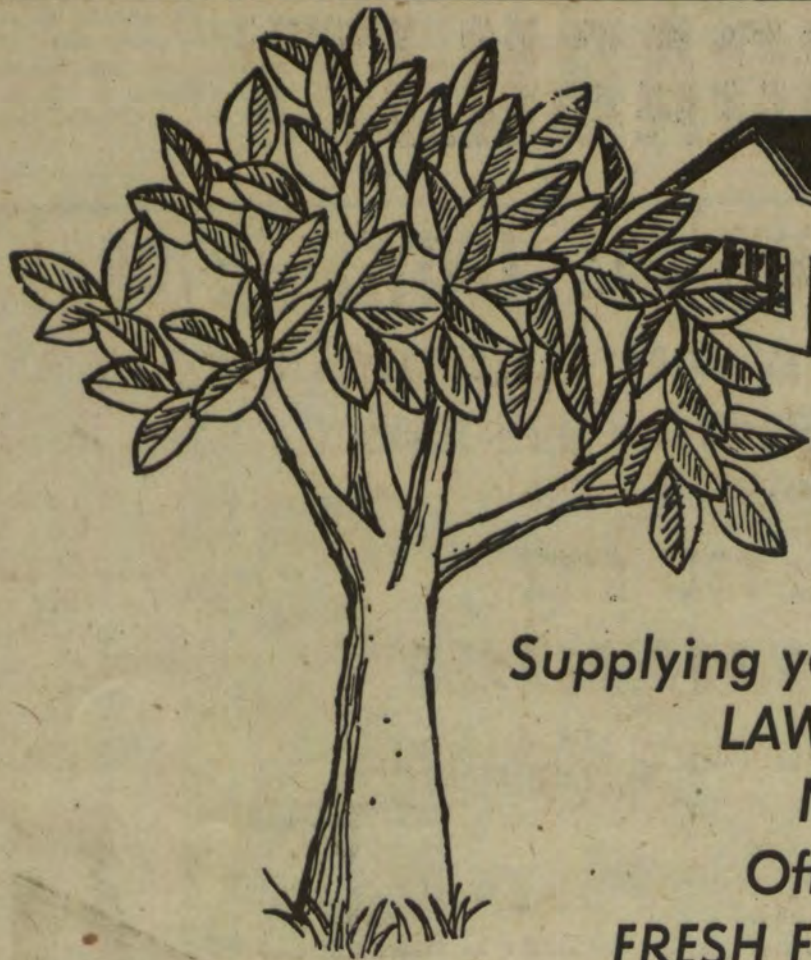
Carthage, Rochester's lost village. He was a school dropout who to survive went into the fish business in the original Roch- ester Public Market. Although he was a fish monger by trade, he was a fisherman by avocation. He was also a very brilliant man, and fish intrigued him.

Green saw more in fish than something to entice with a line, hook and the proper bait. He had great respect for the species and so he took to studying them. His studies led into experi- ments with artificial methods of hatching fish, principally salmon and trout. This, in turn, led to his establishment of the

nation's first fish hatcheries. The consistent restocking of streams and lakes throughout the United States grew from his findings. Sportsmen could well deify him. The State of New York made him superintendent of state fisheries. He loved the river.

Seth Green and Lewis Henry Morgan were almost complete contemporaries. Morgan lived from 1818 to 1881. He was origi- nally a lawyer, with an interest in Indian ways, and as a law-

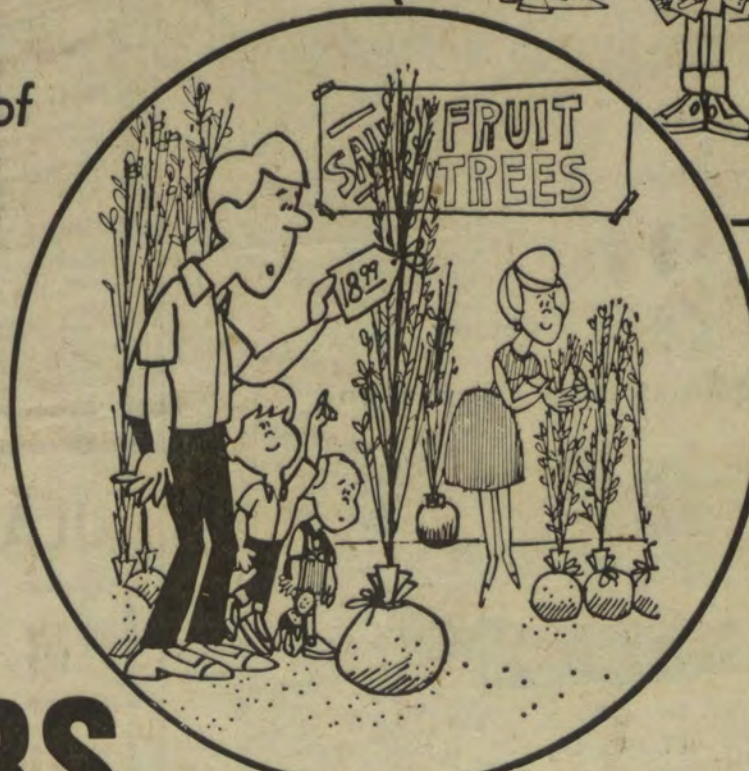
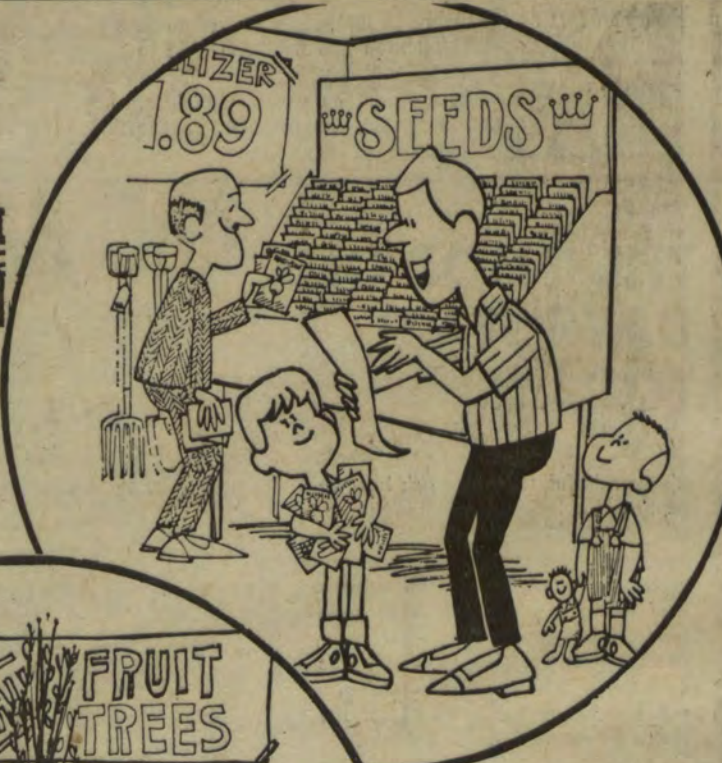
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The story that Winston Churchill's mother was a Rochesterian isn't true, but it's close enough, so pass it on...

yer represented Indians in defense of their land claims, which were usually losing causes throughout upper New York and in Washington. But aside from being an attorney, he was a man for research, and this led him into special, deep studies of the Iroquois and their family relationships and to studies of other tribes with local and distant origins. His service in the New York State Assembly and Senate failed to interrupt his research and writing. In 1887, he published "Ancient Society." Since its appearance, he has been known as the father of American anthropology. He is nominated automatically and without qualification for the non-existent Monroe Country hall of fame.

(Editor's note: Isn't there a Sesqui-Centennial idea here?)
Every region should have a bona fide anarchist, a registered member of the violently anti-social Monroe Country had one at least. She lived from 1869 to 1940. Her name was Emma Goldman and she hated with an almost magnificent passion all that was considered great, good and acceptable in her lifetime. She was born in Russia and she arrived on the Rochester scene when she was 15 years old. She did her first work here as a seamstress at \$2.50 a week for a 10 1/2 hour day. She advanced to another shop at \$4 for a six-day week. Married at 17, passionate and attractive, she broke off the marriage after a few months, giving her husband's impotence as a reason.

Emma Goldman joined a socialist German group, grew resentful over the treatment of the suspects in the Chicago Haymarket bombing incident, and turned completely and violently against the establishment of the day. She never wavered or varied.

Nearly 30 years after she took the eternal vows of anarchy, Emma Goldman was deported to her native Russia during World War I for subversive activities. She was called the mother of anarchy in America and was also called Red Emma, two titles she would never outlive, and even when the Soviets eventually brought her disillusionment, too, she remained the consummate rebel.

Her loves and hatreds, and both were very deep, drove her to many extremes and yet when she finally returned to Rochester under a 90-day stay granted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, she came as a lecturer. She was drawn back to Monroe County not through affection for the place where she labored as a young girl in the sweat shop atmosphere of clothing manufacture, but because her sisters were here. She had an affectionate regard for her nephews, one of whom was David Hochstein, a violinist of undoubted talent who gave his life in France in World War I, and for whom the Hochstein Music School was named. Another was Saxe Commins, who practiced dentistry in Rochester and afterward was a New York book editor.

Red Emma died in Toronto in 1940, an anarchist to the last. She is buried in Chicago, site of the Haymarket riots. Many words have been written about Emma Goldman. Monroe Country's authentic, registered anarchist. The most excellent and succinct account comes from Arch Merrill.

Consider now in Monroe Country a few Smiths:
Arthur Caslett Smith died in 1926 at the age of 74. He was a Rochester lawyer, a world traveler and a gifted writer who

published two volumes of short stories. He considered his ability as a writer far below his aptitude as an attorney, which may have shown the depth of his wisdom, as spelled out in the provable fact that as a general rule, attorneys who write in an oblique language, are more prosperous than writers, whose purpose is to be understood.

Erasmus Darwin Smith lived from 1806 to 1883, originally a Democrat, he changed coats and became a Republican after writing decidedly Democratic editorials for the Rochester Advertiser. He eventually wound up on the bench of the State Supreme Court, where few editorial writers have been privileged, or qualified, to serve.

Erasmus Darwin Smith had a son, and his thumbnail biography may help to dispel the notion that Rudyard Kipling once lived in Monroe Country. As delicious as this conjecture is, along with the equally absurd one that Winston Churchill's mother was born in Rochester, it is simply not true. But there was a connection.

Erasmus Peshine Smith was Rochester, Columbia and Harvard educated, practicing lawyer and, like his father, an editorialist (for the Democrat). Secretary of State William H. Ward of Auburn made him an assistant secretary in 1865. Later he was legal advisor to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. He held the post for five years, but returned to Monroe Country and Rochester, where he entered into the intellectual life of the blooming city and entered also into the routine of bringing up four grandchildren. Two of them added to his claim to fame. One was Charles Wolcott Balestier, who put some time into reporting for the Rochester Post-Express but eventually went to England as a publisher's representative. There he became associated with Rudyard Kipling. The other grandchild was his sister Caroline, who sealed the Smith-Balestier-Kipling relationship by becoming Kipling's wife.

Monroe Country has a built-in penchant for identifying itself with the great, sometimes with ample reason. The identification with Rudyard Kipling extremely tenuous, to be sure, but perhaps it should be treasured. There can be no doubt but that the collected works of this master of the English tongue lie gathering dust on many Monroe Country bookshelves, and it would delight many an aging heart to know that somehow, soon, some younger fingers will pluck them off, read them, and learn from them some basic truths, meanwhile enjoying every cadence. One of the several disadvantages of being born after 1930 is not knowing every word that Rudyard Kipling put on paper. In the history of the language by which we all communicate, there may never have been a superior story teller.

The Kipling-Monroe Country myth has an intriguing Anglo-American parallel. This is that Winston Churchill's mother was born in Rochester. This historical piece of misinformation had currency for many years, but it was not without foundation.

Winston Churchill's American grandfather, Leonard Jerome, married a girl from Palmyra. Jerome was an enterprising business man. Among other things, he was a publisher and investor, and in the course of his pursuits, he and his bride lived briefly in South Fitzhugh Street in a brick house, but they



EMMA GOLDMAN
... lifelong anarchist

... on the other hand, Red Emma was the real 'mother or anarchy' and lived and hated right here in town.

moved away from Rochester and Morroe Country before their daughter was born.

She was born in Brooklyn and to Brooklyn, as late as the 1950s' Rochester reluctantly but graciously conceded the honor. Their daughter was Winston Churchill's mother.

Frank Gannett, who has an historical as well as a contemporary perspective caused a bronze plaque noting the Jeromes' sometime residence there to be placed on the brick house in Fitzhugh Street. It was affixed there for several years, just off Spring Street. When the structures in the area were demolished to make way for the construction of the Civic Center underground garage, the Jerome plaque vanished. Monroe Country's last concession to a relationship with the saviour of Britain was an honorary degree, awarded in absentia to Winston Churchill by the University of Rochester.

But it is simple and easy to conceive of his possible relationships with any number of Monroe County people.

Had he been born early enough, he would have appreciated Thurlow Weed, because they would have had much in common. Both were journalists first and politicians later. Weed worked on the Rochester Telegraph. An opportunist, he made hay with the reportedly Masonic abduction and murder of William Morgan and even established an anti-Masonic newspaper to further his political ambitions. He ran as a Clintonian for another, and eventually became a power in Albany as a Whig and Republican.

Glyndon Van Deusen, one of the most gifted of local historians, has called him the wizard of the lobby.

Churchill might have developed some affinity for Lewis Swift, who ran a hardware business. In addition to this, he loved the stars, and soon after he founded his business, he spent his evenings looking through a telescope, searching for comets. He was so successful in this dark hour pursuit, having eventually discovered some 12 comets and a number of hundred nebulae, that the local patent medicine mogul, H. H. Warner, provided for him an observatory all his own on East Avenue. This nicely cushioned situation lasted only until Warner's financial reverses in the depression year of 1893, when Swift and his telescope migrated to Southern California. Meryl Frank and Blake McKelvey report that "Thaddeus S. C. Lowe had offered to erect another observatory for him. Swift continued his observations there under cloudless skies until 1900, planting the seeds for the great observatories at Mt. Wilson and Palomar." He avoided the inconvenience of smog by about 60 years.

What Churchill did for his tight little island, Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey tried to do for his people—win them freedom. Churchill preserved his green and pleasant shores, with the help of his half-countrymen from this side of the Atlantic. Bailey, an escaped slave, renamed himself Douglass, and as Frederick Douglass he attracted national notice with his autobiography, published in 1845. He came to Rochester, here to establish his newspaper, The North Star, later renamed Frederick Douglass' Paper. It had a sympathetic abolitionist contemporary in the Northern Christian Advocate, published by the Rev. William Hosmer, whose great-grandson just said so.

Frederick Douglass sought President Lincoln's ear, beseeched him to free the slaves, advised him to bring blacks

into the Union army. Author, editor, orator, Frederick Douglass was also public servant. He became an adviser to President Grant, was recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia and U.S. minister to Haiti from 1889 to 1893, his term ending two years before his death, which occurred when he was 78.

Frederick Douglass, identified forever with Monroe Country, was one of the most remarkable Americans of his own or another generation. Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver and others followed to beat the way through the jungle of prejudice for the blacks. In the present era, Martin Luther King, Jr. matched him in qualities of universal leadership. The hope of all the many who revere the memories of both lies in the assurance that their peer will emerge to complete their work.

The National Organization for Women, Women's Lib, or whatever, would have enshrined Kate Gleason at sight. She was the daughter of gear machinery inventor and manufacturer William Gleason, the sister of James E. Gleason, and perhaps in many ways the most remarkable woman of her time. She left Cornell to join the Gleason Works as secretary-treasurer, a post in which she served from 1890 to 1913. The year 1914 was of particular significance to her. She was elected as the first woman member by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The McKelvey-Frank thumbnails record her as the first woman president of a national bank, the first woman receiver in bankruptcy in the state, and the only woman member of the American Concrete Institute. This last honor was accorded to her for her sponsorship of fire-proof houses built by unskilled labor in East Rochester, a village for which she had an undeniable affection, and which still reveres her, 38 years after her death.

Batavia-born Daniel William Powers put an indelible stamp on downtown Rochester. Banker, he was also builder and the Powers Building was his almost perpetual monument, one of the first with cast iron beams, the first with a passenger elevator west of New York, the city's chief architectural attraction for many years.

In the myriad field of American creativity and production, Monroe Country has probably produced more than its natural share of shining competents. They range from industrial geniuses to inventors, financiers to educators, athletes to aesthetes, actors to architects, physicians and chemists, novelists, poets and playwrights.

Actors and directors it has produced or adopted aplenty. It has been in rather short supply in playwrights, except for one bright genius, whose name was Philip Barry, an East High School boy, an authentic Rochester Barry by background, birth and direction. The direction in which he went was the stage, for which he wrote nearly 20 of the brightest comedies on manners the American theater has produced in this century. He was 53 years old when he died, far ahead of his time, in 1949.

The people about whom Philip Barry wrote, who were to be played by Ann Harding, Katharine Hepburn, Leslie Howard, Joseph Cotten, Shirley Booth, Van Heflin and many others, and into whom he breathed life on the stage were several cut above, socially speaking, some of the denizens of his native Rochester. Had he been interested in another type of human being, he had only to return home to meet him.



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...and there was a time to worship

If there is any disposition to discount the importance and influence of religion in the development of a region, it should probably be touched lightly, with the tips of the fingers or the tips of the conscience. Religion has been extremely important to Monroe County.

It is unlikely that the brilliant but obstreperous Aaron Burr sought any word of spiritual comfort to the red man or any of the very early white settlers when he visited Monroe County in 1795 to observe and to measure the great falls of the Genesee. Neither, probably, did the King of France, Louis Philippe, and his brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and Count Beauharnais, when they made a similar journey to the cataract two years later.

Missionaries had long carried their work into the area and the first white settlers, while hardly organized into congregations and parishes, recognized the existence of a higher power and acknowledged, from within themselves, the necessity of worship.

It is generally believed that the first formal religious exercises conducted in Rochester took place under the auspices of Mrs. Hamlet Scrantom and a Mrs. Wheelock, described as "women of faith and prayer," in a room over the tailoring shop of Jehiel Barnard in 1813.

Other meetings for praying, singing and reading of sermons followed and were conducted by Barnard, who had married a Hamlet Scrantom daughter, and by Warren Brown. The meetings were completely ecumenical, since followers of all faiths worshipped together in the rooms of the tailoring shop and eventually in the local schoolhouse when it was completed in 1814. Preaching was later supplied by the Rev. Daniel Brown, a Baptist minister of Pittsford, the Rev. Mr. Parmalee of Victor, who followed either the Presbyterian or Congregational tenets, and the Rev. Comfort Williams, who was actually hired to preach.

If Pittsford had a Baptist, Brighton had a Presbyterian and his name was the Rev. Solomon Allen and he was the organizer of Brighton Presbyterian Church in 1817, the year in which the Episcopalians, Col. Rochester among them, organized St. Luke's Church with the help of the Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, rector of St. John's Church in Canandaigua.

Solomon Allen was an unusual man, but it was not unusual for the times to produce unusual men. Like many of the others, he had served in the Revolution, along with four of his brothers who joined the Continental Army in Northampton, Mass. He rose to the rank of major. When the notorious Major Andre was arrested as a spy, Major Allen was an officer at the outpost and carried the dispatches taken from Andre to the commanding officer at West Point.

Fifteen years after he had entered the army at the age of 25, after the end of the war and the birth of the nation, Solomon Allen experienced the overwhelming call and joined the ministry. He served the Brighton congregation first through a Sabbath School and then in its formation into a permanent church. He was minister for three years.

The city acquired a second Episcopal Church when St. Paul's was organized in 1828 and a third with the founding of Trinity Church in 1836.

The Presbyterians were quite as zealous as the Episcopalians, both in Brighton and in the city. The first Presbyterian Society was formed in 1815 and was the beginning not only of Presbyterianism in Rochester, but of formal religious organization in all its later forms.

The first religious house in the city hardly rated the name of edifice. It was a tiny, frame building in a clearing cut from the forest, a true church in the wildwood, and the first service conducted in it took place on the first of May, 1817. The little church in the wildwood served until 1823 and a year later, the first great church was built. It was used for 44 years and stood near the Monroe County Court House, a landmark for residents and visitors to see and remember.

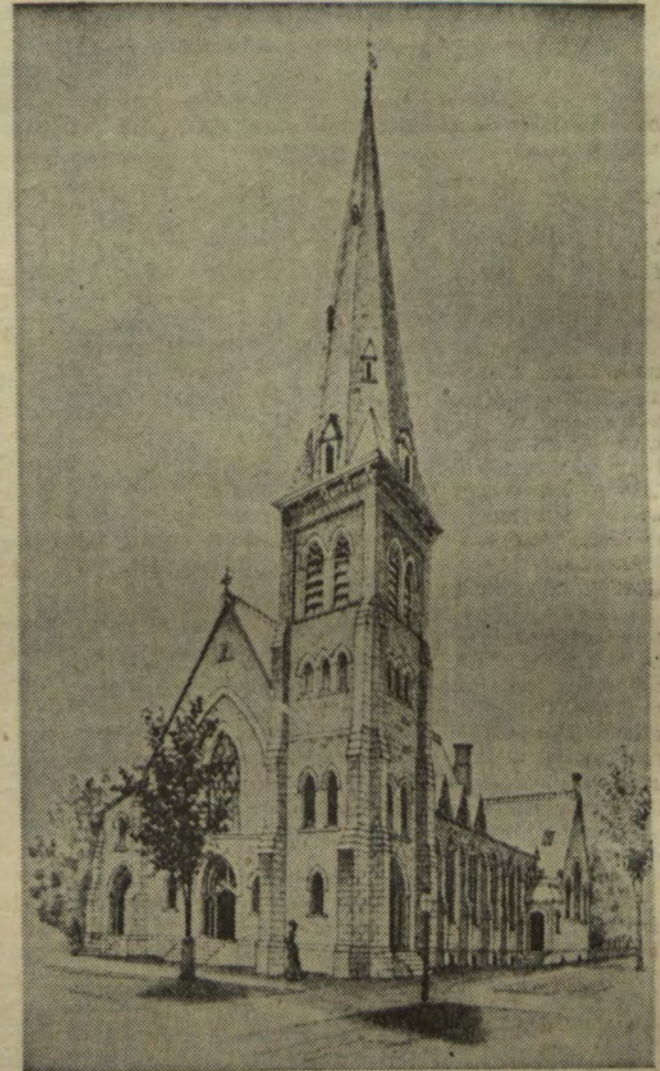
The first minister of the Presbyterian Society was the Rev. Comfort Williams, who was brought here from Ogdensburg,

where he had received the princely sum of 600 dollars a year for doing his ministerial duties. His installation was an event of great moment and accompanied by as much pomp as the Geneva Presbytery and the rather strict inclinations of the pioneer families would allow. The program was conducted in an unfinished frame store owned by William W. Noble in Carroll Street, a street no longer in Rochester directories.

The Presbyterians spent \$90,060 to build the third of the First Presbyterian Churches, which has stood since 1872 at the corner of Spring Street and Plymouth Avenue. It stands near the blight and near the changes being wrought and to be wrought in the once elegant Third Ward, from which it drew many of its parishioners. For many years, it was a sort of mother church to the Rochester Institute of Technology, but the institute, like many of its parishioners, has moved out of town to the suburbs. It stands now, like so many inner city churches of ancient origin and tradition, in the middle of great change.

First Baptist Church and the Baptist Temple long since have moved from the central city to Brighton. The Unitarian Church of the great liberal, the Rev. William Channing Gannett, fell beneath the coming of the Midtown underground garage and Xerox Square and moved to the outskirts. It is not uncommon to find a church building, abandoned by its people, occupied by something quite different from religion. Examples are the Community Playhouse in Clinton Avenue South and the Liederkranz Club in Main Street West, once Westminster Presbyterian Church and ruined by fire in Sesqui-Centennial year.

As the city grew from village and the county grew from wilderness to farmlands and villages in the 19th Century, each growth accompanied by an increase in people, the pursuit of religion, the search for truth, guidance and spiritual comfort paralleled such growth. The Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Unitarians and Universalists, Lutherans and others emerged, organized, built and spread their influence along families and neighborhoods in the city and county. The widespread strength of Roman Catholicism and the almost ageless traditions of the Jewish faith have brought inspiration and comfort



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 1877

to untold thousands through the 100 years in which they have been practised formally in Monroe County.

The Catholic Diocese of Rochester, whose influence spreads far beyond the borders of Monroe County—south to Elmira, east to Auburn — was established 103 years ago by Pope Pius IX on March 3, 1868. The Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid was named founding bishop. The diocese embraced the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Yates and Tompkins.

But this was not the beginning. A Franciscan missionary, Father Louis Hennepin, who was to become a legendary figure in colonial days, celebrated Mass as early as 1679 in a bark chapel near Irondequoit Bay. After the War of Rebellion, large numbers of Catholic emigrants moved into and through Monroe County. They were chiefly German, Irish and French-Canadian.

Although he was an Episcopalian, it does not seem out of character that the first Mass reported to have been said in Rochester proper was conducted in the home of Col. Nathaniel Rochester in 1818. Five years later, Western New York's first Catholic church, St. Patrick's, was raised at the corner of Platt Street and Plymouth Avenue North. The second, St. Ambrose, was opened in 1832 on Latta Row in Greece and was the first rural Catholic church in New York State. The foundations for the diocese were being laid.

St. Joseph's in Ely Street, the first German parish, was established in 1836. The church was replaced by the present edifice on Franklin Street ten years later, at about the same time as the first diocesan orphanage was developed by the Sisters of Charity, a Maryland order of nuns which in 1857 opened St. Mary's Hospital.

The Vatican established the Diocese of Buffalo in 1847 and Rochester churches were included within its jurisdiction. Founding bishop the Most Rev. John Timon almost immediately organized Our Lady of Victory parish in Rochester, with the church situated in Pleasant Street, site of the present church long called "the French Church" and a house of worship to hundreds in the Rochester noon hour.

One of the first acts of Bishop Bernard McQuaid was to invite the Sisters of St. Joseph to become a diocesan order of nuns and to continue in Monroe County their services to the ill, the homeless and the elderly. He had been bishop for only three years when he laid the foundations for the Catholic parochial school system. He served until 1909, in the later years of his tenure experiencing the intense satisfaction of dedicating St. Bernard's Seminary and St. Anne's Home for the Aged, the latter in 1906.

Bishop McQuaid was succeeded by Bishop Thomas Hickey, in whose lengthy term the Rochester Catholic Charities Aid Association was incorporated and the release time program, which permitted public school students to take religious instruction in the denomination of their choice, was instituted.

Bishop John Francis O'Hern served the diocese for only four years after the passing of Bishop Hickey and on his death of a heart attack May 22, 1933 at the age of 58 was succeeded by Archbishop Edward James Mooney, who had been Vatican delegate to India and Japan.

Archbishop Mooney brought to the leadership of the Rochester Diocese international experience, a deep concern with matters of social justice and a prophetic insistence that social and economic ills would result from the migrating of under-educated blacks from the South to Northern areas whose better jobs were mostly in the area of skilled labor.

The diocese suffered great loss but the church may have gained great strength in an area of critical need when Archbishop Mooney was transferred to Detroit in 1937, and where he rose to the rank of cardinal. His successors in Rochester have been men of widely varying accomplishment, distinctly individual appeal and varying approaches to the myriad problems of

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Worship . . .

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social transition which have been thrust upon them by the forces of change.

Fifth bishop James Edward Kearney, the tall, handsome, warm, devout and intensely human man from Salt Lake City, remains in his retirement in Sesqui-Centennial years one of the most widely respected of all Monroe Countrymen. As bishop in charge he was innovator, with an interest in every corner of the diocese, which had long since grown to embrace 12 counties.

Ecumenical by nature and imbued with an affection for and understanding of his fellow man, he became a community figure unstinting in the breadth of his service and involvement. Reflecting in his speech and utterance the clarity of communication which education can bring to a man, he concerned himself deeply with the development of new institutions, saw St. John Fisher College founded in 1951 and new Catholic high schools built in Rochester, Geneva, Elmira and Auburn. His concern for the growing black population and newly-arriving Puerto Ricans involved him in leadership in community projects designed to help them.

It was James Edward Kearney's own decision that he retire in 1966 and relinquish the administration of the diocese within the community which was being buffeted by the winds of change. His successor, an international figure with a flair for the dramatic, was Fulton J. Sheen, in whose brief three-year period of service the church came realistically to a number of important decisions and faced with equal realism a number of uncomfortable facts. One was that the Catholic Church, as all other churches, through the very nature of its concern for human beings, should take a more active role in seeking solutions for racial and social problems which had long gnawed at cities and eroded the quality of their life.

Bishop Sheen to this end established a Vicariate of the Urban Ministry, the specific instructions to which apparently were to "get with" racial problems and the attendant problems of poverty, housing, opportunity and social justice.

The seventh Bishop of Rochester, the Most Rev. Joseph L. Hogan, has inherited the problems of all his predecessors and perhaps some more. Beneath his dignified clerical bearing and his warm and friendly appearance, his quickness at communication and conversation burns a full realization of the facts and circumstances which have made a bishop in 20th Century America not a sinecure in the Medieval sense, but a responsibility of immense importance and many ramifications.

A growing liberalism among many young parishioners and communicants, new attitudes toward the state's liberalized divorce and abortion laws, a yearning for greater freedom of personal expression among younger members of the priesthood and sisterhoods and, just as important, the financial worries besetting parish and other Catholic schools have all placed on the incumbent bishop the kinds of weighty burdens which modern life and the complexities of modern existence have placed on the shoulders of mayors, governors and presidents, as well as boards of education and superintendents of schools and chiefs of police. The consensus is that if anyone is equal to such a task, Joseph L. Hogan, bishop, is.

If there is any disposition on the part of Protestants and Catholics to take full credit for bringing Monroe County to its present state of well being and also to its present state of uncertainty, they should reject it and give to the Jewish community of the city and county the full credit it deserves for the imposing role it has played.

Those who are ignorant or indifferent to the facts of Judaism are enthusiastically referred to three books, "What the Jews Believe," by Rochester's Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'Rith Kodesh, Abba Eban's "My People: The Story of the Jews," and Rabbi Stuart E. Rosenberg's "The Jewish Community in Rochester, 1843-1925." Separately or together, they can provide many of the answers many Monroe Countymen seek in Sesqui-Centennial year.

Communities have to have founders. Nathaniel Rochester was one. Bishop McQuaid was another. Myer Greentree was still another. He has been called the father of the Rochester Jewish community, a title to which he apparently had legitimate claim because he was perhaps the first Jew to settle in Monroe County permanently when he arrived in 1843. He was a peddler, but shortly after his arrival he did a very non-Jewish thing. He married a Gentile, Elizabeth Baker of Greece. This no doubt had the approval of his employer, early Jewish settler Sigmund Rosenberg, a dry-goods merchant, who had also married a native American.

If he can be called the father of the Jewish community, Myer Greentree also could lay claim to another distinction: he founded the clothing manufacturing industry for which Rochester became nationally famous and which only a century and a quarter later has shown signs of coming apart at the seams.

The migration of Jews to Rochester was never massive, but always significant. Jews of virtually all nationalities came here. The economic climate if not salubrious, was attractive. It offered them opportunities in merchandising and manufacturing, and to these they gravitated, just as in later years, through their persistent application to study, hard work and the centuries old faith of their fathers, they would score innumerable successes in the fields of medicine, law, other forms of business, education and civic leadership. The early assimilation was accomplished by overcoming barriers of language, New England reluctance and the difficulties all foreign-born arrivals experienced in settling in Monroe County with an expectation of immediate harmonious relations with the incumbents whose ancestors had carved it out.

The oldest Jewish congregation in Monroe County is Berith Kodesh, founded in 1848. There is no particular point in specifying that is what is called a reform congregation, any more than there is in speculating, perhaps with some accuracy, that it was orthodox in its origins and was changed only when the most prominent figure in early Monroe County Judaism, Dr. Max Lansberg, came from Germany in 1871 and brought with him the new doctrine of reform.

But it has been from the example set by B'Rith Kodesh and other early congregations that today's temples and synagogues and congregations have been formed and instituted, no matter what the degree of their adherence to the strict tenets of the ancient religion and its practices.

No single group has contributed more to the basic prosperity of Monroe County than its early Jewish settlers and their descendants. They have enriched the community through their devoutness and their industry and their liberal attitude toward and understanding of the problems of minorities, beyond a doubt an attitude created by the fact that in all of civilized human history, no other group has been more cruelly oppressed, and no other group has remained so persistently triumphant over such odds.

The divided adherents of Christianity and the Jews have lived in conspicuous harmony in Monroe County since they all came together, quite unexpectedly, in the early part of the 19th Century. Severally and collectively they have accomplished much, many of them perhaps not fully realizing that the civilization in which circumstances dictated they should live has not been totally Christian nor totally Hebrew, but Judeo-Christian in its concepts and precepts and in its laws for living. Only the full and complete application of their common philosophy stands between those of us who face the problems of Sesqui-Centennial and succeeding years and the fulfillment of mankind's dream for itself — a world in which intelligent understanding of the problems of others is supreme.

In Monroe County's houses of worship people have knelt and prayed, sung and listened. They have chanted and intoned, and on occasion have been frightened out of their wits by the prospect of a fiery life after death. They have been exhorted, cajoled, jibed, inspired, shamed and reformed. They have been baptized and christened in them, married in them and buried from them. They have devoted their Sundays and evenings to them and have contributed untold ergs of energy to their perpetuation and physical improvement, membership and finances.

Churches in Monroe County have lately undertaken a new role. No less devoted to the spiritual needs of their people, they have finally netered the great arena in which society itself is struggling for survival. They have come late to the fray. No longer the great and sometimes the only centers for social life which they once were, they have enlisted in the battle against racial injustice, poverty and discrimination. It is almost as if, millenia after they first offered man the opportunity to commune with the God of his choice, they had finally and at long last made available to man the avenues he most ardently wishes to follow — the road to spiritual fulfillment and the very real and pervading desire for comfort and security and equality.



Wars... they bring more than glory

Wars do end, although it may seem that some go on forever. Monroe Countrymen have fought and died in nine of them, from the War of Independence to the war in Indochina. Such supreme contributions have been fittingly memorialized in the fashion in which communities do such things.

Wars, of course, bring more than glory to a nation. They are intimate, personal things which envelop the human heart. They produce the kind of grief whose degree may be greater because to those who suffer them, the losses seem to be so needless.

World War II produced such feelings. Monroe County's supreme contributions numbered in the hundreds. And it was two years after the war had ended that five of the fallen came home, quiet symbols of all the others. This was a contemporary acquit of that day, Nov. 2, 1947:

Monroe County has not forgotten. From the towns and villages and crossroads and city their war heroes left, never to see again, a grateful citizenry united today in common sorrow and tribute to pay respects to 1,400 Monroe County men who fell in World War II.

Symbolic of the 1,400 who gave their lives, the caskets of the first five to be returned from overseas burial grounds drew together tens of thousands of their fellow citizens, who joined sorrowing kinsmen with grateful hearts and grave countenances to participate in the county's most solemn hour.

It was an occasion almost too full of meaning and symbolism to be expressed in words, yet the words were there — eloquent, frank, sincere — spoken by leaders of church and laity. It was a program almost too solemn for tears, yet tears were there — wept silently at the curbsides as a single flag-draped casket passed by, wept quietly in the chapel-like atmosphere of the mourning-

draped and flower-bedecked Main Street East Armory, where the five brothers-in-arms lay silent in their bronze cases.

The bodies were those of Pfc. John F. Flood, WT2-c Nicholas Domenico, 1st Lt. Michael S. Manning, PHM3-c John McKay and Pfc. Howard Parkinson, all of whom fell in Pacific areas.

"The price we paid for victory is set before you this afternoon," said Edward Peck Curtis in the Armory ceremony. "The highest tribute we can pay to those we are honoring here today is to firmly resolve to build a country and a world worthy of their courage and devotion." Curtis was a major general in the Army Air Forces.

Earlier, at the New York Central station, before a hushed throng grouped about a single, symbolic casket of the "unknown" soldier chosen to represent his comrades, Mayor Dicker had said:

"On this day we seek outwardly to manifest our gratitude and the love that ever fills our hearts and minds for these of our sons and daughters who made the supreme sacrifice in the great war just ended; a sacrifice in the cause of the individual dignity of mankind, which cause contemplates the right of every man to walk among all men into the light of the greater freedom and understanding for which we, as a nation, have ever strived.

"We, here today as a great community of that nation, salute the spirits of all those who thus died; we pledge ourselves to live in the ideals for which they gave their lives."

There Rochester spoke, and Fairport and Hilton and Brockport and Hamlin and Gates and Greece and Brighton and Irondequoit and East Rochester and Pittsford and the towns and hamlets beyond.

It was a sentiment echoed again and again before the bright November afternoon was done, echoed again in the words of the leaders of three great faiths, written again and again on the faces of the people who lined Central Avenue, St. Paul Street and Main Street in never-ending lines clear to the Armory.

It was written in the eyes and bearing of thousands of veterans of this and other wars who formed a quiet guard of honor which lined the route—young men, men of mid-

dle age and elderly men in uniform and business suit—grateful for the opportunity of honoring their fallen comrades of all wars with dignity and ritual.

Briefly, gravely and with evident sincerity, it was echoed again in words and music at the Armory, in the deep tones of the organ, played by Tom Grierson, in the strong, clear voices of the Inter-High Choir.

The note of gratitude and solemnity was struck again by Edward I. Cristy, general chairman of the memorial committee, when he opened the hour-long Armory tribute with these words:

"With pride, with humility, with sincerity we salute these honored dead. We should not, we can not, we will not forget their total sacrifice. To honor them is our first great purpose. Our second is to rededicate ourselves to those ideals for which they died."

Then the young choir lifted its voices clearly and melodiously in "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the Rt. Rev. Bartel H. Reinheimer, D.D., bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rochester, delivered the invocation and read the Psalm of David while a hush fell over the 5,000 persons seated before the caskets.

At the foot of each was a basket of white flowers and at the head of each a white candle burned on a tall stand, beside which stood at perfect attention an official honor guard.

Eloquently, simply and with obvious emotion, Rabbi Leon Stiskin of Beth Joseph Center prayed for these and all who fell in the war, for those who survived and for those who now people a world which does not yet know true peace.

Somewhere, toward the back, a little child cried, but adult heads were bowed.

Outside the Armory, additional thousands heard the words of the Invocation, the Scripture and prayer by public address system as the sun began to set on the perfect autumn afternoon.

Then the choir burst forth with the stirring strains of "America the Beautiful" and heads came up with pride. Curtis spoke briefly and frankly. Citing the vanished hopes of those who believed that

Continued on Page 22S



Photo By Martin R. Wahl

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Crowds clogged Main Street on Armistice Day 1918 to celebrate the end of World War I.

War . . .

Continued from Page 21S

peace would follow V—J Day, he said:

"It is obvious that we in this country have been largely spared the material damages of war.

"Our people are not faced with hunger or starvation, nor are we seriously threatened with the kind of financial bankruptcy which hangs over many of our friends and allies abroad."

"The price we paid for victory is set before you this afternoon so that no one can ignore it or forget it.

"We all have a right to ask whether any cause is worth such a sacrifice."

It is easy to be cynical and ask this question, Curtis declared. He said he had no sympathy or patience with those who believe America should not have entered either World War. He said that what Germany showed at the horror camps of Dachau and Buchenwald was proof that free men were justified in fighting for freedom's sake, and he reminded his listeners:

"Let us never forget that appalling defeat was prevented by brave men who were not afraid to die."

"The way will not be easy," he maintained. "Before we accomplish a world relationship it may be necessary



The 19 towns of Monroe County and the City of Rochester in this Sesqui-Centennial year admit to a population of approximately 712,000 human souls. Assigned to protect their lives, property and rights are approximately 1,200 policemen or, roughly, one policeman to every 593 residents.

There are nearly 700 men and women in the Rochester Police Bureau. The Sheriff's Department has a staff of approximately 332 persons, including civilians, who are concerned with regular patrols, investigations, traffic, identification, courts, process serving and the jail.

Forty-four policemen serve under Chief Stewart LeBarron in Irondequoit. Gates Chief William Stauber leads a contingent of 15 men. Acting Chief Nelson Gordon in Brighton heads a force of more than 30 men. In Webster, Police Chief Keith Hurlburt works with 14 full time and three part time officers. The Greece Police Department under Chief Gerard C. Paul has 46 men and one woman. In Ogden, Chief Thomas F. Brownell heads a force which includes five full time and two part time officers as well as one dog warden.

The professional ancestor of all these was James Seymour, named first sheriff of the new County of Monroe on March 7, 1821, at about which time Nathaniel Rochester, one of the founding fathers, was named Monroe County clerk.

Many distinguished sheriffs followed in the footsteps of James Seymour, a fact which may dispel a popular belief that Monroe County has had no other sheriff than Albert W. Skinner, who has been the incumbent so long that his deputies can have arrested even the grandchildren of some of the first people to vote for him in the 1930s.

The city also had a sheriff in the early decades of the last century—Darius Perrin, who was by way of being a professional public servant, having served as Rochester postmaster from 1849 to 1853. He lived a long life, which ended in 1894. Another of the distinguished Rochesterians to

surrender something of what we now consider our vital national sovereignty."

It may take years and we must lead the way, he emphasized, for an America strong in arms and strong economically is a nation so prepared that it may not be led into a third world war.

"This," he said, "is a challenge which every one of us as individuals and the United States as a nation can not avoid if we would."

Curtis's notes of tribute were echoed in the inspirational anthem, "There Is No Death," sung by the choir.

Then came the Benediction, given by the Most Rev. James E. Kearney, D.D., bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Rochester, who called the sleeping heroes "warriors borne home on their shields," and who asked for the blessing of the Almighty on those who fell in battle and those they left behind.

Then the clear notes of Taps were sounded by Bugler Anthony Infantolino, and Monroe County's tribute to all its war dead came to a formal close.

Then the people dispersed and went their ways, their hearts wrapped forever in the bitterness and pride of their grief.

The Law

serve as county sheriff was none other than Hiram Sibley who, among many other things, was a co-founder of the Western Union Telegraph Company. There was additional significance in this in that it was relatively rare in mid-century for men of means actually to take public office.

Rochester, the village, was incorporated in 1817. It was a frontier town and frontier towns were places through which renegades occasionally passed and occasionally tarried. Yet it was two years later, on Dec. 28, 1819, that the village found it necessary to appropriate the princely sum of 80 dollars to employ a night watchman for the winter season. The one-man force was under-manned, and by 1827, the village trustees had increased the watch force to 10 men, each to patrol half the night for 10 dollars a month.

One year later, in a move which has a strangely familiar ring, the trustees reduced the force to six men at 8 dollars a month and won the praise of an economy-minded citizenry which did not seem to realize that it was inadequately protected against thieves, cut-throats, drunks, confidence men and women of doubtful virtue.

A further change in village status brought a further change in law enforcement. Rochester became a city in 1834, and the Common Council appointed five constables, one for each of the five wards. Thus were born the complexities of the policeman's life, leading to the demands of today, which require that he should know the law, know the rights of others, know first aid, know rescue procedures, know how to defend himself, and know a good deal about the Constitution of the United States.

The City of Rochester's original constables were also justices of the peace. Their incomes came from fines collected for the operation of pool rooms, bawdy houses and other attractive if immoral arenas of business, and for selling liquor without a license.

As early as 1836, much of the responsibility for suppressing crime and keeping order in the city was shared by the Sheriff. And the responsibility kept growing. For even a century before the rise of the great towers of Kodak, Xerox, Midtown and others, the city was proving attractive to outsiders. The Erie Canal brought it and Monroe County furniture, sugar, molasses, rum. Canal-side docks, wharves and warehouses were attractive to the criminal and vulnerable to the light-fingered.

Despite the staunch stand of its churchmen, the city's bistros and bordellos were among its more profitable businesses. Gambling was nearly epidemic, which would seem to indicate that in 150 years, this has been one disease Monroe County does not seem to have been able to conquer.

The Rochester Police Bureau formally became a uniformed force in 1856. Its first chief was Elisha J. Keeney. From that year until 1873, the bureau had eight different chiefs. Alexander McLean brought longevity to the post. He was named in 1873, was succeeded by Joseph P. Cleary in 1885. Cleary had been wounded at Bull Run and had left the Union Army as a major. One of his chief problems in the 1880s was cleaning up youthful gangs which were terrorizing the city, a form of misbehavior which hardly seems to have gone out of fashion nearly 100 years later.

Chief Cleary served until 1905, when he was succeeded by Joseph C. Hayden, whose own successor, four years later, was Joseph M. Quigley, who held the post for 18 years until 1927, when Andrew J. Kavanaugh began his seven-year reign. Large, amiable, dog-raising Henry T. Copenhagen was chief from 1934 to 1949 and was succeeded in that year by T. Herbert Killip, who gave way in 1953 to veteran identification expert William A. Winfield. The late Chief Winfield's tenure ended with the appointment of William M. Lombard, a veteran state police officer, in 1962. A Republican named by Democrats, he exited through a door marked "Politics" in 1970 and Rochester has had no chief since. But what had happened to Chief Lombard had happened before.

The city has had 20 commissioners of public safety, whose jurisdiction has been over both the police and the fire bureaus. The first was James G. Cutler, manufacturer and businessman, in 1899. The last was Henry E. Gillette, former city judge, former mayor, who was named in 1969. In 1970, the office was abolished, along with that of police chief and that of fire chief. Commissioners of police and fire were named, to be assisted by deputy commissioners.

Continued on Page 23S

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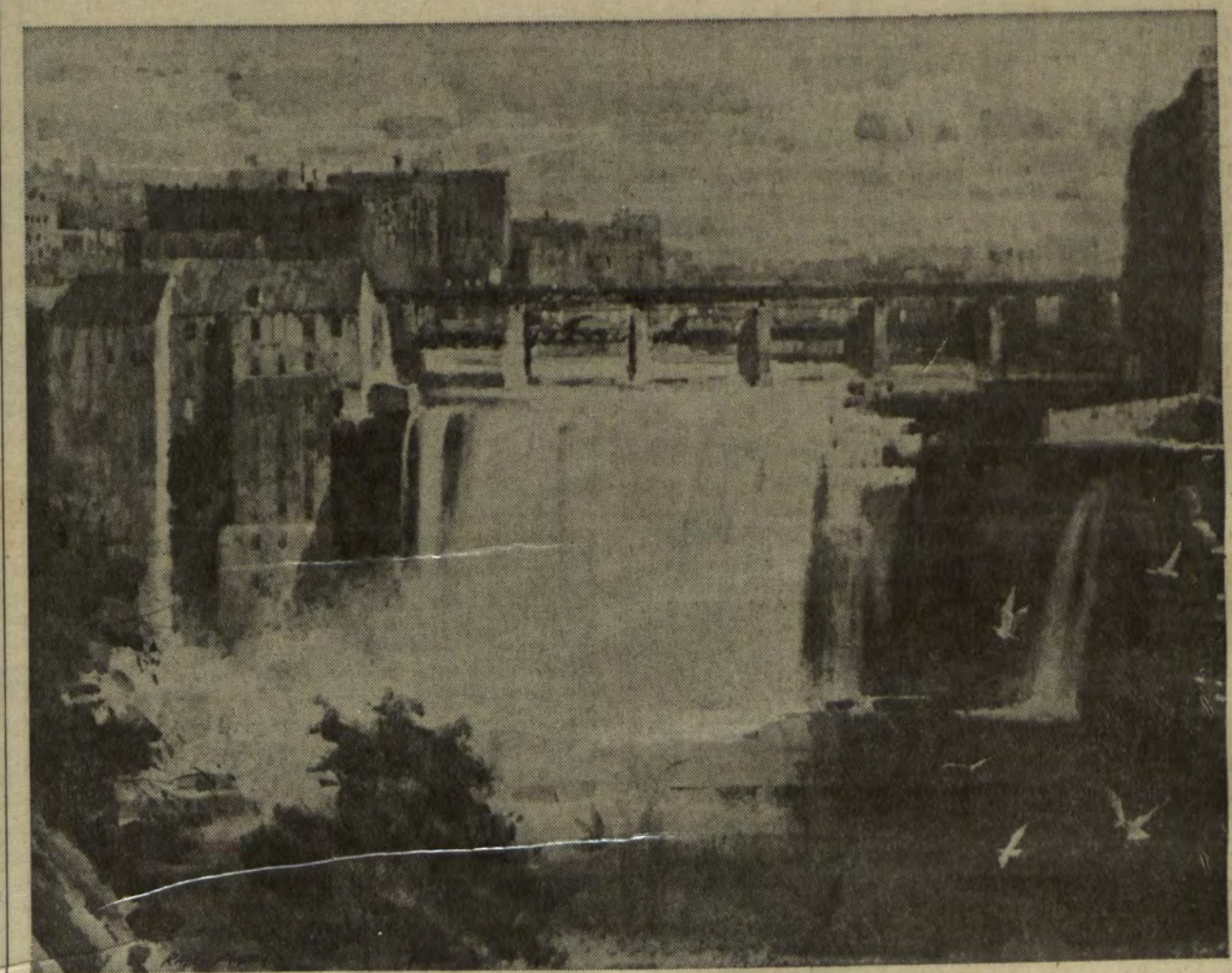
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...and the men who guard it

Continued from Page 22S

Rochester had a police matron, Addie DeStaebler, as early as 1886, but it was not until 1913 that the first policewoman joined the force. Miss Nellie L. McElroy was the tenth policewoman to be appointed in the nation.

If the Rochester police force grew with the burgeoning population of the city, so did offenses, and so did public concern. It is very nearly a rule of thumb that urbanization breeds crime. Both petty offenses and major crimes increase as population increases. The percentage of offenders seems to increase with the number of residents, and hence the necessity of protecting them becomes more important with each jump in population.

Murder, robberies, innumerable petty offenses plagued the police in the 1850s. Missing for two months, Emma Moore was discovered under the ice of a central city raceway, quite dead. This and other cases prompted repeated reorganization of the police force as the city and county entered the Civil War years. Pressure was no less during these, and reformers repeatedly sought to bring police work out of politics. Perhaps they have never wholly succeeded.

The 1870s brought renewed police warfare with an old enemy, the gambling element, and the latter seems to have won out. Even Alexander McLean, who succeeded Samuel M. Sherman as chief in 1873, had his difficulties with gamblers. The prevailing disease was continuing.

Economic depression descended on Monroe County and the city in 1893 and with it came an increase in thefts, as well as suicides, burglaries of church poor boxes and new local ukases forbidding the sinful sale of liquor on Sundays. Police looked with suspicion, also, on the operation of slot machines in saloons.

Living under political pressures both from within and outside the department, police over the years have been exposed to and bent by powerful social changes perhaps more quickly than any other segment of the public. If at times they have been accused of being inadequate, at other times they have shown not only magnificent dedication, but great courage.

The dawn of the city manager era in Rochester in 1923 brought new reforms at a time when the Police Bureau, like every other in the nation, was engaged in an unsympathetic enforcement of prohibition. The preference of many Monroe Countrymen for strong drink may be as strong as their instinct for gambling. Prohibition placed an unenviable burden on the consciences of enforcing officers, brought federal agents into urban areas to supersede or even usurp ordinary police responsibilities and even created a rivalry of enforcement. Until the 1950s and 1960s, this may have been the greatest social problem offered to police.

Monroe County could not escape the pressures of the growing civil rights movement any more than it could escape the rain and the great storms of winter, even though there is evidence that many of those who should have faced the facts of changing American life squarely were reluctant to do so.

One of the first organized movements directed toward pricking the public conscience came from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Appeals to philanthropic leaders, liberal elements, educators and the generally charitable-minded Monroe County public on behalf of Negro colleges and other institutions underlined the long-held realization of blacks that a key to their rise toward first class citizenship had to lie in improvement of their educational opportunities.

Monroe County had settled down to post-war prosperity in the 1950s, with the false assurance that tradition and custom would be its constant companions, that the old order would remain ascendant and that it could take its own sweet time in effecting change.

This state of comfort, this feeling of well-being, this unassailable assurance and confidence suddenly were shocked by the appearance of a locally-produced book, "Smugtown, U.S.A.," the work of native son G. Curtis Gerling, proprietor of a weekly newspaper, the Rochester Sun, an overgrown shoppers' sheet with a markedly political editorial flavor and a distinct if somewhat tongue-in-cheek anti-establishment bias.

If Paul Horgan's "Fault of Angels" had miffed the inner

circle of the Eastman School of Music and Henry W. Clune's "By His Own Hand" had pierced the veil of sanctity generally draped over the image of George Eastman, "Smugtown, U.S.A." did something else.

Carl Carmer much earlier had ventured the opinion that many leading Rochesterians were self-satisfied. Stanley Levey, another former Rochesterian, had echoed the same opinion in an article in The Saturday Evening Post, and there were others of liberal and irreverent tendencies who were inclined to the opinion that the city and its immediate environs were firmly controlled in their industrial, financial, cultural and economic as well as social lives by a relatively small group of acknowledged and immensely powerful leaders.

Curtis Gerling dared to bring such smugness into the open, although his affection for many of those he wrote about was evident. Many people resented what he had done. Some were half resentful and half amused. Others were happy to find their names in print, spelled correctly. Visitors and strangers were more amused by "Smugtown" than anything else. Gerling has been by nature in his professional life a ruffler, and he ruffled the community. Yet the community rode smoothly over the waves he created until they died as ripples. It took a violent cataclysm to obliterate the "smug" from "Smugtown."

In the simplest terms, the Black man had become an important part of Rochester, and the man for whose ancestors Frederick Douglass, Susan B. Anthony and others fought so fiercely to free from the cruel fetters of physical slavery had no place to go. His numbers had increased from a few hundred immediately after World War II to nearly 33,000 in 1960.

Confined largely by economic necessity to the inner city Third and Seventh Wards, he was gradually moving out, through the sheer weight of increasing numbers, into adjoining streets and neighborhoods, creating a ghetto as he moved and grew, a circumstance for which absentee slumlords and lax enforcement of housing and building codes must share part of the blame.

Much earlier in Monroe County history, the emotional and volatile sons of Italy had furnished local police with many problems as they struggled in a new land, lived lives of almost complete segregation and only slowly were assimilated into the community by community acceptance and their own quite correct and accurate realization that by hard work they could achieve a certain economy stability, that from this they could gain education, and that with education all doors were open to them in the region's business, professional and political life.

The Black was also a transplant, chiefly from Alabama and Florida. He had no Monroe County roots. He only knew that there were work opportunities of a kind in the region, and that when the crops were harvested, the fruit was picked and processed and winter came on the countryside, at least there were roofs to cover him in the city. To the city he came and in the city he largely stayed.

Hindsight can be helpful to the student of social change who believes that Rochester should have seen what was coming. Not many people did, but the warning signs were clear. Struggles with police during attempted arrests resulted in injuries to two apparently unruly Black men, in between which two incidents a confrontation arose between police and Black Muslims which was followed by charges of third degree assault and riot. The incident was grist for the mill of national Muslim leader Malcolm X., one of whose last public appearances before his assassination in New York City was made in Rochester.

The cases of the two individual blacks, Rufus Fairwell and A. C. White, aroused the interest of still unorganized Black leaders and such groups as the NAACP, the Human Relations Commission and the Federation of Churches of Rochester and Vicinity. The public concern of the clergy over the Black and his problems finally was emerging.

The upshot was the creation of a civilian Police Advisory Board, demanded by liberal and civil rights elements, bitterly resented and openly opposed by rank and file policemen and a large segment of public opinion. It was never thoroughly



Old photograph from office of City Historian shows Patrolman George Hunt, city's first motorcycle officer, and Peter (Rattlesnake Pete) Gruber in his touring car with the snakehead nickle-plated horn projecting over the fender. Photographer did not record whether this was the first speeding arrest by cycle.

effective. A court ruling stripped it of much of its powers, it did not meet for some years because it could not muster a quorum and even as late as this Sesqui-Centennial year, attempts to reinstitute it growing out of a police confrontation with youth at a Highland Park Bowl rock music concert incident have so far been abortive.

The year 1964 may have been the most important year in the history of the city since its founding. This was the year of the cataclysm, and the cataclysm came in the form of a riot, which had its seeds in an arrest attempt at a Seventh Ward street dance late in the evening of July 24. It was hot and humid. All the ingredients were present—rumor, discontent, bitterness, unruliness and policemen called to do their business.

No thoroughly satisfactory explanation for the Rochester riot of July, 1964, has ever been given. Indeed, City Manager Porter W. Homer had left for a new post in Dade County, Florida, months later before his own mandated report was released.

Policemen and fire fighters suddenly found themselves swirling in a maelstrom of breaking, entering, looting, resistance, assault, vandalism, pillage. The disturbance, unabated, spread throughout the day. Overnight, it appeared like an eruption in the Third Ward and Sunday was a repetition of Saturday.

Rochester Police Chief Lombard, his car overturned by rioters in the Seventh Ward, narrowly escaped with his life. The city was placed under strict curfew.

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At first there were only men with buckets...

One of man's greatest enemies and one of his greatest friends is fire. When fire turns enemy, the fire fighters come. And aren't we thankful that they do?

There was new snow on the ground on December 5, 1819. It was only a few minutes after three o'clock in the afternoon when the tiny village of Rochester knew the terror of fire for the first time. Up to then, fire had been friendly, in the grates and fireplaces and stoves.

The village's first fire destroyed the building housing the village's first newspaper, the Rochester Gazette. There were no hoses, no pumpers, no fire extinguishers. There were only men

and boys with buckets of water and they couldn't do the job. The Gazette fire spurred village officials to take action and in the next election, the townsmen elected five fire wardens whose responsibilities were described as "looking to the prevention of fire and superintending the efforts of the citizens in extinguishing the flames."

Encouraged by this approval by the electorate, a company was organized in October, 1820. It functioned without official authorization. This came in 1826, when the village fathers appointed "a committee on the fire department," and the great-grandfather of the Rochester Fire Bureau was born.

The man who headed the committee, Samuel Works, was designated "chief engineer" and was described in a contemporary account as "a man of extraordinary activity, of perfect fearlessness and great presence of mind, admirably adapted for such a post."

As the village grew, so did fire protection. Cataract Company No. 4 was formed in 1831, as was Rough and Ready Company No. 5, both equipped with hand pumpers, which were a remarkable step forward from the enthusiastic inadequacy of the bucket brigade. Years following brought organization of such fire fighting groups as the Protectives, who still exist, the Alerts and the Actives.

The Protectives came into being in 1853 and then, as now, made themselves responsible for the removal of property from burning buildings and the protection of properties adjacent to fires.

Rochester may never have had a more famous fire company than the Alert Hose, organized Sept. 7, 1858. Its record, a fire historian wrote, "is enshrined in tales of heroism and bravery that outrival anything in fiction."

The company called the Actives was organized three years after the Civil War and was proud to be the proprietor of a horse-drawn hose carriage donated to it by grateful citizens.

Fire has visited more disaster on Rochester and Monroe County than war, flood, storm and pestilence. Only the automobile has killed more people. The village's first fire fatality occurred on Dec. 21, 1827. Evarard Peck's paper mill in South Water Street burned that day, a chimney toppled and Thomas M. Rathbun of Hook and Ladder No. 1 was killed.

Three women and a man were burned to death when fire leveled the old Rochester house and all the buildings from the Erie Canal to Spring Street in April, 1853. Five years later, on Aug. 17, the most extensive of the early fires did its dirty work.

On that day in 1858, a quickly spreading blaze decimated every structure on the south side of Main Street between St. Paul and Stone streets. Lost in the flames were twenty stores, the Third Presbyterian Church and Minerva Hall. The cost was placed at \$175,000. Nine years later, three firemen lost their lives when Washington Hall burned.

The Brighton gas explosions of 1951 had a precedent in history. On Dec. 21, 1887, a leak developed in a pipe linking the Vacuum Oil Works with the Municipal Gas Company plant. The leak, which allowed naphtha to trickle into sewers, caused a series of disastrous explosions. Manhole covers were hurled into the air, holes were blasted in pavements. Explosions and fire partly destroyed the Eureka Steam Heating Company building, demolished the Clinton, Washington and Jefferson mills on Mill Street. Flames shot from uncovered manholes 60 feet into the air. Three men were killed, 12 injured. Losses were placed at \$300,000.

On Nov. 9, 1888, about 35 people escaped from the Steam Gauge and Lantern Works near the upper falls when the building burst into flames. Thirty-five others were trapped inside and perished. From the point of view of human loss, this was the county's worst fire in history.

More than 13 years later, on Jan. 8, 1901, an early morning fire struck the west wing of the Rochester Orphan Asylum in Hubbell Park. The children's dormitories were enveloped in smoke. Twenty-nine children and two or three staff members died. These tragic figures vary, in this and other accounts. But the loss of life was high, in both the asylum and lantern works fires. Fire fighters abhor casualties. They are dedicated to keep them down.

It is fortunate that most American cities do not have a fire to provide a stopping place in their histories. London, not American, had one. It killed off the great plague. San Francisco from it. Chicago was levelled through the discourtesy of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, and Rochester, on Feb. 26, 1904 had a fire which could nearly have been the fire to end all fires.

It started in the Rochester Dry Goods Company, worked its way back across two more buildings to the Marble Block, raced toward the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. stable and the store's wholesale division, finally engulfed the Granite Building, opened in 1893 and housing the main Sibley retail store. The



This was the scene after the great fire of 1904 which totally demolished Sibley building at Main and Clinton.

flames raged for 40 hours, leaving nearly the entire Main Street block from Clinton Avenue to St. Paul Street in ruin, literally consuming nearly everything the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. owned but its good name and its good credit. The loss, stupendous in those days, very nearly reached \$3,000,000.

What rose from the ashes, of course, made retailing history.

Is anyone as unsung as a firefighter? It is doubtful. For many years, in Monroe County, a pistol shot was the standard fire alarm. Hand drawn hose carts—the hands belonged to men—buckets, hand pumpers, gooseneck engines were thrown into frequent battles against the red demon. Then came the horses, responding, as always, to human needs, commands and emergencies. They entered early into the spirit of fire fighting, and it is no accident today that an irrepressible human being who springs into instantaneous action is called a fire horse. He should feel honored.

But the horses started going in the 1920s, when motorized apparatus began coming into its own, in the days of Mayor C. D. VanZandt, and safety commissioner Harry J. Bareham and his deputy, Curtis W. Baker, when Frank A. Jaynes was chief and Charles R. Atkinson was his deputy chief. Those were the days of such battalion chiefs as William J. Creegan, Hugh Smith, George Moran, Maurice Keating, Rollin A. Flitts, William E. J. O'Leary, a veteran of the Spanish American War and a champion bicycle rider; George N. Fletcher, who had fought the Orphan Asylum and Sibley fires; Alexander J. Sutherland, who had served in the war with Spain, in the Philippines Insurrection, and, finally, at the age of 36 in 1924, John A. Slaterry.

All of the foregoing made magnificent records. Many advanced beyond battalion chief, but none caught the public imagination in the same way that John A. Slaterry did. When he eventually was made chief, he was, in the eyes of the Rochester public, the very perfect figure of what a fire chief should be. Accomplished athlete in his youth, he matured into an oak tree of a man. He was totally without fear. He entered burning buildings under circumstances which dictated that no human being should be in them. As a result, he spent many days in his tenure as chief in the hospital, recovering from smoke poisoning. His courage was regarded by some as a form of recklessness, but he was the people's fire fighter, and when he became chief, he was the people's CHIEF.

Recounting the history of a Fire Bureau largely in terms of

great conflagrations is somewhat like recording the history of a police department in terms of murders, thefts and robberies. In neither case is it possible to demean the devotion and skill with which Monroe County fire fighters and policemen face their unexpected, daily tasks.

Like their counterparts in police work, fire fighters stand between the general public, its property, and disaster.

Mechanization has improved vastly on the speed and efficiency of fire fighters. Alarm systems, when not violated and abused by the irresponsible, are instantaneous summoners of help and assistance. Fire knows no hours, honors no human condition or abiding place. Aside from himself, it may be man's worst enemy.

Today, in Sesqui-Centennial year, which has been no freer than any other from the menace of flames, Monroe County's fire protection is in the hands of more than 4,200 men. Of these, 704 uniformed fire fighters are on duty in the city. Outside the city, 43 volunteer fire companies protect the suburbs and the countryside.

The volunteer companies comprise 3,500 men, the majority of whom are volunteers, unpaid, but following a tradition which goes back to the Rochester Gazette fire of 1819. Among the volunteer fire departments, Brighton, Greece-Ridge, Barnard, St. Paul and Laurelton departments also have paid fire fighters in addition to their citizen volunteers.

In actuality, all fire departments in Monroe County, including the city, are one. Mutual aid had always been a neighborly concept in the county, but in 1957, it was instituted formally. This meant that when an area was beset by a particularly ravaging fire, a company or companies from neighboring areas would move in to provide standing protection for the rest of the area. The city's companies respond also.

Most of the coordination of this county-wide effort in fire fighting and protection is generated in the Monroe County Fire Department (that's what the girl says when she answers the telephone). This is the headquarters of mutual aid, directed by Cal Stewart, who has been in the fire fighting business for 44 years, during which he was four times fire chief of Fairport.

The county office coordinates action and training. Fifteen instructors work out of it, working on nights in the summer to train volunteers at the city's Kenneth C. Townson Fire and Police Training Academy in Scottsville Road, and working at other times with trainees in their own volunteer fire department headquarters.

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It took strong backs, brains, and ideas...

A true history of Monroe County industry would fill many volumes. This account does not permit such comprehensive treatment. What follows hits only some high spots. If there are important omissions, they are inadvertent.

Monroe County settlers had no gift of prophecy. Their most earnest desire was to take root and subsist, by the strength of their backs, the skill of their hands and the quickness of their minds. It took brute strength, persistence and a singleness of purpose to clear the forests, remove the stumps and bring the meadows into being.

It took other strong backs and other sure hands to build the mills on the river and streams, and in all the doing the motivation was the desire to produce, to accomplish and, hopefully, to prosper and improve the individual and general lot. Monroe County exists in its present state because this was so.

The pioneers had no way of knowing that from milling and weaving, tool production and barrel making, the production of wheat, oats, corn and livestock, the carving of spindles and the planting of seeds would evolve an industrial community without peer in its nation 150 years after the County of Monroe became a geographical and political fact.

Within our recent memories and within the present, many men of high attainment and distinction have guided the great industries of Monroe County, while men and women of equal pride and only lesser title have made them run.

The list of the present and recent past stretches back over the years, to their predecessors as presidents and chairmen, innovators, leaders in the precise industrial complex around which Monroe County has been built and has prospered. Its influence goes far beyond the city boundaries, into the suburbs and more rural areas, for this is where the workers, "the men and women of equal pride and only lesser title," often live.

They have, in the 20th Century, inherited what was started in 1816, when Gideon and William Cobb, in association with Dr. Matthew Brown, moved the Cobbs' ax and scythe factory from the Rome area to Rochester. At about the same time, there arrived on the scene three mechanics, Preston Smith, William Brewster and Jonathan Packard, the last of whom was generally credited with having fashioned the first stove pipe made in the area.

These simple but necessary manufactures were the beginning. Mills of a sort were already on the scene, and much of the manufacturing done in the area was done to supply the mills. The mills became predominant early, but they never monopolized manufacturing totally. The early settlers were too inventive, too energetic and too imaginative for that. They went in other directions of manufacture, and as the village became a city and the mills ground and the canal and the lake distributed their flour and grist to a waiting young America, an industrial community was born.

The mill dams, mill races, the river and the falls supplied the power, although in 1846 a company whose principals were former Mayor Child and two of his Rochester in-laws brought in bituminous coal for factory use.

The mills were running. They were to run for more than 100 years. The seeds had been sown, the shrubs were blooming and the great nursery businesses were about to sprout. Then came the clothiers and the shoemakers and after them the glass grinders and the lamp makers and the film and camera makers, who were to put a cap on it all, and the telephone makers and machinery makers, and people who made pianos for the nation to sing by, and earlier the makers of harvesting machinery and people who made shells for war, and freight cars for railroads, and luxury automobiles for the affluent, and mysterious machines for copying and duplicating and electronic wonders in a new age, and ultimately, instruments and devices that would be flown to the Moon.

Myer, or Meyer or Meier Greentree (no one has ever decided on the correct spelling of his given name) may have started it all.

He simply started the clothing manufacturing business, and this made volume production and from volume production

comes distribution, once the product is accepted, and from distribution over a wide area come demands for more.

In Sesqui-Centennial year, there is an ironic appropriateness in discussing the origins of the clothing business, for it has lately arrived not on abysmally hard times but has found itself unexpectedly in a position not unfamiliar to a number of other tradition-rooted Rochester and Monroe County industries. It produced high quality, but is not entirely certain that high quality is what is wanted in volume any more.

Myer Greentree probably didn't even know what he was starting, but he apparently was a gentle and industrious man, a Jew who had come here and married a Gentile, and he was a founder not only of the Jewish community but also of an industrial tradition. This he founded in this way:

Greentree came to Monroe County as a peddler and settled in Rochester where, apparently, he peddled for a bit. Then he went to work in a drygoods store operated by Sigmund Rosenberg, another early Jewish arrival. Then he married Elizabeth Baker and, being a dutiful and helpful husband, took charge of a children's clothing manufacturing business she had been operating in Front Street.

Greentree was joined by Joseph and Gabriel Wile and Hirsch Britenstool and the firm became known as Greentree & Wile. This was the beginning. The late 1840s brought other Jewish immigrants, mostly from Germany and later from other nations in revolution. They became the backbone of the new industry, skilled with their hands, devoted to the idea of work and willing to work for the pittance they received.

The oldest surviving Rochester clothing manufacturer is Michaels, Stern & Co., Inc., founded in 1849 and, until a very few years ago, still in the hands of the descendants of its founders. It remains in Sesqui-Centennial year, not only the sole survivor of the beginning years, but the only one still in local control.

Michaels, Stern has run concurrent with and competed with them all—the literally scores of Rochester clothing companies which sprang up in the middle and late portions of the 19th Century, went through agonizing confrontation and often outright battle with the Knights of Labor and other militant organizations seeking better working conditions, shorter hours, a relief from sweat shop conditions.

In the mid-19th Century, about 75 per cent of the clothing workers were young girls and women. They did their work not in well lighted and well ventilated or even well heated factories, but in lofts and dormitories. The cutting rooms, warehouses and offices of such firms as Hayes & Brother, Stein & Adler, Rosenthal, Greentree and Wile, the Sigmund Stettheimer company and others were largely concentrated in the Mill Street area and the workers, whose average pay was about \$300 a year, picked up the cloth cut in cutting rooms and took it to their benches at home or in sweat shops to put it together into garments.

The Civil War did much to spur the early growth of the Rochester clothing industry, which provided uniforms for the Union Army. And the number of clothing workers continued to grow. As early as 1856, five years before the war, they had numbered more than 2,000.

After the war, despite panics, depressions, recessions and the slow and sometimes violent rise of the labor movement the number of workers and the number of firms increased through the 1870s and 1880s. The predecessor firm of Fashion Park, Inc. had been founded, along with others whose influence was to extend well into the 20th Century.

Hickey-Freeman Co., the second oldest of the survivors today, was organized in 1899. What became Bond Stores, Inc. was founded by Barney S. Reuben in the early 1930s. Keller, Heumann, Thompson Company, which became Timely Clothes, Inc. in the late 1930s was founded in an amalgamation of three different enterprises in 1920.

The rising importance of the Almagamated Clothing Workers of America became apparent as early as the World War I years and in the years immediately succeeding some of the great figures in the mellowing industry emerged or enjoyed continued success.

(See "The Mighty Abe" in this account).

They were days of great productivity for Weils, Adlers,



Stockroom employees of Michaels, Stern & Co., oldest surviving Rochester clothing manufacturer, pose for

an early picture in 1870s when Rochester was making a worldwide reputation as producer of men's clothing.

Levys, Michaelses, Sterns, the Heumanns, Thompson, Keller, Edward Rosenberg, Sr., Simon Stein, Jeremiah G. Hickey, Sr. and others.

The principal companies which entered the Depression of the 1930s were Fashion Park, Inc.; Keller, Heumann, Thompson Co., Hickey-Freeman Co., Levy Brothers & Adler—Rochester, Inc., old and still vigorous Michaels, Stern, still a partnership, and the new venture begun by Barney S. Reuben. They breasted the discouraging waves of the economy and survived World War II which, unlike earlier wars, did not place any great demands on the productive capacities of the Rochester industry. One reason was that it had reached such a state of high quality, after the Monroe County fashion, that it nearly, but not totally, had priced itself out of the government procurement market.

By the 1950s, the Rochester clothing industry had been reduced to five major producers as a result of the assimilation of Levy Brothers & Adler-Rochester by Michaels, Stern. About fifth in size among the clothing markets in the United States, it was the acknowledged leader in the number of quality garments produced. By the 1960s, it was manufacturing ready-made but highly tailored garments for the nation's stores which brought a wholesale price of about \$100,000,000.

In the late 1960s, something happened. Bond Stores, Inc. had gone public earlier, but this was not the cause. Michaels, Stern had passed from the old family control to new control, but control remained local, and this was not the reason. Hickey-Freeman Co. had merged with Hart, Schaffner & Marx of Chicago, but this was not the reason. The reason was that Fashion Park, Inc. and Timely Clothes, Inc. passed into outside hands which failed to leave administration of the companies in local control. This is simplification, but can be documented. Simply, they lost the Monroe County touch.

Fashion Park, second oldest of the quality Rochester houses, was sold first to Hat Corp. of America by the Rosenberg interests, second to Botany Industries, Inc. It faded a little with each change. Timely Clothes passed from the control of a group headed by George N. Kaye to a New York financier, Frederick Cartwright, in a bitter proxy fight. The Cartwright interest sold it to B.V.D. Corp. and the end was in sight.

Fashion Park was closed in the fall of 1970 because of a lack of orders. Timely Clothes all but died Dec. 1, 1970. This spring, a group of Rochesterians bought it and are valiantly trying to breathe new life into it. The three other survivors in the big industry remain in good health.

What has happened to clothing manufacturing happened also to shoe manufacturing, but perhaps with greater finality. There was a time when a great many of the elegant, the flat, the slim, the feminine and often tired feet of America were

shod by Rochester shoemakers, of whom there were at one time 75 operating plants simultaneously.

Let us begin with Jesse W. Hatch. He was remarkable in many ways, not the least of which was his devotion to Brick Presbyterian Church, which had been founded in 1825 and to which he gravitated through his conversion to Presbyterian in 1842 and which he then proceeded to serve for more than 60 years in various offices.

He was born in Granville in 1812 and had come to Rochester in 1831 with his trunk on his shoulder and 19 cents in his pocket. He was an apprentice bootmaker. He found in Monroe

Continued on Page 26S

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1821 1971

The shoe industry's labor wars were not always pleasant...

Continued from Page 25S

county a half dozen shoe retailers, all of whom manufactured the shoes they sold, using what appeared to him to be almost primitive methods.

Within 11 years, he had changed all that, entering into a partnership with Henry Churchill at 92 Buffalo St, now West Main St, under the name of J.W. Hatch & Company. He continuously introduced innovations in the art of bootmaking and especially in the art of fitting, and was responsible for the introduction and adaptation of the Singer sewing machine, developed for cloth, to use in the shoe trade.

In the early years of the Hatch success, millers, nurserymen and clothing manufacturers were the principal manufacturing employers. By 1856, when Hatch and Churchill dissolved their partnership and went their separate ways in the same business, the city boasted several shoe manufacturing companies, a number of them in the State and Water Street areas.

As it had benefited the clothing industry, the Civil War was something of a boon to the shoe industry. The Churchill company alone received an initial order for 5,000 pairs of shoes from the Army, which agreed to pay \$2.20 a pair.

By 1870, the shoe businesses were employing nearly as many persons as the clothing manufacturers, not counting the milliners, of whom there were somewhat more than 600. Pancost, Sage & Co., the largest, employed about 700 persons capable of producing some 8,000 pairs of shoes a week.

But although the shoe industry was ascendant in the 1860s and for two or three decades afterward, new factors were becoming apparent. One was the labor movement, which kept continuous pressure on employers, particularly in the matter of wages. Another was the movement of the meat and hide industry to the west, with Chicago as the focal point.

Through mid-19th Century, slaughtering was a prime Monroe County industry. It provided lamb and beef for tables, and it provided hides for a dozen or so tanneries which, in turn, found a ready market in the growing shoe industry. Luggage and saddle makers also took advantage of this ready supply.

When Monroe County went out of the slaughtering business, except to provide for local needs, the shoe industry was not affected immediately. There was still a need for hides and there were local hides to be had. So the industry continued to prosper, trending more and more toward specialization in women's shoes.

Unionists continued to be active with the Knights of St. Crispin taking the lead. Gould & Son Shoe Co., for example, went through a strike in 1871 over a reduction in wages. But the industry remained strong enough in the mid-1870s, to help save the Monroe County economy when financial depression struck the nation. In this it was aided by clothing manufacturers. The earlier titans, millers, nurserymen and others, were no longer the completely dominant factor in the total economy. Times were changing.

By 1890, the Rochester shoe industry was the fifth largest in the nation, employed more than 4,600 workers, half of them women and children, and paid more wages than any other single industry in Monroe County — nearly \$2,000,000 a year. But this amounted to a low annual individual salary, even though the industry was competitive with others. The labor unions fought for better pay. The struggles were not always pleasant.

There were ominous signs in the industry in the 1890s, the

most portentous being a strike against the big Cox Shoe Company which forced Patrick Cox to move one factory to Fairport from the city and eventually led to his requesting the local Shoe Manufacturers Association to shut its doors on all union help. More than 2,000 workers were affected.

Monroe County shoe makers in their golden days never completely solved the wage problem or the hours problem either. As the flour, meat and hides markets moved west, the shoe manufacturing business moved steadily east, to New England, where wage demands were less stringent. The outward movement continued through the early part of the 20th Century.

By the 1930s and 1940s, only a handful of survivors of a once dominant industry remained, among them D. Armstrong Co., W. B. Coon Co., J. C. Menihan Co., Carpenter Shoe Co., Sherwood Shoe Co., E. P. Reed Co. By the 1950s, most of these were gone.

In 1919, some 4,000 workers were employed in the shoe industry in Monroe County, but it had dropped to fourth among the city's employers and most of its workers were engaged in the production of baby shoes, a Rochester innovation, and high quality women's footwear, an indication that quality, even in a waning industry, was still a regional keynote.

A massive strike had broken the shoe industry's back in 1921, and it never really fully recovered.

Shoe manufacturers are listed in Rochester today, but their production is a slight trickle in comparison to what production had once been, and one of the more important names, Carpenter made the move.

Flowers are a different thing in Monroe County history. They cannot be equated with clothing and shoes, eyeglasses and film, cameras and railroad cars, not even with flour. Flowers are closer to music than any of the other products of which Monroe County has come to be justly proud.

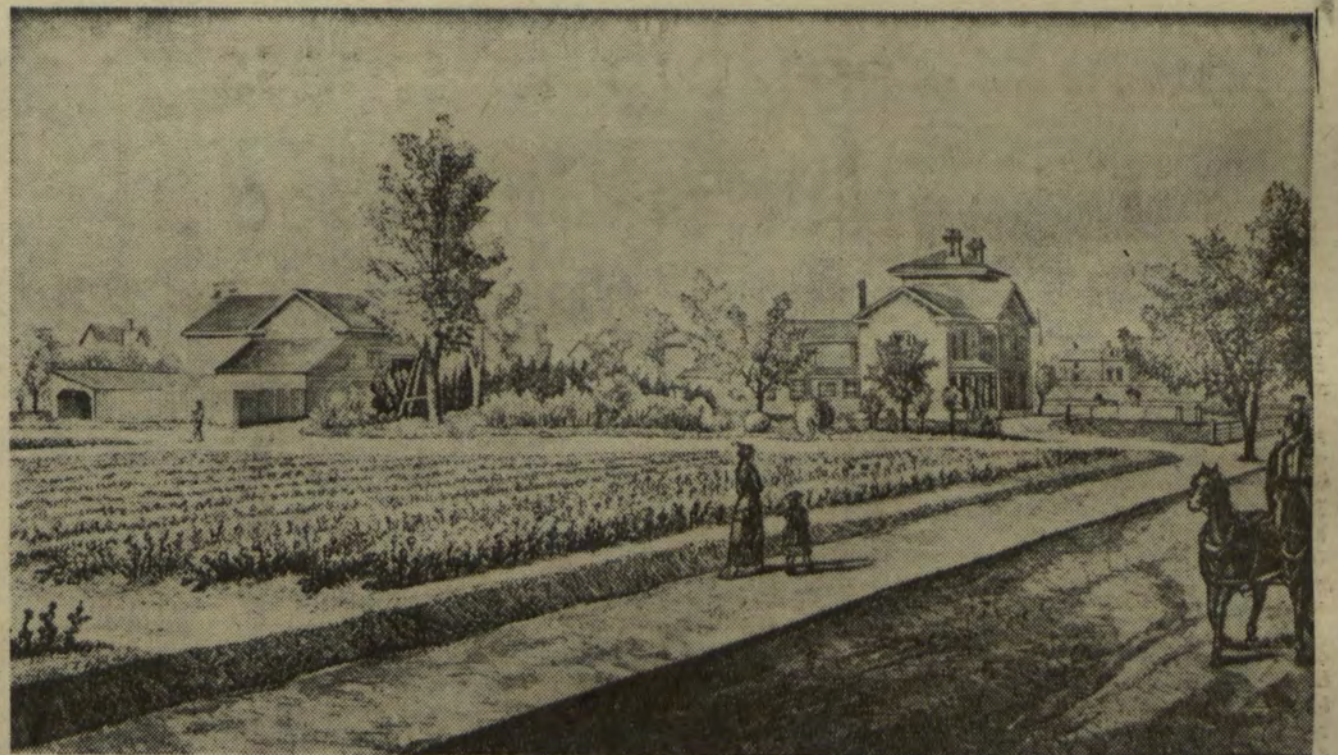
Flowers gladden the eye and elate the senses and convey messages which their viewers do not always know are there. They do for the eye what music does for the ear — give it an extra dimension and an extra reason for functioning. Further, they brighten the landscape and adorn the table, and even further than that, they are symbolic, present at wedding and funerals, anniversaries and christenings.

Monroe County, to become the flower capital, enjoyed some of these indefinable satisfactions, but, more practically, immense financial returns as well. Great fortunes were made from seeds and seedlings, shrubs and bushes and from the nationwide promotion and distribution of these products nurtured and grown in the appropriate and accommodating soil.

The quality of the soil was one of the God-given blessings of Monroe County, like its river, its lake, its springs, summers and autumns. By the 1850s, visitors were learning that this was a region not only of productivity, but great beauty.

This was reflected in the quiet villages, the vast acreage under cultivation, the great farmhouses and commodious outbuildings near them and, in the immediate city area, the nurseries which were making it the flower capital of the world. Where else would the Japanese, preeminent in floral culture, buy their trees?

Acres of young fruit trees, tulips and other bulb plants, shrubs and all cultivatable growing things spread through the outskirts, and the names of their growers spread throughout the region and throughout the country — Ellwanger, Barry, Harris, Hart, Vick, Green, with Ellwanger and Barry alone



Early sketch shows the extent of the Vicks nurseries on East Avenue. Pressures of urban expansion forced the nurseries to move to "the country," and now sub-

urban expansion has evicted all but a few representatives of this once flourishing Rochester industry.

controlling more than 500 acres in their Mount Hope Nurseries, unsurpassed anywhere in creation. Forward-looking Ellwanger and Barry even considered the comfort of their own workers, laying out such streets as Linden and Cypress streets and planning houses on them for their help.

City historian McKelvey has estimated that by 1895, a half million dollars had been invested in 14 nurseries which employed 397 men and in that year sold 247,776 fruit trees and others valued at \$205,360.

The figures swelled rapidly — to more than \$2,000,000 within a few seasons, and augmenting this production was the work of the seedmen, among them the highly competitive James Vick & Son and Briggs & Brother, the former a leader in the bulb trade and also a specialist in seeds.

Fruit trees and fruit growing were a big item, and in the shipment of fruit in season, only Niagara County could rival Monroe in the production of fresh fruit and the preserved variety, in the processing of which Curtise Brothers, a name still to be reckoned with in food processing, gained a wide reputation.

The business of growing things and selling them reached its greatest years in the 1870s, when the names of Hooker, Frost and others emerged to challenge the early supremacy held by Ellwanger and Barry, but something was happening which has a strong 20th Century ring.

The city was growing outward, and in its stretching out, the broad nursery acreage proved to be profitable for development for housing and new streets. The consequence was that the nurserymen and seedmen sought new acres for sowing and planting toward and beyond the outskirts, with the result that they created a veritable circle of beauty around the city — great stretches of tulip beds, roses, fruit trees and others, giving to Monroe County's core area a beauty it has never had since.

Not only flowers and seeds, apples and other fruit, but vegetables and berries in great variety were grown in Monroe County in rich profusion, supplying the markets of the East creating for the region a new and savory reputation, bringing new inventiveness to the science of food preservation and processing.

The industrial historian would find in Monroe County's annals many of the reasons for its industrial successes of the

20th Century. They were rooted in variety, they chiefly emphasized precise skills, they attracted inventors and clever machinists originally and then, as the whole concept of industry changed, scientists and researchers.

Their variety attracted workers of many skills. What follows is only a partial list covering a century, more or less. Many names are familiar. Many survive today, in production. Many have long since disappeared, but their names may survive in descendants of the original owners. Consider only:

Allison Machine Co., Bartholomay Brewing Co., Brush Electric Co., James Cunningham & Son Co., Cutler Manufacturing Co., Graves Elevator Co., the Hayden Co., Hydraulic Motor Co., Kelly Lantern Co., Max Lowenthal & Son, still extent and active; Pancost, Sage & Co., the Steam Gauge and Lantern Co., Strong, Woodbury & Co., The last produced 75,000 dozen horsewhips and buggy whips a year in the 1890s. Its Henry Strong was also an early investor in the future of George Eastman and the Eastman Company, which was a lot better than being a manufacturer of buggy whips.

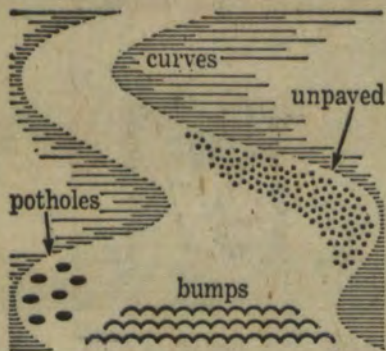
Also, the Vacuum Oil Co., H.C. Cohn Co., today as Superba Cravats, Inc., expanded through the years by Herman M. Cohn and his associates and now, as it has been for decades, one of the nation's finest producers of neckwear for men; Hickok Manufacturing Co., founded by S. Rae Hickok on the basis of an immense success in the manufacture of Sam Brown belts for army officers. It remains today, a premier producer of belts, jewelry and other articles for men, in new hands, but still a leader in its market.

The Shipman Engine Manufacturing Co., no longer exists. Some of these do, some don't: Archer Manufacturing Co., which made dental and barber chairs; Century-Folmer Co., which became Folmer-Graflex, which became Graflex, which is now controlled by Singer; Northeast Electric Co., an early echo of the Delco Products Division of General Motors; Elbridge Engine Co., and the Foster-Armstrong Piano Co. The piano business moved to East Rochester, where it has remained in prestige and where, like every other American piano manufacturing business it faces a crisis in competition with foreign imports, particularly Japanese.

Consider the Gundlach-Manhattan Optical Co., one of scores to cross the Monroe County scene, for here is where the skilled hands for grinding came. Gone now is the Harding &

Continued on Page 27S

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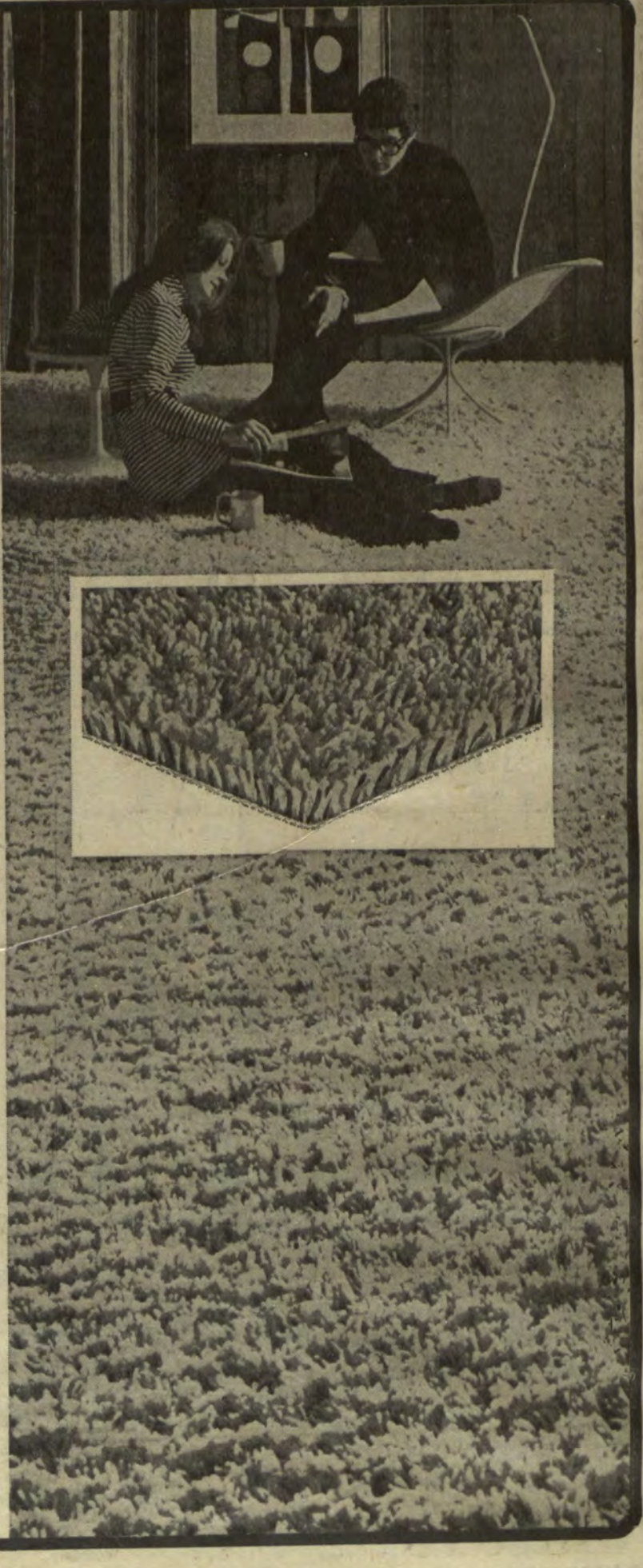
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Flowers were big business but urbanization intruded...

Continued from Page 265

Todd Co., which once made shoes, along with the Hess Tobacco Factory and the Hubbard, Elbridge & Miller Co., a manufacturer of furniture.

The Puritan Soap Company (1903) had a decent tenure. Art-in-Buttons, Inc., one of the great producers of buttons in the world, succumbed before mid-20th Century. There were others which made industrial records — the Premo Works, the Rochester Can Company, the Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturing Company, and The Selden Motor Vehicle Company, operated by George B. Selden until he died in 1922, never quite recovered from the final decision over his patents which had gone in Henry Ford's favor 11 years earlier.

There were many names. They darted in and out of the decades, occasionally made fortunes, faded and disappeared. Some, like T. H. Symington Co., which later became Symington-Gould, prospered through two wars, producing heavy goods. The Symington family also produced a distinguished U.S. senator who lived in Monroe County as a young man — W. Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri.

The grand sweep of Monroe County industry is impossible to describe completely. Its infinite variety, its insistence on the production of quality were its stamp almost from the beginning 150 years ago. In the course of these 15 decades of prosperity and decline, success and occasional failure, confrontation with labor and with a vacillating economy, there have been titans, along with many only slightly lesser giants.

Three names have stood out above all the others: Bausch & Lomb, Inc., the oldest; Eastman Kodak Co., the largest, and Xerox Corp., the newest. These are their stories:

It took Bausch & Lomb 113 years to top \$100,000,000 in annual sales. These are pygmy figures beside Kodak's and Xerox's billions and even conglomerate Sybron's more than \$300,000,000. But figures fail to tell a 118-year history of quality production and specialization, mostly devoted to helping mankind make greater use than nature intended of the gift of eyesight.

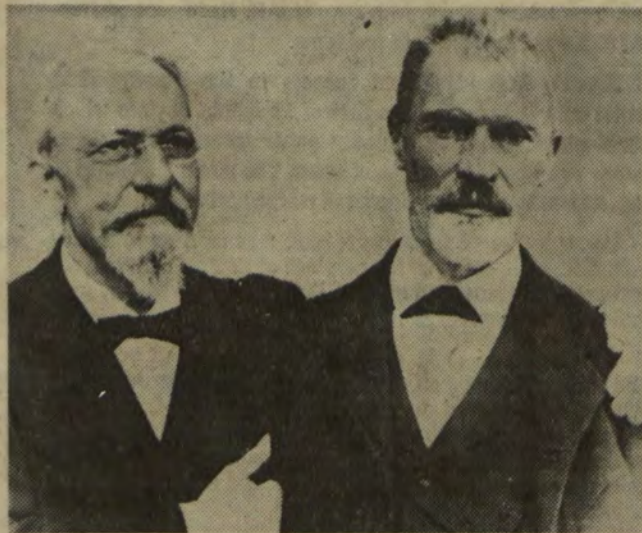
The 118-year history of Bausch & Lomb is a chronicle of precision. In 1853, John Jacob Bausch found a piece of hard rubber in the street and fashioned from it the first hard rubber frame for spectacles. In the same year, he opened a retail business in spectacles, thermometers, field glasses, telescopes, magnifiers, opera glasses, microscopes and hour glasses in the balcony of the Reynolds Arcade and also formed a partnership with Henry Lomb to make lenses.

In 1861, the year the Civil War started, Bausch set up the first power lens grinding machine in the United States. The naval blockade instituted by the Union in the war helped keep foreign imports out of the country and helped the Bausch business. In 1864, Bausch & Lomb sold the retail store to E.E. Bausch & Dransfield. In Sesqui-Centennial year, it remains in business as E. E. Bausch & Son.

From then on in, Bausch & Lomb was a manufacturer, building a list of patents in every field of optics covering many pages, adding to it each year and into mid-20th Century, when diversification, broadened interests, more versatility appeared in the corporate picture.

The little company began power lens grinding in 1870 and by 1872 had produced its first microscope. Two years later, a young family genius, Edward Bausch, entered the business as a bench worker. He was a young man of unlimited energy, an athlete and oarsman whose father had denied him permission to participate in college athletics, even to row in the first intercollegiate regatta at Saratoga.

Edward Bausch would find other ways to assert himself. He married Matilda G. Morell of Syracuse in 1878 and they went on their wedding trip to Boston, which had proven to be the best market for the Bausch & Lomb microscope. It was



John Jacob Bausch, left, and partner Henry Lomb.

there that Edward Bausch learned with delight that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was recommending to his students that they buy their microscopes from the young American company named Bausch & Lomb. This unsolicited endorsement was a boon to the young company.

Edward Bausch soon took charge of the production of microscopes for the firm and devised production methods which made it possible to produce the instruments in quantity at a price schools could afford to pay. Science was the gainer.

The year 1890 was another significant year for Bausch & Lomb, the year in which it began to manufacture searchlight mirrors for the U.S. Navy. The association was to be long. The company was capitalized at \$200,000 in 1891 and in the same year formed an association with the Carl Zeiss Optical Works of Germany for the manufacture of anastigmatic lenses. Two years later, B&L began the production of binoculars and telescopes.

Still the patents piled up and new instruments and devices emerged. The company employed 1,000 persons by 1900 and by then had manufactured and sold 30,000 microscopes, had established a chemical factory in Germany to make chemical and biological glassware.

The company established a 6-day, 54-hour work week in 1902, added 200 more workers by 1903, kept adding new patents for new instruments, kept adding to its factory facilities. By 1910, it had lopped one hour off its 54-hour work week and in the same year, Joseph F. Taylor joined the firm. He would go on to be president and chairman.

T. B. Drescher joined the company in 1914, the year in which war broke out in Europe. The war would be significant to Bausch & Lomb. M. Herbert Eisenhart joined the company in 1917, when the U.S. entered the Great War, and a year later, Carl S. Hallauer went from Kodak to Bausch & Lomb and G. C. Baird also joined the company, which was by then employing 6,000 persons in the manufacture of such war goods as binoculars, telescopes, rangefinders and search lights. The year's sales topped \$14 million. In 1919, the war over, 1,800 persons out of the 4,852 still on the payroll went on strike.

The company continued to strengthen its position in the boom years of the 1920s, was able to weather the Great Depression of the 1930s, meanwhile producing new instruments under new patents and improving manufacturing techniques.



In 1874, Bausch & Lomb, then numbering less than 100 employes, moved to this building on St. Paul St. site of the present day plant. It was here that Edward

Bausch began the large scale production of microscopes — at a time when there were only 70-80 microscopes in the entire country.

William A. E. Drescher, who had joined the company in 1876, died in 1936. A year earlier, the company had created the position of board chairman. Edward Bausch, full of years and honors, filled it. M. Herbert Eisenhart became president and the firm formed a Canadian company with Carl S. Hallauer at its head.

World War II was in progress in Europe and Asia in 1941 and defense business was mounting in Monroe County's precision industries. Five months before Pearl Harbor, Bausch & Lomb was awarded the Navy "E" for excellence in production. A year later, the company became the first in the nation to receive the All Navy "E" burgee awarded with one star. It received the Army-Navy "E" with one star that September, a second a month later, a third in the following February and a fourth the following September.

Eleven thousand persons worked for Bausch & Lomb in 1943, a year in which the company's total sales were \$47 million and in which it celebrated its 90th anniversary by turning out the 3,000,000th pound of optical glass since Pearl Harbor. A year later, both Edward and William Bausch died and the company was awarded its fifth Army-Navy star. It also inaugurated the Bausch & Lomb Science Scholarships which were to become among the nation's most coveted scholastic prizes.

Joseph F. Taylor succeeded M. Herbert Eisenhart as president of B&L in 1949, with Eisenhart moving up to the chairmanship. Two years later, rapidly rising Carl S. Hallauer was named executive vice-president. He became president in 1955, when Eisenhart retired and Taylor became chairman. In the same year, William W. McQuilkin was elected vice-president. T. B. McKinley and Carl Day had been named vice-presidents two years earlier.

Joseph F. Taylor died in 1956 and Carl Bausch was elevated from senior vice-president to chairman, and in the same year, Dartmouth College football All-American Alton K. Marsters was named vice-president for sales. In 1957, William W. McQuilkin was elected executive vice-president, Joseph W. Taylor was named secretary-treasurer, and one year later, Bausch & Lomb joined other Monroe County firms listed on

the New York Stock Exchange.

The name of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company disappeared in 1961. The company became officially Bausch & Lomb, Inc. A year later, it re-lived some of its own history in rededicating the Henry Lomb Monument exactly 100 years after Capt. Lomb had entered the Civil War.

Carl S. Hallauer retired from active service with the company in 1964, but remained as chairman and consultant and the company continued to promote younger men rising through the ranks, naming Day and Marsters executive vice-presidents and Paul Bonart, Corwin Brumley, Jack D. Harby and Herbert J. Mossien vice-presidents. Awards and honors continued to come the company's way. In 1964, B&L won the President's "E" award from the U.S. Department of Commerce for its contributions to export expansion.

Diversification continued and the 1960s were significant years for Bausch & Lomb in expansion outside the city of its birth. It organized an international division for growth in 1965, a year in which it opened new facilities in the Netherlands and Puerto Rico, having already expanded to the West Coast. It followed this in 1966, its first \$100,000,000 sales year, with the acquisition of the Diecraft Division of Sparks, Md. and ophthalmic laboratories in Cologne and Hamburg, West Germany, meanwhile doubling its manufacturing space in plants in Great Britain and France.

There were further acquisitions in 1968 and 1969, and in the latter year, the company took another step forward in introducing to the metallurgical industry its quantitative metallurgical system.

In Sesqui-Centennial year, under the chairmanship and presidency of William W. McQuilkin, this ancient, widely-honored giant among Monroe County's industries received approval from the federal Food and Drug Administration to market something entirely new, the softens contact lens. The response to this new development in aid to human eyesight was reflected in a healthy rise in Bausch & Lomb stock in the market.

Continued on Page 285

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Chester Carlson's idea fired their imagination

There is a story behind the 65-year history of the largest industry in the Monroe Country Town of Webster.

The story actually goes back many millennia, to the first scratches on the walls of cavemen, to the ancient Phoenicians, who formed an alphabet, to the Chinese, who devised block printing, to Johann Gutenberg, who devised movable type 515 years ago, and to the more modern Louis Daguerre, the father of photography, and George Eastman, who bought it for the common people.

All these were communicators, graphic communicators, if you will, pioneers in the art and science and business of transmitting information through eyesight, a continuous process which up to now has kept mankind from destroying itself because it has made it possible for mankind to learn more about itself.

Coincidence can be intriguing. Chester Carlson was born in 1906 and so was the Haloid Company of Rochester. Destiny would bring them together. Both had modest beginnings.

Haloid established itself through the early years of the century and through the World War II years as a quality manufacturer of photocopy paper and machines and photographic papers but by the end of the war found itself in the position of desperately needing something which would give it new life.

Chester Carlson had struggled as a boy and young man to help support his family, to gain his degree in physics in 1930 from the California Institute of Technology, and to put his ideas into action. His ideas came from his first work, in the patent department of an electronics company in New York.

Chester Carlson saw immense possibilities in a practical, low cost method of copying documents and drawings, if one could be found. He found it himself in developing a theoretical process which he called "electrophotography" and which he made practical in a successful experiment in image-making in 1938, when he accomplished the first dry, electrostatic copying in history.

His struggles were by no means over. He continued to apply for patents and to seek financial support. He was granted patents and by 1944 had received one for his own design for a copying machine using his own principal, an electrophotographic apparatus, which in the same year, he

demonstrated at the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, and with which he entered a development agreement.

In 1944, Carlson described his device in Radio News, a magazine, and in 1945, Dr. John H. Dessauer read the article. John Dessauer was director of research for the Haloid Company. He discussed the article with Joseph C. Wilson, the company's future president. Carlson's idea intrigued them. Wilson recalled, "The more we thought about it, the more it appealed to us as a new opportunity for Haloid. After considerable investigation, John and I paid a visit to Battelle."

That started it. It was only a beginning, for there were many risks involved and Haloid and its directors knew it. The process was by no means commercially feasible, or at least didn't appear to be. A great deal remained to be done, and the Haloid people spent a couple of years doing it. They negotiated first with Battelle for a limited use of the Carlson patents and then for the right to develop the new process commercially and exclusively.

Enter young Rochester attorney Sol M. Linowitz, to whom Wilson has given the credit for guiding him and helping him in "renegotiating the limited original agreement (with Battelle) into a more far-reaching one."

To develop its new acquisition for the commercial market, Haloid had to raise new funds, expand its research activities, set up a new production operation, continue its traditional lines of production, reassign many of its executives and supervisors to the new product and devise a name for it.

The name was a new one, "xerography," derived from "xeros," Greek for "dry," and "Graphein," meaning "to write." The step from xerography to "Xerox" was obvious. The name has taken its place in the world lexicon alongside Kodak and Coke.

Haloid Xerox Corp. marketed its first xerographic copier, the crude Model A, a flat-plate device, in 1950. The business world was unimpressed with its performance as a copier, but it won a place in the national market as a maker of master plates used in offset duplication and it definitely launched the company in a new field.

There were two problems—development of a sales and service organization and the acquisition of investment capi-

tal sorely needed to continue the development of the process. Two Haloid vice-presidents, John B. Hartnett and Harold S. Kuhns, met the twin problems.

Xerox's first significant success in the copying field came with the Copyflo, the first of its line of devices which could make copies on ordinary paper from original documents or microfilm images of them. The sweet silhouette of sensational success had appeared on the horizon.

To capitalize on this, Xerox built a marketing organization. Rather, it acquired the services of C. Peter McColough and John W. Rutledge and they built the organization, with remarkable effectiveness.

At the age of 43 in 1966, McColough became president and chief operations officer of Xerox, succeeding Joseph C. Wilson, who moved to chairman when Sol M. Linowitz joined the Johnson Administration as ambassador to the Organization of American States. McColough took over as chief executive officer in 1968. Wilson had held the post for 22 years.

By the time this occurred, Xerox was a household American word. The company had long since recorded annual sales topping \$25 million, changed its name to Haloid Xerox, negotiated a partnership which created Rank Xerox Ltd., with headquarters in London, and had entered the 1960s prepared to become the sensation of the still young copying industry. Sensation it was, for in 1960, Xerox introduced the 914 copier, the almost complete fulfillment of Chester Carlson's dream of a device which automatically could copy almost anything written, typed, printed or drawn in seconds on ordinary paper and by a dry process.

Xerox (it became officially Xerox Corp. in 1961) became the American industrial success story of the 1960s, bought great wealth almost overnight to a number of its investors, created an occasionally apocryphal story involving unwitting holders of stock in the obscure little Haloid Company who had dumped Haloid shares before the Xerox fact.

Xerox's rise to dominance in the quickly growing copying field was accompanied by a search for new arenas of endeavor, and the search in the 1960s took the company into advanced information systems, into education as a leading producer of classroom periodicals, into publishing out-of-print books and other documents in "editions of one" from microfilm and into practicing a basic belief of Joseph



Xerography was just an idea and a crude machine when Chester F. Carlson, center, its inventor, and Joseph C. Wilson, then Haloid president, right and Dr. John H. Dessauer, his research director, demonstrated their brainchild at the Chamber of Commerce in 1948.

C. Wilson that a successful corporation must be "a socially valuable one as well. The time has passed when a great business . . . can be a vitally growing and successful enterprise unless it accepts fully the responsibility of good citizenship in every sense of that phrase."

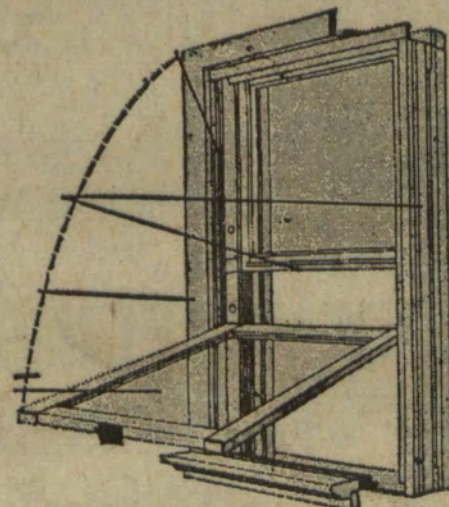
The success of Xerox is not without its significant side-lights. One was its development of a 1,000-acre complex for research, engineering and manufacturing in Webster, with further facilities in Henrietta. This meant leaving the city, although the company's occupancy of the great black Xerox Tower in midtown Rochester kept the identification urban. However, its decision to move its corporate headquarters to Stamford, Conn. was an admitted blow to Rochester pride and a significant reminder that New York State was not maintaining its popularity or attractiveness with and to great corporations.

Xerox does not intend to rest on its laurels, even as a billion dollar corporation, which it has become. In its own official statement, the company has said, "Xerox does not intend to be bound by the limits of xerography. The world of graphic communications is almost limitless in scope. Our horizons are broad."

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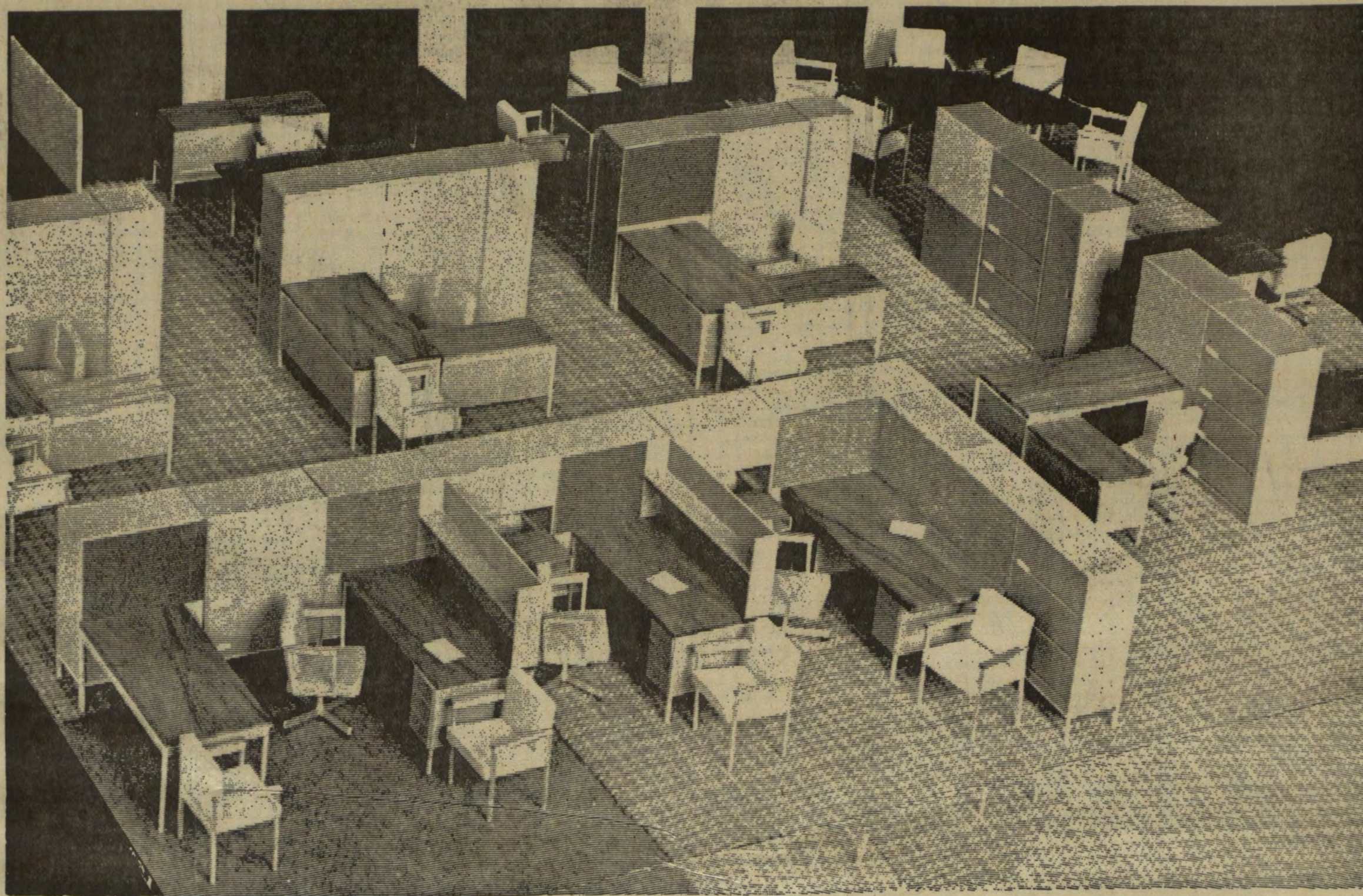
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Yawman & Erbe is a pioneering Monroe County company. In 1880, Philip Yawman and Gustav Erbe formed a small metal manufacturing company with the creed, success is only possible by maintaining quality and dealing squarely. They began by contracting work from other companies. Y & E produced the first Kodak cameras for George Eastman, and was the exclusive U.S. manufacturer of Shannon Files, the forerunner of today's filing systems. With the addition of a sales staff in 1893, Y & E offices spread across the nation and to Europe. The Rochester plant expanded and a Canadian plant was added.

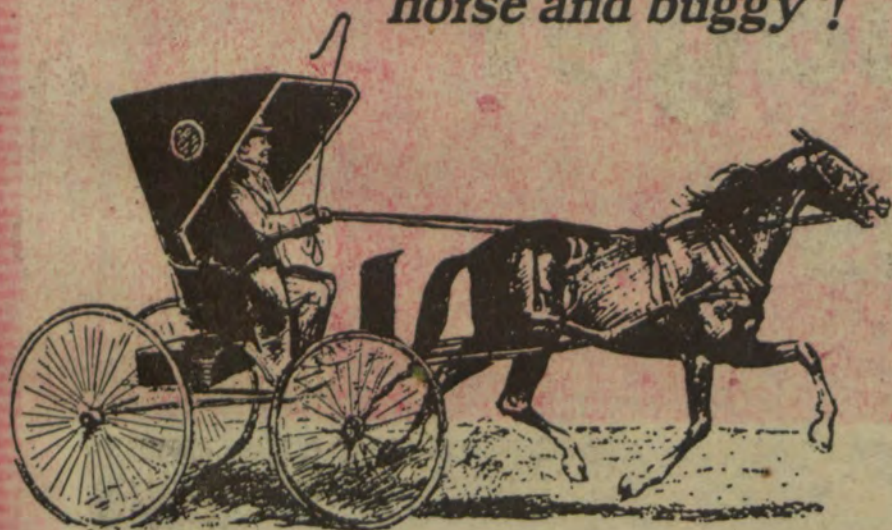
Throughout its history, Y & E has manufactured and sold a wide variety of products, including a criminal identification system, curling iron heaters, student microscopes, automatic fishing reels and, of course, their office furniture. Y & E introduced the first flat top desk with systemized card and letter file drawers which became the basic blue print for all future desks. It is interesting to note that Y & E produced and patented the first office duplicating machine. While Y & E's production and sales are impressive, almost more impressive is the Y & E creed of service and quality which has dominated the company

and has won it national respect. Sterling Precision Corp. of N.Y. purchased Y & E in the mid 50's. In 1969, Tomar Industries, Inc. of Rochester acquired the company, returning ownership to Rochester. Today, Y & E office furniture is prominent throughout the country. Yawman & Erbe employs 300 people, and produced 10 million dollars in annual sales in 1970. May, 1971, marks Yawman & Erbe's 91st year as a manufacturer and employer for Rochester and Monroe County.

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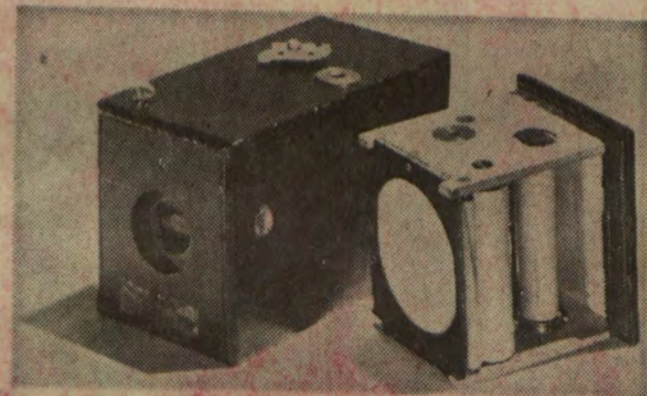
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Continued from Page 28S



The full story of Eastman Kodak Company cannot be told here. It is too full, too complex, too amazing for compression into a few significant dates. It is an American story in all its aspects and a Monroe Country story, too, for here is where George Eastman arrived, and here is where he chose to stay. There is hardly a man, woman or child in the city of Rochester today who is not in some way a beneficiary of this decision. And as long as there are a Rochester and a Monroe Country and an Eastman Kodak Company, this will be so.

The simple thing would be to say that by 1970, Eastman Kodak had arrived at a point where it could report sales of \$2,785,000.00—nearly 3 billion, and net earnings on this of \$404 million! And that it could distribute to its employees worldwide 95 million in wage dividends, and that it could continue to plan and grow in all the fields into which it has entered, some of them having nothing whatever to do with photography.

There are many people on the Monroe Country scene today who are not exactly sure who George Eastman was or just what he did aside from found a company. He was not the inventor of photography. Neither was Henry Ford the inventor of the automobile. What each did was to make his device accessible to and maneuverable by the ordinary person.

The facets of George Eastman cannot be contained in a jar. They have not yet been contained in this way. There were too many of them. He could, for instance, be discussed as inventor an innovator, for this is what he was. He could be discussed as a philanthropist, for this is what he was. He could be honored as a patron of the arts and education, for this is what he was, and he could be discussed as a businessman for perhaps he was one of the greatest ever to appear on the American scene, where businessmen are the superstars of the economy.

Some years ago, in an article prepared for local circulation by Thomas F. Robertson, director of public relations for Kodak, Albert K. Chapman and the late Thomas J. Hargrave, both of whom held the Kodak presidency and chairmanship, discussed the Eastman business precepts and concluded that "a large part of what he thought, said and did about business looks fresh and modern today. That he measured up to and rose far above the standards of his own day, there is no doubt."

These are Eastman business precepts:

"All our exertions are devoted to the business of selling goods at a profit. There is no object whatever in making them or demonstrating them unless it is to result in a sale. There is no reward until the sale; therefore we consider the salesman a very important part of the business."

"The business is likely to be a permanent one if built on a sure foundation, which foundation is good goods. To make good goods requires experience and is a slow matter — perhaps it is a slower matter with me than it might be with someone else, but I do the best I know how. But when we get there, we 'get there' to stay."

"I have come to think that the maintenance of a lead in the apparatus trade will depend greatly upon a rapid succession of changes and improvements, and with that aim in view, I propose to organize the Experimental Department in the Camera Works and raise it to a high degree of efficiency."

"One of the faults that clerks in establishments like ours are prone to fall into is indifference to customers. Customers resent this above everything else and I hope that you will spend plenty of time in drilling yours so that customers will always feel when they leave our establishment that they have been nicely treated."

The 20th Century had not yet dawned when George Eastman, in response to queries from investors and would-be investors stated what is now an obvious truth:

"The idea that this business is ephemeral has no foundation in fact. If the bulk of the pictures taken by amateurs were taken as a mere pastime there would be something in the argument, but such is not the case. Most photographs are made for the purpose of obtaining a record which cannot be had in any other way. When the desire for a pictorial record of daily life disappears, then amateur photography will decrease and not until then."

"The success of the Kodak is not due simply to its being a neat and handy instrument, which has been widely advertised and which struck the public fancy as a new fad. It is the exponent of a radically new system of photography which admits the whole public to practice the art."

As the Eastman success grew and fame accompanied such growth, the days of the founder were not completely filled with milk and honey. There were critics, carpers and complainers, one of whom received this reply from Eastman:

"The criticisms, suggestions and threats concerning the management of the Eastman Kodak Company contained

In 1889, the Eastman Dry Plate & Film Co. decided to move from Court Street, away from the downtown smog. It found 16½ acres, including this schoolhouse, on Ridge Rd. That site has grown to 1,300 acres and includes all of Kodak Park's 140 major buildings.

therein have been duly noted and will receive the consideration to which they are entitled. In regard to the criticisms of people who are not directly interested in the Eastman Kodak Company which you propose to repeat to me, I desire to say that I do not take any interest in them. I am doing the best that I know how to put the company on a satisfactory basis to all concerned and am willing to be judged by the results of my work when it is done."

As an industrialist, George Eastman was a pioneer in his concern for the people who worked for him. Many of the programs he, Frank W. Lovejoy and their associates inaugurated in 1912 have become standard in American industry today, but they were far ahead of their time with wage dividends, medical and safety provisions and practices, sick pay, pensions, life insurance, paid holidays.

George Eastman put the idea in his own words:

"An organization cannot be sound unless its spirit is. That is the lesson the man on top must learn. He must be a man of vision and progress who can understand that one can muddle along on a basis in which the human factor takes no part, but eventually, there comes a fall."

"One of the best qualifications for a manager, superintendent or foreman is ability to recognize ability in those under him and to stimulate their initiative. Any concern where this is overlooked will be full of dry rot. The ideal large corporation is one that makes the best use of the brains within it."

"The soundness of business organizations depends largely upon the confident well-being of the employees and compose them. The health of industry, in turn, is an essential pillar of sound national economy."

There is a distinct probability that if George Eastman were alive today he would not be a bit surprised at the huge success of his company, at the quality of the people who operate it, or the fields into which it has ventured with growing success.

There is a ring of history in the fact that that Kodak 1970 annual report leads its detailed account of accomplishment with a report on "amateur photography." The breadth of the overall Kodak operation is apparent in the report's discussion of other categories — radiography, education and industrial photography, business with the government, man-made fibers, plastics, chemicals.

Kodak has followed a Monroe Country trend in that it has outgrown its city, as indicated in its expansion into Gates and in the construction of its campus-like 360,000-square-foot marketing education center in Henrietta. But such Monroe Country growth is small in comparison with Eastman expansion throughout the nation and in foreign countries.

Concern for the environment having developed on the national level only in the 1960s, it is not surprising that Kodak, like many other industries, would arrive somewhat late at the battlefield, but when it arrived it met the matter in typical

Eastman fashion, Governor Nelson Rockefeller has called the company's \$10 million water treatment plant "the biggest voluntary project undertaken by private industry in support of New York State's Pure Waters Program."

Thus the titans. They have been dominant, but they have by no means monopolized all the skills and arts of Monroe Country people, the fruits of whose labors have been distributed over all the earth even into outer space.

Consider only the telephones, radios and television receivers manufactured by Stromberg-Carlson, an acknowledged pioneer in telephone systems and telephonic automation, a company which has had both ups and downs but which in Sesqui-Centennial year is a bright spot in the murky national picture of huge General Dynamics Corp.; and the gear cutting machinery of William Gleason's Gleason Works, a world leader in its field; the business appurtenances manufactured by the

Continued on Page 32S



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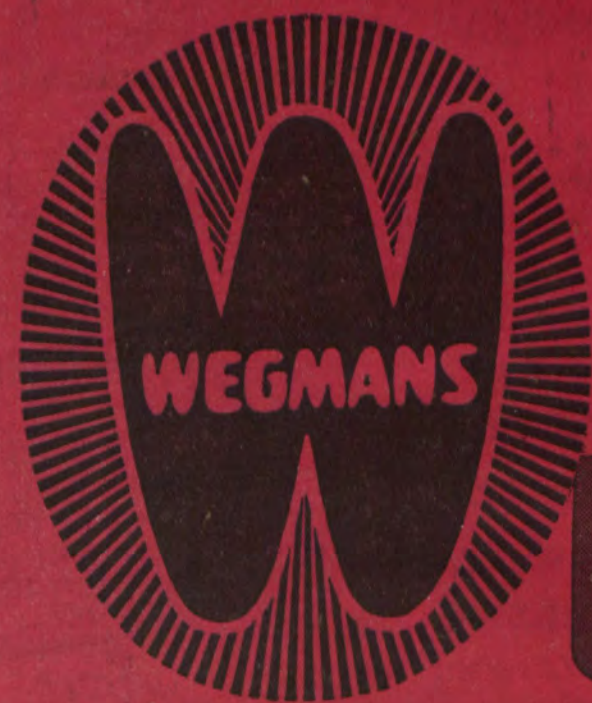
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The Super Markets that **shine**



But not all have survived...

Continued from Page 30S

Todd Company Division of Burroughs; the huge machines fashioned by Consolidated Machine Tool Corp., now Farrel; the buttons poured out of Rochester Button Company, the spices, condiments, sauces and mixes processed by R. T. French Co. and the food products processed and distributed by Curtice-Burns, Rochester-headquartered company which is among the first 1,000 companies in the nation in annual sales.

Consider the quality production of the diversified Sybron Corp., which in the late 1960's became Monroe County's third largest business by gathering under one corporate umbrella such nationally known local industries as Pfaudler, Ritter, Taylor Instrument, Castle, Nalge. In accomplishing its own birth, Sybron reversed a disturbing trend and kept local control of local enterprises intact.

Consider how in tune with the times has been the advancement of such companies as Schlegel and Vogt, now Voplex, Strassenburgh, Champion Products, Inc., preeminent in the business of producing and distributing knitwear for the nation's athletes and casual wear for the campus; the growth of Monroe County as a center of electronics production which ironically suffered one great tragic loss in Sesqui-Centennial year.

Over 150 years, failures which could be blamed on a lack of quality production have been few. Rather they have been attributed to a movement of markets, labor trouble, obsolescence and a failure to keep up with the times and trends.

Hardly any of these factors applied to H. H. Warner, the patent medicine king, whose Safe Liver Cure pills were an immense success which inspired others to go into the patent medicine business. Warner was the notable exception to the Monroe Country rule: he was a reckless promoter and speculator and his failure could have been freely predicted under any modern rules of business procedure. Further, his pills were probably not much good and deserved no place on the scale of quality established for most Monroe Country products.

Emblazoned in the lobby of the Hickey-Freeman factory in Clinton Avenue North is a Monroe Country slogan devised by the late Jeremiah G. Hickey: "Keep the Quality Up." Most significant of the watchwords of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce over the decades has been "Rochester Made Means Quality." City historian McKelvey devoted the third of his definite Rochester histories to "The Quest for Quality."

Great printing houses like Case-Hoyt, John Hart and Great Lakes Press and others, specialists in lithography like Stecher-Traung-Schmidt have made Monroe Country the national leader in fine reproduction. They typify the attainment of quality.

In many areas of production, the region has no peer and few rivals. It has reached this state in 150 years of continuous hard



This photo, taken with the camera shown on page 30 in 1889, shows the Kodak office at 343 State St.

work and application. And it stands today, despite all this commendable contribution, in crisis. Many factors have combined to bring about this critical condition.

It is a condition with which existing agencies may not be able to cope fully, for the reasons for it are too complex and run too deep apparently to be solved by tried procedures.

The most dramatic factor and the one most directly affecting production workers has been the collapse or removal from the Monroe Country scene of a frighteningly large number of first-rate manufacturing businesses.

Immediately preceding Sesqui-Centennial year and deep into it Fashion Park, Inc. died, American Laundry Machinery died, Beechnut moved out of town, the Electronics Division of General Dynamics succumbed, the East Rochester Car Shops of the Penn-Central Railroad, itself bankrupt, passed away; other industries show signs of tottering.

This left Monroe Country with some 3,000,000 square feet of unproductive factory floor space and a good many thousand unemployed workers on the outside looking in with faint hopes for reemployment. The burden fell heavily on the public assistance program and on organized industry to do what it could alleviate the condition.

Coupled with this was a national economic recession which, combined with a distinct inflationary trend threatened income and ate into it, which prompted thousands to save what money they could and not spend it for some of the costly items they have long considered essential for living a quality life.

On top of collapse, recession, inflation, unemployment has been placed a web of strangling local, state and federal taxes



In 1889, the Eastman Dry Plate & Film Co. decided to Rd. That site has grown to 1,300 acres and includes all move from Court Street, away from the downtown smog of Kodak Park's 140 major buildings. It found 16½ acres, including this schoolhouse, on Ridge

which have forced some businesses out of the community and state, discouraged others from planning and expansion and discouraged potential newcomers from even considering putting down their roots here.

Even the most loyal of Monroe Countrymen have been frank about the trend and pessimistic about the condition. Even before the State Legislature in April approved an increase in the corporate income tax, F. Ritter Shumway, chairman and chief executive officer of Sybron and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said high taxes were driving business out of the state and keeping new industry from coming in and that the same applied to human beings. Shumway said, "We find it very tough to bring top management into the state on account of the tax structure. Taxes in this state have reached the point of diminishing returns."

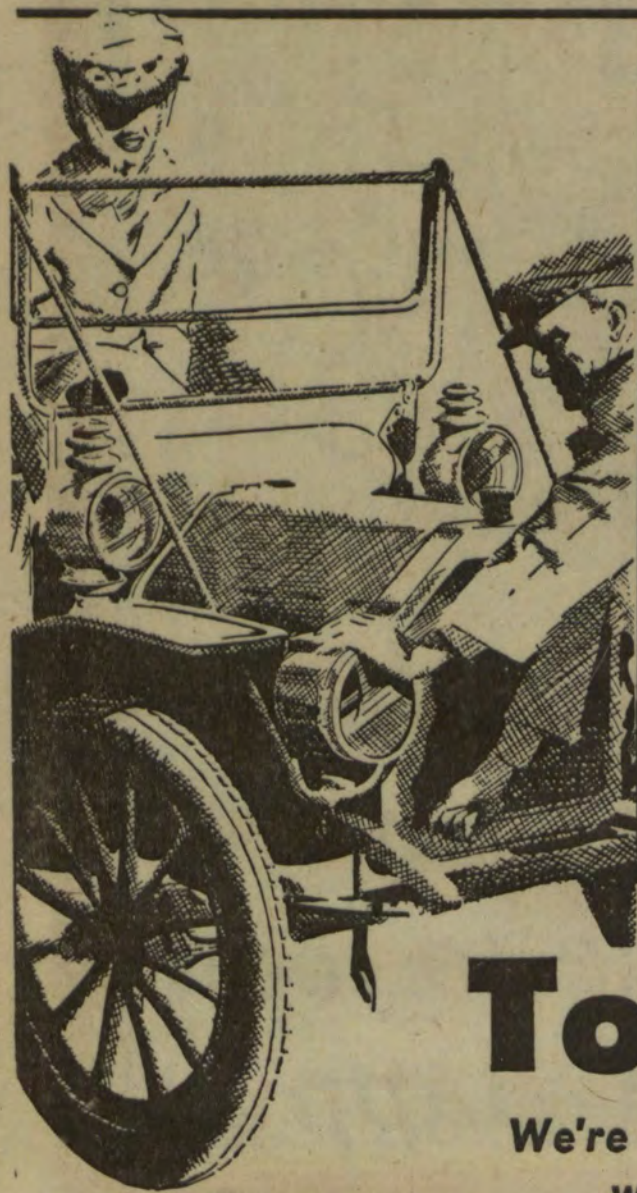
Underscoring this is the fact that 143 acres of land purchased in Henrietta by Taylor Instrument Companies division, a large portion of 85 acres brought in the same town by Sybron's Pfaudler division remain unused for expansion. Further, Gleason Works announced recently that if it expands, it will expand outside New York State, which leaves the de-

velopment of 411 acres owned by Gleason in Honeoye Falls extremely doubtful.

In the words of Gleason's executive chief, Howard F. Carver, "The business climate has been constantly deteriorating in New York State, which already has the dubious distinction of having the highest sales and income taxes per person."

These are sour notes on which to end a productive region's first 150 official years and many minds are being bent on possible solutions for the multiple problems presented by business collapse, increasing taxes, unemployment, a lack of housing and a generally persistent feeling that much of the sweetness has disappeared from the business climate. The solution is simplicity itself and unlikely to be applied — a lowering of taxes to insure that business will stay here, that business already here will expand here, and that new business will come in.

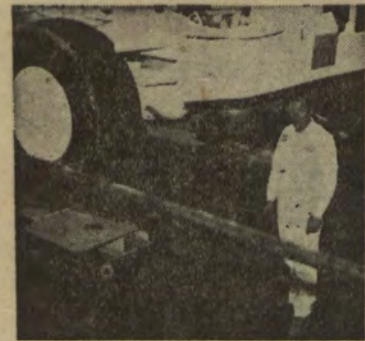
There is little comfort in the fact that Monroe Country has a lower rate of unemployment than its comparable rival upstate areas. A qualified degree-holding engineer pumping gasoline or relying on public assistance to sustain himself and his family is just as unhappy in Monroe Country as anywhere else.



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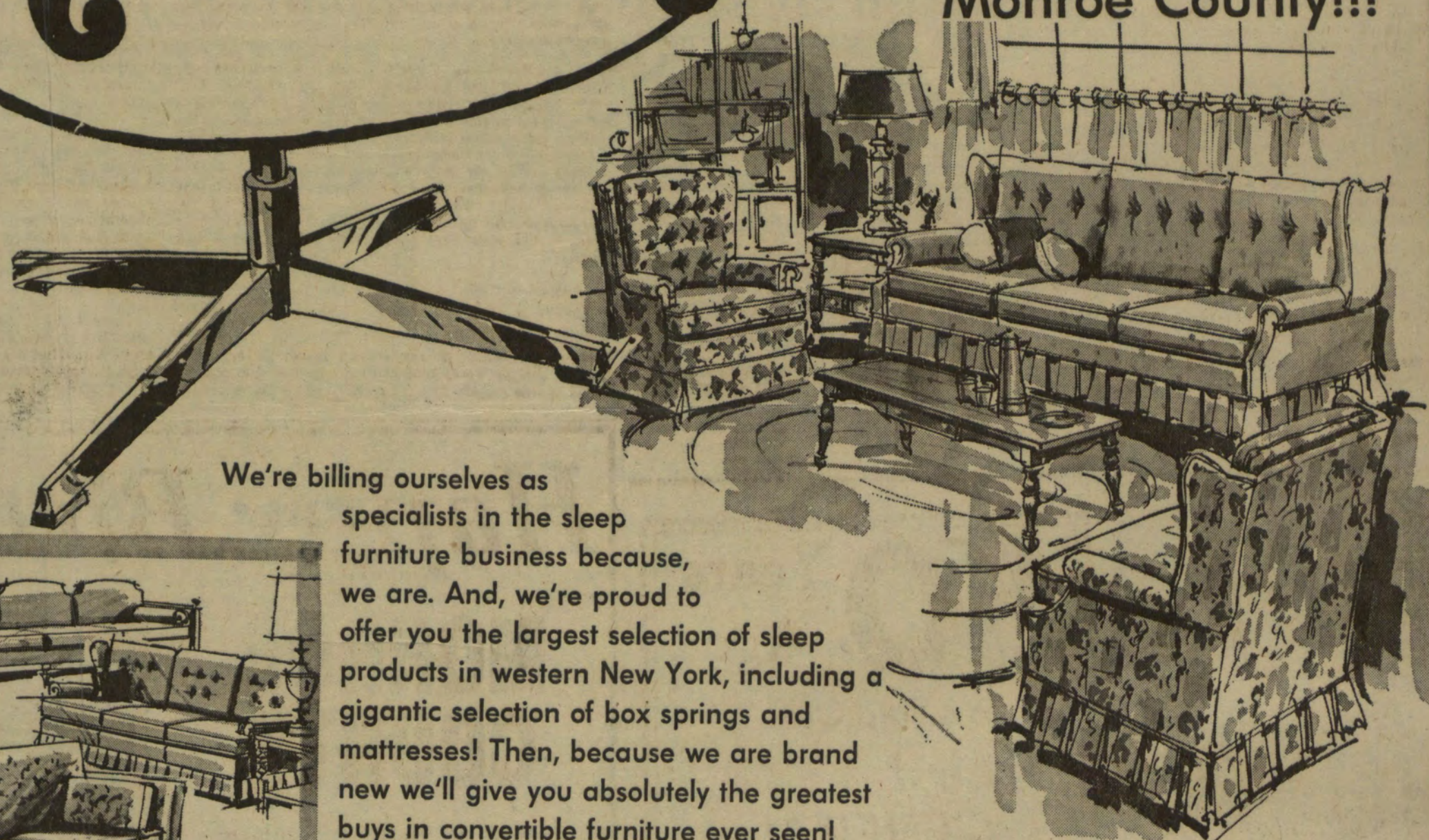
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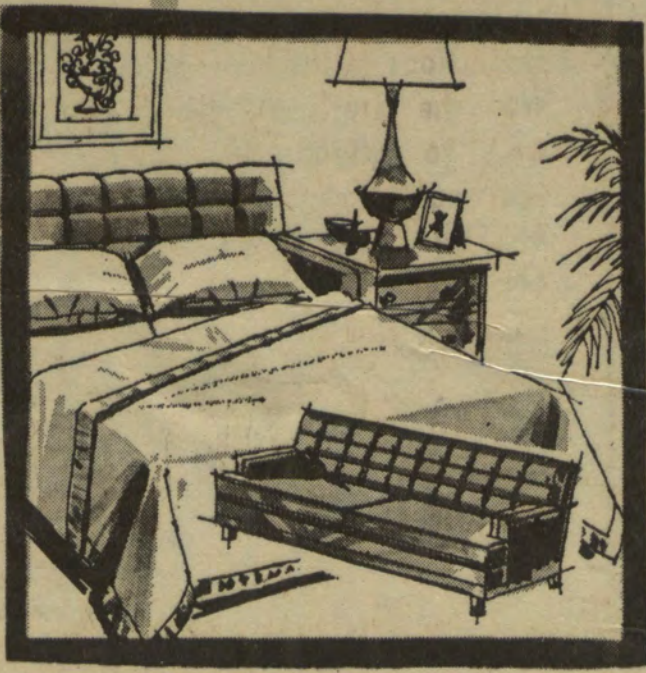
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MONROE COUNTY



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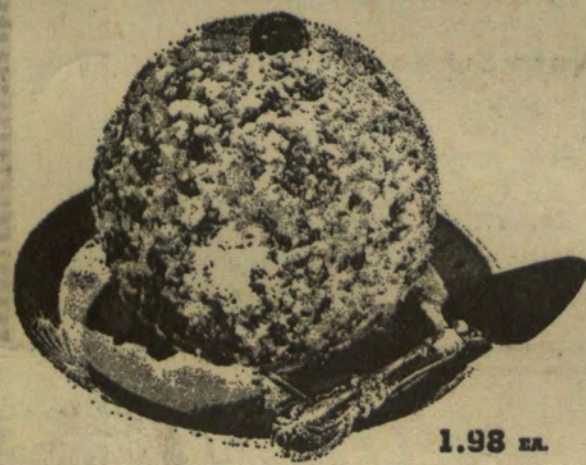
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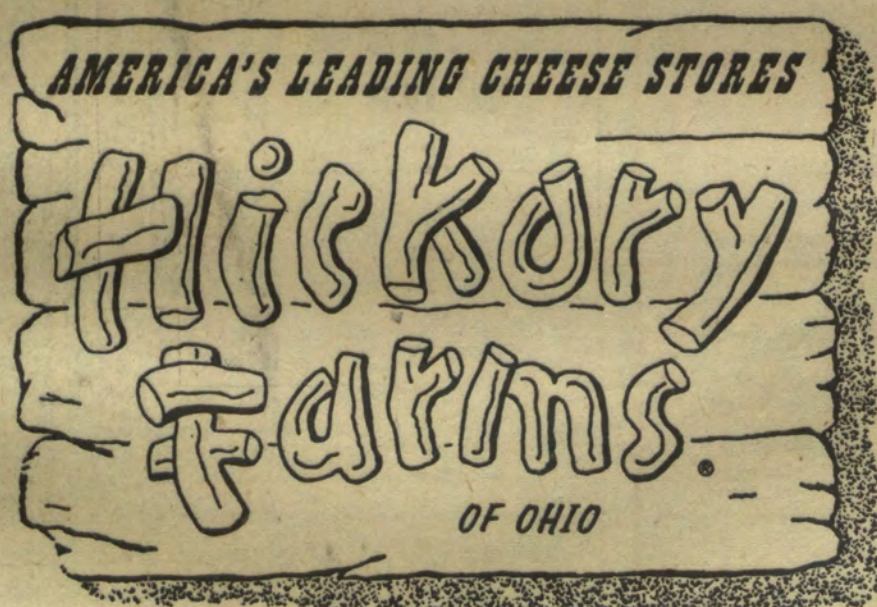


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Providing for the hundreds of services a county like ours must furnish is an enormous task, filled with great problems. But, we must, and will, rise to the challenge, to give this Sesquicentennial observance its true meaning,—a moment of measuring the past, to inspire an even more dynamic, exciting and successful future.

JOSEPH N. FERRARI President of the Legislature
GORDON A. HOWE County Manager

MICHAEL D. PASTORELLE Clerk of the Legislature

- | | |
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THE MEMBERS OF THE MONROE COUNTY LEGISLATURE



The Mighty Abe . . .



ABE CHATMAN . . . a mellowed radical

It was inevitable in the rise of Monroe County and the rise of the nation that there would be two sides to industry. They became known as management and labor. Each has had its consuming interests, and in the course of nature, there has been and remains conflict.

Many of Monroe County's great success stories have been written by its industrial leaders but at least one of them appears on the other side of the coin.

It was as early as 1924 that opinions became sharply divided on Abraham David Chatman. He was then 28 years old. He had come to the United States from Russia 10 years earlier. He had yet to become an American citizen.

In 1924, Abe Chatman had been a coat maker for Hickey-Freeman Company for eight years. He was regarded by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as a young man of high character. But he was described by at least one Rochester employer as a "radical, uncooperative union agitator."

This division of opinion on Abe Chatman, probably the most powerful labor leader in Monroe County history, has persisted, although in somewhat different areas. His supporters are deeply loyal. His admirers are legion. And his detractors, when they can be found, most often will be found in the political, rather than the industrial arena, for if he has left his mark on the clothing industry, he has also left it on the Democratic Party.

By 1924, Abe Chatman had made his mark as a rebel in the ACWA.

The young rebel was one of a group of insurgents who showed intense dissatisfaction over mismanagement of the union's affairs by its Rochester officers. Walter B. D. Hickey, president of Hickey-Freeman Company, recently put it into perspective:

"History indicates that Mr. Chatman's attitude was more than justified and helped solidify a division of the Amalgamated that had suffered from incompetent earlier management, a source of problems to both the industry and the union."

The insurgent's attitude and actions brought him to the attention of Sidney Hillman and other national leaders in the union, among them Alex Cohen, a member of the general executive board, who ventured the opinion that Chatman was the soul of the organization in Rochester and that his expulsion, urged by some, would harm the union.

But something needed doing. Rebels in the union here were accused of leading unauthorized strikes. Hillman seriously considered suspending a few of them, including Chatman.

So Sidney Hillman called Abe Chatman on the carpet and Chatman told Hillman he had good reasons for his actions and was ready to face the music. The kind of music Hillman provided may have come as something of a surprise. Instead of suspending or expelling the poised and articulate young rebel, Hillman made him assistant manager of the Rochester Joint Board.

Abe Chatman has said, "Hillman could have crushed me then and there, but instead offered me the chance to see what I could do to introduce needed reforms."

The year 1926 may have been the biggest year in Abe Chatman's life. He became a naturalized American citizen. He married Gertrude Kadish of Buffalo on Aug. 10 and, with Sidney Hillman stumping for him, he was elected manager of the Rochester Joint Board. He still is.

The election of Abe Chatman ushered in an era of unprecedented peace in the Rochester clothing market. The peace has never been shattered in any area in which ACWA holds sway. There have been near brushes, but the dove continues to flutter in reasonable security over Rochester factories, and Abe Chatman continues, after 45 years, to guide with a firm hand the affairs of the Rochester Joint Board.

The board not only holds jurisdiction over clothing workers, but also over 4,500 hourly wage employees of Xerox Corp. and some 800 workers in the perfumery and paper box industries and clothing workers in Buffalo, Penn Yan, Syracuse and Utica as well, a circumstance which makes ACWA, with about 13,000 members, by far the largest union in Monroe County and politically the strongest.

What is not generally known in Monroe County is that through the years, Abe Chatman's stature with the national ACWA has grown. He has been a vice-president since 1926. He became director of organizing for Western New York in 1933. He is a member of the executive committee of the union's General Executive Board, a director of the Amalgamated Bank of New York and the Amalgamated Insurance Fund. He is a member of the finance committee and a director of the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

While under Abe Chatman's hands there have been very few storm clouds over the Rochester clothing market in the last 45 years, aside from those generated by failing businesses, there were times in the earlier past when the horizon was almost continuously black.

Abe Chatman had newly arrived in America in 1915 and Rochester locals were largely members of the United Garment Workers when Sidney Hillman bolted the union at its Nashville convention and formed the ACWA.

In 1915, the first national ACWA convention was held in Rochester. In 1916, Abe Chatman became a Hickey-Freeman tailor.

Throughout most of the troubled years of World War I, the Rochester Clothiers Exchange, composed of manufacturers, refused to recognize ACWA, and it was not until later in the

war that manufacturers and the union were brought together by the War Labor Board.

Moderation prevailed on both sides — Hillman's and that of the highly-respected Jeremiah G. Hickey, co-founder and president of Hickey-Freeman Co., and the equally respected Samuel Weil of Michaels, Stern & Co., the oldest, still in 1971, of all Rochester clothing concerns. In January, 1919, they accepted Hillman's proposal that they sign an agreement and establish an arbitration procedure.

The rivalry between the UGW and ACWA was not to cease for many years. In 1933, when ACWA rejoined the American Federation of Labor to safeguard its position under the clothing code of the National Recovery Act, ACWA won a strike against Keller, Heumann, Thompson Company, later Timely Clothes, Inc., and thus ousted its old rival, UGW, from one of the two union plants in which it still operated.

Abe Chatman's leadership had much to do with the victory. Police at one point in the strike used tear gas in an effort to break up picketing, and Chatman wired U.S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, requested 500 gas masks from the Army so that he could keep his pickets on the line. Early settlement of the dispute made his stratagem unnecessary.

Abe Chatman has never stopped fighting. A few years ago, he was in the thick of another fight — for a charter for a health clinic for his union in Rochester. He had the support of Joseph C. Wilson, then president, now board chairman of Xerox Corp., which had been unionized by ACWA when it was still little-known Haloid Company.

He had the support of Rochester clothing manufacturers, but he had the outspoken and active opposition of the Monroe County Medical Society. And he won the fight for the charter and, in 1961, the Rochester-Union Management Health Center began the slow process of organization.

Its success has a living testimonial today — the Sidney Hillman Health Center which is part of the Rochester Joint Board's gleaming new headquarters on Rochester's most fashionable and once its wealthiest street, East Avenue.

Abe Chatman is a neat and stylish dresser, as becomes a former tailor of quality garments, and he is not above handing out advice to those who design men's wear for mass manufacture.

In 1952, in a speech before the national convention of the International Association of Clothing Designers here, he deplored the fact that "slacks, jeans, overalls and lumber jackets predominate" the American male market. He proposed a national campaign to make American men clothes-conscious.

It is ironic that in 1971, with the male fashion revolution in full swing, one Rochester factory in which he held union jurisdiction had collapsed and a second appeared to be dying, victims of a national recession, their own emphasis on high quality and a growing preference among college age and younger men for "way out" clothing.

Abe Chatman is a man for causes. In 1958, he was awarded the Italian Star Sodality Medal for his and his union's contribution of \$5,151 to Italian Red Cross and flood relief.

He is also a man who will stand up against anything and anybody when the jurisdiction and what he feels are the legal rights of his union are questioned.

A case in point rose in the late 1940s, when Bond Stores, Inc., built a huge new plant on Goodman Street North and word leaked out that Bond intended to devote the facility to the manufacture of women's garments on a large scale. Into the picture, with the announced purpose of organizing Bond workers, stepped David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Since ACWA was strongly entrenched in Bond, there was talk of open warfare. Chatman and ACWA held their ground and ILGWU retired quietly from the Rochester scene.

Abe Chatman holds no fears from automation. "I encourage automation," he says, "but I find that some of our firms are not bringing in the latest machinery, or are slow to do so. They get less production from old machinery. I welcome further automation to keep us from lagging behind, with the proviso that jobs are found for those replaced by machine. Frankly, I would like to be among the leaders in automation."

The Abe Chatman of 1971 is a short man by modern standards of height, yet he is wiry and vigorous and trim. He swims whenever he can and walks much. He played golf for many years but says now, "I got so increasingly worse that I finally gave it up, but I may go back to it again when I retire."

His love for his adopted city has supplied him with a new and different objective. As he looks out on East Avenue from the window of his office in Amalgamated's prize-winning headquarters, his mind goes to beautification. "I still like to think that we can save this grand old street," he says. "Those mansions are now boarding houses, and you know what that means — decay and deterioration. We must stop that trend."

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awkward

When three seminaries come together, the name gets a bit awkward:

Colgate Rochester Divinity School/Bexley Hall/Crozer Theological Seminary. Members of the Rochester Center for Theological Studies.

QUITE A MOUTHFUL.

It was certainly much simpler in 1817, when 13 Baptists gave \$13 to found what was to become Colgate Rochester Divinity School.

But the longer name reflects a broader concept of theological education. Together, the Schools can offer preparation for the modern ministry in a more realistic atmosphere:

- The challenging ecumenical diversity of the Center for Theological Studies, which includes Roman Catholic St. Bernard's Seminary.
- The potential for understanding created when black presence is felt throughout the institution.
- Broader faculty and student involvement in the community, from suburban congregations to street youth-ministries.

So our name may be awkward.

But our purpose is as clear today as it was in 1817:

EDUCATING MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE MINISTRY OF JESUS CHRIST

5 GENERATIONS OF PIPE and ELECTRONIC ORGAN Maintenance

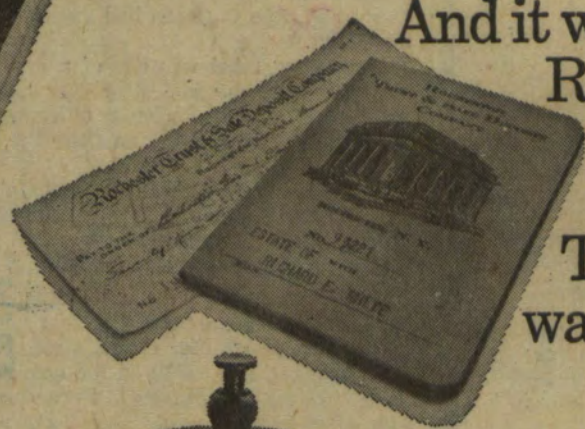
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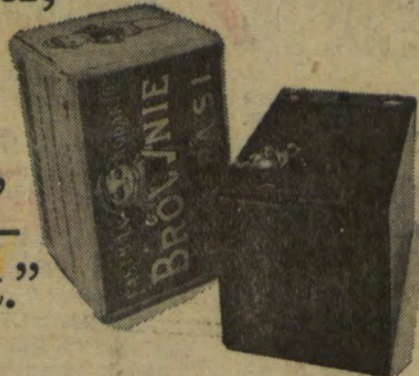
When the flower city was the flour city.

The year was 1884 and Rochester industry was emerging. George Eastman, a Rochester bank clerk, had just made his first photographic film.



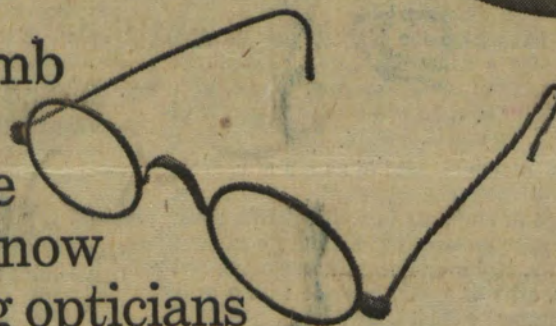
And it was in that year, Rochester Trust—a forerunner of Lincoln Rochester Trust Company—was incorporated.

Four years later, as the new trust company began business, the first Kodak was introduced with the slogan, "You press the button—we do the rest."



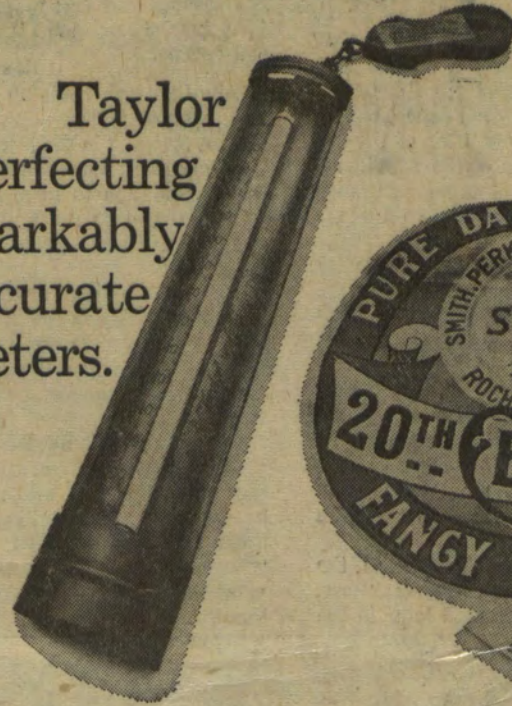
Daniel W. Powers had recently opened his new hotel.

Bausch & Lomb had moved from their store in the Reynolds Arcade and were now manufacturing opticians on St. Paul Street.

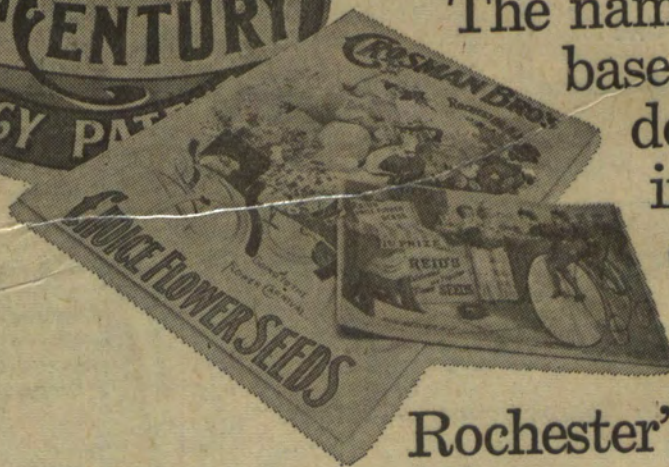
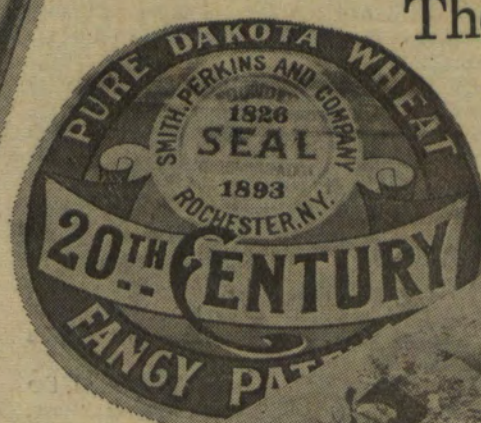


In a tiny workshop on the Genesee Flats, Frank Ritter was making his first dental chairs.

Taylor was perfecting his remarkably accurate thermometers.



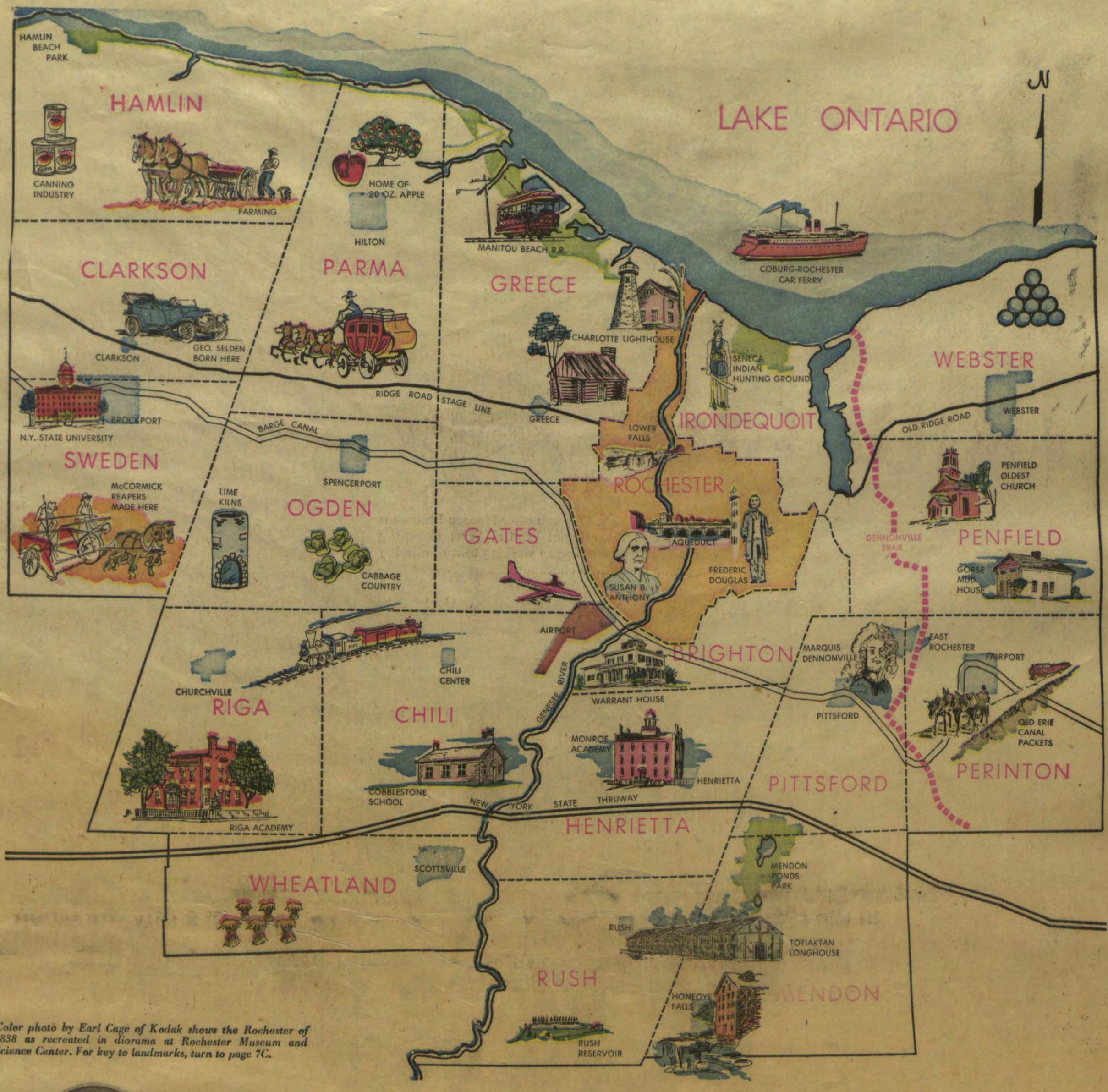
The Rochester clothing industry had come a long way since Mire Greentree first opened his tailor shop on Front Street.



The name "Flour City"—based on the formerly dominant milling industry—was soon changed to "Flower City"—reflective of Rochester's world-famous flowers and trees.

Rochester grew...and Lincoln Rochester grew along with it. Expanding services to meet the needs of expanding industries.

Today, Lincoln Rochester makes it possible to bank around the corner, through 39 offices, or around the world, through a specialized International Department. A 500-head dairy farmer can get pertinent financial help, or a small businessman can set up a profit-sharing plan for his employees. A manufacturer can establish direct payroll deposits for his employees, or a corporation executive can get professional help with his investment portfolio. We have convinced national companies to locate their facilities here, and we have issued letters of credit for local companies to do business overseas. Specialized help...for specialized needs. Whether you are a Xerox, a Gleason Works...or simply on your way to becoming one.



Color photo by Earl Cage of Kodak shows the Rochester of 1838 as recreated in diorama at Rochester Museum and Science Center. For key to landmarks, turn to page 7C.



Meanwhile, out in the country...

The majority of its towns and many of its villages are older than Monroe County itself.

There was once a place called Norton Mills, named after Zebulon Norton who arrived in the region in 1798 and was both a miller and a millwright and the very perfect picture of the very early settler. Norton Mills became Honeoye Falls. Honeoye is Iroquois for "finger on the ground."

The little village acquired its first store in 1810, a shop operated by one Joseph Dixon, but it was already producing sons who would become prominent in Monroe County, people like the Shuarts and the Barretts and Townsends and Dr. Henry Allen, who married a daughter of Zebulon Norton.

The village was blessed by the presence of Honeoye Creek, which put the "falls" into Honeoye Falls and on which early settler Norton built his first mill in 1791. The present stone mill building on the site is its successor, standing where the early stones ground out flour while George Washington was president. The mill supplied the whole region and one of its customers was Brigham Young, who lived in the Town of Mendon and was the proprietor of both a chair factory and a brick kiln near Boughton Hill Road before he began, with Joseph Smith, to lead the Mormons to their promised land in Utah.

The Town of Mendon, of which Honeoye Falls is the only village, had its own Sesqui-Centennial in 1963, which makes it eight years older than its own county. It is a town which from the beginning was attractive to the industrious, and among its early settlers were men of ambition and vigor, one of whom was Cornelius Treat, a veteran of the Revolution, who arrived in 1793. Others were Joseph Allen, Joseph Bryant and Samuel Lane.

The Mendon area, Honeoye Falls included, has had a penchant for attracting industry. Mendon had both a flour mill and a saw mill in 1885, operated by steam. The Lehigh Valley Railroad laid its tracks through the town in 1890 and with this came the establishment of Rochester Junction.

Searjeant Metal Products, Inc. is a leading manufacturer of power press safety equipment. Emerson-Rittenhouse Company is virtually an old settler, and James Cunningham & Son Company, which had its beginnings in the 1830s in Rochester and in the early 1900s manufactured one of America's great luxury automobiles, has since moved to Honeoye Falls and there, as a Gleason Works subsidiary, manufactures electronic devices.

Ogden

Mendon has its Honeoye Falls and the Town of Ogden has its Spencerport. The town is 154 years old, the village 104 years old. Ogden is 37 square miles of rich soil in which

grew trees which kept the town continuously in the lumber business right up to the 1950s.

More lately, Ogden has gone the residential route. Its produce warehouses and fruit processing industries have dwindled or disappeared and it is mostly now a pleasant residential area for people who work in the city, 10 miles away.

The first known settler in Ogden, George Warren, arrived from Connecticut in 1802. He was followed not long afterward by such families as the Willeys and the four Colby brothers, Abraham, Isaac, Timothy and Ephraim, whose hardy descendants still live in the town. A union of the Hill and Willard families produced in 1839 Frances Willard, the first of the great American temperance leaders, whose statue graces the Statuary Hall in the nation's Capitol in Washington.

Ogden and especially Spencerport, its only village, benefited greatly from the coming of the Erie Canal, as did most of upstate New York. Ogden is the seat of the smaller of Monroe County's two independent telephone companies, the Ogden company having consolidated in 1957 with the Hilton Telephone Company. The big one, of course, is Rochester Telephone.

Spencerport has had its industries, among the most famous of which was the Antonelli Fireworks Company, which in the 1930s produced fireworks in great profusion and which eventually went into the production of bombs and hand grenades for the national war effort in World War II and got itself involved in a celebrated trial in which it was charged with making faulty goods for the government. The trial resulted in jail sentences and fines for some of its principals.

Spencerport is also the seat of the Matheos Ice Cream Company, founded in 1915, and of a noble fire department.

The village was only a lot in a meadow when the canal came by. Originally, when the waterway arrived, it was known as Spencer's Basin. Its first president, when it attained the status of village, was Dr. William Slayton. In the course of the years, it had a washing machine factory, coal yards, grist and sawmills, now gone.

Spencerport historian Earl Edgar White notes that Spencerport and its immediate environs produced a number of people others should have known, among them newspaper publishers Corydon and Roy Malay, John F. Trowbridge, poet and author, Dr. John Webster, whose home was a haven for runaway slaves progressing through Monroe County on the "underground railroad" and Charles Upton, famed as the manufacturer of the Rochester Lamp, which was sold clear to China.

It also produced Peter Thompson, a Methodist minister who fathered Dorothy Thompson, a newspaper columnist and lecturer of national stature in the 1930s who was also a wife of Sinclair Lewis, the novelist.

Gates

Unlike the Town of Ogden, the Town of Gates never has benefited greatly from the presence of the Barge Canal, but it goes back to 1813, at which time a whole string of early settlers moved in to take advantage of the terrain and to wring from it some kind of livelihood. These included people named John Harford, Isaac Ray, William Hinchey and others named Gilford, Cortwright, Shaw, Van Sickle, Griffin, Lyell, Jameson, Thomas, Frink, Bartlett, Hill, Muringer, Knapp Bently, Hunt, Kellogg, Ainsworth, Dean, Hart and Field.

Gates was once the parent of a famous brickyard, Rochester Clay, Brick & Tile Company, which at one time produced as many as 50,000 bricks a day but which is now, in Brooks Avenue, a part of the Rochester-Monroe County Airport. It was torn down in 1935.

Gates also boasted Ackerman's Hotel at Howard and Lyell roads, built in 1844 and a stagecoach stop before the railroads came in completely. It was also the home of Joseph Harris, founder of the Harris Seed Company, who lived at 3670 Buffalo Road, and whose grandson Joseph, is now president of the company. The century-old Hinchey homestead remains at 634 Hinchey Road.

These names ring down through Gates memories. There are many who treasure moments in Elser's Grove, where private, church, social, fraternal, political gatherings were held by the hundreds. That's gone, too.

The Gates Center Cemetery is a link with the town's historic past. It contains the remains of Joseph Gilbert, who died in 1850 at the age of 93, and David Gage, who died in 1844. Both had fought in the War of the Revolution.

Webster

The Town of Webster, which includes the Village of Webster, has a land area of 21,468 acres and 612 acres of water. It may be said to be typical of Monroe County towns in that in 1875 it had 400 farms of an average acreage of 51 acres, dipped slightly in this respect for 79 years and in 1954 reported 247 farms with an average acreage of 51 acres. In 1969, it showed only 100 farms, but they averaged 53 acres. From 1875 to 1969, the percentage of Webster's land devoted to farming dwindled from 94.6 per cent to 24.7 per cent.

But in between, Webster acquired Monroe County's second largest industry in Xerox Corp. and its largest publisher of books, Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company.

There are sometimes valid reasons for the name of roads and places. Salt Road is in Webster with a reason. Early settlers in Webster, which was a late comer among

Monroe County towns, found that the earth contained unexpected deposits of salt in the area between Ridge Road and Lake Ontario. Early settlers were annoyed by this when they drilled for water, but the resident deer liked it and a salt spring two miles north of Ridge Road was much frequented, local historians say, because it was a deer lick. It is also said that an Indian trail led to the same area, and that this was the origin of the present Salt Road.

Early promoters of this earthly bounty included Syepoon Howard and Stephen Sprague. As early as 1805 and 1806 they sank a 60-foot well and procured therefrom strong water which produced a good quality salt.

Webster also enjoyed a brief flurry as a producer of silk, which is difficult to believe, perhaps, but was the work of Polly Sibley Holt of Connecticut, wife of Constant Holt, who moved into the area to the Holt farm in 1823, equipped with knowledge of the raising and care of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms which fed on them. She not only derived from this silk thread and twist but also mulberry seeds, which she sold, sometimes realizing more than \$300 a year. There were other mulberry orchards in the Grand Road, Klem Road and Holt Road areas, but the budding industry fell before the blight.

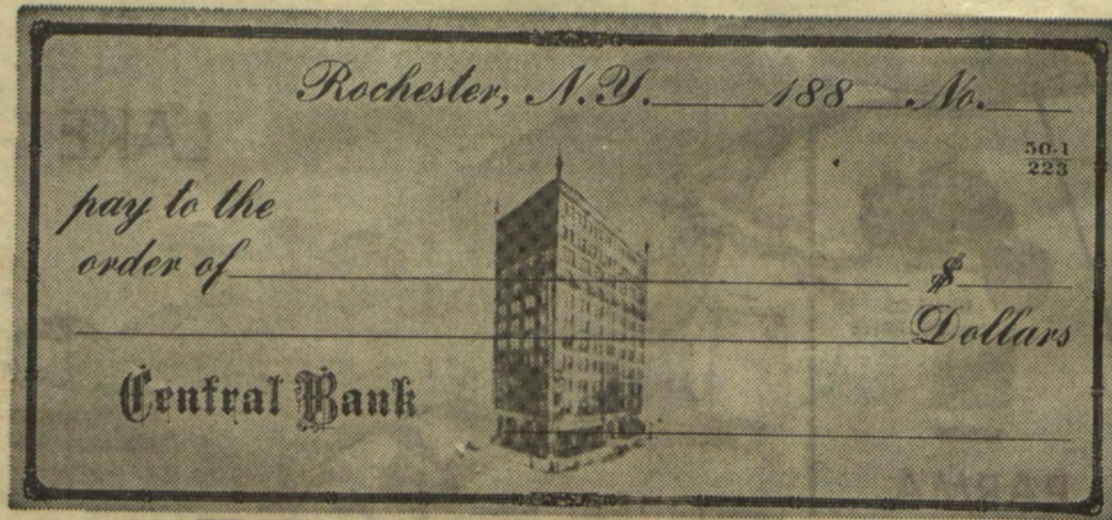
Webster's preeminent industry before the arrival of Xerox and Lawyer's may well have been apple drying, which early settlers did as early as 1840 for their own use. By 1870, they were selling their surplus to retailers and, a decade later, the region was in business. The manufacture of evaporated apples reached a peak shortly before World War I.

Websterites also once fished with nets, sometimes outside the law, and were foremost in the production of apples, peaches, pears and cherries cider, vinegar, and who can forget, who ever knew, Webster's basket manufacture, which grew from willow trees which were abundant in the area and which gave a name to Basket Road. Orlof Weeks and Alfred Jennings established the first basket factory in 1875 and later sold it to the three Kittelberger brothers. The business succumbed in 1969.

Webster also had an ashing industry which produced large quantities of potash, most of which was shipped to Montreal where the Canadians used it in the manufacture of soap.

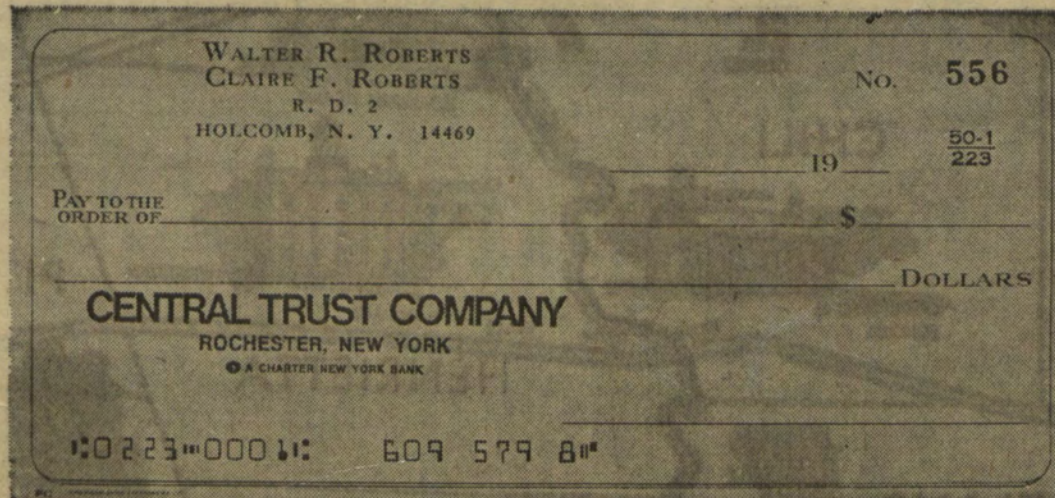
Perinton

The Town of Webster is a highly favored town with a highly favored village which bears the same name. Perinton, its neighboring township, is equally highly favored with the village of Fairport and a portion of the Village of East Rochester.



**JUNE 12
1888**

It was on this day, 67 years after Monroe became a County, that the original Central Trust Company opened its doors and began working toward offering the public totally free checking.



**MARCH 4
1969**

It was on this day, 148 years after Monroe became a County, that Central Trust finally reached its goal and began to offer CENTRACHEK, totally free checking, to the public. Tens of thousands of people have taken advantage of it.

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Please send information and application on CENTRACHEK,
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On this day, right now, during the 150-year Sesqui-centennial of Monroe County you, too, may also have totally free checking, with no minimum balance, no check charges or service fees. Totally Free. Send the coupon to us.



Pennwalt: new to the Rochester area. And proud to be here.

Our Pharmaceutical Division is located right here in the Rochester area, where we research and develop, manufacture and market prescription drugs and consumer health products. For example: Sinarest™, our newest product, for relief of sinus congestion.

In 1970, sales and earnings for the Pharmaceutical Division broke all previous records. Overall, Pennwalt is a worldwide company with more than \$400 million in annual sales. In addition to health products, we're deeply involved in chemicals and specialized equipment.

As Pennwalt, we haven't been in the Rochester area that long (it's only been about two years since Strasenburgh became a part of the company). But already we feel at home here. And we look forward to a long and profitable stay—profitable for Rochester and for us.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT PENNWALT,
write to P.O. Box 1710, Rochester, N.Y. 14603, and we
will be happy to send you additional information.

 **PENNWALT**
CORPORATION

WE FOUND A HOME IN ROCHESTER

Trolleys in the canal...

Continued from Page 48S

ter and go to Buffalo on business.

The latter part of the 19th Century was electric railway time in Monroe Country and part of the glamor extended into the 20th. The 1890s, for example, were the great days of the Rochester and Glen Haven Railroad, the Glen Haven Railroad and the Irondequoit Park Railroad, as well as the Grand View Beach Railway, the forerunner in 1895, of the Rochester, Charlotte & Manitou Beach Railroad, which ran from 1895 to 1908, to be followed by the Rochester and Manitou Railroad, eight miles of track along the lake, big in the summer, idle in the winter but a clanking, wonderful thing of the warm seasons between 1908 and 1925.

It may very well be that more Monroe Countrymen remember the Rochester and Manitou more fondly than any other rail line, because it signified summer, a free season for frolic along the extended beaches of a still clean lake, bordered by cottages and dance pavilions, parks and ponds and hotels.

The trolleys, often in tandem as double header excursion trains, met the lake at Charlotte and progressed by or through such romantic places as Little Round Pond, Island Cottage, Round Pond, the Edgewater Hotel, Buck Pond, the Crescent Beach Hotel, Long Pond, the Grand View Beach Hotel, Cranberry Pond and the East Manitou and Springwater hotels, Braddock's Bay and the Elmheart Hotel and finally Manitou Beach and the wonderful Odenbach's, a name which has run like a thread through Rochester and Monroe Country history in the hotel and restaurant business, quarrying, shipbuilding and sailing.

The dance hall at Manitou was another attraction, and all the while the railways plied the lake front, excursion steamers carried Monroe Countrymen up and down the lake, sometimes to the same destinations the electric cars sought.

The eight-mile-long railway was a summer magnet for young men seeking vacation jobs and there remain a number today who remember with fondness their brief apprenticeships in railroading aboard the excursion cars, among them banker-lawyer John W. Remington and the Rev. Msgr. George J. Schmitt, founding pastor of St. Anne's Roman Catholic parish who as a young seminarian, he recalls, was "a real, live nickel collector," in other words, a conductor.

The electric railways held their own special kind of glamor, but even they perhaps were never as thoroughly romantic as the old lakeside steamers, the latter-day car ferries, the Ontario I and Ontario II, and the great, white, tall sidewheelers, the Kingston and Toronto.

Many an aching head arrived in Cobourg, Ont. after a crossing on the car ferries, which carried not only railroad gondolas loaded with coal to Canada but partying Monroe Countrymen in large numbers.

The Kingston and Toronto were very nearly twins, great white vessels which took turns in calling at Charlotte, making excursions to Canadian lake ports and churning in stately and swift fashion down the broad St. Lawrence to Alexandria Bay. They were the delight of those they carried and they were the delight of those who watched them from shore or went down to Charlotte to see them leave or dock.

Of all the vessels that have ever touched Monroe Country, the two great white sidewheelers may very well have been the loveliest.

Should ould acquaintance be forgot?

This was the kind of equipment our 50,000 customers were using when we began operations in 1921.

Today, fifty years later, we have 275,000 customers and they're being serviced

by the world's most modern telephone system.

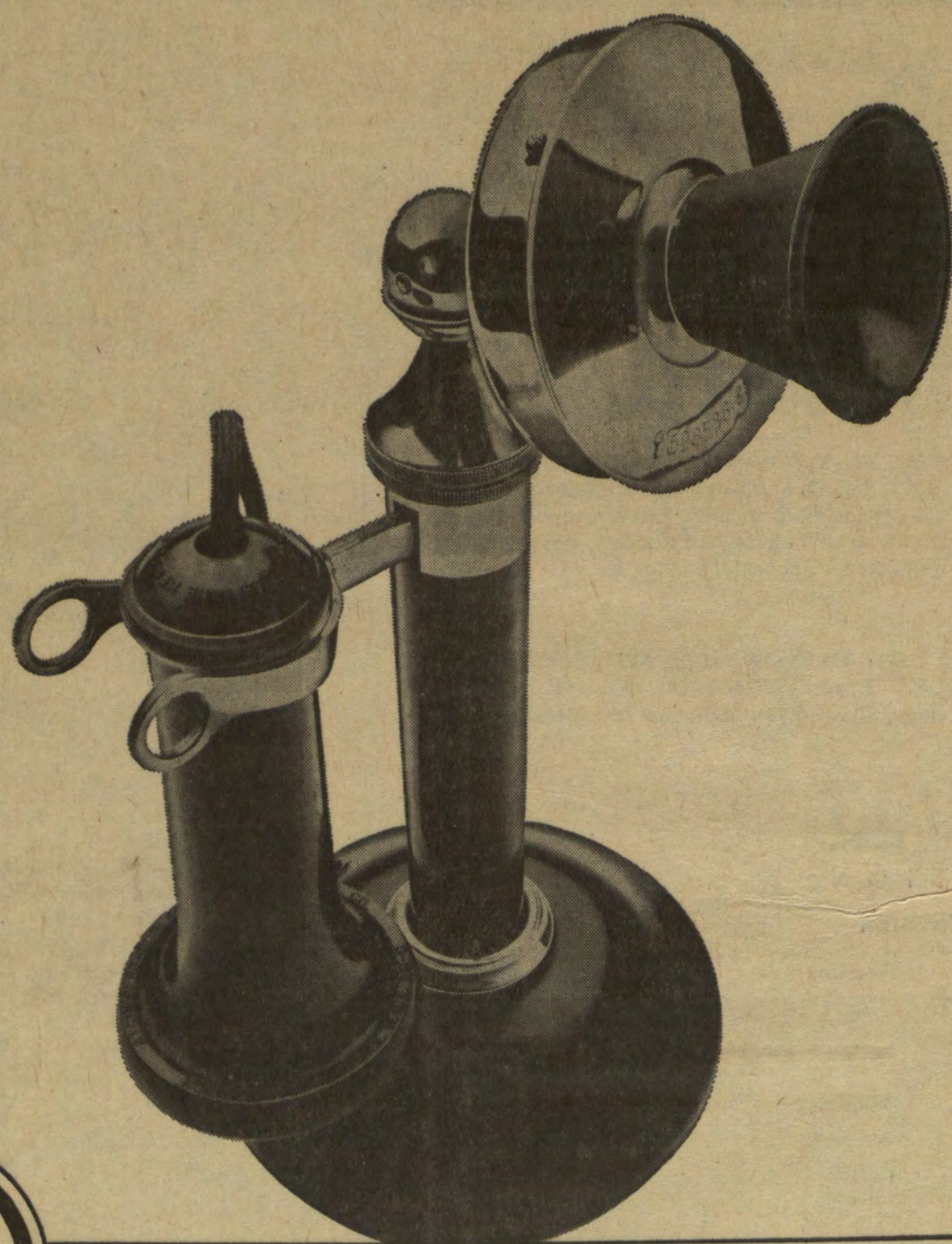
Tomorrow? You haven't seen anything yet. There'll be telephones talking to computers, doing your shopping and banking, picture phones, dozens of other new forms of communication. All

of this because our goal is to keep right on providing you with the world's finest telephone service.

Keep talking Rochester, we're ready.

 50th
anniversary

WE'VE ALREADY STARTED OUR NEXT FIFTY YEARS.



Penfield's Past

By KATHERINE W. THOMPSON
Town Historian, 1946-1971

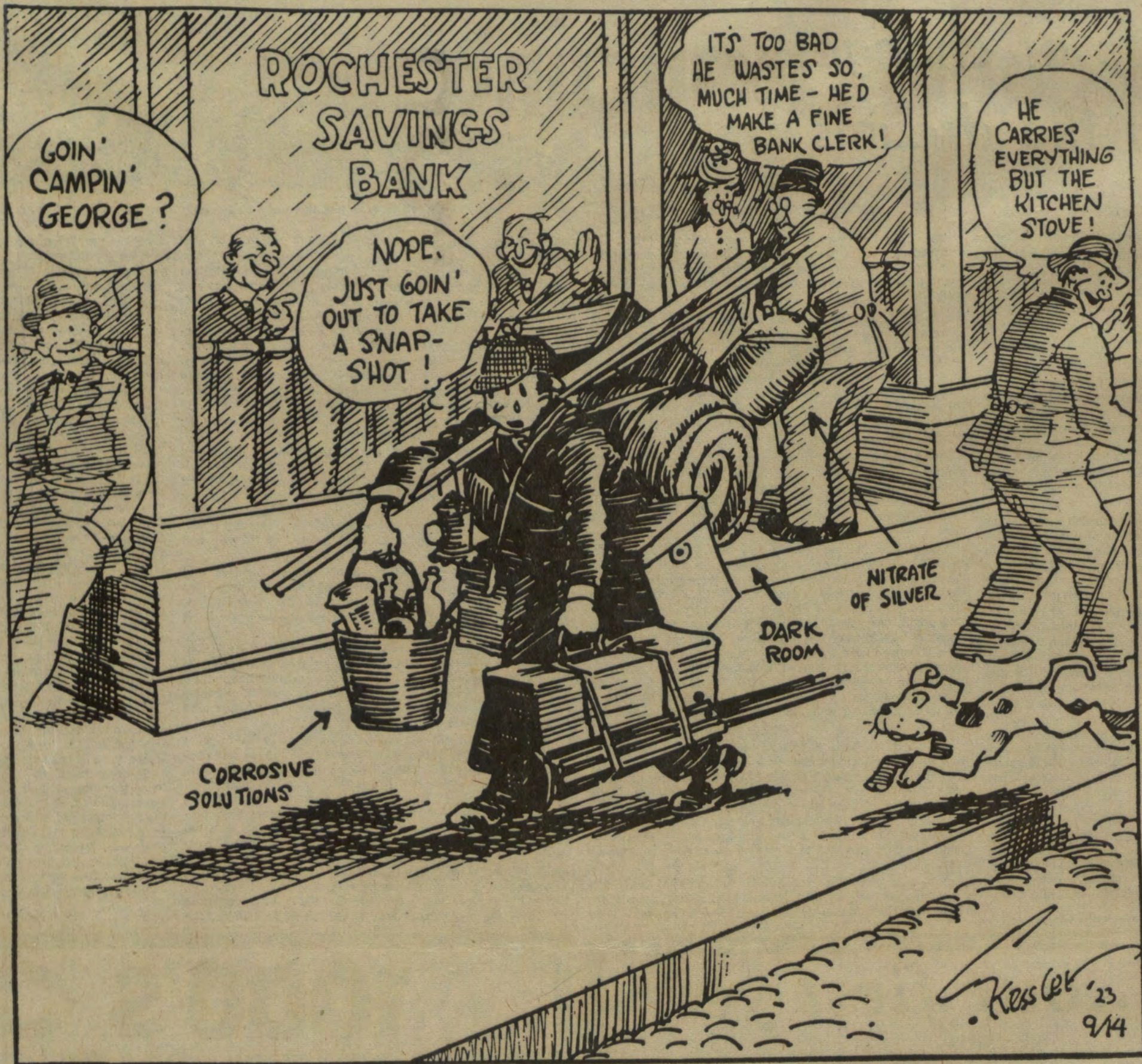
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History of
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**George Eastman worked at Rochester Savings.
 George Eastman saved at Rochester Savings.
 George Eastman left Rochester Savings.**

This is a true story.
 It's about a young man with a habit and a hobby.
 The habit was thrift.
 The hobby was photography.
 At 14, this young man opened his first savings account at Rochester Savings.
 At 20, he went to work for Rochester Savings as a messenger boy.
 He worked there seven years, progressing to insurance clerk and finally book-keeper.

During that time he supported his widowed mother and two sisters, saved his money regularly, and developed the photographic dry plate.
 By 1880, he had accumulated \$3,000. And was ready to go into business for himself.
 But where would the financial backing come from?
 His friends failed to help him.
 His relatives failed to help him.
 So the young man resigned his position at Rochester Savings, withdrew the

\$3,000 he had saved there, and proceeded to found the Eastman Dry Plate Company.
 That \$3,000 helped finance the complete costs of developing and patenting his dry plate idea . . . and starting his own manufacturing plant.
 George Eastman's habit and hobby had finally come together.

Rochester Savings has played a part in a lot of our town's history.
 After all, we're only ten years younger than Rochester.
 But to us the story of George Eastman stands out as a permanent example of what's best in America.
 We may have lost an employee.
 We may have lost a depositor.
 But Rochester and the world gained an industry.
 And that was our gain too.





The winds of change dispelled the dreams

Relief and belief can become strange bedfellows. Monroe County emerged from the Second World War sound economically, undamaged physically, saddened over the loss of its sons, but with an immense relief which it shared with free men everywhere. It also emerged with the belief that it was about to enter the best of all possible worlds and that if man was ever to find the Utopia of his ancient dreams, it would be found in post-war America.

The ingredients for building a new and more hopeful world were all present, perhaps in more abundance in Monroe County than in many other sections of the nation. The climate was healthful, the economy sound. The meadows remained rich for growing. Industry, more skilled than ever through advancements in techniques and technology instituted in the war years, was prepared for a smooth transition to peacetime production. Thousands of the nation's and the world's consumer needs could be filled by Monroe County factories.

It is true that housing was short and returning war veterans anxious to settle down to married and family life faced long search and frequent disappointment in finding decent places to live. Many wanted jobs immediately. Many others sought to complete war-interrupted educations. All wanted a piece of the Utopia they believed they had won in beating down the Axis.

And over all men everywhere hung the shadow of the atomic bomb, unleashed by America over Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the perpetrator of perhaps the most violent psychological change in man's often woeful and often glorious history. For it convinced him in one horrendous moment that he and his kind would never again be completely secure.

But local government was strong, the GI Bill made it possible for many veterans to further their formal educations, and the pursuit of peaceful avenues of living was uppermost in the common mind. Still, the coming of the Atomic Age had produced subtle doubts and lurking fears and had begun to generate what are best described as the winds of change. They would eventually shake the whole nation and Monroe County had no storm shelter in which to hide.

It was no longer frontier country. The frontier had disappeared many decades before. It was urban-suburban-rural, offering all the benefits but also mounting all of the problems of 20th Century life. The coming of the Cold War, the chilly realization that even after an immense conflict free men still faced a struggle for their own survival put a further dent in the common morale.

The McCarthy years helped no one's peace of mind. They provided another of the winds, and the coming of the Korean War brought a hurricane of doubt about man's ability ever to settle disputes without bathing the earth in the blood of young men.

The new war drew again on Monroe County's splendid resources in young men and women, 20,000 of whom served during the crisis. Nearly 180 of them would die, others were to suffer imprisonment, and hundreds would be wounded. It was Monroe Countymen's eighth major war. It brought another persistent breeze into the company of the new winds of change, in the form of realization that the nation could never again stand aloof from conflict and that no generation might ever be free from the spectre of war.

And within ten years, the spectre would loom even larger in a more hopeless conflict which would produce more nagging doubts, more bitterness, more questions, more doubt about tradition, more suspicion of national values than any other in the nation's history, and Monroe County could escape none of them.

The reins of city and county government and the guidance of industrial, cultural and political activities were in virtually the same hands, with some changes, as those which had provided leadership in the Depression and World War II years. Republicans held control of the city and county, but there was evidence of new stirrings within the Democratic Party which eventually would force change. T. Carl Nixon and Carl S. Hal-lauer remained strongly entrenched among the Republican decision makers. Frank Gannett's valiant but futile bid for a presidential nomination in 1940, in the pursuit of which he flew 55,000 miles in his own plane, piloted by Russell Holderman and Jack Scherer, had left him in a strong position of influence.

Raymond N. Ball, a power since the 1920s, Eastman's Thomas Jean Hargrave, Bausch & Lomb's M. Herbert Eisenhart, the Todd Company's Walter L. Todd, and James E. Gleason exerted immense influence on community affairs. In the opinion of one of their contemporaries of equal rank and perhaps even greater accomplishment on the national scene, whose name is withheld to avoid contemporary embarrassment, few have emerged to replace them in Sesqui-Centennial year.

A younger generation, meanwhile, was entering the picture of community activity and leadership. Greece, already the proud home balliwick of the perennial, Sesqui-Centennial sher-

iff, had brought forth another comer in the person of Gordon A. Howe.

In industry, Mercer Brugler of Pfaunder, Joseph C. Wilson of Haloid, William S. Vaughn of Kodak, F. Ritter Shumway of the Ritter Company had become new powers. Associated Press executive Paul Miller had arrived to ease some of the burdens of publisher Frank Gannett and would go on with a new management team to build his enterprise to national proportions. John W. Remington, Charles W. Carson, the young Thomas H. Hawks and Elmer B. Milliman were bringing new leadership to banking, the last especially notable for his promotion of decent, low-cost housing for returning veterans of World War II, in which endeavors he had wide community support from financial institutions, business and industry.

The older generation remained at the helm, but the forces of change and the attrition of the years would shift the balances, inject new personalities into the public picture and bring new influences to bear. They would come to bear on a Monroe County public increasingly less docile, increasingly impatient and increasingly suspicious of a community hierarchy of the kind which had literally called "the moves" in the city and county for generations.

There were definite and explicable reasons for this, and they have to do again with the winds which change. The 1950s brought the first recognizable evidence that the old order was, indeed, changing, that neither custom nor tradition nor habit would be honored or could last forever.

The growing up of the post-war generation, the disillusionment of many service men who had given precious years to one war and then were forced to return to another or see their younger brothers caught up in the caldron of conflict, and massive population shifts which were affecting the whole nation had much to do with this.

A new liberalism was apparent. Its primary thesis was: Just because things have always been done in the old way does not necessarily mean that this is the right way. Questions were being raised. The answers were not always quick in coming.

But among all the influences which descended upon Monroe County in the two decades after the second great war, perhaps the most significant was one which was a part of a national American syndrome — the inability to stay put, the desire to move in search of often non-existent greener pastures, and it has not always been the migrant laborer from the South who has been so stirred to movement. The skilled workman, the young engineer with a fresh degree, the budding corporate executive, the professional man in search of new fields, the

teacher in search of a job, the merchandise buyer in search of a more prestigious store have all joined the national parade.

Their arrival in Monroe County was neither an invasion nor an intrusion. Monroe County was here to be lived in. But having no regional roots, the newcomers were equipped with a set of values different from those of the locally born and rooted who still believed that the present could be justified by the past and that values which were high in the 1930s and 1940s, despite the passage of two wars, were premiums in the 1960s and 1970.

In the Eisenhower years, Monroe County continued its normal rate of advancement, which was vigorous economically, occasionally troublesome to employers in the labor areas, and a time of strenuous activity in the field of politics. The rapid recovery from a wartime to a peacetime economy had been accomplished with relative smoothness in the late 1940s, and the business index of the Chamber of Commerce, which spoke for more than just the city business itself, rose steadily in 1950. The Korean War was not making an impact on the economy. Civic leaders, among them Louis A. Langie, president of the Chamber of Commerce, looked ahead to community needs and the necessity for community commitments to meet those needs. The city lines were no longer the boundary.

The business index continued its rise in 1952. Industry was going through a period of expansion and the industrial flight to the county's suburban towns began to manifest itself.

But there were other indications of change. What had been farm acreage was being turned over to suburban developers for new tracts for housing. The flight to the suburbs, long predicted by astute observers of the city pattern, was an acknowledged fact. It would produce a drain on the city, place new burdens and responsibilities on suburban school districts, new demands on town and village governments and add not only to the town tax revenue, but bring forward the necessity of building new schools, new sewer systems, new requirements for water, fire and police protection and traffic control.

Despite the city's healthy economic picture, community leaders continued their campaign to bring new industry into the community, to broaden the economic base, and to promote the advantages of Monroe County, with the city as its center, as a promising metropolitan area for industrial and business expansion. Rochester Gas & Electric's Alexander M. Beebe and Neisner Brothers' Joseph J. Myler, both as Chamber presidents, took the lead in these efforts.

The 1957 general business recession was no help to Monroe

Continued on Page 53S



The skyline was not the only thing changing after World War II.

1971...our first year



VALLEY MANOR

A Cosmopolitan Retirement Community

Ready For Occupancy July 1, 1971

NON SECTARIAN

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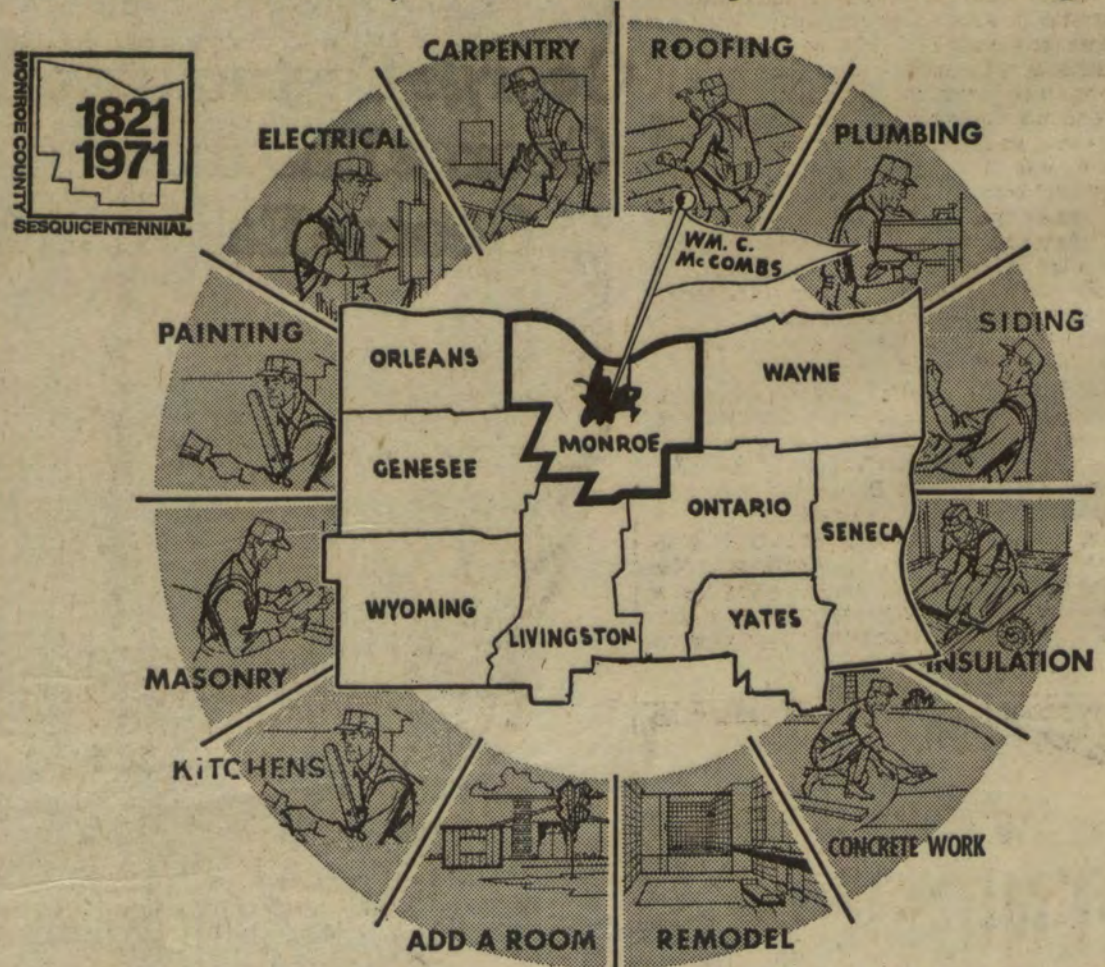
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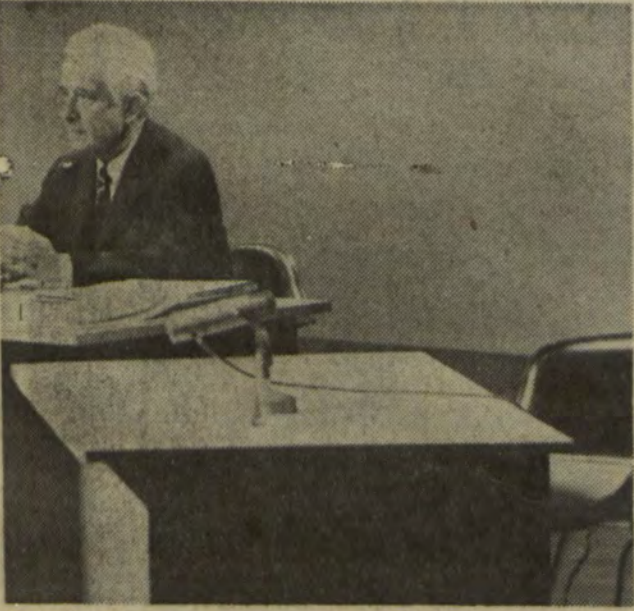
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Sen. Kenneth Keating debated on TV with an empty chair in 1964 when Robert F. Kennedy failed to appear. Kennedy won the election and Keating went on to State Court of Appeals and then became ambassador to India.

It was hard to see ahead into future's uncertainty . . .

Continued from Page 52S

County's economic advancement. Despite a slackening in the economy, change went on, some of it significant and portending greater change ahead. In 1957, Stromberg-Carlson Co. went over to giant General Dynamics. It was not the first, but it would be one of many going out of local control and out from under local management. The winds of change had created the dynamics of change and were to create a new Rochester and a new Monroe County.

Other changes were making themselves felt and the general public did not always realize they were going on or what significance they would have. A new kind of hotel, Treadway Inn, came to the county in 1954, situated on Sibley property at East Avenue and Alexander Street. Four years later, the Towne House Motor Inn would arrive at Mt. Hope Avenue and Elmwood Avenue. Such changes in the interior of the city would become commonplace, but these were forerunners and significant.

Perhaps even more so was the rise of suburban shopping plazas, which by Sesqui-Centennial year would number in the scores. They were principally a post-war development and a post-war trend and they symbolized a new pattern in county-wide living. Through the avenues of commerce, city and suburbs and even rural areas were growing closer.

Despite encroachments on green acres by the expansion of the suburbs, the proliferation of shopping plazas, the broadening of highways and the quickening pace of life in the suburbs and the city. Monroe County's greenlands continued to produce in profusion. Through the Eisenhower years, the countryside which had produced the wheat for the mills, the livestock for the tanneries, the seeds and shrubs for the nation's gardens continued to produce the bulk of its own requirements in basic foods, meat and milk excepted. Monroe County, as always, was very nearly self-sufficient in the primary necessities.

One of these was the working man's nectar, beer, of which Rochester-based Genesee Brewing Company, under the guidance of politically powerful sportsman Louis A. Wehle, was producing by 1967, an estimated 31,000,000 gallons. It would go on to even greater production to take its place among the nation's great breweries and to be, in Sesqui-Centennial year, the sole survivor in the industry, but in remarkably good health, with a generally strong Northeastern U.S. market.

Brew wasn't only the froth on the county-wide scene. Change was forcing a new assessment of political values and some of the best laid plans of the major parties were brought out for revision as voters changed their preferences. Democrats began making inroads on traditionally Republican town and village governments and each year showed more strength in city elections in the late 1950s.

In 1958, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, who had served in the House since 1947, was nominated by Republicans to run for the United States Senate. He swept to victory in a general state-wide Republican success which put Nelson A. Rockefeller in the governor's mansion in Albany. Jessica (Judy) Weis was elected by Republicans to succeed Keating in the House.

Kenneth B. Keating served with distinction in the Senate for his full six-year term, maintaining his deep interest in his own Monroe County region and the problems of the state. He made his mark nationally with his zealous application to the vital duties of the Senate. He was, for example, one of the first if not the first senator to alert both the Kennedy administration and the people to the Russian missile buildup in Cuba. His persistence in disclosing information which the administration at first denied was true did not improve his standing at the administration level, but his sources of information were sound and he believed that the United States was in danger and said so. The Cuban missile crisis, which brought the nation to the brink of war with the Soviet Union bore him out.

In 1964, Kenneth B. Keating faced the toughest fight of his highly successful political career. His opponent was former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the assassinated President. He transplanted himself from Virginia to New York, established residence, easily won the Democratic nomination and challenged Keating for his seat in the Senate.

Keating was a Monroe County sentimental favorite. Despite this and despite strong support elsewhere in New York State, he was defeated by a considerable margin after what many of his friends and supporters described as a campaign "which sank to the depths in falsehoods." They were bit-

Continued on Page 54S

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It was hard to see ahead into the future's uncertainty . . .

Continued from Page 53S

ter and even the shock all Americans felt in the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy could not completely erase the bitterness.

There was no public evidence of bitterness in Kenneth Keating, who has admitted that "bitterness and vindictiveness are foreign to my makeup."

Kenneth Keating went on to the New York State Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, and later was appointed by President Nixon as U.S. ambassador to India, which he still is. He recently confided to this writer in a letter:

"Even before I went to sleep the night of the election, I was already looking forward to the various vistas which might open up to me, and I must say my experiences on the Court of Appeals and now as an Ambassador have been so interesting that I have reached the conclusion that my defeat was providential."

The winds continued to blow throughout Monroe County. In the city-wide election of 1959, the Republicans barely held control of City Hall, while the Democrats, showing unusual strength in the county, elected 16 supervisors from among 43, with the party showing new muscle in the towns.

The result of the 1960 Presidential election could not have been determined by the result in Monroe County, where tradi-

tional Republican strength gave Richard M. Nixon a 27,000-vote edge which offset a 20,000-vote margin piled up for John F. Kennedy in the city, which was becoming more and more Democrat in its politics. Both candidates had campaigned in Monroe County.

The Democrats had finally taken control of Rochester's School Board. Continuing controversy ended with their failure to renew the contract of School Superintendent Howard C. Seymour, which was tantamount to firing him, and public indignation was wide and deep. He had succeeded the highly regarded James M. Spinning and was to be succeeded in turn himself by Dr. Robert Lester Springer, whose untimely death of a heart attack never gave him a real chance to carry out the programs he had devised for the changing Rochester school system.

For the winds were blowing on the public schools, too, more strongly in the city than in the county. The growth in the black and Puerto Rican populations had brought hundreds more of their children into city schools, most of them concentrated in schools in the inner city area. Parental concern over the quality of education and educational opportunity and black leaders' growing struggle for integration and equal rights early brought demands for an end to de facto segregation of the races in the schools most affected.

Much of the turmoil generated in the new decade of the 1960s was created by the public school situation. The decade was not destined to be peaceful. It was exciting and troubled. It brought serious new problems and in its old problems were magnified or at last recognized for what they were. The winds were gaining force. The period was fraught with violence and recrimination, political bitterness, disappointment and frustration.

The 1960s dawned, as the post-war years had dawned, in the clear light of optimism. Civic, industrial, business and educational leaders hailed the new decade as one in which Monroe County would progress as never before. Many were destined to disillusionment of a kind which would gnaw at public morale and eventually become a force for divisiveness. The day of sugar coating problems had passed. They were such that they would not go away.

In the political arena, many interesting things happened in the early 1960s. As the Democrats took over control of City Hall, their counterparts in the city's wards and some towns in the county began to make themselves heard through victories at the polls.

Harold Knauf, a Democrat, was named supervisor in Irondequoit, then the county's largest town. He was the first of his party to be elected to the post in 60 years. Robert Quigley, a Democrat, was elected supervisor of Wheatland, which had been traditionally Republican. He went on to chairmanship of his party. In Rush, Henry Krenzer, who came from a Republican family, ran as a Democrat and won the post of supervisor. In what had been solidly Republican Webster, Harold Garnham, a Democrat, joined the Board of Supervisors, as did Frank Keipers in Gates and Robert Rath in Hamlin.

Few of these inroads into historical Republican territory were to be extended, but the fact that they had been made served as a warning that Republicans could never be quite so sure again that they would ever have things completely their own way in the towns, and a succession of Democratic county chairmen sought to take advantage of new attitudes and new opportunities.

The old-line Roy F. Bush had given way to Francis J. D'Amanda, who was succeeded by Robert E. O'Brien. O'Brien's successor was Leonard L. Schieffelin, who had been active in the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His term was marred somewhat by an incident which created a brief storm in Rochester police circles. It involved a meeting between two police officers and a suspected member of the underworld from whom, they said, they were attempting to obtain information on assignment from party headquarters. They were suspended after a lengthy public hearing, later reinstated, but Schieffelin was replaced as county chairman by Charles T. Maloy, who had been elected to City Council and earlier had been a bona fide football hero at both Aquinas Institute and Holy Cross College.

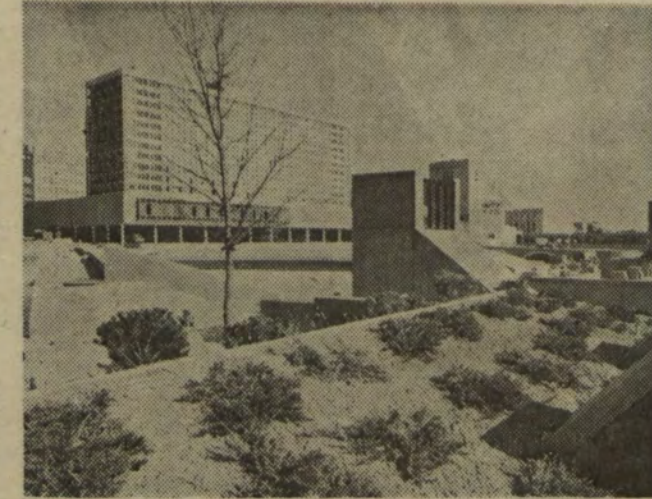
Maloy's successor at the party helm was the incumbent, Robert Quigley, the former Democratic supervisor from Wheatland who had been a strong minority leader on the Board of Supervisors and carried over this duty to the newly-constituted County Legislature in the late 1960s.

Republican leadership at the county level was not without its internal power struggles in the turbulent 60s, but the party seemed to remain more cohesive than its Democrat rivals. In the early post-war years, Thomas E. Broderick had given way to Fred I. Parrish as county chairman. Parrish held the post for ten years, until 1959, when Gordon A. Howe took over. Howe's appointment as county manager the next year provoked furor from the opposition over his wearing of two big hats, but he refused to give ground. Eventually, he relinquished the chairmanship to Donald H. Foote, who in turn was succeeded by the rapidly rising Vincent L. Tofany of Greece, now New York State motor vehicle commissioner. Tofany's successor as chairman was Ralph F. Murphy, whose retire-

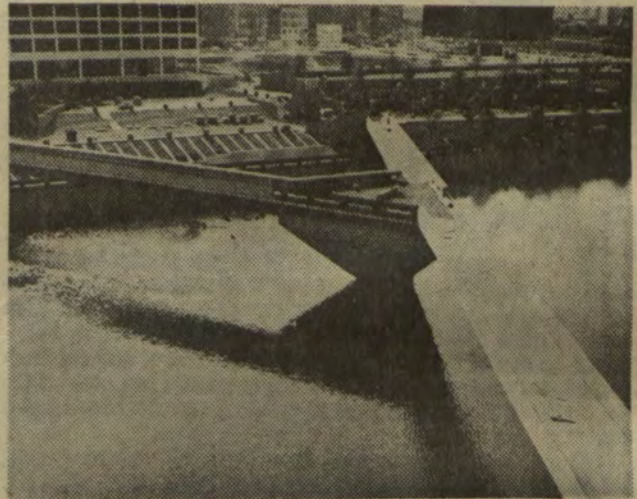


Saul Alinsky, facing camera, brought a new kind of activism to Rochester when he helped the black community set up the FIGHT organization. The scene

shows the organizing convention of 1964. FIGHT is an acronym for "Freedom, Integration, God, Honor Today."



View of the Genesee Crossroads urban renewal area shows Holiday Inn in distance. Plantings in foreground cover roof of underground parking garage.



This pedestrian bridge in the Genesee Crossroads area was the first new Genesee River span to be built in more than half a century.

ment from the chairmanship brought attorney Richard M. Rosenbaum to the leadership.

Rosenbaum engineered the Republican success which finally wrested control of City Hall from the Democrats in 1969. Shortly after this victory, he resigned and was named to the Supreme Court bench. He was succeeded as chairman by William F. Dwyer, a former radio broadcaster who had been assistant to Rep. Frank J. Horton and had long been active among young Republicans.

The Democrat ascendancy in the city could have been forecast in the late 1950s, but it was slow in coming. John G. Bitter was the lone Democrat on City Council when Frank T. Lamb and the late Joseph Falvo were elected in the fall of 1957. Within four years, the balance of power would shift and control of Council and the city government would go over to Democrats for the first time since the 1930s, ending the long Dicker - Cartwright - Aex - Barry regime. Former city judge Henry E. Gillette became mayor in 1962 and served two years in that post. The Democrats named Frank T. Lamb mayor Jan. 1, 1964 and he served for six years until, in the see-saw of two-party politics, Republicans again gained control and named as mayor Stephen May, who had been an aide to Rep. and Senator Kenneth B. Keating.

Long-standing, often festering problems emerged into full public view in the 1960s. They were years of marked progress in urban renewal and planning, positive steps in the direction of physical improvement of the city and finally, recognition of the full seriousness of race relations and the absolute necessity of easing their attendant explosive tensions.

The explosion came in the Rochester riot of July, 1964, described elsewhere in this account. It was violence which changed a city and affected a county, trod rudely on old values and shattered confidence. And it was, in its final assessment, a catalyst which brought to the unhappy black community long-needed leadership.

Nothing like FIGHT had ever happened to Rochester or Monroe County. The creation of the controversial, often abrasive Saul Alinsky of the Industrial Areas Foundation of Chicago, it was named from the initial letters of five words — Freedom, Independence, God, Honor, Today. Its funding by Protestant churches of the city and area created new tension, new controversy, new argument and new divisiveness and even tested many old friendships.

With a fledgling organization behind him and with growing enthusiasm and persistence, FIGHT's first president, Minister Franklin Florence, took on the traditional establishment. He penetrated supermarkets, department stores and giant Eastman Kodak Company with demands for recognition, training and jobs which sometimes weren't to be had. His successors, DeLeon McEwen, Bernard Gifford and Minister Raymond Scott

continued his program, with certain refinements.

There remain in Sesqui-Centennial year many who decry the advances made by FIGHT. The community has to face the problem that within it are those who will not accept the black as an equal and who plainly ridicule the efforts of others to give him an opportunity to prove his quality. The opposition of these is rooted in ancient bigotry and persists.

But, more encouraging, there are those who will give full credit to the FIGHT organization and its leaders for breaking ground, for over-riding, if not overcoming, prejudice, for advancing sound proposals for housing, neighborhood redevelopment, health and medical care, and for becoming involved in planning for urban renewal and the Model Cities projects, even though these, too, have been delayed in their fulfillment by internal bickering, wrestling for power and struggles over the control of funds.

FIGHT is only a division in the army dedicated to win the black man's war. The Urban League and Action for a Better Community, Inc., the city's official anti-poverty agency, are in the thick of the battle. It may be easy for the farmer in Riga or the storekeeper in Honeoye Falls to say that this is not his war, but it is. One way or another, through local, state or federal channels, his tax dollar has been enlisted in the struggle, whether on the urban renewal level, the educational level, the anti-poverty level or the welfare and health care levels.

FIGHT had not provided the sole answer by any means, but it has established leadership. Through voter registration drives, through active support of attractive political candidates and through its insistence on educational opportunity, job training and improved housing, it has put itself in a position to command respect and to accomplish many of its aims.

Yet FIGHT could not have made the solid advances it has made without the support of other organizations. A Sesqui-Centennial issue of Greater Rochester Commerce, in an article on industry and minorities, had this to say:

"Sociological changes which have spread throughout the nation itself have produced an inevitable effect on industry. Reinforced by state and federal law, the pressures of decency and their own determined expressiveness, minority groups have become an important factor in industrial planning, hiring and training.

"Industry itself and organizations like Rochester Business Opportunities Corp. and Rochester Jobs, Inc. have opened the way, but there are long distances to go. If jobs must be opened, then education must be improved and extended, not only in the basic schooling to which every American is entitled, but in more specialized areas such as work habits, job responsibility and the desire for an opportunity to achieve improvement and advancement. None of this would seem to be impossible for a community whose instruments have gone to the Moon."

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Many splendid people with splendid minds have labored in the vineyard of education. Many others with noble intent have made sacrifices to make education possible, to advance the minds and develop the intellects of those who will follow them. The facilities are all in Monroe County. The ivy around the windows occasionally frames a shattered pane.

In a speech in Rochester in 1965, the late civil rights leader Whitney Young, Jr. declared that education was the key to success for the civil rights movement. His thesis was not new, and most people will not argue with it.

In what follows here, education will be considered chiefly in its formal sense, since the worldly education that comes from experiences and associations in life can hardly be enclosed in a framework.

Education, like many of the other basic institutions which form lives and mold the personalities and futures of human beings, stands not perhaps at a crossroads in Monroe County, but is undergoing deep scrutiny, lies fully in the path of what have been called the winds of change, and is being caught up in the dynamics of change as well.

Since education is a key to survival, the responsibilities and duties of Monroe County's educational systems and institutions from the first have been clear and evident — to impart and implant useful knowledge, to bring discipline and receptivity to minds, to broaden intellectual capacities, to stimulate thought processes and to equip recipients of learning to lead useful lives in a reasonable harmony with others, and, finally, to realize that education truly only ends with death.

In its Sesqui-Centennial year, Monroe County is not different from thousands of other American counties and regions in its crisis in education. The crisis has touched every level, from kindergarten to graduate school. It has many parts and one of its most important parts has to do with money. Another has to do with equality of opportunity and equality in educational quality itself.

No school system, no private institution, no state university is free of financial worry. From its beginnings in 1850 upstairs in the United States Hotel in Buffalo Street, the University of Rochester for approximately 100 years existed and grew on tuition fees, the generosity of its growing alumni body, the benevolence of far-sighted benefactors like George Eastman and others, and contributions from industry and an appreciative citizenry.

Yet not more than 15 years ago, University President Cornelius W. deKiewiet confided, "The University as we know it today could not exist without the financial assistance given to it in grants by the United States government." Even though Dr. deKiewiet was speaking primarily of aid granted for scientific research, his admission was revealing. Tuition and local, even industrial, benevolence were not sufficient to support the university in the broad directions in which it was pointing. One of the richest endowment funds in the nation could not begin to take up the slack.

In the modern sense, it was many years before the University of Rochester was actually a university at all. It was similar in most respects to many other Upstate New York small liberal arts colleges which prepared their students for the law, or teaching, the ministry or business. Its emphasis on the physical sciences was little different from such emphasis in other schools.

Dr. Howard Hanson has called Dr. Rush Rhees "the greatest educator I have ever known." Not being given to extravagance, and coming with high qualifications of his own in this regard, Dr. Hanson can well be accorded attention.

In 1900, at the age of 40 Dr. Rhees became the third president of the University and remained in the post until his retirement in 1935. To his primary role of educator and administrator, he added the role of builder, and to this added a responsibility which today is very nearly the chief task of many college and university presidents — the raising of funds.

The University underwent broad transformation under his guidance, from denominational college to true university, from an institution in which the liberal arts were the leading courses to one which could offer an engineering department, a school of music and a school of medicine, the support for which he won from George Eastman. Under him the River Campus was built and under him the student body increased eight times its 1900 size, with a comparable increase in faculty.

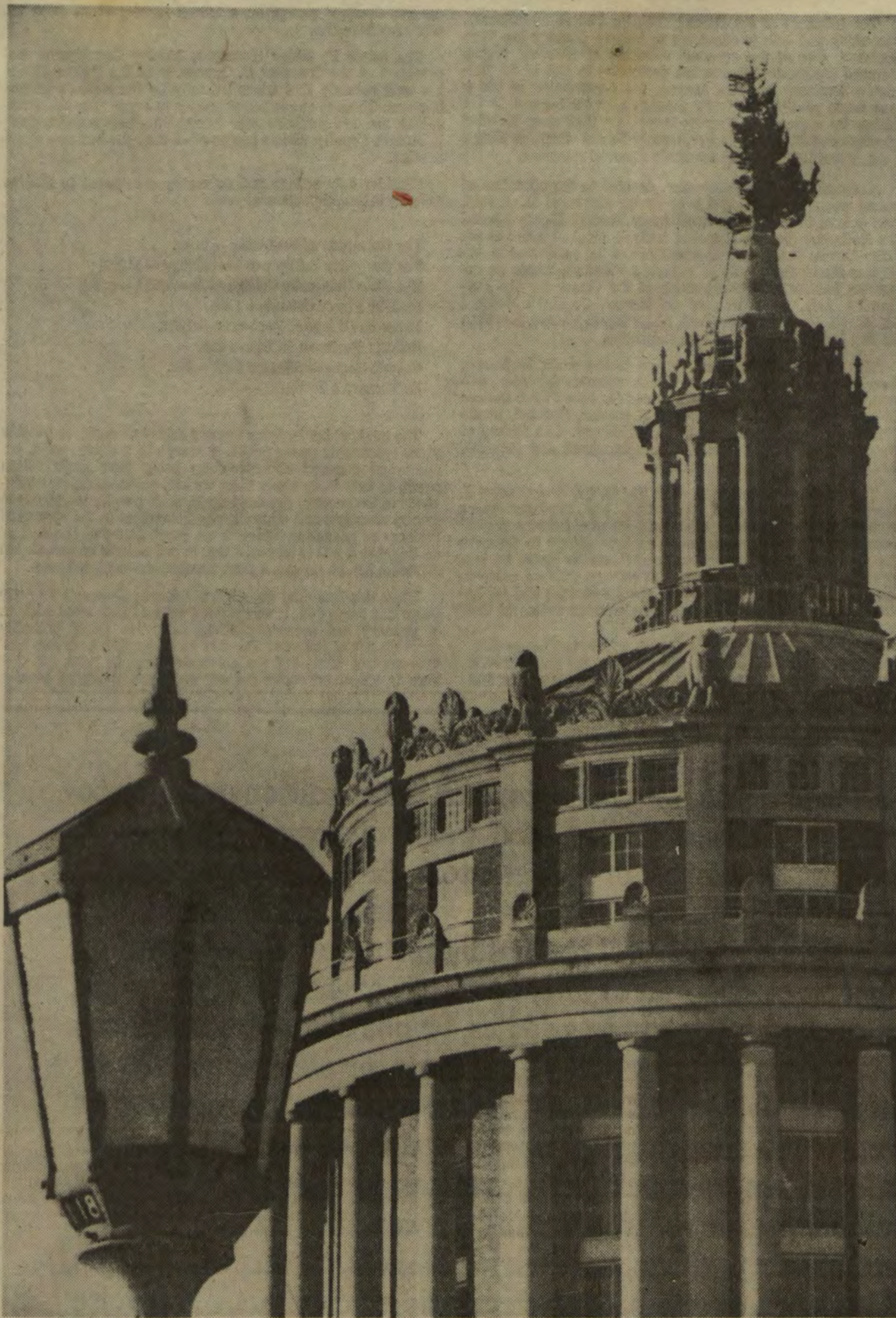
Despite its inner city beginnings, the University to many people has never seemed to be quite completely integrated with the community. This aloofness, if it can be called that, is difficult to explain, perhaps impossible. It may be that the community unconsciously accepts what the University has to offer without quite realizing the source from which it comes.

It has been said that the community with a great teaching hospital at its core is a community with special advantages. Monroe County is such a community. Many of the physicians, nurses and health care specialists and professionals who serve the region are educated at the Medical Center.

Approximately 40 per cent of the city's emergency patients and many from outside the city are served by Strong Memorial Hospital, which also cares for a fourth of hospital inpatients and two-thirds of the city's clinic patients. The Medical School staffs Monroe Community Hospital and chiefs of surgery and medicine in four other Rochester hospitals are full-time members of its faculty.

Cancer detection service for the entire Monroe County region is provided by the Medical School, whose faculty and staff also work in association with the staff of the Rochester State Hospital, veterans rehabilitation and vocational groups, the Eastman Dental Center, the Mental Health Clinic, Mt. Morris Sanitarium and the Newark State School. The Medical Center is headquarters for the Rochester Regional Medical Program, which aims its service at Monroe and 10 surrounding counties to fight cancer, stroke, heart disease and related afflictions.

In the fields of general public health, poison control, psychi-



Tower of Rush Rhees library, named after the UR's third president.

atric care and treatment, orthopedic rehabilitation, health education in the inner city, public school health and numerous other areas, the Medical Center and School provide services which would be extremely costly and perhaps impossible for the community to duplicate.

In the area of international appreciation and appraisal, it is noteworthy that four Nobel laureates have been faculty members or graduates of the School of Medicine and Dentistry.

The University's community involvement encompasses many other areas, one of the most important of which is the upgrading of education in its beginning years for young people in the urban areas of the community. The tangible benefits of such interest are obvious, as are the University's contributions to a richer cultural life for all through its operation of the Memorial Art Gallery and the Eastman School, more than 100 of whose graduates are now heads of leading music schools and departments the country over.

Early in the awesome field of atomic physics, the University has established one of the nation's first inter-disciplinary training centers in the space sciences.

As Cornelius deKiewiet remarked a number of years ago, much of this kind of activity needs government help. Not even among the 100 largest American colleges and universities in the size of its enrollment and faculty, the University in 1968 was 30th in the receipt of federal funds for research and development — \$25,900,000.

For nearly a century, the Rochester Institute of Technology and its predecessors, first the Franklin Institute, then the Athenaeum, then Mechanics Institute, then the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, played almost a Cinderella role

in the same city as the University. Cinderella has since married the prince and lives in a \$60,000,000 palace in the suburbs.

It is possible that the growth and development of RIT, which took its present name in 1936, have no exact parallel, but this may be because no other school has had Dr. Mark Ellingson. On his retirement not long ago, when he opened the way for the appointment of Dr. Paul Miller as his successor, he had served longer in a college presidency than any other man in the nation. But length of tenure was not his chief reason for rejoicing.

Mark Ellingson, instructor in photography, coach of wrestling, took over the presidency of RIT in 1936 after the departure from that post of his father-in-law, Col. John Randall. He never looked back — only ahead. He had succeeded to the directorship of a school known chiefly for its courses in photography, art and home economics, for its courses in mechanical and electrical engineering and training, and for its night courses in business and industrial management. It had no degree-granting capabilities.

With a forward-looking board of trustees to support him, Mark Ellingson began to build. He saw early that a larger RIT could not exist in comfort or support great growth in its inner city location. It was a school without a campus, without breathing room, gradually being hemmed in by urban blight and choked by traffic.

He looked to the outskirts and, finally, to broadmeadows in Henrietta. Then he took aim, meanwhile superintending changes in the curriculum, new emphasis in new areas, a gen-

Founding presidents of colleges and universities are diffi-

eral upgrading in the depth and quality of courses offered and a broadening appeal to larger numbers of students from a greater number of geographical backgrounds.

An important part of the Ellingson genius was his ability to gain the support of men and women of means for his goals and objectives. Much of his and ultimately the school's success was made possible through the foresight and understanding of such leaders as George Clark, James E. Gleason, F. Ritter Shumway, Frank Gannett, Edward Bausch and others.

RIT's arrival at baccalaureate degree status did much to upgrade it in the family of colleges. This came under Dr. Ellingson. Its assimilation of the Empire State School of Printing and its removal from Ithaca to Rochester under the auspices of Frank Gannett enabled it to combine printing, photography and other courses in an unusual school of graphic arts. Its growth in other specialized areas of education matched this and its recent selection as the site for the National Institute for the Deaf further improved its image as a training ground for useful citi-


Continued on Page 56S



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Many of the problems were solved, but . . .

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cult to come by. Chancellor W. Allen Wallis and President Robert L. Sproul are some generations removed from Dr. Martin B. Anderson, first president of the University.

Incumbent Dr. LeRoy V. Good, president of Monroe Community College, is an authentic founding president, a distinction which he assumed when the college opened its doors in old East High School in Alexander Street and which he still carries while he directs its expanded functions on its new Brighton campus. In fact, the two-year institution has had only two trustee chairmen, Dr. Samuel J. Stabins and the present

Dr. Good gives full credit for pioneering the establishment of the college to Carl S. Hallauer and County Manager Gordon A. Howe and says, "This college has provided at a crucial time the knowledge and experience that only an institution of higher education can offer to many of our young people." Its support is shared by the county and the state. Its growth since 1962 indicates further steady growth in the future as demands for college training at relatively low cost increase with the population.

Perhaps the only full-scale biography of a Monroe County educational institution is W. Wayne Dedman's "Cherishing This Heritage," which chronicles the development of the State University College at Brockport from its beginnings as the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1848. In reality, it is the oldest of all Monroe County colleges, if one takes the fragmented origins of RIT into account.

From Normal School, Brockport progressed to be Teachers College and finally today's College of Arts and Sciences, an important link in the statewide network of the State University of New York.

The importance of religion in the furtherance of education cannot be discounted. The majority of liberal arts colleges in New York State originated as denominational schools, the University of Rochester among them. Gradually, most of them have lost their denominational characteristics, but Roberts Wesleyan College in North Chili, which spent most of its early years as a seminary, has maintained its identity as a Free Methodist school. The strictness of its behavioral and social

regulations might seem repressive to many students of other schools, but visitors to the North Chili campus have noted with interest that Roberts students seem to be getting the job done and enjoying themselves while they do it.

The influence of the Roman Catholic Church on primary, secondary and college education in Monroe County has been profound. One of the proudest moments of founding Bishop Bernard McQuaid's life was his dedication in 1893 of St. Bernard's Seminary in Lake Avenue, the construction of which was made possible originally through a \$5,000 bequest to the bishop by nurseryman Patrick Barry. Its first class included graduates of St. Andrew's Preparatory School which, as King's Prep, was a 1970 victim of academic financial recession.

Nazareth College of Rochester, devoted to the education of young women and presided over by the Sisters of St. Joseph, was opened in 1924, when Archbishop Thomas Hickey headed the Rochester diocese. It moved from its original home at 981 Lake Avenue to a former motherhouse of the sisterhood in Augustine Street and finally to suburban Pittsford, where its expansion has included construction of the Center for the Performing Arts, an adornment on Monroe County's cultural landscape. Nazareth's president, Sister Helen Malone, has been its first full-time presidential administrator.

The 1950s brought a new college to the same landscape, founded by the Basilian Order which operates Aquinas Institute. A bold new venture, it was named St. John Fisher College in honor of the martyred bishop of Rochester, England, at the suggestion of Bishop James Edward Kearney, fifth Bishop of Rochester, N.Y. Its progress, both educational and physical, has brightened the academic horizon.

The second president of St. John Fisher, the Rev. Charles J. Lavery, who has served since 1958, has displayed more community consciousness than most Monroe County college presidents. Active in sometimes strenuous efforts to preserve the Civic Music Association and perpetuate its goals, he is a devoted adherent of the concept that colleges within a reasonable distance of one another should share resources and further enrich their capabilities for total academic education of their students.

Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, which has lately added Bexley Hall to its title, was an outgrowth of the Rochester Theological Seminary, founded by the Baptists of New York State

in 1851. It had long outgrown its old quarters in Alexander Street when it was merged in the late 1920s with the Colgate Seminary to become Colgate-Rochester and to occupy, in 1931, an imposing structure on the most commanding site of any Monroe County college on a hilltop looking south from the city's southern rim.

The astute F. Ritter Shumway, Monroe Countryman and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has said recently that education may be the nation's largest business. There is no particular reason to argue with this statement, and cold statistics offer conclusive evidence that nothing in Monroe County affects people more than the business of education.

Consider only college and university enrollment in Monroe County in Sesqui-Centennial year:

The University of Rochester — 8,687.
The Rochester Institute of Technology — 11,703.
The State University College at Brockport — 8,300.
St. John Fisher College — 1,254.
Nazareth College of Rochester — 1,507.
Roberts Wesleyan College — 728.
Colgate-Rochester-Bexley Hall — 300.
St. Bernard's Seminary — 103.

The total, which includes evening school students, is roughly 33,000 reasonably young people in search of training, truth, careers and personal objectives. To bring their goals within reach, to help them along their various paths, additional thousands of instructors, administrators, staff people, maintenance people, suppliers and others apply themselves to the organized business of education. There is no exact figure of the cost of all this, but it has to be something in the vicinity of \$200,000,000 annually. Mr. Shumway, a businessman, knows his business.

When this rambling chronicle of Monroe County's first 150 years was suggested, it was pointed out that a detailed account of primary and secondary school education would probably serve no useful purpose. There is no disposition to argue with this point of view, but the chronicler begs to point out that here is where education begins, and here is where Monroe



The old United States Hotel on Main St. W. near Broad, was the first home of the University of Rochester. The building still stands.

Country has made some of its greatest marks and yet today meets some of its greatest problems.

The one-room school house is a fact of history. So is the establishment of the Rochester Free Academy, whose building is now occupied by the beleaguered Rochester Board of Education in South Fitzhugh Street. Also a fact of history is the growth of the Rochester school system, along with the growth of the rural school system which in mid-century, the 1900s, completely changed character through consolidation, centralization and other factors which brought an end to the 19th Century concept of education — all grades in one room, in one school, with one instructor.

Suburban growth, better highways, the availability of transportation were also factors. Beyond World War II, the overriding factor was a spectacular upsurge in pupil population. And behind each pupil was a pair of concerned parents, paying taxes, wanting the best for their children and determined, one way or another to get the best — up to the point that costs became an acute concern.

Rochester's first school may be said to have been semi-public, inasmuch as it did not have complete public support. But what augured well for the future was that it had support of a kind and with this, it opened with about 15 pupils, with Miss Huldah M. Strong, sister of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds, as teacher. The idea was appealing enough to the villagers to elicit their support for the construction of a one-room, 15 by 24-foot school house, which was completed in 1814. One of its first trustees was primary Rochester pioneer settler Hamlet Scramton. How strong are the threads of history! Generations of Rochester school children have bought their books and supplies at Scramton's, Inc., which bears the name of the pioneer family and exists in remarkable good health in Sesqui-Centennial year.

Then, as now, money was a problem. In 1855, the city sharply cut the budget for public schools. There weren't enough schools to handle the children and finally, the public did something about it. Within four years, larger budgets were mandated under the pressure of public demands, and the total number of school buildings in the city, supported by the city, reached 17.

What followed in subsequent years was the growth of both the city and county school systems, the former better organized because their administration was central, even though many children from among the more affluent families gained their early education in numerous academies and seminaries operated privately in the city. The county school system was destined to grow by itself until the 20th Century was well under way, when consolidations, mergers, centralization brought a whole new concept and procedure to rural and suburban education.

The growth of the Catholic school system very nearly parallels the growth of public schools in the city and county. The pioneers in parish education in the city were German Catholics. Their first school was opened in 1836 in the basement of St. Joseph's Church in Ely Street. The Irish were not far behind. St. Patrick's School, projected as early as 1832, finally opened in 1839.

The growth of primary and secondary education in Monroe County has followed no primrose path. The way has been bumpy, and the bumps have come from many sources — parents, politicians, teachers, educational theorists and even students themselves. Through the years, each bump has been hurdled, by-passed or eliminated and steady growth has been the result. Still, unnumbered thousands of Monroe County young people have been prepared in its schools for the life that comes after schooling ends.

From the 1820s to the 1970s, there were innumerable crises in education. Some had to do with instruction, some with building, some with the quality of teaching and many with the cost of education itself. Many of the problems were solved, but not for long. They remain today, some in an acute form.

In the suburban areas, where 100,000 pupils attend public school in 1971, cost is the issue. There has been every evidence for the past few years of a reluctance on the part of taxpayers to pay more. As the county enters its second 150 years, this reluctance may turn out to be rebellious.

In the city and county, where approximately 25,000 students attend primary and secondary school operated by the Catholic Diocese of Rochester, a new kind of revolution is in progress and this, too, is dictated by the conditions of finance. In an historic and drastic move, Bishop Joseph L. Hogan in 1971 ordered a reorganization of the whole school system under which elementary schools would be removed from the jurisdiction of parish pastors and managed by regional boards. The decision came at a time when Catholic education was fighting for its life financially, with little or no hope in prospect for constitutionally prohibited financial aid from the State of New York.

If the situation was serious in county and diocesan schools in Sesqui-Centennial year, it was more acute in the city public school system, which serves about 45,200 pupils in the primary and secondary school levels. Operating from a shaky financial base, which had no immediate prospect of improvement, the city Board of Education has embarked on a highly-controversial reorganization program which has brought violent opposition from many quarters, including those who for some years have demanded an end to de facto segregation of the races.

The school board's program, not yet effected, is at least partly responsible for interruptions of board meetings, dissatisfaction among racial and ethnic groups in the high schools, but outbreaks of school violence, furthering the traditional division between blacks and whites, cannot wholly or perhaps even in part be attributed to formal board action. The sad fact of life in 1971 remains that divisiveness, rather than cohesiveness, has become a way of life and Monroe County has not escaped its disastrous implications.

The 1960s brought a new factor into education — the pressure of citizen activist groups whose objectives were either to force an end to de facto segregation or to force a continuation of the neighborhood school concept, which school authorities insist must go if segregation is to be eliminated. The result has been stalemate.

If school problems in the beginning years were serious, they are more so today because they involve and affect a great many more children, a great deal more real estate, a great many more teachers demanding a great deal more money, and equipment and teaching devices beyond the wildest dreams of Miss Huldah M. Strong.

In the view of many, the product of today's school systems is superior. Many will give credit for this to the progressive school administrations of such superintendents as Herbert Weet, James M. Spinning, Howard C. Seymour, Lester Springer and, most lately, Herman R. Goldberg, within the city, and there are no words to describe adequately the contributions of dedicated teachers and administrative personnel to whom the education and guidance of the young has been a way of life.

The attainment of superiority by today's student would seem to be an indication that the student who wants to learn will, despite the insidious influences which grow around him — the proliferation of drugs and their abuse, a breakdown in discipline in many homes, with a resultant disrespect for discipline in school and a disrespect for and disregard of regulations.

It is in these areas that the sources of school disorder, vandalism and destruction will be found. Some observers are certain that their solution and elimination must begin among adults.

150 years ago, there weren't electric lights, or gas heaters, or air conditioners, or automatic clothes dryers, or automatic dishwashers, or food waste disposers, or ice cube makers, or incinerators, or ironers, or ranges, or refrigerators, or clothes washers, or water heaters, or baby food warmers, or blenders, or bottle warmers, or broilers, or can openers, or electric carving knives, or casseroles, or chafing dishes, or coffee grinders, or coffee makers, or corn poppers, or deep fat fryers, or dutch ovens, or egg cookers, or fish scalers, or food mixers, or food warmers, or griddles, or hot dog roasters, or hot plates, or ice cream freezers, or ice crushers, or juice extractors, or electric kettles, or meat grinders, or plate warmers, or potato bakers, or pressure cookers, or roasters, or roll warmers, or rotisserie ovens, or sandwich grills, or saucapans, or knife sharpeners, or electric shredders, or electric skillets, or snack grills, or snack warmers, or sterilizers, or timers, or toasters, or vegetable peelers, or waffle irons, or warming trays, or adjustable beds (or water bed heaters), or air purifiers, or electric blankets, or carpet sweepers, or curling irons, or dehumidifiers, or deodorizers, or electrostatic air cleaners, or exercise chairs, or facial massagers, or germicidal lamps, or hair clippers, or hair dryers, or heat lamps, or heating pads, or humidifiers, or illuminated dial telephones, or insect exterminators, or instant water heaters and coolers, or lighted mirrors, or manicure sets, or massaging mattresses, or electrically-operated oil burners, or range hoods, or reducing belts, or facial saunas, or electric shavers, or shave cream dispensers, or electric sheets, or shoe polishers, or steam baths, or sun lamps, or tooth brushes, or vaporizers, or vibrators, or water pumps, or whirlpool baths, or electric brooms, or floor polishers, or floor scrubbers, or irons, or rug shampooers, or steam irons, or towel dryers, or vacuum cleaners, or water softeners, or aquarium filters, or aquarium heaters, or barbeque spit turners, or charcoal lighters, or dog clippers, or hi-fis, or kebab grills, or movie projectors, or organs, or photo-enlargers, or power tools such as drills, lathes, planes, sanders, saws or sprayers, or radios, or sewing machines, or slide projectors, or soldering irons, or stereo players, or tape recorders, or television sets, or typewriters, or battery chargers, or burglar alarms, or cigarette lighters, or clocks, or defrosters, or door bells, or door chimes, or garage door lifters, or illuminated door numbers, or fire alarms, or electric or gas fireplaces, or foot warmers, or ornamental fountains, or hedge trimmers, or inter-communication systems, or lawn edgers, or lawn mowers, or snow throwers or traverse curtain rods, or attic, circulating, exhaust or furnace fans, or foot massagers,

or an RG&E to supply the energy for all these things.

Right before your eyes...



Rochester's first identifiable structure for human habitation was the Scramton log cabin, situated roughly where the Powers Building, a latter-day wonder, still stands. The cabin was Monroe County's first victim of urban renewal.

Victim may not be the word, but when Russell and Azel Ensworth bought the property on which the cabin stood, they moved the cabin to the rear of the site, converted it into a stable and built a three-story tavern on the plot. The year was 1817. Rochester, barely begun, was already undergoing change, and such change would come through all the years in every town and village in Monroe County.

The most dramatic changes would come in the city, where the economic pulse beats more fiercely, if more erratically. For here is where movement is more rapid, where economic opportunity is sized most rapidly, and where ownership is most likely to change at the sign of a dollar.

There have been decades among the county's 15 during which the face of its city appears to have changed little, if at all. The Rochester of 1836 looked little different in physical outline from the Rochester of 1920, or the Rochester of 1915. New factories had been built in the first 30 years of the century.

The Wilder Building had been built earlier to compete in grandeur with the Powers block. The Mercantile Building had been erected to house the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. store, burned in 1904 in the city's most costly fire. The Lincoln-Alliance Bank had moved into its tall new structure at 187 East Main Street. The Commerce, Granite and Burke Buildings had placed new silhouettes on the skyline. The Genesee Valley Trust Company building in Times Square had added a conversation piece to the same skyline in its bat-wing top.

But Mercury still stood atop his perch on what had once been Will Kimball's tobacco factory, although he now lies in disgraceful neglect in the city warehouse in Charlotte, a classic symbol of mid-Century indifference and indecisiveness.

The story of Mercury is the story of a region's love affair with a statue, a tale of cruel and inhuman treatment of an

immortal by mere mortals, and about a sadly changed skyline.

For 70 years, from 1881 to 1951, he perched on his tower beside the river near Broad Street Bridge, earlier the Aqueduct, and he was the most unforgettable feature in a skyline not famous for its attractions. He was more easily remembered than the tower George Eastman built and the batwings on the bank building.

If a statue can be said to have a biographer, Mercury has had one in Rochester artist Ralph Avery, whose series of Mercury sketches, in the words of the late Clifford M. Ulp, director of the art school of the Rochester Institute of Technology, is "significant in recording a symbol which has become a tradition of the city."

Rochester's statue of Mercury was commissioned by William Kimball, tobacco manufacturer and civic leader, and was designed by Guernsey Mitchell, a Rochester sculptor whose reputation was international. It was raised on the tobacco factory on January 12, 1881.

And on a fateful day, Sept. 20, 1951, Mercury was removed, to help make way for the Community War Memorial. How have the mighty fallen! In the ancient tradition of classic Greek theater, tragedy was defined as a fall from a high to a low estate. Therefore Mercury is tragic.

He was plucked from his perch, laid on his godly stomach and trundled away to exile and obscurity while the populace gaped in awe, a little sad, a little sorry and a little shocked to see a beloved piece of skyline ride by. He lies today in his shroud where he has lain almost continuously since that fateful September day, in a chilly corner of the municipal warehouse down on the Genesee River docks at Charlotte.

Since the sad day of his demise, a lot of people have wondered where he was, and a lot of others have suggested all sorts of new perches for him, to restore him once again to the city scene he dominated for so long. One of those who has said that Mercury will rise again is County Manager Gordon A. Howe, who as chairman of the Civic Center Commission, has said that Mercury will rise again, and will have his place somewhere near the river. But exactly where and exactly when, no one seems to be certain.

One supposes it isn't even certain who owns Mercury, but he seems to belong to the people of the city, for it is those who remember him and lived with him who want to see him again, standing on his tiptoe, the caduceus in his left hand, wings on his feet and helmet, perpetually speeding toward the heavens and Mount Olympus to bring a message to his father, Jupiter.

He was felled in the name of what many wisely consider is progress and in the early stages of a long-delayed interior Rochester development which had been the personal dream of such forward looking and imaginative citizens as the late George Eastman, Arthur H. Ingle and Louis W. Johnston, among others.

A civic center was their dream, and in their dream they could see it rising on the river in the center of the city. It was to make this possible that George Eastman had bought the Kimball property, on the site of which Nathaniel Rochester had once pastured his horses, and bequeathed it to the University of Rochester, with the proviso that when the time came to use the land for a civic center, the university would turn it over to the community. This was done.

Eastman and others envisaged a civic center which would embrace a large public auditorium, a library, municipal buildings and other structures for general use. Thousands of dollars were spent on plans. Mr. Ingle alone spent an undisclosed but obviously large sum on a number of grandly conceived proposals, one of which called for construction of the civic center over the river, not necessarily beside it, and for opening the view of the river through Main Street, with an entrance to the civic center on the south side of Main. The Harland Bartholomew plan commissioned by the city, one of six he was directed to conceive, was a further elaboration of similar ideas. None of these came to fruition. Neither did any aspect of the Bartholomew plan for parallel streets until the wisdom of extending Broad Street east through South Avenue became apparent with the construction of Midtown Plaza.

In a city as reputedly progressive as Rochester, the realization of the civic center plan was mysteriously slow. It had been many years since a public building was constructed in the city when the new U.S. Postoffice building was erected in Cumberland Street and Central Avenue, blocks away from the proposed civic center site but convenient to the New York Central Railroad, which carried the bulk of the region's incoming and outgoing mail.

Distasteful as it was to many civic leaders, Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal provided some of the necessary money to build at last the first unit in the civic center, the Rundel Memorial Building, completed in the late 1930s with the help of PWA funds, which had also assisted the city in the building of the new John Marshall High School.

But with the completion of the Rundel Building to house



Twenty-one-foot bronze statue of Mercury by J. Guernsey Mitchell, surveyed the Rochester scene from 1881 to 1951 atop the Kimball tobacco factory, later the City Hall Annex. It was removed to make way for the War Memorial and now lies in a Port of Rochester warehouse.

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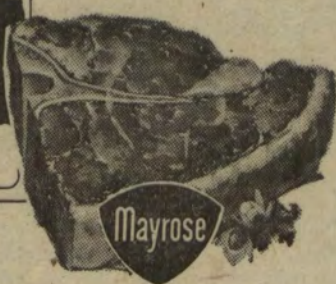


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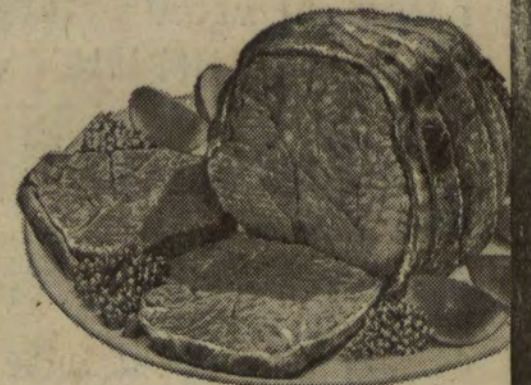
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Celebration



Turn around and it's gone...

Continued from Page 27S

the main Rochester Public Library, the civic center plan again began to collect the kind of dust especially reserved for so many grand and public dreams. Further, two horrendous wars intervened, first the second World War, the prosecution of which required all of Monroe County's productive energies along with the lives of 1,400 of her sons, and second, the United Nations' war in Korea.

It was toward the close of World War II that Step No. 2 in the civic center plan was again put forward. The proposal was for the erection of a Community War Memorial building and sports arena honoring veterans of all wars. The community never seemed to have done enough to recognize its debt to fighting sons. Neither Veterans Memorial Bridge, the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Washington Square nor the Spanish American War monument in Franklin Square seemed quite to fill the bill.

Now another great war was ending, larger than all the others, hopefully the last of all wars, and the time seemed proper for Monroe County to erect a lasting memorial, in the community interest, to all who served. The city took the lead. Mayor Samuel B. Dicker named a War Memorial Committee headed by civic planning enthusiast Arthur H. Ingle. It's report recommended a memorial building and sports arena to be built from a public subscription of \$2,500,000. Ironically, only 70 per cent of this, or about \$1,750,000 was pledged by the public in one of the few instances in which the community has fallen short of a major public subscription goal.

Psychologically, the failure was relatively simple to ex-

plain. Its end was followed by a period of deep relief. The concern of families was the return of those of their sons who could return and the concern of veterans was a return to normal life, the resumption of interrupted educations, the finding of jobs and the securing of adequate housing for themselves and their young families.

The \$1,750,000 lay unused, but gathering interest, while the community dawdled and while it was debated whether the proposed Memorial should be a city or a county project. It was finally agreed to put the proposition to the people in a county-wide referendum. It came before voters who were in a negative mood, for they defeated on the same ballot a proposed one per cent sales tax and, county-wide, they voted down county support of War Memorial construction, although sports-minded city residents voted in favor of it.

Eventually, the city built it, under circumstances described elsewhere in this account, and with its completion, Step No. 2 in the civic center dream became real. The old, static skyline was changing. Now the idea gained momentum and the old Third Ward would never be the same. Huge portions of ancient acreage on which rested the city's oldest houses, the Bicknell Houses, its first Spiritualist Church, the handsome Chapin mansion and other reminders of a long past were transformed with city construction of the underground garage on which the other units of the civic center would sit. One by one, they rose and are still rising—the city Public Safety Building, the county Hall of Justice, replacing the third Court House in Main Street, and, finally, the new jail and county Public Safety Building, just about completed in Sesqui-Centennial 1971.

Construction of a city-county office building to replace antiquated City Hall and the hoary old Court House Building is in the future. The State of New York has yet to come up with solid plans or a firm location for consolidation of state offices, spread like a network throughout the city and Monroe County. A start was made finally in 1970 on a new federal building, but one situated in a new transformational project, the Genesee Crossroads Urban Renewal Project.

Now the silhouettes on the Monroe County skyline were changing more rapidly, and private enterprise and capital had a hand in their design.

The Midtown Plaza complex was a triumph of planning in the 1950s, of fulfillment in the 1960s, of close cooperation between private business and public officials. The leaders in planning and execution of the grand concept were Gilbert J.C. McCurdy of McCurdy & Co., Inc., the Forman brothers of B. Forman Co., business rivals, City Manager Robert P. Aex and the Republican controlled City Council, which had to grant approval for construction of a huge underground ramp garage, the extension of Broad Street east in conformance with the old Bartholomew plan and the closing or changing of additional streets, among them Cortland, Euclid and Elm streets.

The concept was bold, visionary, grand and original. Opposition to it, despite the cost to the city, estimated originally at \$15,000,000, and despite a lukewarm reception to the whole idea by a number of competitive downtown merchants, was shortlived. The idea was so different, the prospect of a new city core so appealing and the confidence Midtown Holdings was expressing in the future of interior Rochester so steadfast that most objections soon faded from the surface.

If the civic center master plan and its execution had set the pattern for public building, Midtown set the pattern for private enterprise. The result has been the transformation of an old city's ugly core which still continues, and which still is bringing new outlines to the skyline.

Xerox Tower, designed as headquarters for Xerox Corp., dominates the whole, superseding Kodak Tower as the most imposing figure on the city horizon, but it is rivalled by Midtown, the new No. 1 Marine Midland Plaza and soon will have a slender but deceptively commodious rival in Lincoln Tower, central edifice in the impressive Lincoln Rochester Clinton Square project.

Further beauty was added to the downtown scene by Security East, at 1 East Avenue, by the Four Corners Building at 1 Main Street West, by the new Rochester Telephone Corp. building adjacent to Midtown and connected with it, by the refurbishing of the Powers Hotel building and its transformation into an office building, and by the reconversion of the old Hotel Rochester building from RIT dormitory back into a hotel, the blue-facaded Mariner.

By the river, more things have happened. The original idea for them was born in the fertile and imaginative mind of William Coates, red-haired, president, visionary son of a Rochester fire battalion chief and a former worker in municipal research.

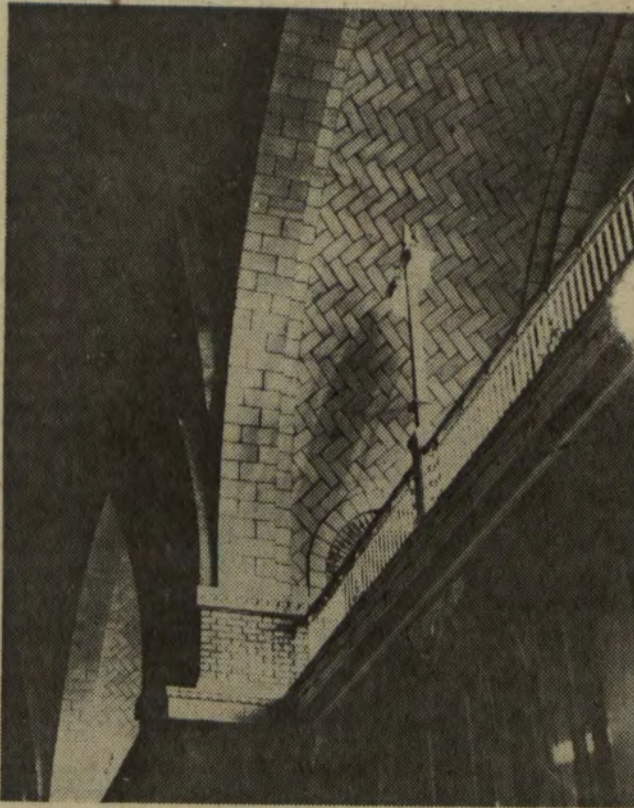
Although it was a Democratic city administration which finally, in the 1960s, got the Genesee Crossroads Urban Renewal Project off the ground, it had been William Coates who had conceived it. He had never been able to convince enough people of influence that his plan was practicable. He died before he could see his dream come true, but the completed project will be perhaps not an official but certainly a shining memorial to his efforts.

Genesee Crossroads, like Midtown, was bold in concept. Its fulfillment meant destruction and obliteration of a rapidly decaying, almost disgracefully shabby downtown city area, the limination of storied, fascinating but totally unadmirable Front Street and a portion of North Water Street, which had once been a mill street.

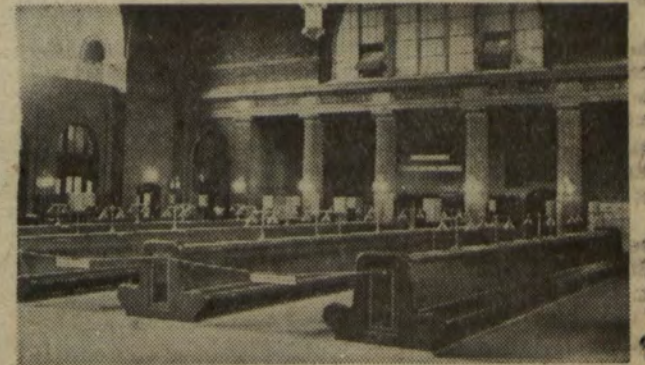
On the acres on either side of the river already have been erected a new building for International Business Machines Corp., the new Crossroads office building, two new hotels, the Flagship Rochester, with a surface and underground garage, and the Holiday Inn Downtown. Building now, finally, is the new federal building. Additional office buildings, high rise apartments, commercial and retail structure may be future additions.

The neglected cause of river beautification will be advanced by the opening of a pedestrian bridge connecting the two competing hotel properties. Artful landscaping already promises the kind of beauty Rochester has been reluctant to drape on the banks of the river which gave it birth.

The end is nowhere in sight. Monroe County's core area is changing by the week. As the skyline shifts and almost seems to move in its changing, blemishes are being removed from the surface, and the removal operation is extending outward from the central city, toward the southwest and southeast and to the north and south.



A casualty of time



The New York Central Railroad station on Central Avenue was widely acclaimed in its day. Architect Claude Bragdon patterned its windows and arches after the driving wheels of a steam locomotive.

get the best men... Never mind cost

What would life be without music? There can be no answer to this, because no one seems to know. Monroe County has been blessed with music and by it. This is an account of one of the reasons for this blessing.

The War between the States was waning. The winter of 1864-65 was bitterly cold, much like the one just past, and people skated on the river, as they had done for generations. The river, in winter and summer, was their friend.

Somehow, in the relief that was building over the ending of the war, in the rawness of the winter wind, the ice and snow, in the anticipation of young men coming home at last, the grandfather of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra was born.

There are few records to show exactly what the Rochester Philharmonic Society did, what its repertoire was, where it played or even, in fact, whether it was an orchestra at all or only a forerunner of the Civic Music Association.

But there can be no doubt that it was one of Monroe County's mid-Victorian forays into the realm of culture, an area in which it has prided itself, with justification, ever since. How deep that pride has gone has been manifested over many years in the membership campaigns of the Civic Music Association, one of whose principal projects has been the support of the now internationally known Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Philharmonic is now in its 47th year, again under the baton of a permanent conductor, Sam Jones, who has followed in the impressive footsteps of such maestros as Albert Coates, Eugene Goossens, Jose Iturbi, Erich Leinsdorf, Theodore Bloomfield and Laszlo Somogyi. The marvel of music as interpreted by the Rochester orchestra is not restricted to listeners at home, for over the years it has recorded for RCA-Victor, Columbia and Everest records, and for Mercury as the Eastman Rochester Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Howard Hanson.

In its regular touring days, the orchestra brought its art to additional thousands in other cities and aroused the envy of music lovers who occasionally found it difficult to believe that

such a gifted organization could survive on public support alone in its relatively small community without government or private subsidy. They simply did not know Monroe Countymen.

Its tours took it as far south as the Carolinas, west to Chicago and even north into the Canadian provinces. Its members, involved in Philharmonic, Civic Orchestra and recording dates, have played as many as 100 concerts a year, roughly one every three days. And many have always taught.

As he was responsible for so much that has been finest in Monroe County, George Eastman was responsible for the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. Through its nearly half century, its members have devoted the great part of often distinguished musical careers to the organization. In 1949, for example, Edward Paley, Robert Stenzel, William Street, George Neidinger, Harold Schatz, Eduard Van Neil, Emory Remington and Harold E. Palmer all received watches for 25 years of service dating back to 1924, a year after the orchestra's founding.

A year later, the Class of 1925 received 25-year watches. Its members included Dr. Paul White, who had already won distinction as a composer and was then first violinist, Fred Bradley, French horn, and Allison McKown, first cellist.

In its recordings, which have sent the loveliness of fine music spinning on thousands of turntables, in its small group efforts represented over the years in such organizations as the Rochester Philharmonic Quartet, in its concerts for the elderly and perhaps most especially in its concerts for school children, the orchestra has preached with eloquence the gospel of music.

When George Eastman built his theater, which is now being renovated but was to become a permanent jewel in Monroe County's crown of culture, an orchestra was organized for whose personnel Eastman combed the ranks of outstanding musicians in leading orchestras in the nation. The Philharmonic Orchestra of 1923 was built around these. Mr. Eastman's instructions were: "Get the best men available. Never mind the cost."

The cost may offer some trouble in these days, as Monroe County looks forward to its second 150 years. But those who hear the Philharmonic will believe that the best men are still here.

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Where there is demand, supply will come.....

The principal retailing and manufacturing industries of Monroe County have followed a strikingly similar pattern in 150 years. Their circumstances and condition today reflect the circumstances and condition of the county itself and the direction in which it seems to be heading.

Each had tiny beginnings, new additions to a pioneering settlement on a river, a frontier town with little to offer the traveler but a straw bed on a dank and drafty floor. But as settlers came to stay, establish themselves and raise their families, the necessities of even the simple frontier life could not all be made at home. Where there is a demand, supply will come. The result of this immutable law is retailing.

Retailing is a business and a romance, a challenge and a frustration. It is pride and satisfaction. It is inventory and display and persuasive salesmanship. It is one man pitting his goods against another's, and asking the public to come in and make a choice. It is also the lifeblood of the downtown business section, for there is where people have come to buy. Without such a market place, Rochester could never have grown. The law, the courts and banking alone could never have built downtown areas, in either cities or villages.

The merchant, as purveyor of essential goods and items, has had more contact with Monroe County people than all its clerks, lawyers, politicians, physicians and judges. Only teachers and the drivers of trolley cars and buses have had more. Just think about it.

As the frontier life changed into a village and rural life, more and more necessities had to be bought, not made, and those to whom the purchasing and merchandising of goods appealed as a way of life and an avenue to prosperity have made their marks in the city and county.

People with honest recollections have to recall that one of their first contacts with the world outside home was the neighborhood store. Those who have never had a neighborhood store in their background have missed a part of growing up. Here is where most of us were initiated into the intricacies of barter and trade, the mysteries of exchange of money for something else, the complications of change, and finally, the stark worlds of credit and debit.

The quality of communities invariably is reflected in their retail stores. Monroe County is without peer in New York State in the quality of its life, though held suspect by some, most of them newly arrived and suspicious even of the sun. "Caveat emptor" is a phrase little bandied about in this area, and for good reason for most of its 150 years.

For until mid-20th Century, Monroe County people dealt with Monroe County people at the retail level. This is no longer wholly true, and there are reasons why this is so.

Let us go very nearly to the beginning. Retailing in Monroe County dates back to the very minute that the first peddler or first storekeeper sold the first needle or the first bolt of cloth or the first knife or first nail to a consumer.

Since that time, literally hundreds of businesses have sprung up, survived briefly or long, providing the public with what it needs. The longevity of some of them is surprising.

The oldest major retailing business is Likly's, founded in 1844, and until 1929 a manufacturer of leather goods and luggage as well as a retailer. Its president now is W. Brantly Miller. William Likly, a descendant of the founders, is a member of its board of directors. One hundred and twenty-seven years is a long time in the retailing business.

The second oldest retail business in the city, according to available records, is William Eastwood & Son Co., shoe retailers. It assumed its present name 118 years ago, in 1853, and if one wanted to be sticky about origins, he could point out that the Bigelow family into which William Eastwood married had had a shoe business long before that. He merely took it over.

The honor for the third oldest falls to the Palmer Fish Co., Inc., which was founded in 1857 and over which a Palmer, Dwight (Bud) Palmer still presides. This has to be a local record.

McFarlin Clothing Co. was founded in 1860, and in 1868 both Scramont's and Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. were born.

There are those who will argue with the analogy, but it has occurred to a number of people that Sibley's is to retailing in Monroe County what Eastman Kodak is to industry. But there are differences. Kodak has never had a serious or long-surviving local competitor. Sibley's has had many, and some of them survive and still compete.

Rufus Sibley, tall, red-haired, 27 and a New Englander and two partners, both born in Scotland, Alexander M. Lindsay and John Curr, pooled slightly more than \$12,000 capital and opened for business in Rochester on March 30, 1868, at 73 East Main Street in the Marble Block, now the site of the H. L. Green Co. store in Main Street. They took in \$291.49 the first day, \$3,000 the first week. That launched it.

In the 1870s, the enterprising partners of Sibley's steered their business to the top in Monroe County retailing. They were aggressive. The saw early the promotional benefits of advertising. They insisted that they would not be undersold and they found early that volume sales offset the lower markups they put on their goods to attract customers, whom they were taking away from the long-established stores like A.S. Mann & Co. and Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.

The overall Sibley growth was so great that by 1880 the company expanded its quarters by taking over the city's leading hotel, the Osborne House, at the northeast corner of St. Paul and Main streets. But less than a decade later, even this space was inadequate, so the company built a seven-story addition north of the corner property for its wholesaling and manu-



Manufacturing enterprises.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle for Monday, Oct. 23, 1893, carried a striking advertisement headed "Our Opening Day!" The ad extolled the advantages of providing 4 1/2 acres of floor space, which made the store "biggest department house between New York and Chicago."

This was the announcement of Sibley's opening in the new Granite Building. It was a landmark day in the history of Monroe County retailing. There was an air and elegance in the semiclassic style of the new 12-story structure, one of the grandest in the state.

There followed 11 years of steady growth and more certain predominance. Incorporation in 1897 brought control of the business by Sibley, Lindsay, and three younger partners, Andrew J. Townson, Thomas S. Johnston and Thomas B. Ryder.

Then—disaster.

In 40 hours on the last weekend in February, 1904, while the navies of Russia and Japan were battling at Port Arthur, the fury of fire destroyed most of the Sibley store, its divisions and the structures adjacent to them. The loss was \$2,935,750. The ruin spread for one and three quarters acres in the heart of the Rochester business district, and out of it emerged a triumph of success and determination.

There were many reasons for Sibley's survival after holocaust. One was its five partners and the esteem in which they were held by other businessmen. Their insurance settlements totaled more than \$2,000,000. Another was that the company already was a local institution. For years it had done more business annually than even fast-growing Eastman Kodak Company. As an institution, it had respect. Its records had been destroyed, but after the fire, Sibley customers paid the company more than 90 per cent of the bills they owed it.

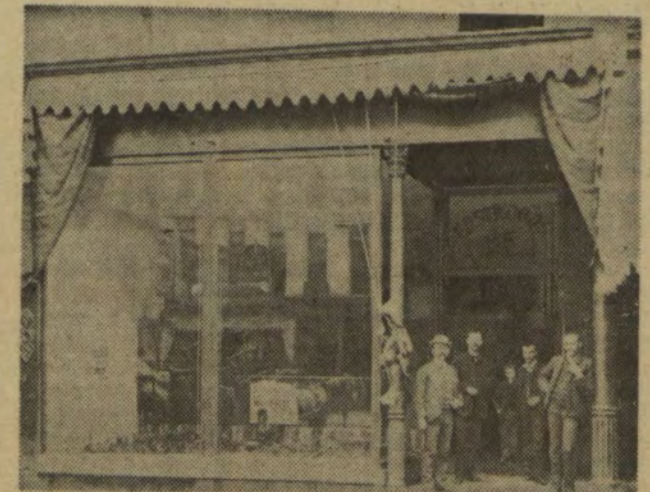
Sibley's has dominated but by no means monopolized the Monroe County retailing scene. Many of its specialized competitors antedate it and remain vigorous today. Many have grown despite it and enjoy good health and prosperity, much to the benefit of the townspeople. But many, like Sibley's, have fallen out of local control.

The most notable of these are 111-year-old McFarlin Clothing Co., which passed from the estate of William P. Barrows to Timely Clothes, Inc., then to the giant Genesee organization under which it is now operated; and the National Clothing Co., founded in the 1890s by Abraham Horwitz, now owned by Hart, Schaffner and Marks of Chicago which also in the 1960s acquired control of Rochester's most prestigious clothing manufacturer, Hickey-Freeman Co.

Chain store operations, among them Sears, Roebuck & Co., J.C. Penney Co., W.T. Grant Co., F.W. Woolworth Co. and Bond Stores, Inc., many of whose garments are Rochester made, are 20th Century phenomena. A mid-Century change in retailing approach and practices came with the entry of discount department stores and furniture and appliance specialty stores into the local field of retailing, the vast majority of them under outside control and representing in another way the dynamics of change.

But despite outside control, new merchandising techniques, new offerings, new stores, new names to reckon with, original, traditional local ownership has more than held its own in retailing. There are many examples. E. J. Scheer, Inc. is a third-generation establishment.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., Rochester-founded by Abraham and Joseph Neisner, while publicly owned, is directed by the sons of the founders, Fred and Melvin B. Neisner, who have built the original small "five and dime store" chain into 175 junior department and full-scale department stores spread throughout New York State, through the Midwest, to Texas and across to



Oldest survivors.....

Likly's, left, founded in 1844, is the city's oldest retail establishment. The company once manufactured its own brand of luggage. Eastwood's, above, founded in 1853, also was once a manufacturer as well as retailer.

Florida with annual gross sales which are expected to reach the \$200,000,000 mark within a few years.

The Wegman Food Markets, Inc., controlled 95 per cent by Robert B. Wegman and operating food markets and shopping plazas throughout the Rochester and upstate New York regions, has topped \$100,000,000 in annual sales. Its fiercest local competitor, publicly-owned, Rochester-based Star Supermarkets, Inc., is nudging that figure. Together they have provided stiff competition for outside-owned chains like Loblaw's, Inc., the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and others.

Star had its origins in the familiar corner store. A complimentary advertisement in "Historical Sketches of the Rochester Fire Department, 1924" tells the story:

"HART'S SELF-SERVING GROCERY STORES"
The Fire Department furnishes fire protection for Rochester.

The Hart Stores are Rochester's Food Protection. Our foods are standard brands, nationally advertised. Our prices are the lowest. Our stores are all over the city. Our Premium Parlor is at 29 Market Street."

The Monroe County tradition of passing on businesses from one generation to another, which persisted almost without fail in the county's first century, has continued in the retail field, and even when control has gone outside, a strong local connection sometimes remains, as witness the fact that George Horwitz, president of the National Clothing Co., is the grandson of its founder, Abraham Horwitz.

The pure tradition remains in McCurdy & Co., Inc., founded at Main and Elm Streets in 1901 by John C. McCurdy, born of Scottish parents near Belfast, Ireland. His sons, Gilbert J. C. McCurdy, who joined the company in 1919, and Gorwon W. McCurdy are chairman and vice-chairman of the board, respectively. His grandson, Gilbert G. McCurdy, is president.

The McCurdy company has shown a true pioneering spirit, as has its Clinton Avenue neighbor, Rochester-founded B. Forman Co. In partnership, the principals of the two constructed Midtown Plaza Mall, the first downtown covered shopping mall in the nation and, since its completion in 1962, an envied model for many which have followed it.

McCurdy's acquisition of B. Forman Co. in 1968 at a time when the highly regarded women's specialty store could have passed into outside hands, assured continued local control of both Midtown and the Forman business and strengthened reversal of a general trend.

McCurdy's was early in the field of branch store operations, sensing that with the rapid growth of Monroe County's suburbs and suburban life, convenience for shoppers was a guarantee of continued success.

In its movement to the outskirts and suburban areas, retailing in the 20th Century has changed the face of the Monroe County landscape, changed the pattern of living and changed the flow of motor traffic. It has covered hundreds of acres of greenlands with black top and buildings. It has converted once rural areas into self-sufficient communities whose residents have no need to visit the city to buy either the necessities or the comforts of living.

The changes which have come to Monroe County retailing in the last half century are nearly incalculable. The chief ones are the gradual, but not complete, disappearance of local ownership, the arrival of chains, the appearance of discount houses, the spread outward from the city, resulting in the creation of great shopping centers; more liberal and extensive systems of credit, the widespread use of credit cards and charge plates, a result of which has been that actual cash flow probably continues to shrink.

Despite such dramatic changes or perhaps in some instances because of them, the prosperity of Monroe County continues to be reflected in the prosperity of its retail enterprises, and over their first 150 years, they have recorded remarkably few failures.

5

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Fiat lux!
The paltry sum of \$100,000 made possible Monroe County's first gaslights. They were turned on in December, 1848 and they illuminated all of ten street lamps and 80 residences, not many, considering the fact that the city population had reached 32,000 that year and that the flour mills, on which the economy largely depended, were enabling a lot of residents to keep up with the neighboring Joneses.

The \$100,000 was the total capitalization of the Rochester Gas Light Company. It was the primary ancestor of a great many utility organizations, not all of which were to enjoy years of complete serenity in the public service, an indication that the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation of today does not necessarily come from a happy family background.

Until 1848, the residences and farms of Monroe County and the mills, shops, factories, stores and offices as well had been lighted by lamp, lantern and candle, by oil, tallow and wax. Gas meant a new era in lighting. Power still came from the river and smaller streams and from steam.

By 1880, the city population had more than tripled — to more than 100,000 persons. The Flour City had become the Flower City. The men's clothing industry, spurred by production during the Civil War, was growing steadily. The shoe manufacturing industry was nearly at the peak which made it a national leader. The optical industry was training and importing the kind of skilled craftsmen who were to lead Monroe County into a continuous era of unsurpassed quality production. The Eastman empire was under way.

Enter electricity.
The county's first supply for lighting by electricity was produced by the Rochester Electric Light Company in 1880, which was to supply the energy for the arc lamp and finally the Edison incandescent bulb. Another era was begun. It ushered in confusion.

The confusion resulted not so much from the fact that both gas and electric companies were competing for new customers and the consumer dollar, but from the fact that so much competition arose from more new companies, each seeking to acquire a share of the energy business. Numerous gas lines and wires, each maintained by a different company, often served a few buildings on the same street. Result: duplication and waste.

The industry and its usefulness were saved only through consolidation. They required more than a decade and in the end, the Rochester Railway & Light Company emerged in 1904. This became the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation 15

years later. At the outset, the newly consolidated utility assumed the responsibility of producing not only electricity and gas, but steam. Local management was concerned with local problems and a continuous upgrading of operations and service to meet them. The great trouble was absentee control by such organizations as the New York Central Railroad, the E. L. Phillips Company and the colossal Associated Gas and Electric System. They were interested chiefly in profits.

This created a definitely unhappy and uncomfortable situation for a community whose industries, residences and businesses demanded unlimited supplies of light, heat and energy and wanted them delivered by the safest, most economical and efficient methods.

But Monroe County people, historically, have had a way of solving the most acute of their own problems. Raymond N. Ball, president of Lincoln-Alliance Bank & Trust Co., was a problem solver extraordinary. In 1932, he headed a group of Rochesterians which sensed that the time was right to take advantage of a period of financial difficulties within Associated Gas and Electric, with the result that when it was guaranteed new capital, Associated ceded decision making on RG&E policy to a Rochesterian voting trust.

Federal law did the rest in 1949, when the holding company which controlled all common stock of RG&E was forced to relinquish control. The result was that the utility came into the hands of numerous stockholders, while policy making remained in the hands of Rochesterians.

Meanwhile, the company had extended its services into at least nine counties in the Lake Ontario Finger Lakes and Genesee River region, added to Rochester beautification by placing its downtown wires underground. It had replaced obsolete coke ovens with catalytic plants to reform natural gas, piped steam into downtown buildings, which eliminated air-polluting furnaces and boilers, and had added hugely to its electricity generating capabilities.

Even disaster was no deterrent to RG&E planning and expansion. Disaster struck on a bright September day in 1951 and brought with it perhaps the most shattering and frightening single day in Monroe County history.

It was shortly after the noon hour and the area was shining in late summer sunlight when a private contractor's machine, exploring a trench in the Twelve Corners area of Brighton, ruptured a gas main. Uncontrolled gas backed up into scores of houses in the immediate vicinity. Its accumulation resulted in a frightening series of explosions which wrecked or damaged 44 suburban homes. Three persons died — an elderly woman who succumbed to a heart attack and two young children who had been ill and were home from school and who were killed when their home collapsed.

The disaster could have been far worse. Public resentment against the utility was short-lived, if ever existent. In a masterful program of public relations, RG&E regained public confidence, restored broken residences and furniture, household goods and even difficult to duplicate personal possessions at a reported cost of at least one million dollars, meanwhile installing at great cost key new safety devices which would assure the public that the Brighton blasts could not be repeated.

The question of RG&E rate structures has long been a fact



This view of generator station at the lower falls shows workmen posing on generating machinery being moved

into plant at rear. New plant drew nationwide attention in 1880s as one of earliest installations of its kind.

of Monroe County life. Indeed, one politician, Democrat Charles F. Stockmeister, rode to repeated victories in election to the State Assembly on his persistent contention that people were paying too much for gas and electricity.

Occasionally, such arguments were debated in the public arena. Republican Mayor Peter Barry, although he was RG&E's director of safety, answered demands for an investigation of utility rates in 1961 by calling for an investigation by the State Public Service Commission. The commission called hearings, which dragged from June through September and in which RG&E contended that its rates were fair and perhaps less than they should be. Seven months later, the commission issued its decision: RG&E must chop \$500,000 a year from its \$0 millions in gas revenues. RG&E did and a year and a half later repeated the reduction.

The argument over rates may never end. RG&E has contended that the admittedly high quality of its service and the fact that it absorbs certain installation charges which other utilities do not justify its schedule. In Sesqui-Centennial year, the PSC has granted the utility a further rate increase.

On November 9, 1965, the universal importance of electric service again was made manifest by a dramatic incident which involved not only the Rochester region but much of the Northeast portion of the country. Electric power failed over an area of 80,000 square miles covering eight states and the Canadian province of Ontario, plunging 30,000,000 persons into sudden darkness.

Monroe County went back to its candles for more than two hours, while RG&E swiftly acted to restore power.

The Great Blackout was caused by a faulty relay in the Canadian power system which had sent power literally surging through the American systems, which were lined in one great network. The great overload made it necessary to shut down generating plants to avoid disastrous damage.

Planning and foresight have helped the Rochester utility to supply much of the power to raise the insufficiency level above the disaster level. RG&E's entrance into nuclear production of

electric power in its Ginna Station on Lake Ontario, which came in December, 1969, marked the culmination of construction which cost \$74,000,000 and 3½ years to complete. It added to RG&E's capabilities a capacity of 420,000 kilowatts.

The community's casual acceptance of the fact of electric power is only another indication that man changes as he progresses. Power is not something he must seek now. It is already there. But the young and the new in the community have no knowledge or interest in the fact that the human energies of a large number of devoted citizens went into creation of the present RG&E. The names of some of them have been memorialized in the utility's various stations — Beebee, for Alexander M. Beebee, longtime president and chairman; Ball, for Raymond N. Ball, one of the "savers," and Russell, for Herman Russell, as well as Ginna, for Robert E. Ginna, who brought the company into the nuclear era.

It has not been by the manufacture and production of power, heat and light alone that the RG&E has contributed to the community. Few may remember now that when the construction of the Community War Memorial was planned, it was necessary to eliminate the ancient race which ran parallel to Exchange Street just east of the street. RG&E used the race for power. It spent \$1,000,000 to reconstruct its generating station and blast a new race through the rock of the river bed.

RG&E has also been in the forefront in river beautification, and few industries and certainly not the city can make such a claim. Its landscaping near Ball Station on the river is an example.

The road from candles, lamps, lanterns, steam and river power to nuclear energy has been long and historic. The average Monroe County citizen and even its industrial and commercial users have more or less taken the supply of energy, light and heat for granted. Interruptions in supply have been resented, no matter what the reason. The cost has been argued, no matter what the reason, but the fact remains that what comes from the generators is very nearly as important as the air we breathe and the water we drink.

For S.T. S., the first 100 years have been exciting. And the second century has only just begun!



Ralph J. Wrenn
President and Chief Executive Officer

It was a memorable year. Mrs. O'Leary's legendary cow kicked over a lantern to ignite the Great Chicago Fire. Charles Darwin announced the startling news that man was descended from the apes. Henry W. Stanley strode into an African village to ask his famous question: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

And in a less heralded event, Stecher-Traung-Schmidt Corporation was born when Frank A. Stecher, a young lithographer who had immigrated from Germany as a child, organized the Litho and Chrome Company at Rochester, New York. Stecher's business prospered, becoming Mensing & Stecher with the addition of a new partner, John D. A. Mensing, in 1877. The firm supplied a variety of lithographed products for the booming nursery business which centered around the city, but even then diversity was the goal.

An advertisement of the day provides an interesting view. Besides the main plant at 118 N. St. Paul Street, the partners had a branch office "connected by telephone" on Main Street. And while the company made a specialty of work for "florists, fruit growers, nurserymen and seedsmen," it also was "devoted to the production of the very finest description of colored and engraved work, including Checks, Bonds, Bill Heads, and commercial work of every description; Show Cards, Labels, Maps, Chromos etc." The partners further noted with pride: "The house has just executed for Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., the celebrated Safe Remedy manufacturers, a cover for a pamphlet, the circulation of which exceeds figures of ten million copies."

The company reincorporated as Stecher Lithographic Company in 1886, and celebrated the turn of the century by moving into new quarters at 274 North Goodman Street, now the home of the Eastern Division. A coating plant was added in 1912 and two more buildings in the 1920's. The firm participated in development of the direct lithograph cylinder press during the early 1900's, and the only five-color version ever built operated for years at the plant.

The Karle Lithograph Company of Rochester was purchased in 1932 to meet the need for still greater printing capacity, and Karle personnel and equipment moved to Goodman Street.

In 1911, 3,000 miles away in San Francisco, Charles and Louis Traung had begun making their own way in lithography. Identical twin sons of a Swedish sea captain who had settled in the city after the gold rush, the Traung brothers seized the opportunity to buy the debt-ridden firm of Pinegroe and Bregel at 962 Battery Street. The name was changed to Pinegroe-Traung, then to Traung Label and Lithograph Company.

As their business grew, the Traung brothers remained innovators in the industry. The world's first four-color offset press was built and operated in their plant, and the enterprising brothers went on to pioneer high speed bronzing and varnishing equipment. The Traung Label and Lithograph Company prospered as a supplier of labels to West Coast fruit and vegetable growers and to the rapidly

expanding canning industry. The operation moved to a new plant at Pacific and Battery Streets in 1927 and the Traungs began to expand. By the early 30's, they branched as far east as Rochester, and the paths of the Stecher and Traung companies finally crossed. It could have been called love at first sight. The two companies became one on January 1, 1933, taking the name Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corporation. The new corporation was truly national, with plants on both coasts and the ability to conveniently serve accounts across the country.

Acquisition of the Wheeler-Van Label Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1965 both recognized the growing Midwestern market and added specialty label facilities to corporate capability. But an even bigger move was still in the offing.

In 1966, Schmidt Lithographic Company of San Francisco was acquired, the corporation took the name Stecher-Traung-Schmidt, and in a tremendous undertaking, all West Coast operations were combined in the remodeled Schmidt plant at 461 Second Street. New and increased capabilities embraced commercial printing, magnetic ink printing, outdoor advertising posters, point-of-purchase displays, seed packets and folding cartons. The move also brought expansion into the Hawaiian Islands with acquisition of Schmidt's Honolulu plant serving the pineapple canning industry. It's been an exciting 100 years. And the second century has only begun.

Products and Services

In 100 years, Stecher-Traung-Schmidt has acquired a wealth of experience and expertise enjoyed by few printing firms in the world.

Our capability embraces lithography, gravure and letterpress skills to produce materials for labeling, packaging, publishing, advertising, display, sales promotion, corporate communications, and virtually any printing need. This capability includes, but is not limited to, products shown below.

Just as important, Stecher-Traung-Schmidt has built an organization of plants and sales offices to effectively serve customers from coast to coast as well as Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Stecher-Traung-Schmidt is a major label producer and one of the largest producers of food labels in the United States.

The corporation has been a leading producer of seed packets for 100 years.

Folding-carton packaging for dry and frozen foods, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, and a number of other consumer products is a major market.

Quality color work varies from folding maps to box wrappings to giant outdoor advertising posters.

Design and production of point-of-purchase displays and materials.

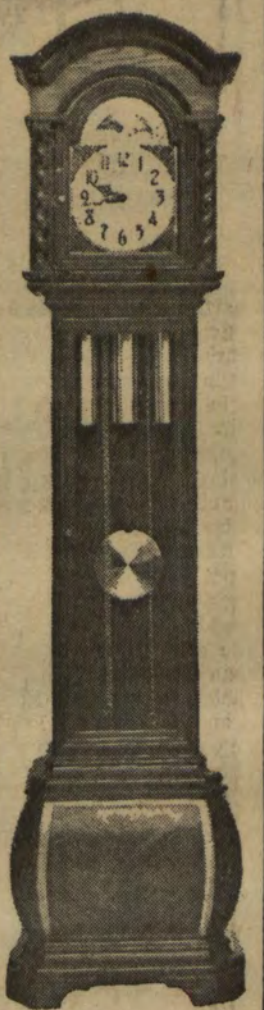
Labels for bottles and containers of all sorts as well as cans. Over-foil printing and other demanding assignments are a specialty.

Direct-mail pieces include folders and broadsides of every description.

Catalogs, booklets and annual reports are among the tools produced for sales and corporate communications needs.

The corporation's facilities for production of books and magazines include four-color web perfecting presses and a complete bindery.

Shirley Husted's
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Monroe County Celebrates It's 150th Anniversary

YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY BABY!



The Year—1915

Here Are The Washers They Were Offering 56 Years Ago!



Some Reasons Why You Should Buy an Automatic

The *Automatic* will wash and wring at the same time or do either alone. All the gearing on an *Automatic* is readily accessible, so that any minor adjustment may be easily made. Every *Automatic* tub is made of carefully selected and inspected kiln-dried cypress—the "wood eternal." Every *Automatic* tub is well built and well finished—carefully sanded, stained and varnished. We use thick, wide hoops—tightly driven and fastened with keepers so they cannot loosen.

Every metal working part of an *Automatic* is carefully machined to insure absolute accuracy and smooth running. All *Automatic* parts are interchangeable; they fit perfectly. The castings used are largely malleable and are smooth and fine. All of the rapidly running gears are machined from blanks—not cast or stamped out. This insures smooth, easy and noiseless operation.

The motor on the *Automatic Electric Washer* is amply strong and guaranteed to handle both washer and wringer. The motor is so situated that no water can get to it and, being enclosed, is kept free from dampness and weather conditions. Power is transmitted directly—there is no belt to slip or stretch and need adjustment.

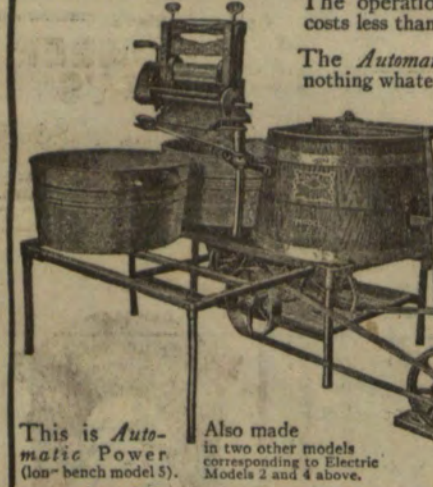
The operation of an *Automatic Electric Washer* costs less than three cents a washing for current.

The *Automatic* is well balanced and braced—nothing whatever is attached to the bottom of the tub.

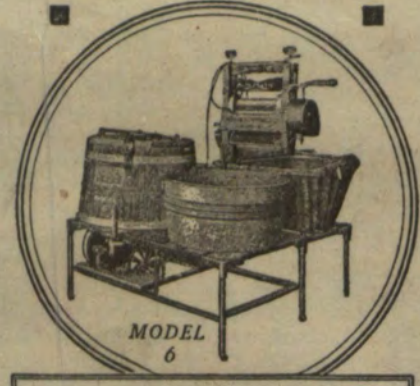
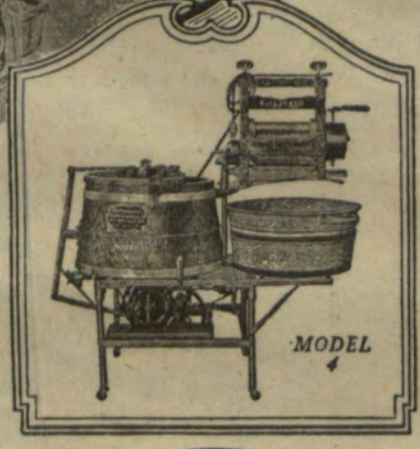
The *Automatic Wringer* has a large, strong, hard maple frame and best quality rolls. It has extra length coil springs to protect the rolls from strain. The swinging wringer is reversible and controlled by a conveniently placed lever. A mere touch is sufficient to start, reverse or stop the wringer, and a special safety release makes it possible to instantly loosen the rolls, throwing off all pressure and letting the rolls separate. The water board is reversible and there is also an extra board or apron.

All *Automatic Washers* have a bottom outlet, galvanized, with brass faucet, so that the tub is easily drained without tilting.

These are only some of the special features to be found on the *Automatic*. We haven't room here to tell the whole *Automatic* story. Write and ask us about the *Automatic* Rinse Tray, the *Automatic* Universal Rod Drive, etc.



This is *Automatic Power* (long-bench model 5). Also made in two other models corresponding to Electric Models 2 and 4 above.



Model 2—Automatic Electric Washer
Model 4—Automatic Electric (short bench)
Model 6—Automatic Electric (long bench)

THE YEAR-1971!

... What a Difference 56 Years Makes!

FRIGIDAIRE WASHERS MAKE ALL OTHERS OLD FASHIONED

FRIGIDAIRE

Re-Invented the Washer!



ONLY FRIGIDAIRE WASHERS GIVE YOU **SO MUCH!**

- Big 18 Lb. Capacity
- Jet Action Agitator
- Best Rinse—Best Fill
- Fastest Spin
- Most Complete 5 Year Warranty
- Permanent-Press Care

Plus

WASH ONE PIECE OR 18 LBS. OR ANYTHING IN BETWEEN AUTOMATICALLY!

No Little Baskets—No Gadgets!

ALL AUTHORIZED FRIGIDAIRE DEALERS

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You deal with Friends NOT strangers from out of town! You're treated like a customer should be treated — with satisfaction guaranteed — the old fashioned way!

GET THE "CELEBRATION PRICE" AT THESE FRIGIDAIRE DEALERS!

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CHARLOTTE
APPLIANCES
3200 Lake Ave.



The glacier left a gift of precious soil...

Monroe County is extremely proud of its manufacturing industry, but what really got it started was the agricultural industry, for without the wheat and corn and oats, the many merry millers of Monroe would have ground in vain.

Barely more than 100 years ago, just as the Civil War was ending, an earlier historian noted with a flourish, "Agriculture, at once the cause and evidence of civilization, has reached high development in Monroe. Nowhere else has the bounty of nature been more faithfully acknowledged. Here, where ample return repays the labor, the farmers of the Genesee take precedence in all that relates to husbandry."

There is no doubt that this somewhat pompous estimate was close to the mark. The gift of productive soil left to Monroe County by the retreating glacier was put to good use from the very first.

Statistics are available, for those engaged in husbandry are much like those who follow baseball players: they work from figures, which come alive for them, with meaning.

Four years after Monroe County became Monroe County, 136,712 of its acres had been improved for planting or grazing; it boasted nearly 34,000 cattle, 6,900 horses, more than 85,000 sheep, nearly 40,000 hogs. Twenty years later, in 1845, the statistics read like this: cattle, nearly 40,000; horses, nearly 17,000; sheep, nearly 174,000; hogs nearly 49,000.

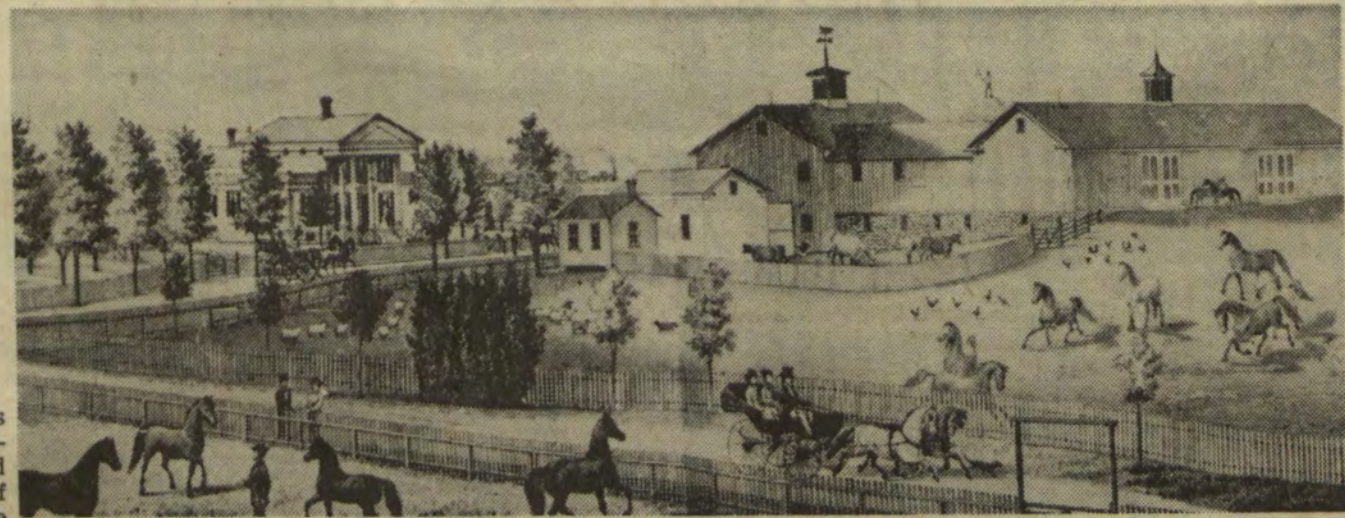
By 1865, 316,840 acres had been improved for production of one kind or another, the cash value of farms was placed at more than \$29,000,000, the value of stock was \$3,408,000 and the value of implements, \$941,000. In the year before, 62,000 tons of hay and 41,000 pounds of hops had been produced, along with 498,000 bushels of apples. There were 14,900 milch cows which accounted for more than 1,374,000 pounds of butter. There were nearly 17,000 horses in the county two years old or more. The denuding process of shearing had been applied to no fewer than 151,000 sheep and more than 55,000 lambs had been raised.

The bees were also busy, producing more than 21,000 pounds of honey.

This was a little more than a century ago, and much of this considerable production was carried out on individual farms whose operators raised a number of crops, raised animals in variety, and raised large families to help in the fields and barns. Those were the days of the all-purpose, nearly self-sufficient farm, still unchanged by the power tractor and, more important, still unchanged by the automobile and the subtle attractions of urban life and still regulated by the hard facts of dawn to dusk labor, rules of life which dictated an early retirement, rising with the rooster and six straight days of manual labor, with only the seventh day reserved for contemplation and observances of the Sabbath.

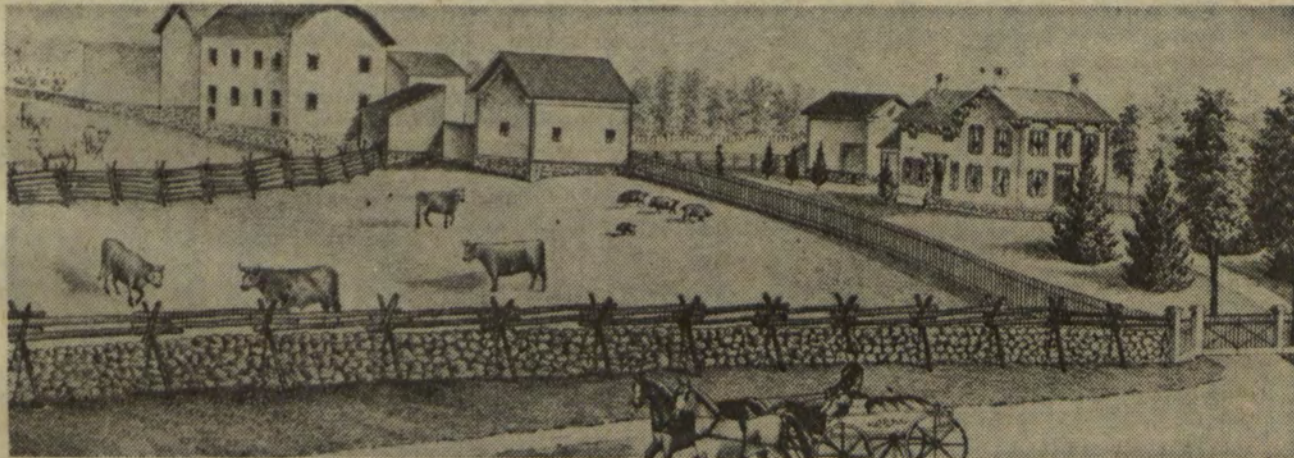
Monroe County people by tradition have been organizers. When they have a common problem, they meet. When they have had common interests, they have organized themselves into clubs, societies and associations to exchange experiences and ideas. The Monroe County Agricultural Society, organized in 1840, was such an association.

L. B. Langworthy of Greece, Ransom Harmon of Wheatland, J. H. Robinson of Henrietta, Samuel Miller of Penfield, William Buell of Gates, Alfred Fitch of Riga, Frederick P. Root of Sweden, Willard Hodges of Brighton and Jo-



The farms of the 1880s were not only productive and efficient, they were often almost palatial, as these

sketches of the R. P. Hubbard, above, and Norman Davis farms in Chili show.



seph Harris of Rochester were among its early presidents.

Most of these presided over vast acreage which was giving Monroe County great prestige throughout the East for the productivity of its soil, the efficiency of its farming methods and the great variety of its products, shipped by the railroads, the canals and the lake.

Such productivity continued nearly unabated throughout the first 100 years of Monroe County's official existence. When changes came, they were subtle at first and so gradual that city people perhaps never knew they were taking place, even though it was the city which was creating some of them.

For cities produce suburbs and suburbs grow outward, since the city's growth is static for the most part. When suburbs grow outward, they devour land, and when land is

devoured by highways, housing developments, commercial establishments, it ceases to produce.

But production remains in Monroe County, changed greatly from 100 years ago, but still plentiful in many categories, although the emphasis on some of these has changed. Such authorities as Herbert Johnson, retired extension agent of the Cooperative Extension Association of Monroe County; Paul Turner, his successor, and Joseph King, administrator of the Genesee Valley Regional Market, offer statistics and discuss trends and developments readily and with authority.

They say that what has happened is this:

In Sesqui-Centennial year, there is clear evidence that the trend has been away from smaller, general, all-purpose farms to larger, specialized

farms, that while the number of farmers has decreased, production has remained fairly constant, that improved production methods, for example, in the cattle business have made it possible for one man to handle 60 cows, whereas formerly one man could handle only 20.

Poultry production in the county is dropping as is the production of hogs and lambs. Monroe County is no longer the grain belt it once was. Despite this, fewer producers of farm products are growing more on less land than they once did, and despite the encroachments of suburbanization on open lands, as much as 46 per cent of Monroe County's earth is still open farmland.

This somewhat surprising figure may change considerably in the next ten years because of urban and suburban pressures. As industry moves

out, it does not always take land out of farm production. For example, Kodak owns considerable orchard land in Greece west of Lee Road, and not all of the considerable acreage acquired in Webster by Xerox is unfarmed.

Monroe County farmers produce about \$20,000,000 worth of products annually which sell for between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 at the retail level. Some 400 farms with a gross income of \$10,000 or more annually still are in operation, but there is little important farming left in Webster, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Henrietta, Chili, Gates and much of Greece because they are rapidly becoming so suburbanized.

Considerable acreage of open land remains in towns south of the New York State Thruway—Mendon and Rush among them, but these, too, are being penetrated by resi-

dential building, and such towns as Wheatland and Chili have become about half rural and half suburban.

Monroe is still fruit country, but its peaches are going and cherry production is down and the big concentration in mid-century is on apples. The old-fashioned truck garden farm is now devoted to more extensive acreage and there are some huge ones in operation—under the Martins and Sedoms of Brockport, the Colbys of Spencerport and Johnny Pirrello of Dublin Road, among others.

Few beef cattle remain in Monroe County, most of whose meat comes from outlying areas and the West. Some dairymen remain. Clarkson and Sweden are still dairy country, but Monroe County can offer no significant leadership in dairying, even though milk production per cow has increased spectacularly.

If the City of Rochester has had a marked effect on the farmlands surrounding it, has moved in on them by proxy, it has also had the effect of keeping farms in surrounding counties in business, for the economy dominates more than its own Monroe County.

Rich, open glacial land continues to produce in Wayne, Ontario, Livingston, Orleans and Genesee counties. They are among nine served by the Genesee Valley Regional Market Authority, created by the State Legislature in 1951 as a result of studies dating back to 1924 which indicated that the old Rochester Public Market could never be an adequate food terminal for an entire region.

Despite rocky early days, the authority's market thrives in the midst of its acres, described by Joseph King as "the right site, with adequate access roads and railroad connections, with modern material handling methods," and with 108 tenants which bring the market a \$60,000,000 annual gross business in processed and packaged foods. It has attracted numerous satellite businesses to its general area at Jefferson and East Henrietta roads in the town of Henrietta.

Those who fear that the open lands may one day be completely covered with

houses, highways, shopping plazas, schools and recreation centers have a long time to wait, despite everything.

There are 422,310 acres of land in Monroe County, the city taking up 22,592 of these and the towns the remainder, 399,718, of which something more than 200,000 are in farmland.

What will happen to much or all of this depends largely on the fortunes, the attitudes and the ideas of those who own it. Two researchers, Royal D. Colle and Diana Chastain of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, reported in 1970 on "Attitudes Toward Land Use in Monroe County."

Eighty-one per cent of the farmers in Monroe County disagreed that farming is an outdated activity in New York State; 75 per cent agreed that agriculture is a vital part of the of the New York economy; 70 per cent agreed that New York agriculture is important in the world's food problems. But on the question of converting farmland to other uses, only two per cent said they had witnessed little or no land conversion and large numbers of the remaining 98 per cent said they see the land as being used eventually for housing and industry.

Ninety-eight per cent of the county's farmers having conceded that they could see much or even some farmland converted, 95 per cent saw it turned into land for housing, and a great many of them admitted that to them land conversion was a good idea "whether for personal profit or for recreation, highways, or tax income. In addition, most reserve the right to decide if they want to sell their land for development or not."

This last may be significant, and indicate that despite the prospect of profitable sale, not all of Monroe County's farmers by any means may decide that there is another life more worthwhile than their own or another use for land more important than that to which they are putting it and to which their predecessors began putting it when the first forests were felled and the first meadows were brought into the open.

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We Must be GOOD!

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

WE'RE FAMOUS FOR OUR . . .

- * Ground Steak Sandwiches
- * Soft Ice Cream
- 2 Flavored-1 Cone
- * Frosted Mugs Of Root Beer

Enjoy Our FAMILY PICNIC AREA

- * Roast Beef on Kummelwisch
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Daily and Sunday
Except Friday & Saturday to 11 P.M.

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It's Livingston County's 150th Sesqui-Centennial — and we think we could be just a little older

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They fished, hunted, swam and golfed....

Country clubs are really a 20th Century development, although there were early prototypes. The Country Club of Rochester was one.

Where have they taken their leisure? They have fished and hunted and swum. They have danced out the hours at their pleasure. They have golfed 'til the deep snows have come. They have bowled, they have drunk, they have ridden. They have sailed on the river and lake. They have hiked where the deep glades are hidden and have laughed for hilarity's sake. They have sung 'til the hours of darkness have fled with the break of the dawn, and then, when the day's work is over, have gone home to work on the lawn.

And they have joined country clubs.

There is nothing unique about Monroe County's country clubs, except in so far as country clubs, American style, have a certain uniqueness. They are rungs on a social ladder which some people deny exists, but which is there, unseen but real. They were devised for the sake of privacy and the private pursuit of leisure and pleasure, yet have a public character of their own.

Since it was the first, the Country Club of Rochester was the prototype. It is not meant to be unkind to say that the others which have followed have been imitative, despite their grandeur and the pleasure they offer. The Country Club was first. It was also the training ground for the man who perhaps carried his city's fame further across the world than any other, not excepting George Eastman.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, in 1945, the Country Club had printed privately this account of its first half century. It is not coincidence that it contains the names of many men who helped to build and perpetuate the character of Monroe County:

The Country Club of Rochester was not founded to be a monument to the business judgment of those who kept it going through four wars, two major fires, several business booms, and the economic "unpleasantness" of the early 1930s. Theirs is the credit, although they don't want that. They attained what the founders wanted: "The purpose of the Club is the promotion of outdoor sports and games."

Thus read Article I of the Constitution of the Country Club of Rochester, adopted, with its by-laws, at the Genesee Valley Club on April 29, 1895, set up and approved by a group of Rochester men who were to guide its destinies for many years, lay the foundations of its future, and sow the seeds of pleasurable pursuits on the gently rolling hills of Brighton.

Golf on the Farm . . .

These men formed the Club, but the idea went back further than that. It went back as far as 1893, when the first golf in Rochester was played on the Josiah Anstice farm, then south of Genesee Valley Park.

The enthusiasm which culminated in this startling experiment had been transplanted from Nantucket, Mass. It came about in this way:

John Harry Stedman, Josiah Anstice, William W. Webb and Frederic P. Allen had taken their families to Nantucket in the summer of 1892. One warm afternoon, while the four were playing a tennis doubles match, one of them was called to the telephone. He returned to the tennis court and told his friends, "Will Kimball is in New York. He has just purchased

a set of golf clubs and wants us to come to New York tomorrow to play with him."

"But we know nothing about golf," one of the others exclaimed.

"What of it?" was the reply, "Neither does Will."

The next morning, the four entrained for New York, cloaked in an air of expectancy. They were athletes and sportsmen and golf, while it may have held mysteries of which they had never dreamed, was a challenge. The game was new to New York, having gotten a foothold there when the St. Andrews Club was formed. It was probably the first to sponsor the game in this country and was fittingly named for the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, Mecca of all true golfers.

The Rochester foursome was greeted in New York by fellow Rochesterian Kimball, who escorted his friends to the Moors, an expanse of ground near the city. There they were initiated. There, with their handkerchiefs tied to bushes to mark something to shoot at, they courted the royal and ancient game.

The first five golfers of Rochester topped the ball. They sliced, hooked and missed. But they were enthralled.

The Nantucket vacationers returned to Rochester by way of New York, where their ladies went to Peck & Snyder and bought for their spouses sets of "those sticks the men play golf with."

Golf had its Rochester birth the following spring on the Anstice farm. Full of lore on the ancient pastime, which they had studied carefully throughout the winter, the quintet reunited and pooled their new and untried knowledge and inexperience in laying out the city's first nine-hole golf links.

Hummocks, tufts of wiry grass, unnatural obstacles were in the way. True putting greens were out of the question. Some years ago, one of the men who helped with the work recalled, "I well remember the day we placed the cups. One of Mr. Anstice's farm hands hitched up a wagon and drove from hole to hole with us. He dug the little pit and then deposited tiny red flower pots in the ground."

Flower Pot Cups . . .

They may have been flower pots, but they were Rochester's first putting cups. How many countless thousands of dollars have been lost on the lips of their successors these last 52 years — how many tempers strained, how many strong men vanquished, how many vows made and broken?

But dozens of novice golfers came to know those tiny red flower pots. Golf flourished on the Anstice farm. Businessmen and industrialists, friends, colleagues and acquaintances of the five pioneers came to watch and then to play. In the next two years, golf dug its toes firmly into the farmland meadows of the place near Genesee Valley Park.

It brought the matter of a country club for Rochester to a head. There had long been talk of organizing such a club. Fashionable sports were becoming so popular that for convenience and sociability the formation of a club of some sort seemed to be almost a necessity. Tennis was widely played and polo and the gymkhana sports were gaining more and more interest each year.

The Genesee Valley Club held its traditional New Year's Day open house on the dawning day of 1895. Some time during the reception, some 25 men withdrew quietly to a private room. There they decided on the establishment of the Country Club of Rochester.

Founded upon an ideal of sportsmanship and good fellowship, the club opened its doors hospitably. With the approval of the stewards, it established in October, 1895 a rule under which a member might extend the privileges of "the golf field" for one day on registering his guest and on payment of a fee of 50 cents.

But, in the refinement of sociable games and gentlemanly competition, there was something for nearly everyone. One thing was polo, and for this the club developed a first-rate polo field with a small grandstand across Elmwood Avenue, on the flat terrain which later formed part of the first, tenth and eleventh fairways. There the club played its games, achieving victory on occasion over the great Buffalo team led by Devereux Milburn, who later became the great internationalist and formed, with Tommy Hitchcock and Winston Guest, the most formidable triumvirate in American polo. They were the classicists of the game about which Rudyard Kipling wrote with feeling and sympathy in describing the leisure of an empire older than Monroe County.

There on the club's field such Rochester polo players as J. G. Averill, Samuel Wilder, Walter Howard, J. S. Watson, Luther Gordon, Eugene Brown, C. H. Stearns, Norman VanVoorhis, and Captain Jim Sam Wadsworth, the crack Genesee rider, scored their greatest victories and took their defeats.

Postwar Polo Revival . . .

The team eventually retired, and polo became a lost sport in Monroe County for several years. But it was revived spectacularly by a group of young horsemen after the first World War, among them William P. Barrows, who operated McFarlin Clothing Company and later made an additional mark as a successful sailor of lake racing yachts, and Raymond J. Bantel. One of the early playing captains on the "revival" teams was Kenneth C. Townson, who served with distinction in two World Wars, became a stock broker of prominence and a city public safety commissioner; his brother, Andrew J. Townson, Robert L. Jones, Thaddeus S. Newell, Capt. H. H. Bayette, John H. Kitchen, Frank Sellmayer, Jr., Capt. H. S. Dodd, James Davey and Col. Philip R. Ward.

Polo in Rochester waned under the weight of the Depression, but Pritchard H. Strong revived it and gave it vigor. But interest in it faded with the tragic deaths of Assemblyman Strong, his wife and two friends in a crash of the Strong airplane near Albany airport on Aug. 27, 1937. And — there was a war coming on.

Polo bloomed and faded, but golf flourished, surviving even a fire which all but totally ruined the Country Club's club house on Oct. 17, 1902.

Golf grew because of the continuing and growing interest of members but also those on the "outside," particularly members of the new Oak Hill Country Club on the river, where many of the University of Rochester's buildings now stand.

The Country Club developed its own stars, among them Gurney T. Curtis and Irving S. Robeson, who had won a Pinehurst victory over the great American amateur, Walter J. Travis. But Robeson's fame was chiefly local, and even Travis' faded in the brilliance of an oncoming name.

In 1910, the Country Club greens committee, composed of Beekman C. Little and Walter Powers, received a visit from

the club's young professional, a Rochester native who had been brought up in the pro shops of Country Club professional Alfred Ricketts and his successor.

The young professional submitted what was regarded as a strange request. He wanted four or five days off to compete in the United States Open Golf Championship at Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Beekman and Mr. Little, sportsmen both, nevertheless looked on the request with some misgivings. For one thing, professionals were supposed to stay on the job. For another, in so far as they knew, their own young pro had never played in a significant tournament and, to their knowledge, had never swung a stick outside Rochester. He was unknown and his prowess was unproven. But they let him go the Brookline and thereby wrote a line in history.

At the end of the tournament's 72 holes, the crack British stars, Ted Ray and Harry Vardon were tied with a young New Englander, Francis Ouimet. He won the three-way playoff, and lasting fame. No one paid much attention to the young golfer from Rochester, who had posted the second lowest score after the end of the regulation 72 holes.

Beekman Little recalls that he returned home less disappointed than bitter. He said he had been treated shabbily by the other professionals, the well-knowns who had never heard of him. He said, "They pushed me off the tee and told me I could practice when they got through. I'm going back next year and win that tournament."

He Never Looked Back . . .

No words spoken in golf's hoary annals were ever more true or prophetic. Walter Hagen entered the U.S. Open in Chicago in 1914 and won it. And he never looked back.

He left as much solid fact for sports historians as he did material for anecdotalists. Consider: Two U.S. Open Championships, four British Open Championships, five PGA Championships, four of them consecutively, 1924-27; six Ryder Cup captaincies; 75 golf championships in all. Only Samuel Jackson Snead has won more. Only Arnold Palmer in the present day is even close, and he is far back.

Through the first 75 years of their existence, private golf and country clubs, Monroe County's included, have stood for solidarity — financial and, in a measure, social success. But in the present era of rapid change and shifting values, there are those who believe that country clubs may have passed through their golden years.

Monroe County's are among 4,600 private golf and country clubs in the United States. It is safe to say that a majority of them are in financial trouble and that their membership cannot much longer stand the fiscal pressures of mounting dues, continuous special assessments and other rises in the cost of having fun.

But all the clubs' current or potential troubles do not lie there. A new note of warning may have been sounded by Ralph Nader's "Raiders," who claim to find huge inequities in the low real estate taxes clubs pay for the exclusive privilege of "keeping great stretches of beautiful greenery closed to all but themselves. They have charged preferential treatment has made it possible for clubs to do this.

It is improbable that either Nader's investigators or others who regard special privilege as something un-American will let the subject drop there. Country clubs, Monroe's included, may well have to face this problem along with the pressing troubles created by their financial position.

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Billy Knipper ...

Men who race machines are a special breed, like airplane pilots, ski jumpers and steeplejacks. Billy Knipper was such a man. He was born to wheels.

In the last few years before he died, Billy Knipper would spend most of every Memorial Day at home and watch the cars go by his house.

It wasn't that he wasn't interested in the Indianapolis 500-mile classic, for a man couldn't have more than 50 years of automobile driving and racing inside him without feeling that he was part of the Automotive Age.

And Billy couldn't help wondering how the boys in the pits were doing because in his own past there were dirt tracks, burning tires, frantic repairs and splintering crashes through rail fences. These were etched sharply on his memory, and his memory was long.

But most of the time in his later years, Billy Knipper stayed right around home in Rochester. On Sundays, he and his wife would take their granddaughter for a ride in the family sedan. Billy only rarely did the driving. He turned the wheel over to his wife. Modern traffic got him down!

But time was — When Billy Knipper drove in the first five Indianapolis 500-mile classics.

When hardly an automobile race of any consequence anywhere in the country was run off without Billy Knipper in it. When he was Chalmers Motors' super-salesman.

When he regarded a racing Benz as the finest car he had ever driven, and still had the same regard for it in the 1960s.

When he wagered that he could drive a Saxon from Rochester to New York City and back without turning off or stalling the motor. He lost the bet — 17 miles from home — when the car stuck in the mud and the motor quit in Victor.

When he blazed a motor trail from Denver, Colo. to Mexico City, over desert and through gorge, along mountain trail and into jungle.

When he won the 190.3-mile Tiedeman Trophy Race in Savannah, Ga. on Nov. 11, 1910, driving a Lancia.

A Memorable Autumn ...

That was a memorable autumn in automobile racing. In Savannah were such titans of the tracks as Louis Chevrolet, Ralph DePalma, Victor Hemmery, the German in his great white Benz, and David Bruce-Brown, another great in the early days of racing, who was killed in Milwaukee in his big Fiat two years later.

Billy Knipper of Rochester was already a name. On Labor Day weekend, 1906, he won the Merrimack Valley Trophy Race at Lowell, Mass., in a Chalmers-Detroit.

A yellowed clipping from the old Rochester Herald carries a formal, two-column portrait of Billy, with this information: "William Knipper, who was the driver of the Lancia Car, which was wrecked in the Vanderbilt Cup race at the Long Island track last Saturday . . . He is 25 years old and has worked about and driven automobiles for a number of years. The accident on Saturday is the first serious mix-up on the track in which he has figured.

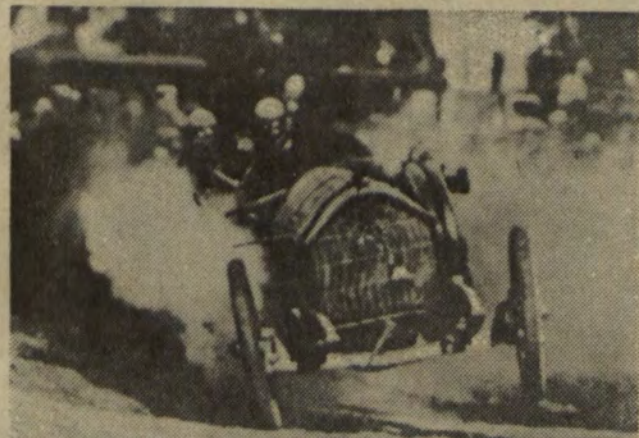
"His car looked like a sure winner Saturday when two other cars were wrecked in collision right in his path, and he crashed into them before he could effectively apply the brakes on his machine. He received a broken leg and bruises. He has driven in several of the big races in this country and Europe."

Savannah and Lowell (where Chevrolet drove a Buick), Denver and Crown Point, Ind., Chicago to New York in a road race, France and Toledo and Sioux City, Iowa — Billy Knipper was there.

The Knippers kept the Sioux City program for years. Barney Oldfield's picture was in it, along with pictures of Bob Burman and Eddie Rickenbacker, wonderful names from a wonderful era, an era of dirt tracks, big wheels, tough courses and brave men, an era in which American cars stood against the best from England, Germany, France, Italy.

Billy Knipper was born to wheels. From his perambulator he was graduated to the family buggy — his father was a prominent Rochester hotel man — and then to bicycles. Here was his first try at speed. He became a bicycle racer. Next step — motorcycles. He raced these, too. From there to automobiles was hardly a jump.

A 1904 Rochester newspaper article noted:



This photo, from the old Brooklyn Eagle, shows Rochester Billy Knipper's car, rounding a turn in the Vanderbilt Cup race. The picture settled an old argument of the day: Do the "inside" or the "outside" wheels leave the ground in a racing turn?

"Out of the 24 entries for the great international automobile road race to be held in France next June for the Gordon Bennett cup, but two are American. One of these is a former Rochester boy, William Knipper, a bicyclist whom many local enthusiasts will remember.

"In the race next June, Knipper will drive a motor car manufactured by the Pope-Toledo Automobile Company of Toledo. The other American entered in this contest is the well-known racer Burt Lytell, who will also drive a Pope-Toledo.

"Billie" Knipper, as he is known among his friends, has been a bicyclist all his life and has participated in numberless races and exhibitions. His last appearance in Rochester was when he rode in the six-day motorcycle race in Fitzhugh Hall three years ago.

"Knipper worked for Robert Thompson, the well-known automobile dealer, but after a time secured a place with the Pope-Toledo people. He demonstrated for them for a time and afterward was employed to test their machines. His good habits and unlimited nerve soon won him a place in a car and in the past year or so he has participated in a number of motorcar races in this country."

On Oct. 31, 1909, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle smashed a four-column news picture on Page One, with this caption:

"A Thrilling Incident in the Vanderbilt Cup Race."

And this drama of the dirt track: "Snapshot of Knipper's car turning the Dangerous Angle at Westbury. The flying racer almost somersaulted into a group of spectators. It was a narrow escape from disaster."

An Old Argument Settled ...

Billy Knipper's wheels were off the ground in that picture. The photograph was used some time later to settle an argument, which went like this:

"The old, old argument as to which wheels of an automobile leave the ground in making a fast turn was recently resurrected by F.W. Seaman of Swarthmore, Pa. This point is fully satisfied in the minds of experts, but the general run of motorists appear still to be somewhat vague on the matter.

"The accompanying illustration of Billy Knipper in a Chalmers-Detroit 40 making a turn in the Vanderbilt Cup Race of 1909 shows the inside wheels off the ground. The car is coming from the extreme right, making a left hand turn . . . It is a simple fact of physics that in no circumstances could the 'outside' wheels leave the ground . . ."

In plain language, Billy Knipper went around the turn on only half his wheels. But this was neither Billy's first nor last time going around a corner on only two. Even so, another time had to come, the time that comes to all who vie for money or glory or thrills. It came it Billy Knipper in 1917, and a Rochester newspaper headed it this way:

"Billy Knipper Quits Racing Game, Opens Stutz Agency in Rochester"

But it was not the last public recognition of Billy Knipper's contributions to automobiling. In 1958, the directors of the Antique Automobile Club of America elected him to honorary membership in recognition of his pioneering in the field of race driving.

After that, Billy was content to sit home on his porch at 23 Colby St. on Memorial Day and watch the cars go by.

Dr. Horace Mann ...

These lines are borrowed, with permission, from the Times-Union of Oct. 2, 1950, and with agreement from the author of the following:

He came by the other afternoon, the young man, this young physician still shiny New from his studies in New York City.

Oh, yes, he was polite enough and even flattering As he sought my advice on opening a practice in this neighborhood. I sat here where

We are now in my old-fashioned office, furnished when the style for a doctor's office,

Was mahogany and oak, and not white-enameled metal. We talked for

Several hours—he always polite, yet trained to think he holds the answers—

At least as far as medical science can give the answers. I could have told

Him then and there that in my time what matters most could not be taught,

But only learned over a period of time.

• • •

As he spoke of the new discoveries and of the professors whom he venerated, I

Thought back across the uneven terrain of fifty years. For I, too,

Came here once fresh from my studies, with confidence I would prove equal

To almost any emergency. It's always that way, I suppose, for the younger man

You see that old saddle there in the corner. It has carried me to almost every town

In this county. Those were the days when people did their suffering and their dying

In the privacy of their own homes.

• • •

I worked both nights and days and felt no doubts. Praise is ever succulent and

I had my fill and more. Then fate reached in To crush my pride, which had grown fantastic,

Unreal, as if made of fine-blown crystal. I stood at the bedside of a young woman dying

And knew my work had been something less than perfect. An honest mistake, perhaps—they said

Most other physicians would have done the same. There had been a choice, and I

Had chosen wrongly. But I stood there at the bedside And bade the loved ones still to hope.

I told them still to pray, although I felt that God had turned a stony ear.

• • •

That changed the colors of my world, streaking the brightness with darker, truer colors.

I will not be called a cynic—a cynic sees But life's ugly profile and I would see it

In the round. Death and pain and suffering Have met me on my rounds. They have lurked

Beyond the glow of the kerosene lamps in the shacks covered with black tarpaper.

And they have trod the heavy-carpeted floors In the pillared mansion of Justin Howe,

My good friend. But call me not a cynic. I have seen the heroism that holds a mother

To her children when the father Has not seen one sober day in thirty.

And I have seen a conquering spirit in a wasted body Look on death and softly pass him by.

I could not tell that young man These things which I have learned.

He would not understand any more than I, So long ago, could have understood.

For, as I said, these things are learned, not taught.

These words are by Andrew D. Wolfe, Pittsford editor, publisher, historian and, it is apparent, poet. A disclaiming editorial note which followed them said, "This was suggested



This photo of Dr. Horace Mann of Brockport taken by Claude Brown in 1950, inspired publisher Andrew D. Wolfe, then a Times-Union reporter, to write the accompanying poem, entitled "These Things Are Learned."

by the photograph of Dr. Mann, but should in no way be considered biographical."

The picture of Dr. Horace J. Mann of Brockport was taken by Claude Brown of The Times-Union. Few among the tens of thousands which have illumined the pages and illustrated the news of Rochester newspapers have expressed quite so well a part of the essential character which is Monroe County.

On October 3, 1950, Dr. Mann and the other surviving founder of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, were to have attended the academy's golden jubilee dinner at Oak Hill Country Club. Neither could make it. Dr. Mann was 83, Dr. Young 88.

Let the news story of that Oct. 2 tell what the photograph already suggests in every clear and telling line:

"It's 62 years since Dr. Horace Mann first hung out his shingle in Brockport, but he doesn't feel like retiring just yet.

"An operation a few years ago made it difficult for him to leave his home and office at 111 Main Street, close to Brockport's Four Corners, but he still treats his old patients who come to see him. And the town board consistently refused to let him retire as health officer—a position he's held for longer than he can remember.

"A solidly-built gentleman of nearly 84, with a white Gen. Grant style of beard and neat, old-fashioned clothes, he has given a lifetime of service to his community.

"He started practice in 1888 in the house next door to the one in which he has lived and had his office for more than 40 years. He had been educated at the Buffalo Medical College, the fifth generation in his family to enter the medical profession.

"His father, William B. Mann, came to Brockport after serving as a naval surgeon in the Civil War, and practiced there for more than 50 years. "My grandfather, Dr. Horace Clark," he recalls, "was one of the first physicians in this area. My great-grandfather, Theophilus Randall, was also a physician, and my great-great-grandfather was a doctor before that. He was a cousin of Ethan Allen, and I think he served in the Revolution.

"As an assistant to his father, Dr. Mann traveled much of the Brockport area on horseback, often saddling up in the middle of the night to go to the aid of the ill.

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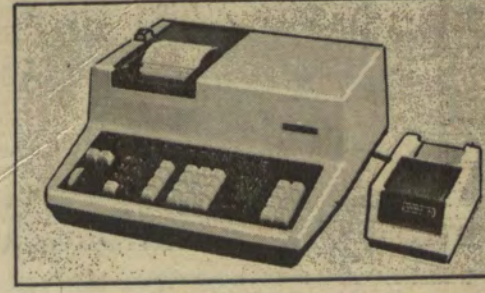
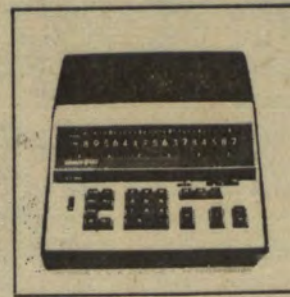
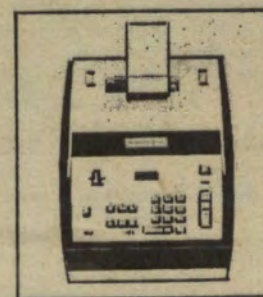
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My God ... It talks!

look of profound amazement. He dropped the receiver and raising both arms in a dramatic gesture he exclaimed, "My God, it talks!"

In 1935, the 60th anniversary of the invention of the telephone was observed in many of the larger cities of the United States, including Rochester where, seated at the head table at the Chamber of Commerce was J. Foster Warner, architect, for many years a director of the old Rochester Telephone Company and later of the Rochester Telephone Corporation.

This was not Mr. Warner's special reason for being there. He had another. He was the only known living survivor of the group which had gathered around Emperor Dom Pedro II in Philadelphia in 1876 when Alexander Graham Bell had demonstrated his new device. He had gone to the exposition as a high school youth as a reward for his graduation from high school.

Monroe County was not long in adopting the Bell invention. The longest telephone line then in use was built in 1877 between the city and the Hemlock Lake Reservoir by the city water department. A year later, Western Union sponsored a concert in Corinthian Hall, where an audience heard over telephone wires vocal and instrumental music originated in Buffalo, which prompted a newspaper to remark, "This seems to be the climax of wonders."

Local telephone service was first offered in Monroe County in 1879, when Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo opened an office in downtown

Rochester and two months later had acquired 50 subscribers. By November first, there were 400 and the first telephone directory.

It was not unnatural that Western Union should have been concerned over the new type of communications competition being offered by the new and wondrous gadget, so it decided to become competitive in the new field and to advance this possibility directed an employe named Thomas A. Edison to design a superior telephone instrument.

This led to the formation of the Edison Telephone Company, which interested a substantial number of subscribers in Rochester and Buffalo because its telephone was superior. What could have developed into a full-scale communications war never did. Western Union, conceding that Bell was indeed the original inventor of the telephone, retired from the field and in this area consolidated its interests with those of the competing Bell Company.

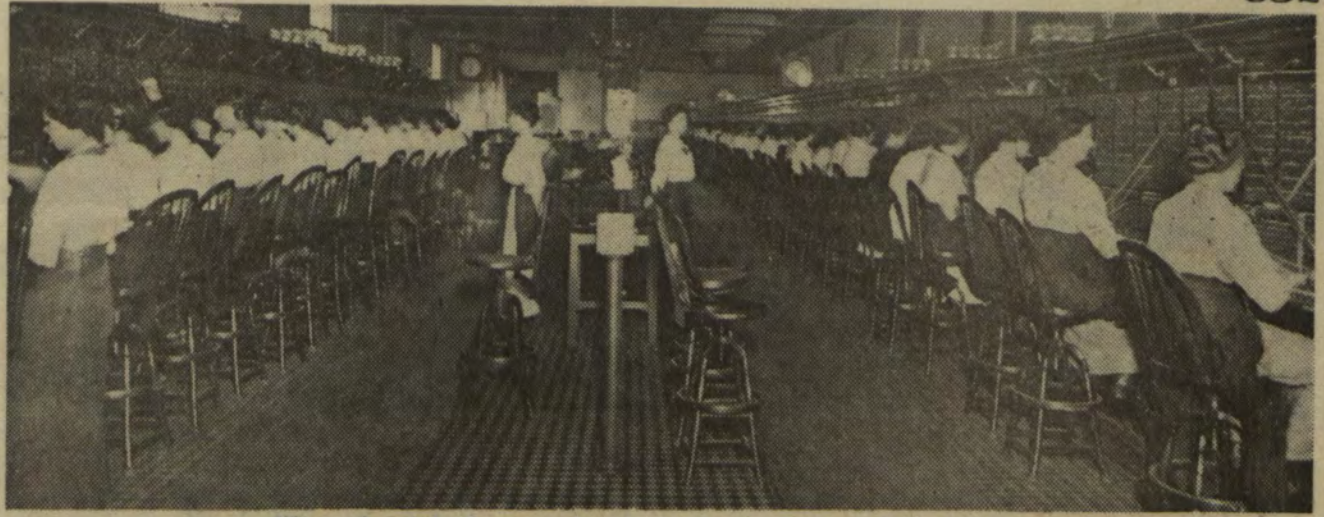
Permission having been received from the mayor to erect poles to carry lines in 1883 (earlier they had been run across subscribers' property), the phone company increased its list of users and also its rates. By 1886, it had 1,000 telephones in service. These were rocky days in the infancy of the utility. City Council claimed the mayor had no business giving the telephone company the right to put up poles. Subscribers protested against rates and, in a dramatic show of true Monroe County pioneering spirit and independence, conducted

a mass subscriber strike by removing all telephone receivers from their hooks at once and letting the devices sit there, unused. This action is said to have no parallel in the history of telephonic communication.

The subscriber strike lasted for 18 months, until the telephone company submitted an acceptable schedule of rates and City Council approved it in May, 1888.

It was not until 1899 that Rochesterians, among them George R. Fuller, were able to realize their ambition of owning and controlling their own telephone company and ousting the Buffalo-based Bell company from the Monroe County field. The Home Telephone Company came into existence in April, 1899 and became the Rochester Telephone on Nov. 21, capitalized at \$400,000. J. Foster Warner, architect and witness to the first miracle, was a member of its first board, as were such prominent local men as Fuller, Frederick Cook, Thomas W. Finucane, George W. Archer, Albrecht Vogt, Horace Brewster and others.

By May, 1900, at the birth of a new century, the new company had been launched in its own building at 59 Stone Street, with its own exchange system and with 2,000 subscribers. It was, as it has been since, an independent. This independence it very nearly lost in 1905, when the United States Independent Telephone Company was capitalized at \$90,000,000 with the intention and purpose of acquiring control of independent firms in Rochester, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo and elsewhere



View of a telephone exchange in the Rochester of the 1880s.

and through acquisition of Stromberg Carlson Company as a producer of equipment, hoped to compete with the giant Western Electric Company.

The project collapsed when the big holding company failed to acquire a franchise. Rochester Telephone remained independent.

Enter competition and confusion. Competing independent telephone companies began springing up in the early part of the century in Monroe County towns. Some were controlled by Rochester Telephone, others by the New York Telephone Company. By 1915, with telephones growing widely in use, subscribers began pressing seriously for an end to duplicated service and to demand a single system. It was not until 1918 that the Rochester and New York companies agreed on a plan for unification, which projected the consolidation of independent and Bell company properties throughout Western New York. Bell had become the New York Telephone Company.

When consolidation finally was achieved in 1921, Rochester Telephone could boast of having 1,000 more telephones in the city than New York Telephone had, but the New York company far outranked it in suburban and town service with 8,200 more phones.

Not everybody was happy over the new Rochester Telephone Corporation's rate schedules, which provided for measured or metered service for business and flat monthly rates for residential use. Among the most unhappy was George Eastman, who contended that measured service would stifle business "by restricting the free flow of telephone traffic."

The City Council, newspapers, civic clubs and the Chamber of Commerce shared the Eastman attitude. It was two years before the Public Service Commission finally approved the measured service system for business, and this only after numerous hearings and open meetings attended by a highly indignant public.

Many men of prominence and integrity fought with and

for the telephone company, but among the most prominent was Attorney Fred C. Goodwin, who was chairman of its board when he died in 1942, and of whom John P. Boylan, president and later chairman, wrote, "He, more than any other was the master mind that guided the company safely in the early years over the many rough spots in its path, especially during the trying days of 1922 when all the known forces were arrayed against the corporation. His convincing brief in support of measured service was widely circulated and regarded by many as a masterpiece of its kind."

Rochester Telephone had 2,000 subscribers by 1900 and five times that number seven years later. It installed its 100,000th telephone in 1929, its 200,000th in 1952, its 300,000th in 1960. Its physical assets are valued at more than \$1,000,000. It required 30 years to complete its suburban dial office conversion, 13 years to complete its urban dial system. In 1970 alone, it engaged in capital constructing costing

a projected \$25,000,000. A city can only expand by pushing its boundaries outward into its county, or making itself so attractive that more people come to it than leave it. A telephone company, like an electric and gas company, must expand as its region grows and population shifts, as new housing pops up on the greenlands of its region and the insistence on instant communication continues.

Rochester Telephone, like Rochester Gas & Electric, therefore is continuously engaged in planning and projecting far into the future, for it is on the charts prepared for the future that the megalopolitan spread is being drawn.

In Sesqui-Centennial year, the metropolitan directory of the Rochester Telephone Corporation lists this subscriber under the "Os":

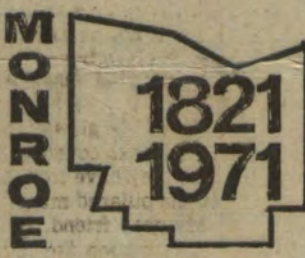
"Ogden Telephone Company, 21 West Avenue, Spencerport."

This is the single indication that Rochester Telephone, one of the largest independents in the history of its industry, has no complete monopoly in its own county.



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'Their stature has been such...'

There are on the walls of hundreds of Monroe County residences plaques and citations, certificates and such attesting to the achievements of their owners. Some of these came as surprises. They are a Monroe Country tradition, not strange, because people have a way of appreciating people.

One of the persistent qualities of Monroe Countrymen is their insistence upon bestowing honor where they believe honor is fully due.

They have done this through the awarding of honorary degrees in their colleges and universities to great men and women of the state, nation and world.

They have done it in the broad field of medicine through the annual awards of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and in literature through the Friends of the Rochester Public Library, even while their own peers have shared in the national and international honors which come through the Nobel and Pulitzer awards, among others.

They have done it through their established institutions, through social service clubs, ethnic organizations, groups devoted to memorializing distinction in athletics, civic service, philanthropy, industrial and administrative success, science, engineering and many forms of the arts.

In actuality, they are honoring their own region, for those to whom awards have come have been those who have assumed in almost every worthwhile field of endeavor the kind of leadership which has given Monroe Country its quality.

The Rotary Club of Rochester must be credited with inaugurating the modern custom of formal recognition for those whose contributions to the public weal have marked them for special distinction and honor. Rotary made its first award in 1936.

In 1938, the Academic Council of the Rochester Museum Association instituted its Civic Medalist program. The Kiwanis Club of Rochester began honoring "citizens of the year" in 1961, and in 1965, the Chamber of Commerce made the first of its civic achievement awards. The Friends of the Library had begun their literary awards program in 1957.

Through them all runs a consistency of quality, and it is not surprising that a number of men and women have won a number of the honors. Their stature has been such that they were natural selections.

The late Sol Heumann won the first Rotary award in 1936. He was to become Chamber president in 1938, but his contributions to civic development, philanthropies and his direction of Keller, Heumann, Thompson Company, the clothing manufacturing company he helped found in 1920, had made him a leading industrialist. He was an enlightened man whose contemporaries held him in great affection.

The second Rotary winner was Frank Gannett. His influence on the community, which he had entered with his merger of the Union and Advertiser and the Evening Times in 1918, had been profound. His regional stature was high, his political influence was strong and he had gained national prominence in his field for his sound journalistic and business practices. He would go on to many further honors.

If Frank Gannett knew the human pulse of his region, Dr. Herman LeRoy Fairchild knew its physical structure better than any person alive. His life's love was his study of the geology of the Genesee Valley. It brought him international acclaim and this, with his myriad other accomplishments as



Mrs. Frank E. Gannett



Frank E. Gannett



Harper Sibley



Mrs. Harper Sibley



M. Herbert Eisenhart



Frank W. Lovejoy



Raymond N. Ball



Dr. Albert D. Kaiser



James E. Gleason



Mrs. Mary T. Gannett



Albert H. Wilcox



Bernard E. Finucane

teacher, lecturer, writer, won him the first Civic Medal of the Museum Association in 1938.

It was in character that Dr. Fairchild should have established the prestigious Fairchild Awards in memory of his daughter.

Rotary honored the great liberal, Mrs. Mary T. Gannett, in 1938 and in 1939 bestowed its award on M. Herbert Eisenhart, a multiple winner of honors. In that year, the Museum Medal went to James E. Gleason, guiding genius of the Gleason Works, "for conspicuous and unusual work in the field of industrial science." His later benefactions on behalf of the Rochester Institute of Technology were to establish him even more firmly in the hearts of Monroe Countrymen.

Rotary honored East High School's beloved principal, Albert H. Wilcox in 1940. No schoolman in the county's history has ever been held in higher esteem. In the same year, the Museum Civic Medal went to Edward G. Miner, industrialist, civic leader, philanthropist, patron of the arts.

In 1941, Rotary selected Mr. and Mrs. Harper Sibley and the double choice was widely hailed. Both would go on to receive many additional honors but their contributions to the local and national scene were already notable. Worthy scion of a pioneering Monroe Country family, Mr. Sibley would become national head of the United Service Organizations in World War II and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mrs. Sibley would continue her limitless activity as a Protestant laywoman dedicated to the interests and service of the world church. She would be cited by the Kiwanis Club as "citizen of the year" in 1970 and was the 1971 recipient of the Museum's Civic Medal, on which occasion her citation, delivered by Mayor Stephen May, noted her life-long work in ecumenism and noted that "as a Protestant, she is rightfully proud of the fact that many of her 13 honorary degrees are from Catholic institutions."

Banker Bernard Emmett Finucane was Rotary's choice in 1942. He had been Chamber president in 1939, had given distinguished leadership to one of the region's great banking institutions, Security Trust Company, and was one of a group of perhaps two dozen or more men to whom the area looked for guidance in business and civic activities. The Museum's selection in that year was Dr. John Rothwell Slater, professor emeritus of English at the University.

Frank William Lovejoy was awarded the Museum's Civic Medal in 1941 in the field of industrial science. He had been what George Eastman had never been, president of Eastman Kodak Company. A chemist by profession, he had joined Kodak as a departmental assistant. He rose rapidly through the executive ranks to vice-president for manufacturing operations and to the Kodak presidency and board chairmanship. His influence in technical, financial and industrial circles was national as well as local.

In 1943, the year in which Rotary honored Raymond N. Ball president of Lincoln Rochester Trust Company and chairman of the board of trustees of the University the Museum Association chose Dr. George Hoyt Whipple for the Civic Medal. The citation by Dr. George Packer Berry, himself a man of great stature, is an indication that few men in Monroe Country history can have done more for their fellow men:

"... Nobel laureate physician teacher dean of our Medical School of whom it can in truth be said 'He has done immense service to mankind...'

"... In 1921 he came to Rochester to organize a new medical school. He not only picked his faculty with unerring discrimination, planned and built the school and its hospital, but built much more — the tradition for distinguished teaching and research that has characterized it from its inception..."

Frank W. Lovejoy was the Rotary selection in 1944, in which year the Museum's Civic Medal went to M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb, who was to become chairman of the University's trustees, has been a leader in

community development, devoted to science, education, industry and youth.

Rotary brought Edward G. Miner another distinction in 1945 and Dr. Albert David Kaiser, "physician, philosopher, friend of his fellow man," became Civic Medalist. An organizer of medical and learned societies, pediatrician extraordinary, director of the city's Bureau of Health, it was said of him that "no community ever more approvingly trusted its lives and state of health to one man more than Rochester now does." Of a younger Albert D. Kaiser, the citation said:

"One year after you began to practice in Rochester you were in uniform, and served as captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in France until 1919. As an expeditionary physician you accompanied George Eastman upon his African safari..."

Rotary was to cite Dr. Kaiser in 1949.

Perhaps no Civic Medal has been bestowed with more appropriateness and affection than that given in 1946 to Dr. Arthur Caswell Parker, archaeologist, historian, museum administrator, descendant of the Senecas, the builder of the Rochester Museum, of which he became director in 1925, when he put into practice his own belief that "it is not what a museum has but what it does with what it has that counts."

Raymond N. Ball had been cited by Rotary in 1943. Four years later, the Civic Medal was his, almost by popular acclamation. Few Rochesterians of the hundreds who came to maturity in service in the Great War advanced so steadily along the path to success and on the road to influence. He was, in effect, a leader among leaders. His citation read:

"On returning from the service in 1919, his subsequent years as alumni-executive secretary of the University of Rochester and later those as comptroller and treasurer, proved of inestimable value in business training. His successful administration of growing funds and his success in his contacts with people led to the appointment in 1929 to his present post of president of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company."

In that same year, Rotary tapped for its special honor a Rochester police officer, Henry H. Jensen, for his outstanding work with community youth and recreation, his scholarly approach to the field of law enforcement and his deep interest in the welfare of the region. He has been deputy police chief of the city and now is an inspector of police.

Rotary's 1948 award went to Judge Henry D. Shedd, for many years judge of the Children's Court of Monroe County and a man whose humanitarian efforts on behalf of the helpless and unfortunate perhaps never could be fully appreciated or evaluated. The Civic Medalist was Dr. Howard Hanson.

No one in the field of arts in Monroe Country has been honored more or has achieved more, has inspired more or contributed more. First director of the Eastman School of Music, Dr. Hanson grew up with the school and it grew with him. Composer, conductor, educator, lecturer, writer, musician, critic, he is devoted deeply to this sesqui-centennial year to the observance of the 50th year of his beloved school. He has scored international triumphs but perhaps none more satisfactory to him than his leading the Eastman Philharmonic on an unprecedented and eminently successful concert tour inside the Iron Curtain countries of Europe.

Composer of symphonic poems, choral works, songs, chamber music and symphonies, he was awarded a Pulitzer prize for his fourth symphony. His opera "Merry Mount" was commissioned by the Metropolitan Opera Company and produced by the Metropolitan in 1935. He has been a crusader in the creation and interpretation of modern American music and his own contributions to it in compositions of often great beauty have been abundant and refreshing.

The scope of Eastman Kodak Company's contributions to community betterment may be manifested best in the personalities of its own leaders, who have been foremost in assuming civic responsibilities. Thomas Jean Hargrave was one of a series, one who divided his considerable energy and native ability between his duties as Kodak president and what he felt to be his duty toward his fellow citizens. He won the Civic Medal in 1949 "for his fine leadership of a great Rochester industry, for his devotion to national affairs in the interests of preparedness and peace, and particularly for his tireless and unselfish efforts on behalf of Rochester and Rochesterians."

The tall, imposing figure of Theodore C. Briggs stood on the Museum stage to receive the 1950 Civic Medal. Third of Rochester's city managers, president and chairman of the board of Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company founded by his father and grandfather, recipient of the Navy Cross for heroism in World War I, he was civic leader in every sense.

Rotary's award in 1951 was presented to Times-Union newscaster Al Sigl, founder of the Al Sigl Legion of Blood Donors. The Museum awarded no medals from 1950 to 1954, in which year the recipient was James Martin Spinning.

The award came to him on the eve of his retirement as superintendent of city schools.

James M. Spinning was to be honored by Rotary in the following year. Rotary had cited Thomas J. Hargrave in 1952, former school superintendent Herbert S. Weet in 1953, and industrialist Elmer E. Fairchild, a man of many broad interests, in 1954.

And in 1955, for the first time, the Museum bestowed its medal on a Monroe Country couple, Frank E. and Caroline Werner Gannett. Of Frank Gannett, the citation said: "He has upheld the freedom of the press, the ideals of constitutional government, the rights of minorities and the cause of world peace. He has pioneered in the field of printing and the graphic arts. He regards the free press as a lamp lighter throwing beams of enlightenment into the dark corners and thereby advancing world peace by conquering illiteracy."

The citation said of Mrs. Gannett:

"... Daughter of a distinguished jurist father and a mother devoted to social welfare and cultural activities, she has been true to the traditions of her family. Her interest in social service has been life-long. In war time she served with distinction on the State War Council. As an energetic Regent



Former Mayor Peter Barry, himself a recipient two years earlier of the Civic Medal of the Rochester Museum Association, presents the 1960 medal to Howard T. Cumming. Barry was to win the Rotary Club award in 1964, and Cumming in 1966 the Chamber of Commerce award for civic achievement and in 1970 that of the Rotary Club.

of the University of the State of New York, she has furthered the cause of learning on all levels..."

Rotary placed its mark of appreciation on Joseph C. Wilson in 1956. Eight years later, the Museum would do him honor. Its 1956 Civic Medal went to Dr. John R. Williams, Sr., long devoted to the Museum Association, physician, medical scientist, a lover of trees and shrubs and proper landscaping, a man who had saved his museum from extinction a quarter century earlier.

The wide interests and constructive career of Kodak's Marion B. Folsom have brought him many distinctions. One was the Rotary achievement award of 1957. Many had preceded this, many more were to follow. The Museum in 1957 presented its Civic Medal to another Kodak executive who had distinguished himself in two World Wars, had been aviator, major general in the Air Corps and aviation planner, an ace with six enemy planes to his credit in the first Great War, chief of staff of the U.S. Strategic Air Command in the second.

At the time of his citation, Edward Peck Curtis was special assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower for aviation facilities planning, a necessity as the nation rapidly moved into the age of jet air travel.

One of the most distinguished and widely known of all Monroe Countrymen, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, was selected by Rotary in 1958 and was to be the Museum's choice in 1962. The 1958 Civic Medal was pinned on Peter Barry, mayor, scion of a pioneer family, of the nursery and banking Barrys, engineer, Navy officer, historical hobbyist, strong Republican vote getter.

John Rothwell Slater, who had been Civic Medalist in 1942, received an echo of his honor in his recognition by Rotary in 1959. The choice of the Museum was Marion B. Folsom, a quiet man of many facets and more accomplishments. His period of service to Eastman Kodak Company covered manufacturing, accounting, statistics, company administration and public relations. His civic contributions and attainments were difficult to keep track of. In the nation's service, he pioneered in the theory and design of Social Security. President Eisenhower made him under-secretary of the Treasury and in 1955 appointed him to a Cabinet post as secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Rotary chose to cite John W. Remington in 1960 and few could argue with the choice. Athlete, lawyer, banker — he was president and chairman of Lincoln Rochester Trust Company — he was the family man involved in the activities of his city and region. As president of the American Bankers Association, he ranged far and wide. As local contributor, he gave willfully of his energy and wisdom, and still does.

The very friendliness of John Remington is a Monroe County asset, but there are those who may have forgotten or perhaps never knew that he was one of a committee of Monroe Countrymen who finally achieved the building of the Community War Memorial after endless months of petty wrangling, the dislocation created by the Korean War, and a defeat at the polls of a referendum designed to require county sponsorship of the facility.

The committee to get the War Memorial built was called the Mayor's War Memorial Committee. It was appointed by Mayor Samuel B. Dicker and its chairman was Paul Miller, now board chairman and chief executive of Gannett Co., Inc. With him were Remington, Thomas L. Lee, general manager of Rochester Products Division of General Motors Corp.; George M. Clancy, former Monroe County and New York State commander of the American Legion; James Burke, labor leader, and Edward I. Cristy, attorney and war veteran. They got the job done, on a city, not a county level, and John W. Remington was a prime contributor to the thinking and planning and to the solution of financing, which was worked out by City Manager Louis B. Cartwright.

The widely-admired Alexander M. Beebe, president and later chairman of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, was the choice of Rotary in 1961. He has been an admirable figure on the Monroe Country scene for decades. His advice and counsel are greatly valued and often sought.

The Museum had named Howard T. Cumming Civic Medalist in 1960. He was to receive the civic achievement award of the Chamber's Civic Development Council in 1966. Described as businessman, manufacturer, civic leader in the fields of Boy and Girl Scouts, social welfare, regional recreation and municipal planning, he was further measured as "an untiring worker and an accomplished organizer and administrator. One of his close friends has said, 'He is a man who inspires others to give their best and at the same time shuns publicity and the limelight. He is a humble and modest man.'"

The year 1961 was the first year in which the Kiwanis Club named its "citizen of the year." It was no surprise that the honor first went to Carl S. Hallauer. He was the Museum's choice, too, for the Civic Medal in the same year. And he has been a popular choice in many other areas of activity.

There is difficulty in describing him fully. He has been called "Mr. Rochester," but other men have deserved the title, which is brittle and contrived. He has been called

Continued on Page 67S

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More medalists

Continued from Page 66S

master politician, but he never sought office. He has been called the king behind the scenes who made other kings. With Thomas Carlyle Nixon, he was for three decades a power in Republican politics in Monroe County and is safe to say that no major party decisions were made without their approval and without their counsel.

The Museum cited Carl Hallauer as "business executive, leader in the field of industrial science, civic benefactor," omitting his political affiliations, influence and power. The citation was proper, if incomplete. It omitted mention of his articulateness as one of the great toastmasters, of his consuming interest in the give and take of two-party politics, his passion for saving the Rochester Red Wings of the International Baseball League for the citizens of Monroe County, but it properly gave him full credit for his rise from modest beginnings and the business and industrial success which he culminated in his presidency and later chairmanship of Bausch & Lomb, Inc.

The Kiwanis cited broadcasting pioneer William A. Fay in 1962. He had been general manager of WHAM for many years, was early in the field of radio broadcasting and made the difficult and exciting transition to television like the true professional he was. Rotary chose the sheriff, a Monroe County fixture since the late 1930s, and still sheriff of Monroe County, Albert W. Skinner, a story unto himself, a tremendous power in politics, and, in 1970, a choice of not only his own Republican party, which he had led in the garnering of votes in endless elections, but of the rival democrats.

The Museum choice in 1962 could have been a national or international choice. Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh is a rare Monroe Countyman whose stature is local, regional, national and international. He is not unique in this, but there is a rareness about him.

In 1963, Kiwanis paid its respects to Richard P. Miller, manager of the Community Chest of Rochester and Monroe County, perhaps the most successful in the nation. Rotary cited Eastman School's Dr. Howard Hanson, and the Academic Council of the Museum Association brought Donald McMaster out of the quietude of his existence and gave him richly deserved public recognition.

He was cited as scientist, expert in industrial management and civic leader. He could have been cited as master photographer. His career with Eastman Kodak Company spanned 46 years. He led Kodak through the war in Britain, where he was born. He was brought to Rochester to become a vice-president and general manager of the company. When he retired in 1961, he merely enlarged his role in civic and cultural affairs.

Peter Barry was the Rotary nominee in 1964, when the Kiwanis Club chose Joseph C. Wilson, who was also named to receive the Museum's Civic Medal.

If there is any accounting for Joseph C. Wilson, it has to be done with the understanding that on occasion in troubled communities, in the dynamic field of manufacture and business, in the right application of humanitarian principles to human needs, the right man arrives at the right time.

As president and later chairman of Xerox Corp., which grew from his family controlled Haloid Company and became one of the nation's great industrial successes of mid-century, he had influence and success enough for several men. But this was only and has been only a part of his measure. He has served as chairman of trustees of the University, his own.

Kodak president William S. Vaughn was named by Kiwanis in 1965 as citizen of the year. Rotary was to accord him a similar honor in 1968. In 1965, the Civic Development Council of the Chamber of Commerce instituted its own civic achievement awards and named as first recipient Elmer B. Milliman, chief executive of Central Trust Company whose work in the development of low-cost, non-profit housing with the cooperation of Rochester business and industry, had made home coming and housekeeping far more returning war veterans and their young families.

Rotary's choice in 1965 had been one of its own presidents, but a man uniquely identified with many other interests outside those of service clubs. With the late Dr. Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester, Mark Ellingson will go down in Monroe County history as the chief planner, developer and inspirator in the realization of a magnificent educational institution.

When he became president of the Rochester Athenaeum



Carl S. Hallauer, Dr. John R. Williams, Dr. Wilbour E. Saunders, Dr. John R. Slater



Edward Peck Curtis, Mrs. F. Hawley Ward, Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Dr. Samuel J. Stabins



Mark Ellingson, Henry H. Jensen, Rev. Thomas B. Richards, William S. Vaughn

and Mechanics Institute in 1936, it was little more than a high-grade trade school, with collegiate overtones. Its night courses in management were superior, as were its day courses in art, home economics, electrical and mechanical engineering. But it had no degree-granting capabilities. It was a poor sister of institutions more highly rated in academic circles, those with the magic of baccalaureate degrees.

Mark Ellingson, with the aid of an understanding and far-seeing board of trustees, with the encouragement and aid of industrialists, among them James E. Gleason, and with a sentimental attachment to the institute in the community generated by its ancient traditions and its early beginnings, achieved a miracle. He virtually built the nationally-recognized Rochester Institute of Technology from scratch, and with generous contributions from the persons or estates of Mr. Gleason, George Clark, Frank Gannett, Ritter Shumway, Arthur H. Ingle and others.

again in 1965 with the selection of Mrs. F. Hawley Ward as Civic Medalist. She is the second woman to have received the honor. The first was her sister, Mrs. Frank Gannett.

"For the first time," the citation said, "the (Civic Medal) is being given to a woman whose great contributions to the cultural life of this community are hers and hers alone.

Rotary nominated Henri P. Projansky for honors in 1966, and Kiwanis named Harry D. Goldman, presiding justice of the New York State Supreme Court, fourth department. Howard T. Cumming received another honor, as designee for the achievement award of the Chamber's Civic Development Council. The Civic Medal went to a clergyman of a very special kind and a very special degree of achievement. No one quite like him had received it before and none has since.

The citation described the Rev. Thomas B. Richards as "minister, former prison and military chaplain, sociologist and administrator, who has dedicated his life to the uplift of the forgotten man."

"For eighteen years in this city," it said, "he has headed the Men's Service Center, a Community Chest agency, which will soon pass the century mark. After a two-year struggle, he led the movement for a completely reconditioned building, a haven for the homeless and friendless. These are the transients who cannot find their place in the world alone. Wise in the ways of combatting alcoholism in the individual, he was successful in founding Half-Way House extensions, and effective outpost for rehabilitation. In this establishment

he and his staff have performed inspiring results with men who have sought new lives."

The Kiwanis Club in 1967 selected Sol M. Linowitz as "citizen of the year." He had been general counsel for and was board chairman of Xerox Corp., but as a thoughtful and articulate spokesman for many causes, as an interpreter of the role of industry in today's society and of industry's responsibility, he had attracted many listeners. He pioneered among Monroe Countymen in the discussion of current issues on the relatively new medium of television. Frequently considered by the Democratic Party as congressional candidate material, he never accepted the challenge to enter the arena of bar knuckle politics. Yet his appointment as United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States by President Lyndon B. Johnson came as no surprise.

Rotary's choice in 1967 was a double one and again a Monroe County couple received full honors for civic services rendered. Mr. and Mrs. F. Ritter Shumway have compiled a record of leadership matched by few. A president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in 1947, when his business interests were centered chiefly in the Ritter Company, Mr. Shumway, now board chairman of Sybron Corp., has been president of the Empire State Chamber of Commerce and is in 1971 president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Chamber's Civic Development Council chose Dwight Vandevate for its civic achievement award in 1967, and in the same year Gilbert J. C. McCurdy was named Civic Medalist by the Museum Association.

Chamber president in 1930, Gilbert J. C. McCurdy has filled nearly every post of civic responsibility in Monroe County. Merchant, philanthropist, churchman, he has been the guiding hand in the growth of the last great Rochester-owned retail business, McCurdy & Co., Inc. With the principals of neighboring competitor B. Forman Co., Maurice R. Forman and Fred S. Forman, he conceived the idea of the gigantic Midtown Plaza project which transformed the downtown Rochester retail area and gave it new life and hope. His company in the 1960s bought control of the Forman business to keep local control of Midtown Holdings Corp. intact. The Midtown complex has become a Monroe County showplace and a national attraction.

The Chamber Council anticipated the Museum in its selection of Dr. Samuel J. Stabins for the civic achievement award in 1968, in which year Kiwanis chose John P. Lomenzo as citizen of the year. Rochester-born, a West High School and Fordham Law School graduate, a veteran of World War II, Lomenzo had risen swiftly in political and public stature. City Court judge, he had gone over to the Monroe County bench, ran unsuccessfully for state comptroller on a Nelson Rockefeller ticket, returned briefly to the county bench, then accepted the post of secretary of state of the State of New York from the Governor. He remains in this position in the fourth Rockefeller term.

Eastman Kodak's board chairman, William S. Vaughn, was named by Rotary in 1968. Former president of Kodak, he had filled many posts of civic responsibility before and after his length of service with the Tennessee Eastman Company.

The choice of the Museum Association in 1968 again was a double one. The recipients of the Civic Medal were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Strasenburgh, who took up the baton laid down by Edward Rousch, and his wife, Mrs. Strasenburgh, a spectacular addition to the Monroe County cultural and scientific landscape. This is the Strasenburgh Planetarium. With the George Eastman House of Photography, the Museum itself, and the Memorial Art Gallery it forms a matchless list of attractions for the Monroe Countyman and the far-ranging visitor alike.

There was no Museum convocation in 1969, but Kiwanis chose Dr. Mark Ellingson as citizen of the year, Rotary honored Dr. Wilbour Eddy Saunders, former president of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, and the Chamber council bestowed still another award on Donald McMaster.

Marion B. Folsom was named by the Chamber group in 1970, Howard T. Cumming again became a winner through the auspices of Rotary, and Mrs. Harper Sibley was named citizen of the year by the Kiwanis organization. And in 1970, the Museum Association added the name of Dr. Stabins to its long list of Civic Medal winners.

In his career as surgeon, teacher, captain in the Naval Reserve in World War II, as surgeon-in-chief at Genesee Hospital, as chairman of the Red Cross Blood Program, as first chairman of trustees of the new Monroe Community College, Dr. Stabins had established a record which told only part of his story.

This, then, has been the manner in which Monroe County has honored those of whom it is most proud, those who perhaps have done more for it than others, but primarily those whose lives and dedication have raised the quality of life for all.

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What is wrong is not history and not the people who made it, but people who would either disregard it or change it overnight to suit their own fancy.

A close inspection of Monroe County and its great city in the Sesqui-Centennial year of 1971 discloses that they are no longer separate entities, that their problems are common and mutual and that if they do not solve them together, they may not be solved, and that there are no longer any city, town or village lines. There are problems of pollution, water, sewers, security, air, rubbish disposal, school financing, traffic, taxes and drug abuse in them all. None can escape the taxes or neglect the basic functions of government.

To avoid bankruptcy, the city must find new sources of revenue. Some of this, but not much, can come from a strengthened tax base, but there are limits here. Some of it can come from state aid to localities and to education, but there are limits there. Some can come from the federal government, but it does not operate a bottomless mine of money.

But there are possible solutions or at least proposals for solutions and, even though they are politically unpalatable, politics may have to bow to expediency and pettiness may have to take a back seat to necessity because the stakes are so high.

Those who look at Monroe County whole have to think this way. Those who favor home rule may have to change their thinking or at least make concessions not even dreamed of 20 years ago. To think of Monroe County developing into a metropolitan political entity early in its next 150 years is not a wild flight of fancy, for the pattern already has been drawn and the first early, quiet steps have been taken.

The county long ago took over operation of the airport and the social welfare department, mass recreation parks and health and mental health responsibility. City and county Civil Defense departments have been combined. In all, \$36 million in the current county budget was provided for functions formerly handled by the city. Traffic engineering, planning and service units for electronic data processing and purchasing are county government responsibilities. The county has assumed responsibility for the maintenance of 51 miles of city streets and all bridges in the city with the exception of the Troup-Howell Bridge, which is a state responsibility. In addition, Monroe County contributes \$23 million at this point to the growing welfare program. The state and the U.S. provide the rest.

The chief consolidation program proposed long ago was in the area of police protection and services and still is.

But County Manager Gordon A. Howe points out that the framework for metropolitan government has already been erected and is functioning in the County Legislature, conceived on the mandated one man, one vote concept with legislative districts averaging a population of 22,500 each.

The county manager argues that what is needed is general relief from the real property tax, a more equitable approach to school district financing and, finally, a new look at the bedroom communities.

How far consolidation will or can go depends on the will of all the people, concessions by townsmen, city residents' ability to continue their responsibilities and pay for their services, and a massive educational campaign to convince settler types, who are older residents of long standing, and immigrant types, who are newcomers, that the salvation of this great area may lie in the metropolitan concept.

Former Rochester Mayor Peter Barry, whose roots are deep and whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather contributed much to the betterment of the city and the county, takes a positive attitude on city-county relations in Sesqui-Centennial year. He agrees that the gradual disappearance of the city as a political entity is a distinct possibility which may eventually have influence even beyond county borders, for the proliferation of people cannot observe politically chartered boundaries.

But Peter Barry also views the immediate area as one which is still largely open land, with many natural advantages

Every word of text in this sesquicentennial history was written by one man — Howard C. Hosmer, veteran Times-Union reporter, columnist and editor, now managing editor of WHEC/WHEC-TV news.

Hosmer, who is held in awe by colleagues in the profession for his writing style and amazing accuracy and speed, researched and wrote the entire section in less than three months in addition to his other duties.

Here, in this final article, he gives a personal summation and offers some thoughts about the future of Monroe County.



for good living, with space to move in and a physical attractiveness which is very real. Such reasoning, of course, discounts the discouragement of industry which declines to expand because of existing tax rates and the obstacles this financial deterrent erects in the path of potential new industry. Neither does it solve the unemployment situation, as serious in 1971 as it has ever been, comparatively, because of corporate collapse and corporate movement.

And no solutions to political, sociological and financial problems meet the other problem of a half dead river and a dying lake or explain what a metropolitan area can do with its trash except bury it in it or how the city, once known as "the City in the Woods," can save what is left of its American elms.

To repeat — the river has had three roles since it was first associated with man — as a highway in areas where it could be navigated, as a peerless producer of power and as a depository for waste and sewage, to the utter shame of its abusers.

Not long ago, a Monroe Countryman who works for a decent living, shoots skeet and likes a regular martini said something introspective in a discussion with friends on the state of the nation. "You know," he said, "this country should be paradise on earth, and it could be."

He may have been talking about the nation, but he was talking about Monroe County, too. He may have expressed in one brief sentence some of the hurtful desperation with which all but the most blithe Monroe Countrymen face the future. In this country, not different from more than 200,000,000 other Americans.

They are restless, and Monroe County has suffered from this. We have become a nation of nomads and hence too many of us have no roots and without roots we cannot be expected to have respect for or appreciate the place in which we have pitched our temporary tents.

The newcomer from the South, the corporate executive on his way up, the skilled worker attracted by opportunities in industry can have no particular season to care why Rochester and Monroe County are what they are and how they got this way. Their immediate problem and most earnest desire is to survive and perhaps to prosper, and who can deny that these are primary desires? They can have little or no interest in the fact that over the course of 150 human years, Monroe County has produced or attracted some of the most industrious, ingenious

and in some instances, the most successful people in the United States of America.

From the founding father, an immensely successful man in every respect, to the industrial, religious, commercial, political and educational successes of the present day, this community has produced men of quality and from them the quality of the whole community has come.

They have built it and maintained it, the men from Col. Nathaniel Rochester and Jonathan Child to their inheritors in 1971, the Sesqui-Centennial year.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since Col. Rochester and his associates made the hard journey to Albany finally to petition successfully for the establishment of Monroe County.

These lovely acres, this busy city, the proud towns and villages have no choice but to go forward, but the way must be charted. The forces of social change, the immediacy of obvious needs, the ascendancy, at last, of people over their environment have all made this necessary.

The primeval terrain remains, but greatly changed, and still stretching from Wayne and Ontario to Orleans, Genesee and Livingston and to the great lake. The forests have gone.

Where many meadows lay serenely, blacktop and concrete now seal the warm earth underneath. Where cattle grazed and wheat and corn for the many merry millers of Monroe grew green in the valley of the Genesee and then ripened into gold, there are ranch houses and town house complexes and split-levels, television antennae and two-car garages.

Where sheep once ran and before them the deer, the radiant children of a new, exploding generation wait for their school buses or trudge or skip or run down the city sidewalks to their classrooms. Many are black. Many carry the blood of Spain. All are beautiful. They are children and they live in hope.

There are new forces abroad, some good, some evil. There is intelligence here, and woeful ignorance and indifference. There is desire here, and ambition, but what may be needed is direction. There are strident demands for change and equally vociferous demands to maintain the status quo.

As it approaches its 151st year, Monroe County is no different from any other, no different, but perhaps much better equipped than some and with a heritage which cannot be de-

nied. It comes from the stout farmers and tradesmen, teachers and clerics of Riga and Perinton, Wheatland and Mendon, Greece and Parma, Pittsford and Webster, Rush and Henrietta, Penfield and Irondequoit, Ogdén and Chili, Gates and Hamlin, Brighton, Clarkson and Sweden.

It comes from 10 proud villages, each with its own piece of Monroe County history, each with its special identity and flavor, each with its record of growth, survival and comfort. Each speaks for itself — Brockport, Churchville, East Rochester, Fairport, Hilton, Honeoye Falls, Pittsford, Scottsville and Spencerport and Webster.

It comes from the city, where the river is, and where the modern facts of life burn most deeply into the fabric of the past. This is where the new forces are generated and thus is where many of the problems must be solved.

This is no attempt at prophesy — It is an attempt to trace trends which may make prophesy difficult if not impossible.

When did the trends develop? What shaped their direction? It wasn't in the city by the river only. There were towns outside, away from the river but conscious of it, and conscious of the lake, which stretches away from the whole county, touches a foreign shore, reaches toward the west and northeast and once spoke the language of fishing, swimming, sailing and other pleasures and commerce. It is a link with interior America and a tie with the Atlantic.

Many of the towns are older than the county. All have retained their identities and individualities. They have fostered their own pride. They have been self-governing to the very limits of local rule. They have looked to their own villages, first for relief from a totally rural existence, and then have looked to the city. And in the 1900s, the city to which they looked for grander shopping, more exciting restaurants, more intriguing wonders and greater cultural and economic opportunities began impinging on them.

All this had been gradual, but is now being accelerated. The first reaches outward started in the towns immediately adjacent to the city — in Brighton, from which Irondequoit was bitten, in Irondequoit and Greece, Pittsford and Webster, Gates and Chili and, finally, in the 1950s and 1960s, in Henrietta, the most receptive, besides Webster, to industry.

There is significance here because it shows that Monroe County, with a great city at its core and in its 150th year is caught in the moving American stream. Out of the urban has grown the suburban, and this meant an invasion of open greenlands and this is a suburban responsibility. The city is nearly stagnant. The suburbs have no choice but to grow and to grow must reach outward, for that is the only direction in which growth in housing and industry can go.

With this outward reaching come new developments, new neighborhoods, new schools, churches and shopping centers, new needs for recreation facilities, new highways, sewers, water, power and communications services and new demands for daily security.

This is the American stream. It flows like a river of lava, spewed at first from its cities. Monroe Country has not escaped it.

It is relatively easy in this Sesqui-Centennial year to gain the ear of a Mayor Stephen May, the county manager, the president of the County Legislature, Joseph Ferrari, or the legislature's minority leader, Samuel Poppick, or city councilman Frank T. Lamb, former mayor. They are people elected or chosen by people and they listen, but it is not certain that with their influence and experience they will be able totally to fill the role suggested for them and all who bear similar responsibilities by Thomas Jefferson in his letter to Col. Rochester, in which he said: "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

But there is no denying that this is their aim and their goal, just as there is no denying that Edward Foreman spoke a great truth nearly 40 years ago when he wrote these words, which we take the liberty of repeating and paraphrasing:

"Wisdom was not born with the present generation, and she will not depart with its going . . . Human thought, human feeling and above all human will went into the making of Monroe County. Other men would have made another county. Let us celebrate our own."

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Some Sources for Further Reading...

In this Sesqui-Centennial year it perhaps should be noted that few regions in the nation have been so fortunate in their chroniclers as Monroe County.

Newcomers unfamiliar with the region's early days and how it established its tone, its insistence on quality, its essential decency, should know that a large and excellent body of literature awaits them for only a trip to the library.

The numerous and increasingly influential young people who can see no valid reason

for becoming familiar with the past may not accept Thomas Carlyle's belief that "a talent for history may be said to be born with us, as our chief inheritance," nor Emerson's opinion that "the use of history is to give value to the present hour and its duty."

Neither may the young agree with Edward R. Foreman, Rochester city historian, who observed in the city's centennial year, 1934:

"Wisdom was not born with the present generation, and she will not depart with its

going. It will always stand true that the experience of the past is the safest guide for the future; even as the engineer places stakes behind him, that by sighting backward he may determine correctly his advance.

"Human thought, human feeling, and above all human will went into the making of Rochester. Other men would have made another city. Let us celebrate our own."

If there are those who seek to rebuild a region, to reshape institutions, to erect new sys-

tems, then perhaps they should know on what foundations they are building. The chronicles are all available, in glittering variety, and highly recommended:

The excellent publications of the Rochester Historical Society, the four outstanding volumes on the city's origin and growth by Dr. Blake McKeivey, city historian, along with his numerous scholarly papers on selected subjects; the canal romances of Walter D. Edmonds; the productions of Henry W. Clune, with particularly emphasis on "The

Genesee," one of three distinguished books in the Rivers of America series produced by former Rochesterians. The other two are Carl Carmer's "The Hudson" and "The Susquehanna"; Carmer's "Genesee Fever"; "Listen for a Lonesome Drum," "Dark Trees to the Wind," "The Tavern Lamps Are Burning" and "The Farm Boy and the Angel"; the perennially intriguing regional accounts of Arch Merrill, along with anything available from the prolific pen of the late Edward Hungerford.



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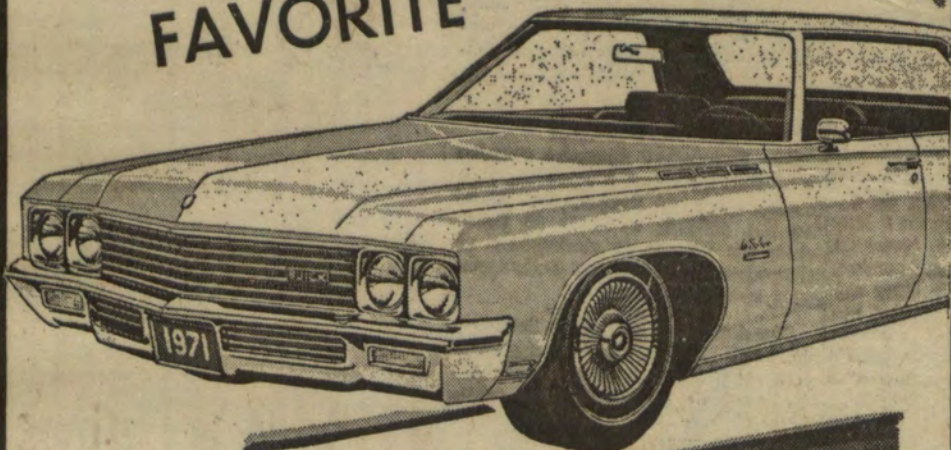
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The Credits

This chronicle of Monroe County was commissioned early in February and completed late in April, 1971. It could not have been done without understanding and assistance and without full use of the literary license of borrowing. The writer, therefore, extends his deepest thanks and appreciation to these individuals and sources:

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"A History of Monroe County—1788-1877," Professor McIntosh's remarkable account of a region's rise, truly a magnificent work.

"Sketches of Rochester," Henry O'Reilly's invaluable "first book" on Rochester and the region, a 19th Century classic.

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Syl Novelli, director of public relations, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Andrew D. Wolfe, historian, editor and publisher of the Genesee Valley Newspapers.

Gordon A. Howe, county manager, County of Monroe.

William Kelly, Monroe County legislator.

Peter Barry, former mayor, City of Rochester.

Robert Quigley, chairman, Monroe County Democratic Committee.

Frank T. Lamb, former mayor, City of Rochester.

Herbert Johnson, secretary, New York State Horticultural Society.

Joseph King, administrator, Genesee Valley Regional Market.

Paul Turner, cooperative extension agent, Cooperative Extension Association of Monroe County.

The late Lucile S. Saunders, village historian, Village of East Rochester.

Phil Randazzo, director of public relations Rochester Fire Bureau.

Elmer Louis of the Jewish Community Council.

Evelyn S. Rapalee, director of public relations, Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Margaret MacNab, historian, Town of Brighton.

Mrs. Elmer Leverenz, historian, Town of Hamlin.

Miss Esther A. Dunn, historian, Town of Webster.

Mrs. Frederick T. Baker, historian, Town of Gates.

Vol. 1, "The Beginnings," Rochester Historical Society.

Centennial History of Rochester, New York, Rochester Historical Society, Publication Fund Series, Vol. 5.

Howard C. Hosmer, "No Pure Delight," 1954.

Howard C. Hosmer, "Through Half a Century," 1945.

Elliott W. Gumaer, Jr., president, the Country Club of Rochester.

Arthur Deutsch, director of public information, the City of Rochester.

Ray Tuttle, historian, Town of Clarkson.

Virginia Tomkiewicz, historian, Town of Greece.

Mrs. Willis Knapp, historian, Village of Brockport.

Earl E. White, historian, Town of Ogden, Village of Spencerport.

David K. Maloney, historian, Village of Honeoye Falls.

The late Amo T. Kreiger, historian, Town of Mendon.

Mrs. Marian C. Powell, historian, Town of Mendon.

Mrs. Edward J. Hart, historian, Town of Pittsford.

Stuart E. Rosenberg, "The Jewish Community in Rochester, 1843-1923."

"Notable Men of Rochester and Vicinity, 1901-2," edited by George C. Bragdon.

M. Elwell, historian, Town of Sweden.

Graham Cox, author, "The Death of the Genesee," 1969, The Times-Union.

Miss Mary Anne Curtin, newsroom secretary, WHEC, Inc.

William P. Kellam, director of corporate communications, Bausch & Lomb, Inc.

Milton Lederman, director of public relations, University of Rochester Medical Center.

If there are omissions here, they are inadvertent, and apologies are herewith offered.

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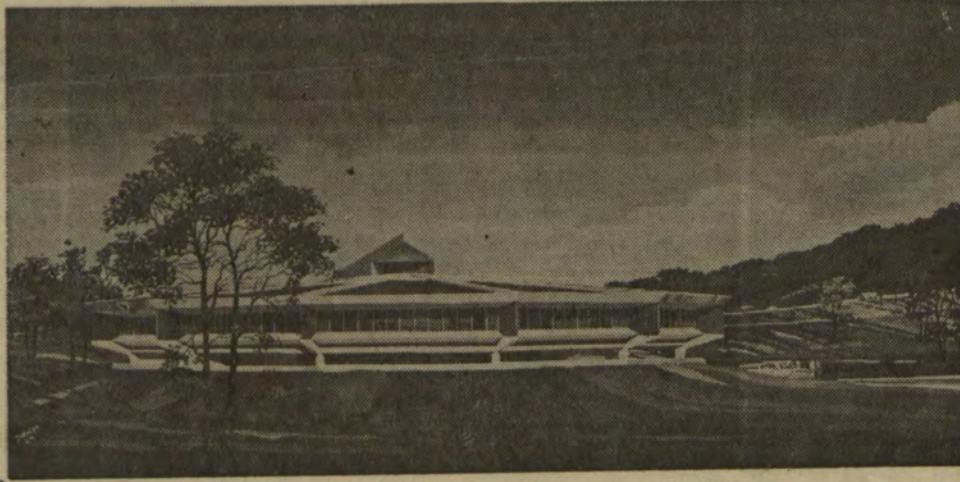
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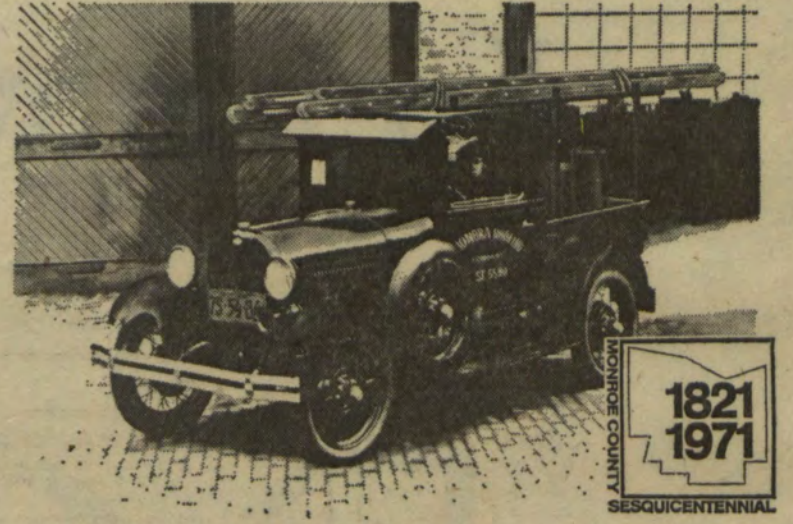
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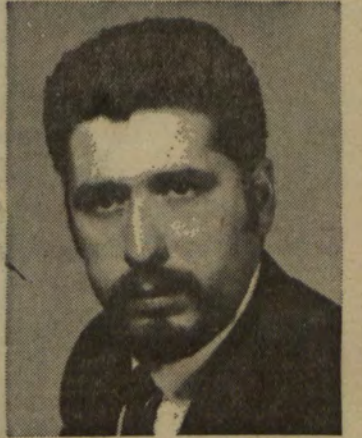
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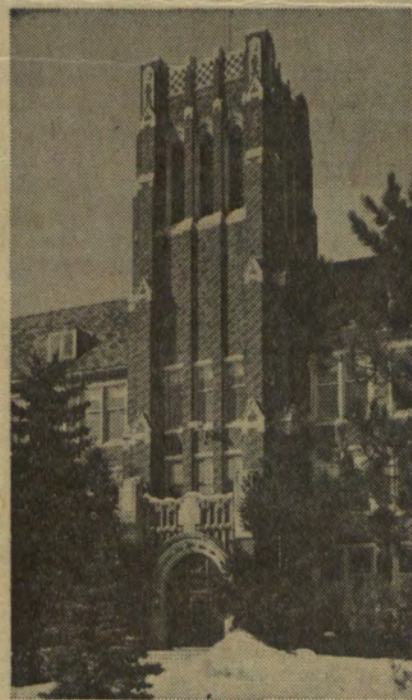
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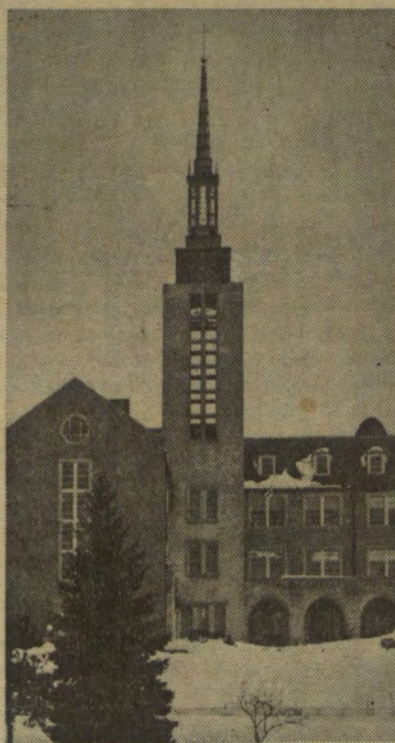
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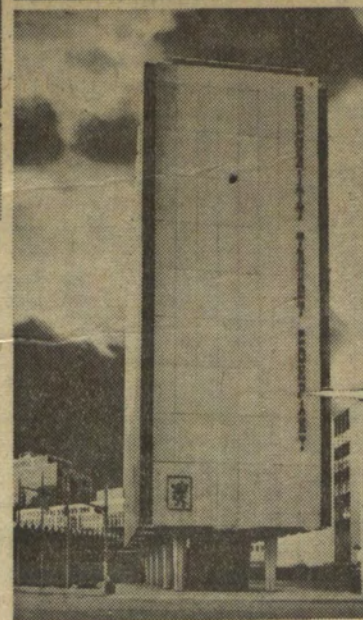
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Ch-eye-lye?

Let's go for a ride and talk about names.

Monroe County, named for a president, consists of a city, named for the colonel, and 19 towns, named for all manner of people and places.

Brighton, named for the English watering place in Sussex, was formed in 1814. It was not always Brighton. First it was Boyle and then it was Smallwood. One of the most densely populated and affluent of Monroe County towns, its population is approximately 40,000 persons.

Chili was formed from Riga in 1822. The origin of the name is uncertain, but Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford, USN (Ret.), who had an historical as well as a navy background, conjectured that it was probably derived from the South American country of Chile and corrupted to include the final "i."

Clarkson was formed from the town of Murray in Orleans County in 1819, two years before Monroe County got its own identity. Its benefactor was General Matthew Clarkson, who gave 100 acres of his own land to the town, which took his name.

Gates was the earliest and among the largest of Monroe County towns and generous with its original territory. It was formed as the Town of Northampton in 1802. Its name was changed to Gates in 1812 in honor of Revolutionary General Horatio Gates. Riga and Parma were bitten from it in 1808 and what is now Greece was taken from it in 1822.

Greece, simply, was named for Greece where, in 1821 a revolution broke out, an action which stirred the sympathies of still revolution-minded Monroe Countrymen. The State Legislature went along with the idea. The metropolis of Monroe's towns, it has nearly 75,000 inhabitants. Its growth in population can be attributed directly to the nearness of Kodak Park.

Hamlin was a late comer to the family of towns, formed in 1852 from a portion of Clarkson. Originally named Union, it changed its name to honor Hannibal Hamlin, Abraham Lincoln's first vice-president, in 1861. Hamlin has nearly doubled its population since 1960, now boasting slightly more than 4,000 residents.

Sir William Pulteney, who owned a respectable chunk of Western New York, had a daughter, Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath. She may never have known it, but she gave her name to a town. Henrietta was formed in 1818 from Pittsford. Perhaps the fastest growing of all Monroe County towns, Henrietta in ten years nearly tripled its population, from 11,598 in 1960 to more than 33,000 in Sesqui-Centennial year.

It is a curious fact that of all Monroe County's towns, carved out of territory once ruled by the Six Nations, only one has an Indian name, which has been variously translated to mean, simply, "a bay," or "opening into the lake" or even "where the waves gasp and die." It would be a rare townsman today who would confide that he lives "where the waves gasp and die." If pinned down, he will admit to living in Irondequoit, which was formed from a portion of Brighton in 1839 and which today has a population of approximately 65,000 persons.

Mendon became Mendon in 1812 and originally lay within the Ontario County town of Bloomfield. The name's origin is obscure, but a good guess is that the town was named Mendon because Josiah Fish, an early settler, came from a town of the same name in Massachusetts. Mendon in 1971 has 4,500 people, give or take a few.

The amoebic process was performed again in 1817, when Ogden was split off from Parma and named for the son-in-law of John Murray, a Parma bigwig, whose name was William Ogden. Ogden has about 11,600 people, about 3,000 of whom live in the Village of Spencerport, just as about half the population of Mendon is centered in the Village of Honeycreek Falls.

Northampton, later Gates, gave birth to Parma in 1808. No one can be quite sure where the name came from, but Adm. Hanford conjectured, with some sense, that it was probably derived from the Province and City of Parma, Italy, since old

world names had a fascination for Monroe County settlers. Parma has nearly 11,000 persons, about 2,500 of whom reside in the Village of Hilton, one of the county's ten.

In having been a portion of two different counties, Penfield is not different. It was formed in 1810, taken from the Town of Boyle, which was in Ontario County. It became part of Monroe County in 1821. It was named for Daniel Penfield, an early property holder who had been commissary in a New York regiment in the war of rebellion. Its attractiveness as a residential area is evident in its ten-year growth — from 12,601 residents in 1960 to approximately 24,000 now. Its four corners settlement has no official claims as a village, but in the matter of pride, it is a village.

The Town of Boyle also accounts for the Town of Perinton, which, organized in 1822, was also part of Ontario County until Monroe County came into being. Its first permanent settler, already noted, as Glover Perrinton. The town dropped one of his "r's" in adopting his name. In ten years, it has doubled its population, to approximately 32,000 persons, including the 6,500 residents of the Village of Fairport and somewhat less than half the residents of the Village of East Rochester.

Pittsford was carved out of Ontario County's Town of Smallwood in 1814 and was included in the formation of Monroe County in 1821. It was named by a hero of the War of 1812, Col. Caleb Hopkins, whose home town was Pittsford, Vermont. Pittsford today has approximately 25,000 residents, of whom about 1,700 live in Pittsford Village and another 4,700 call East Rochester home.

One of the earliest of Monroe County towns was Riga, whose name, it has been conjectured but not proven, was derived from the Russian city and gulf. It was formed in 1808 from the Town of Northampton, later Gates, and had originally been settled by James Wadsworth of Geneseo. Riga gave some of its territory to form Chili in 1822.

Livingston County contributed something to Monroe in 1818, when the Town of Avon gave over part of its countryside to form the Town of Rush. Various explanations have been given for the name. One is that it was named for Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had signed the Declaration of Independence. Another was that the name was derived from the "Rush Bottom" section of the town. Rush does not grow swiftly. It had 2,555 residents in 1960, 3,272 in 1970. It does not own a village.

The Orleans Town of Murray gave up some of its most lush land to bring the Town of Swadon into being in 1813. Its name derives either from the European nation or the town of Sweden, Maine. No one seems to know which. Its official population of approximately 11,400 persons, including 7,888 in the Village of Brockport, fluctuates mightily.

In all of the United States, at least 30 towns, counties and villages bear the name of Webster, which is not surprising. Few American statesmen and politicians ever caught the public fancy more and in 1840, when Webster was formed from a portion of Penfield, the "Godlike" Daniel was at the peak of his power. In ten years, Webster's population increased from 16,434 to nearly 25,000 in 1970. Of these, about 5,000 live in the village of Webster.

Of all of Monroe County's towns, Wheatland is perhaps the only one with an original name. Formed in 1821, the county's birth year, it originally was a part of the Livingston County town of Caledonia, and was called Inverness, since it was only deemed fitting that its numerous Scottish settlers should be accorded the honor. They lived in its western portion, but failed to reckon with the persistence of the wheat growing New Englanders, Pennsylvanians and others who lived in the east. It was they who pressured the State Legislature into changing the name to Wheatland, a name which had far more significance in the early days of Monroe County milling than it does today. Its approximately 4,200 residents include about 1,900 who retire at night in the Village of Scottsville, one of the county's newest.

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Players and cheers

Athletics is an American way of life. Monroe County has produced many preeminent in the pursuit of same, champions on a national and international scale, and plain people who love sports for their own sake.

There is no record of which Monroe County farm boy threw or kicked the first ball, jumped the first brook or first raced his dog to the barn door. But there can be no doubt that the first to do any of these things was the first Monroe County farm boy.

The pursuit of athletics is part of the American character, attributable in part to a national restlessness, a love for competition and a desire to excel. Records are made to be broken, championships to be lost.

Riding, wrestling, shooting, running, swimming were the first sports in Monroe County. It was late in the 19th Century before the American penchant for organization was manifested in organized games, played under sets of formal rules, and before the realization dawned, somewhat like the discovery of electricity, that people would pay money to see other people sweat.

They have been doing this for nearly a century here, since 1877, when Rochester entered the first minor baseball league in the country, the International Association. And almost since that very day, Monroe Countrymen have demanded and expected excellence from their athletes, whether on the school playing fields or in gymnasiums or in the arenas of professional sports.

And excellence has come, reflected in pennants and championships, playoff titles and Little World Series victories, and reflected also in the swift advancement of Rochester players to baseball leagues.

The story of Rochester's International League baseball team is a sports classic all by itself, told continuously over the years by generations of first rate sports writers, compiled with affection by such devoted and scholarly fanatics as Billy McCarthy and John L. Remington, ringing with thrills and bright with star dust, replete with exultation and leavened by defeat and disappointment.

It is a history which includes a brief excursion in the major leagues in 1890, when the majors were at war with one another, the destruction of the Culver playing field by fire in 1892, the move to Riverside Park near what is now Seneca Park on St. Paul Boulevard, the opening of Bay Street Park in 1908, a bona fide professional baseball field; the acquisition of the Rochester club by the St. Louis Cardinals in 1928, the opening of Red Wing stadium in 1929, and the golden Cardinal years, the years in which superstars were bred in Norton Street and the fans poured in in larger numbers than they had before or have done

since. Many marriages come to unhappy endings. The Cardinals and the Red Wings broke off their prolonged honeymoon in 1956. If the marriage had not exactly been made in heaven, it had been for many years a union of high convenience, but affection soured into disillusionment, the dollar sign got in the way and Rochester nearly lost a precious baseball franchise.

It was Carl S. Hallauer who tapped the energetic and businesslike Morrie E. Silver to become the saviour of the Red Wings, but not all the credit and not all the honor should go to two. There were other leaders in the community who aided and abetted them in the formation of Rochester Community Baseball, Inc., formed to save the franchise and keep a team on the field and in the league, and the others included 8,222 Rochester fans who bought the stock of the new corporation.

Baseball had never quite seen anything like the Rochester rebirth under public auspices. Similar action has been taken elsewhere, but the Red Wing story is a sports prototype. Morrie Silver's place in local and league history is assured and richly earned. The renaming of Red Wing Stadium as Silver Stadium in 1968 was only an outward display of what the community knew all along it owed him.

The Cardinal-Wings honeymoon was over, but they were still speaking when the franchise came home and they spoke in terms of a working arrangement, which was terminated at the end of the 1961 season, when Silver, the Wings' first president, Frank J. Horton, their second under Community Baseball, and General Manager George Sisler Jr. entered a similar agreement with the Baltimore Orioles of the American League.

The Red Wings and their predecessors have won 13 league championships since 1899, five Governor's Cup playoffs, three Little World Series. They have sent scores of future stars to the major leagues, and they have warmed the hearts and added excitement to the lives of uncounted thousands.

Most of the great athletes of their time have come to Monroe County, football's Jim Thorps and baseball's Babe Ruth among them. But not all of them have performed on the scarred turf of the gridiron or the geometrical pattern of the diamond.

The county's history in sailing and horsemanship alone could make chapters in any chronicle of leisure pursuits, and in the precise and exacting game of golf, the region has few peers, anywhere.

A Monroe Countryman has won all but two of the seven major championships in golf. The honors belong to Rochester-bred Walter Hagen, who accumulated a fistfull of U.S., British Open and Professional Golfers Association titles; to Sam Urzetta of East Rochester, who won the 1950 United States Golf Association amateur championship in Minneapolis, and to Mike Ferentz of the same village, who won the United States Public Links championship.



These Rochester sports fans took their baseball standing up a dozen deep early in the auto age, around 1910. The Bay Street Park had been opened the year before. The Hotel Rochester passengers appear awaiting "Play ball".

East Rochester alone perhaps has contributed more to the athletic greatness of Monroe Country than any other single region. It produced a superb middle distance runner in Jack Di-anetti, numerous superior school boy athletes and teams, perhaps 20 golf professionals, some of them of major league caliber, who have won innumerable regional and sectional championships and taught the rudiments and joys of the game to thousands of Monroe Countrymen.

But far from all the golfing honors are attached to the village. Although Sam Urzetta won every regional championship and a State Amateur championship before his national victory, Arthur Yates much earlier brought home the state title and Donald C. Allen has added four more, his latest in 1970. Urzetta and Allen both have been members of U.S. Walker Cup teams, and both have compiled excellent records in the Masters' Championship.

In Monroe Country, they run, they swim, they skate.

Distance runner Bill Cox was an American Olympian, as was the splendid Rochester schoolboy athlete Trenton Jackson. Mike Austin of Pittsford was an Olympic swimmer. Janice Smith of Rochester, wearing the Olympic insignia, skated for America. And the city's Doris Fuchs was an Olympic gymnast.


In organized league sports, the region has held its own. The Rochester Royals of the National Basketball Association gave it bona fide major league representation in a sport which was opening new opportunities for fame and fortune for sweaty pro-

fessionals and which, like baseball and football, was to finally open the way for the black athlete to display his superior skills.

Earlier in the American Basketball Association, the Basketball Association of America, the National Basketball League, the Royals became part of the NBA in the season of 1948-49. They were perennial title contenders until they were removed to Cincinnati in the season of 1957-58. They won the world championship in a seven game series with the New York Knickerbockers in the climax of the 1950-51 season at the Edgerton Park Sports Arena. They played their last home game here in 1957 and an era ended. The bloom was off the rose.

But sports fans acquired a new darling, the Americans of the American Hockey League, and the hockey fans showed themselves to be more rabid, more partisan, more vociferous, and the Americans have shown, by and large, a decent sense of reciprocity.

In major league baseball, Rochester has made some outstanding contributions. In long gone years, Heinie Groh, George Mogridge and Jim Mcavoy made it big in the big leagues. In the 1950s, Johnny Antonelli, a Jefferson High product, was a splendid pitcher for the Boston Braves and the New York and San Francisco Giants, a World Series Winner for New York, and Bob Keegan made an outstanding record



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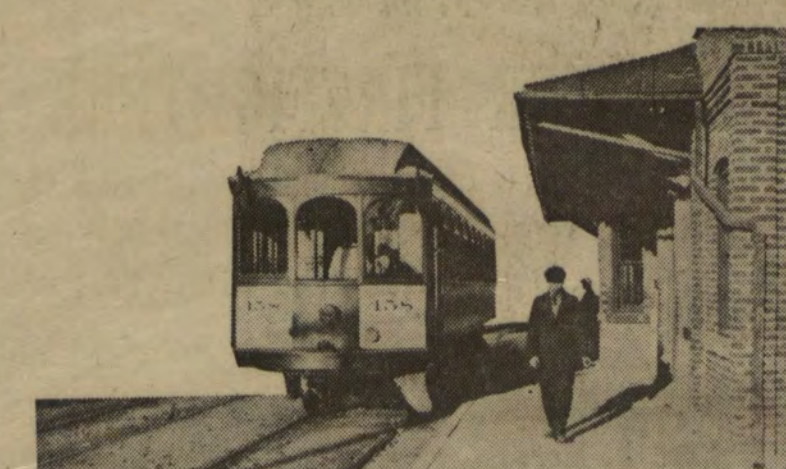
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A Salute To Monroe County's 150th Anniversary

More players...

Continued from Page 46S

as a pitcher with the Chicago White Sox. He later came down to the local Red Wings.

Since the season of 1956-57, the hockey team has won three division championships and three Calder Cup playoffs and despite high level maneuvering among those who control the professional game, it is evident that local fans are hopeful of more.

More recently, Rochester has made a new bid for major league success in the formation of the major league Rochester Lancers Soccer Club.

Some forms of sports have had their definite ins and outs in Monroe County. Because it needs huge gates to serve, football, excepting in its schoolboy, college and semi-professional forms, has never even established a promising future. Monroe County fans have turned to their own colleges and universities or to sentimental choices at the university and professional level for their annual football thrills and satisfactions.

The white elephant Aquinas Memorial Stadium today, in Sesqui-Centennial year, is an indication of football's local instability. It was built to house the greatest of all schoolboy football dynasties, one which attracted widespread local support. De-emphasis and a sensible re-arrangement of priorities at the Insitute changed the picture abruptly.

For a number of exciting seasons, the Russers, the Oxfords and the Dutchtown Vays brought Monroe Countrymen the excitement of professional and semi-professional football, but more golden opportunities elsewhere lured away the potential stars, and shifts in interest dulled enthusiasm and there has never been a fitting revival.

The city and immediate region have offered themselves as acceptable settings for sports events on the national scale, particularly in figure skating, amateur tennis, golf and bowling.

The American Bowling Congress twice in recent years has chosen the Community War Memorial as a setting for its tournament. Meanwhile, city and county bowlers have excelled against the best, in the past and in the present. John Quinzi, another of the skillful sons of East Rochester, has made one of the most notable contributions among the moderns, but there are younger bowlers who may go on to even greater things. Professional bowling, like golf, has built itself a golden trail. Among women bowlers, Millie Ignizio Martorella stands very nearly supreme. She has remained, for several seasons, the acknowledged superior performer.

In golf, Monroe County enjoys what is perhaps another unique distinction in the persons of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Trainor. Dr. Trainor is a perfectionist in his own performances and a student of the game and all it lives by. Jean Ranmaker Trainor has won more than a score of district championships, as well as regional titles and has fared well at the higher levels of competition. Together, they have contributed mightily to the quality and execution of the ancient game in Monroe County.

Others have made similar contributions, and it is not possible to detail them all. One has only to recall the five Rochester District and other championships won by John Michael Tucker; the three district titles acquired by the late William Chapin, taken so sadly and early in an airplane crash, and his interest in golf at the national level; the amateur and professional competence of Bobby Hill, the dual accomplishments of French horn player Gene Coghill; the lengthy Oak Hill tenure of Charles McKenna and the Country Club years of George Christ, and last, but far from least, the booming game and sharp accuracy of Frank Comisso of Irondequoit Country Club, by now very nearly the papa of area golf professionals, but a man of whom Gene Sarazen once said, "He is the greatest prospect I have seen."

Monroe County has provided the setting not only for bowling stars but for the best in golf. The landscaped play yards of Oak Hill and Locust Hill have been the scenes of State Amateur championships. The Country Club's course, the oldest, has been the setting for both women's open and amateur tournaments. Oak Hill was host to the USGA Amateur Championship in 1949, won by Charlie Coe, to the USGA Open Championship in 1956, won by Dr. Gary Middlecoff, and again in 1968, when the title was taken by Lee Trevino.

Walter Hagen was still very much around in 1934 when Oak Hill staged a Walter Hagen Memorial Open. In 1941 and 1942, The Times-Union combined with Oak Hill to stage two tour tournaments, won by Sam Snead and Ben Hogan.

Thus the socially sweaty pastime, golf. The more argumentative, aggressive and bruising pastimes like prize fighting and wrestling have had their innings. Boxing for many years was a Monroe County attraction, had many adherents and they were loyal and vociferous.

Boxing has many enemies, in Monroe County as elsewhere. It is one of the pursuits in which a man is by himself. He is the master of his own destiny, providing his skills are equal to his task. It is interesting to note that many of those who decry boxing as primitive, debasing and degrading, still enjoy a bone-crunching professional football game. Still, those who correctly see in promotional ballyhoo of professional title fights a gigantic conspiracy to woo the willing public dollar have a great argument. But the fact remains that boxing, in its purest

form, represents the kind of competition that many people like.

Perhaps it should also be noted that in the more than three decades in which they have conducted the Aquinas Institute mission bouts, Abe Raff and Frank Vadas say that while none of the participants has ever reached professional caliber, they know of none who ever got in trouble, either.

Kipling said it best when he wrote about the dramatic finality of the occasion when "two strong men stand face to face," but the prospect of champions in mortal combat has always intrigued mankind from the days of David and Goliath to Sohrab and Rustum, Roland and Oliver, Jack Dempsey and Luis Angel Firpo, Joe Frazier and Muhammed Ali.

They stood face to face on many occasions in Monroe County—at Convention Hall, and earlier in halls around the city; at Edgerton Park and, feebly for a brief time, in the War Memorial. The old Convention Hall, designed as a civic auditorium and now a Naval Militia Armory, is now in the sights of those who would tear it down, but it was once a site for professional mayhem. Concurrently, the Elks Club in Clinton Avenue North was an amateur incubator for professionals.

The area has produced many popular and competent boxers, among them lightweight Joey Manuel, the busy Smith brothers, middleweight Osk Till, heavyweight Johnny Flynn, welterweight contender Ross Virgo and presently a bright middleweight prospect, Willie Monroe, but perhaps the most popular ever to perform here was Steve Halaiko, the Auburn ghost, a 1928 Olympic lightweight finalist, whose classic matches with Wesley Ramey in Convention Hall drew even the staid and retiring George Eastman to a ringside seat.

Monroe County sports buffs have been fortunate in their chroniclers, who have translated the actualities of sports thrills to paper and print. The list is long, but those who served and have served longest include the late Jack Burgess, the late Elliott Cushing and Matthew A. Jackson; Joseph T. Adams, later a top newspaper editorial and business executive; Al C. Weber, George Beahon, Paul Pinckney.

They, their associates, contemporaries and successors have kept the records faithfully, recording the blood, the sweat and the cheers. But the story they have written will always be incomplete, for it is never-ending. One who apparently expects to appear in much later chapters than the present is a slim, quietly dressed Livonia native who in most months of the year can be seen walking alone in East Avenue. On the occasions when he disappears from the local scene, he can usually be found in some corner of the country either defending or competing for the world's pocket billiard championship. No blood, no sweat, no cheers, only polite applause greet Irving Crane's performances, which are continuous examples of brilliantly precise, almost surgical execution.



As the years pass, the Walter Hagen story gets better and better. Here he is in 1920s when he won golf's U.S. Open twice, British Open four times, P.G.A. five times.

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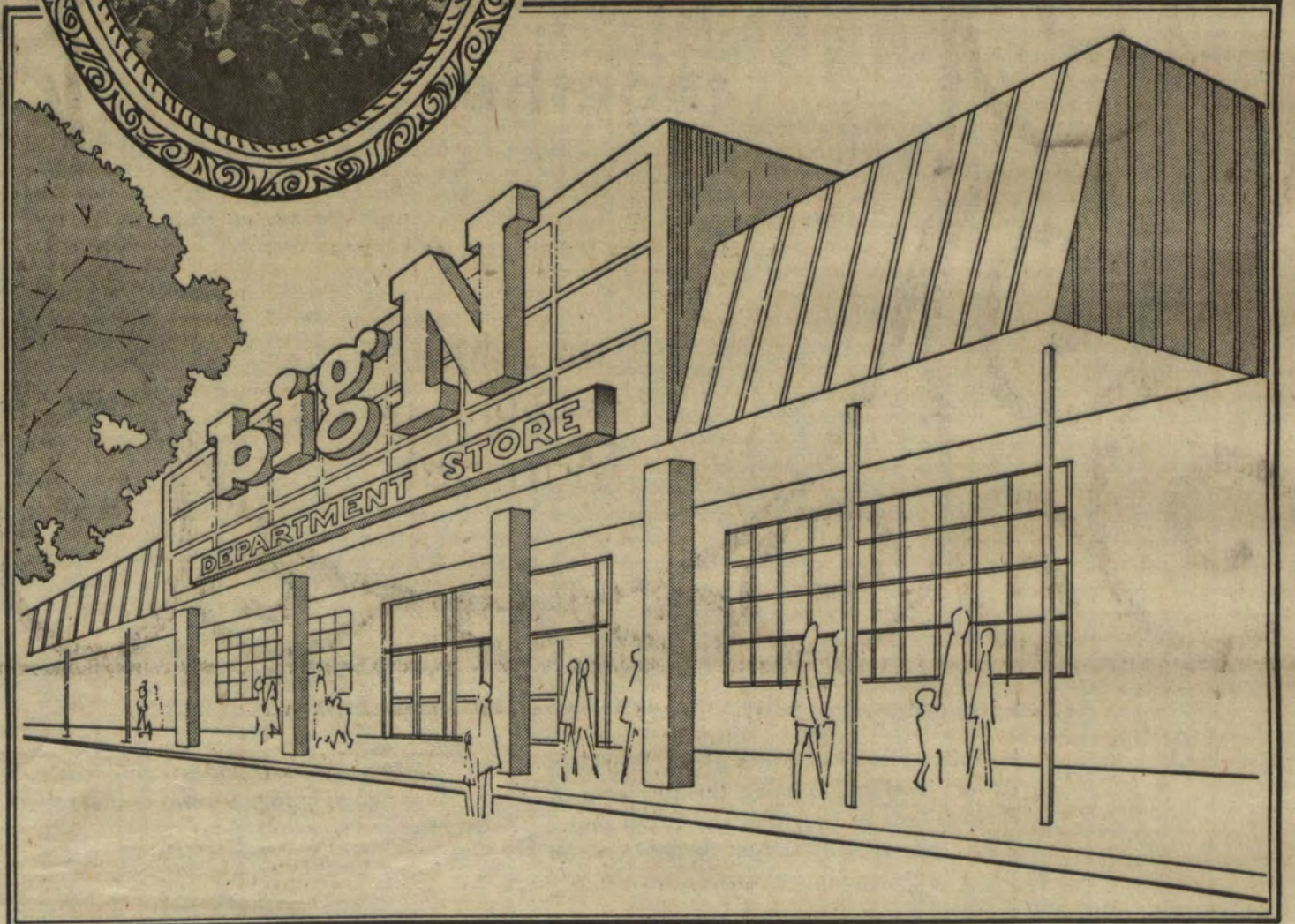
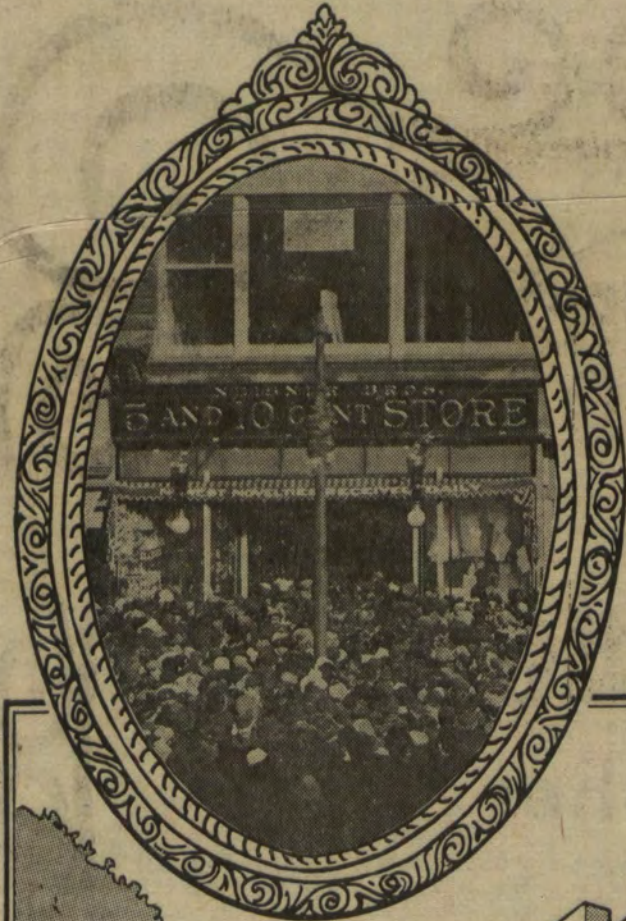
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Boats on the Expressway, trolleys in the canal...

It may be presumptuous to say so, because its members do not seem to lack for anything, but the present generation is unfortunate in at least one respect. It never can ride a trolley car unless it goes to Toronto or to San Francisco, where trolley cars are really cable cars. They have missed something. Here it is.

Unless someone tells him in a moment of nostalgic pride, the newcomer to the city and Monroe County will have no way of knowing that Rochester once owned and operated its own subway and that it carried passengers from the Delco plant east to Rowlands in Brighton for very nearly 30 years.

The city spent \$12,000,000, a sum which some people resented, in construction of the subway in the abandoned bed of the old Erie Canal and thereby inaugurated a period of argument, discontent and controversy which was to cover nearly the entire period of the line's existence.

The subway ceased passenger service on June 30, 1956. Much of its eastern segment was used in the construction of the Eastern Expressway for motor traffic, which now carries thousands of automobiles

daily over a route once traveled by high speed trolley cars and earlier by barges towed by mules and horses.

What the newcomer and indeed some oldcomers may not know is that the Rochester subway is, to some extent, still in operation over a part of its western segment, on which the Penn Central Railroad makes regular deliveries of newsprint to the sub-basement of the Gannett Co. building at Memorial Square, two stories under the busy motor traffic at grade level.

The subway, as a passenger line, enjoyed one of the shortest and most hectic lives of any transportation line in the long, complicated and exciting history of Monroe County public transportation.

Despite the income it generated in carrying freight, the subway had only a few successful years as a passenger

carrier and in nearly every year after its inauguration, passenger loads were disappointingly low, excepting in the mid-1940s. It was cheap enough to ride in the Depression years but it had one great disadvantage — it didn't go enough places and its physical layout being completely inflexible, it had no place to go except two directions, serving, therefore, only a small portion of city and suburban residents.

The subway's greatest passenger years began in 1943, when war production was at its peak, gasoline rationing was in effect and factory workers and others sought the fastest way to travel to work and return home. The subway carried 3,674,000 passengers in that year and by 1947 was carrying more than 5,000,000 passengers a year. But that was very nearly that.

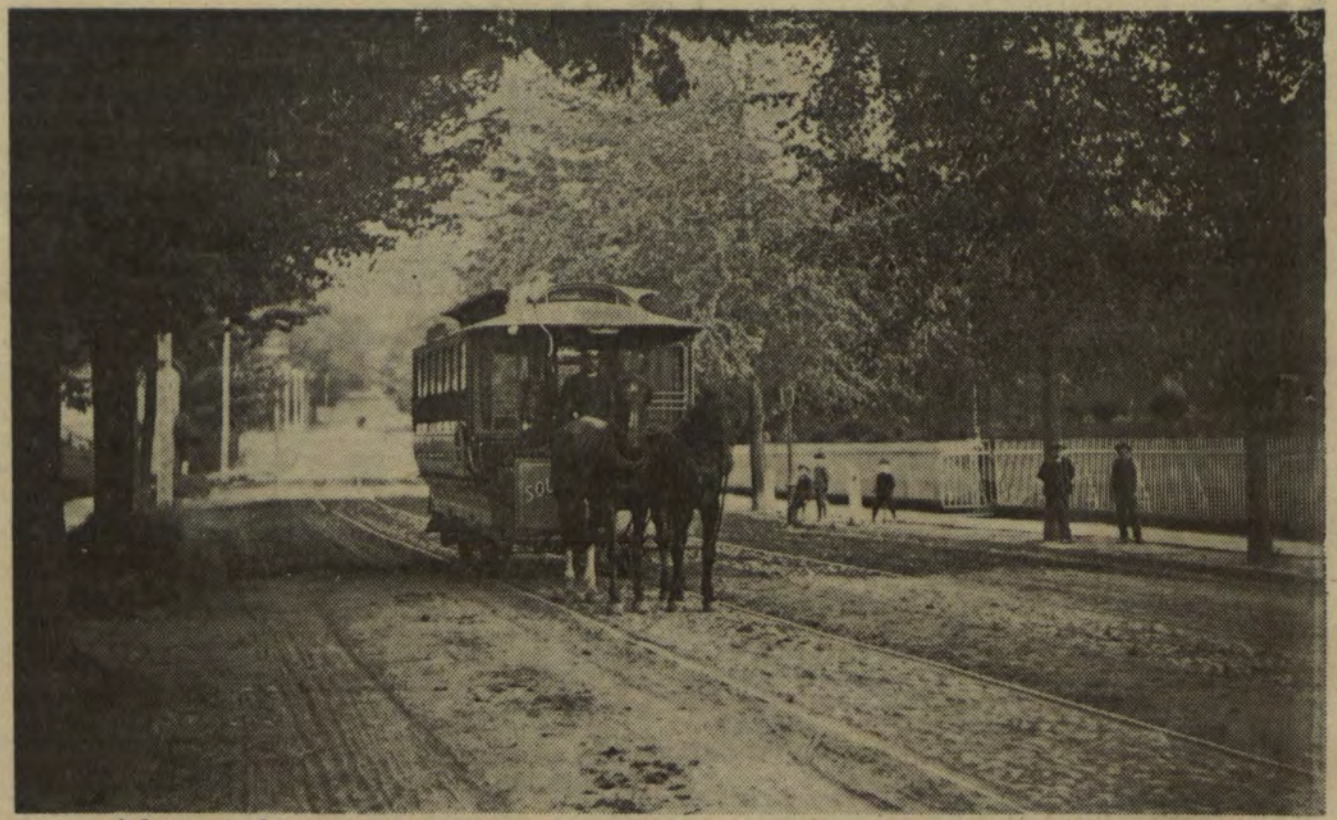
Thereafter, the subway's attractiveness diminished. More people owned more automobiles and more people drove them to work and to shop. Still, strenuous efforts were put forth to preserve the subway as a passenger line, although experts who made a number of surveys recommended the abandonment of passenger service and the re-

vention of freight service as far east as Meigs Street. Over argument and controversy and in view of the obvious fact that the subway was losing money on passengers, the service, operated under a service-at-cost contract with the city by the Rochester Transit Company, was phased out in 1956. There were a few tears which dried with the passage of time.

From the horse car to the electric trolley to the big bus, the way of the public transit system has never been especially smooth.

As the airliner and the superhighway spelled nearly the complete end of the railroad as an attractive passenger carrier, the bus doomed the trolley car and wrote an end to one of the most romantic eras in the history of Monroe County transportation. The handwriting appeared on the tracks as early as the late 1920s.

The third decade of the present century had barely begun when three electric trolley lines serving Rochester and Monroe County gave up the ghost. The Rochester and Eastern, which had run its big cars out East Avenue to Pittsford and beyond to Canandaigua, ceased operat-



A horsecar, forerunner to the trolley, makes its way down Mount Hope Avenue in the 1800s.

ing in 1930. A year later, in April, the Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo line was converted to buses, and two months after that the Rochester & Syracuse went out of business. That was the year in which the Rochester Transit Company took over operation of the four-year-old Rochester subway.

The Rochester Transit Company, which operated the urban trolley system, was a subsidiary of the New York State Railways, a company which seemed in the 1930s to be in a continuous state of foreclosure, a condition which

did nothing to build the health of transit service within the city.

Considerable pressures were exerted to (1) acquire the city trolley system for operation by a privately owned local group and (2) to maneuver the city into buying it and operating it. The chief thing standing in the way was cost and inasmuch as a court-ordered appraisal had come up with a figure of \$26,695,000, the cost seemed to be prohibitive insofar as both the city and private interests were concerned. It was not until the early

1930s that a re-appraisal cut this figure down to \$12,000,000, still too much, but when the state Public Service Commission finally set a price of \$4,487,000 on the system, investor interest was revived.

Private local ownership of the transit company never came until 1938, after Howard M. Woods, its secretary, had devised a plan under which local subscribers to \$5,274,000 in bonds could effect the turnover. By the time this came, the day of the trolley car was done. Buses had arrived, and the last trolley car to run over the old Rochester Transit lines in the city rolled in 1941 and a noisy, quite efficient and altogether wonderful era came to an end.

Rochester Transit Corp. paid \$11,000,000 in total taxes, bought \$8,350,000 worth of new buses and returned a profit of \$4 million to its shareholders.

Sentiment and continuous reference to what are often described as the good old days will probably have no part in whatever program for public transportation the regional authority eventually works out, and those who can actually recall the good old days in public transportation are becoming fewer and fewer.

Not even a bus can get Monroe Countymen now to some of the places they used to reach in relative comfort in electric trolley cars and at a fair rate of speed, too.

Railroad and trolley buffs delight in recalling the days of such lines as the Rochester & Sodus Bay Railway Co., which was an actuality between 1889 and 1929 and which made stops at such stations as Webster, Union Hill, Ontario, Sodus, Sodus Point, Williamson and Wallington. Dubbed "The Royal Blue," this faithful railway was also known as "The Apple Blossom Line," for obvious reasons.

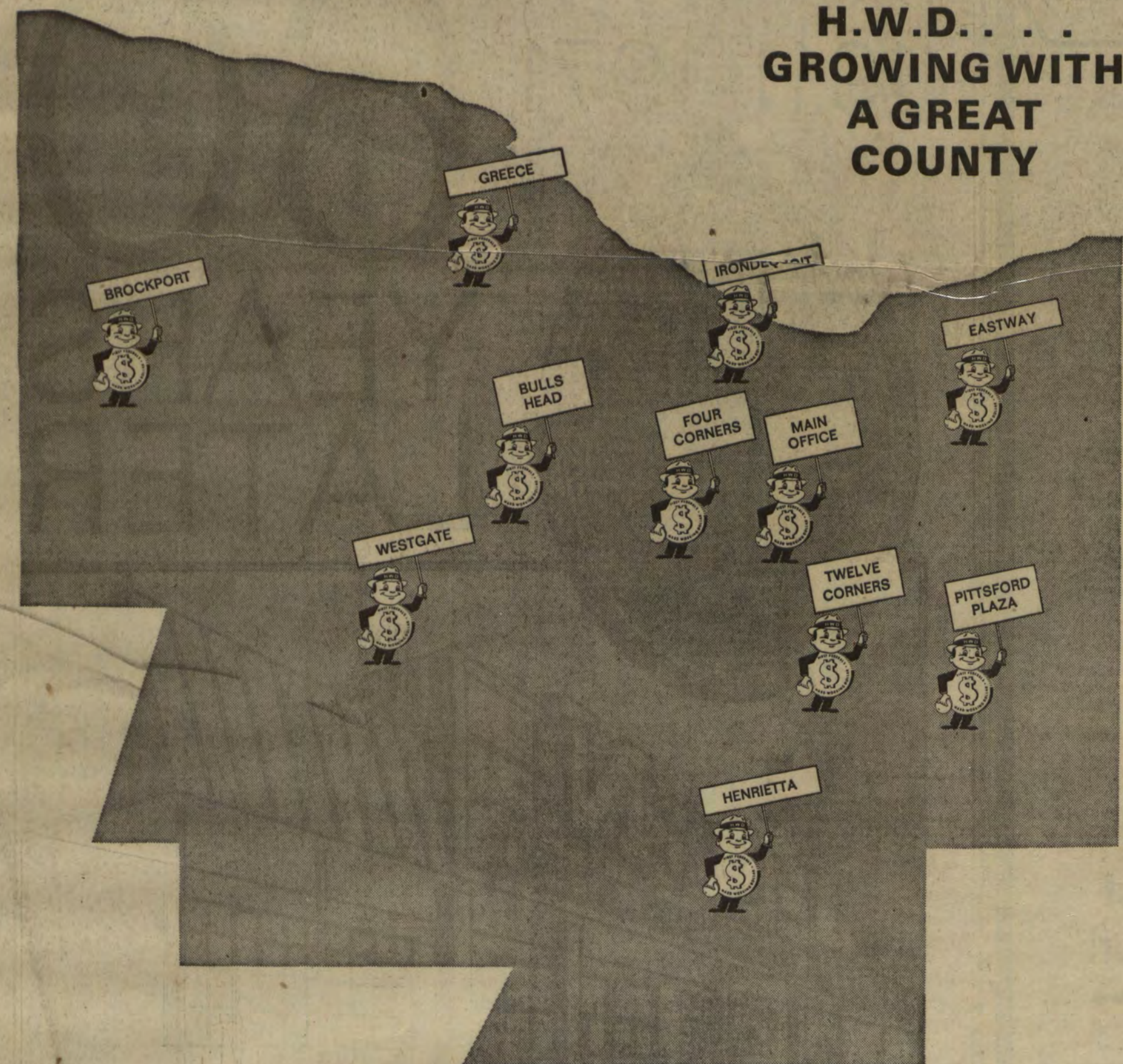
The Sodus Bay line and the Rochester & Eastern shared a station at Court and Exchange streets, where the Community War Memorial now sits, and both were operated by the New York State Railways. The general manager in Rochester of this somewhat monopolistic organization was John F. Uffert, whose best known in the whole history of Rochester's own transit system and who eventually gave way to former newspaperman and deputy commissioner William A. Lang, the last president of the Rochester Transit Corporation.

The Rochester & Eastern, which began operations in 1903, ran out to Pittsford, then Victor, Canandaigua, Seneca Castle and Geneva, and was known somewhat softly as the great orange or "Orange Blossom" line.

Monroe County and the Niagara Frontier were connected for many years, beginning in 1908, by the Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Railway, later reorganized as the Rochester, Buffalo & Lockport Railroad in a neat and unnecessary bit of name juggling, a line which ran through such Monroe County stops as Spencerport, Brockport and Adams Basin in the days when a man could board a car at Main and Exchange streets in Roches-

Continued on Page 50S

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SPORTSMAN VILLAGE

Salutes:
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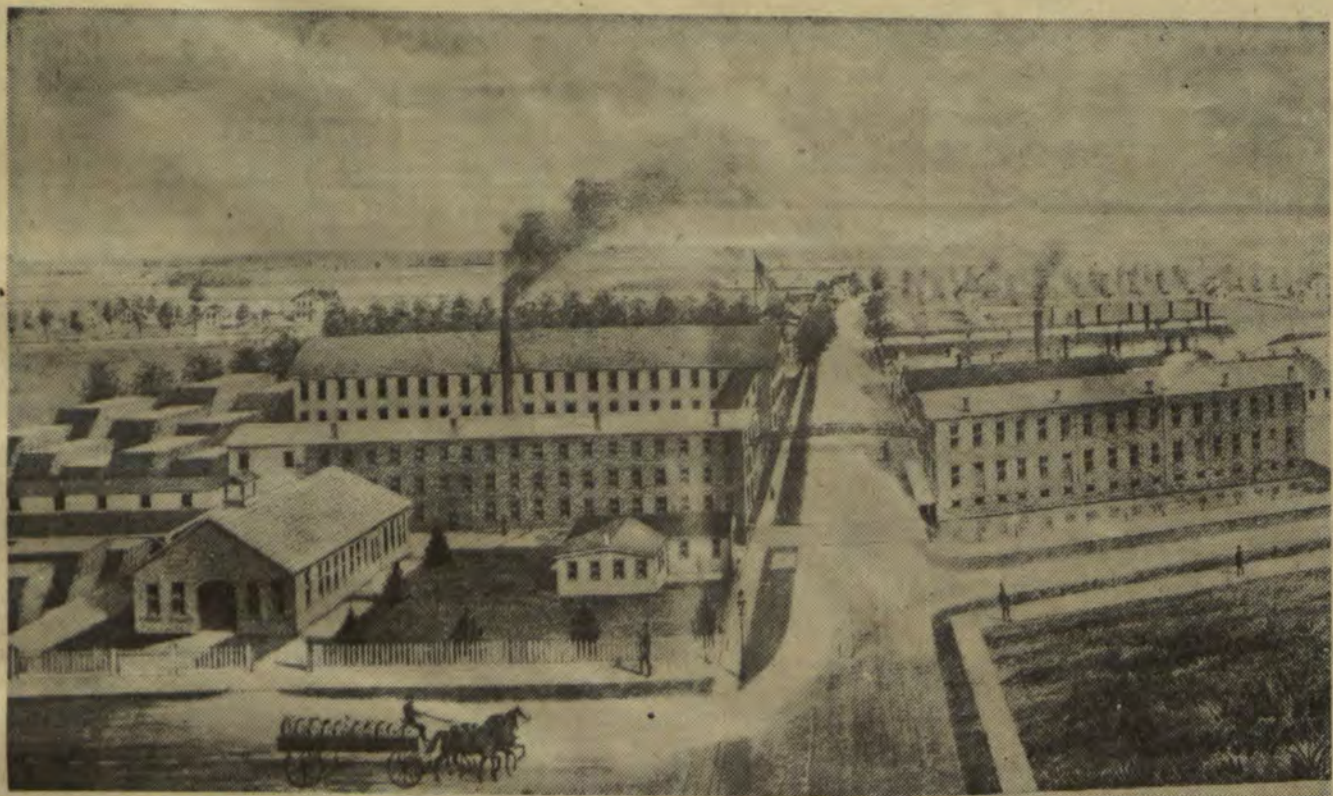
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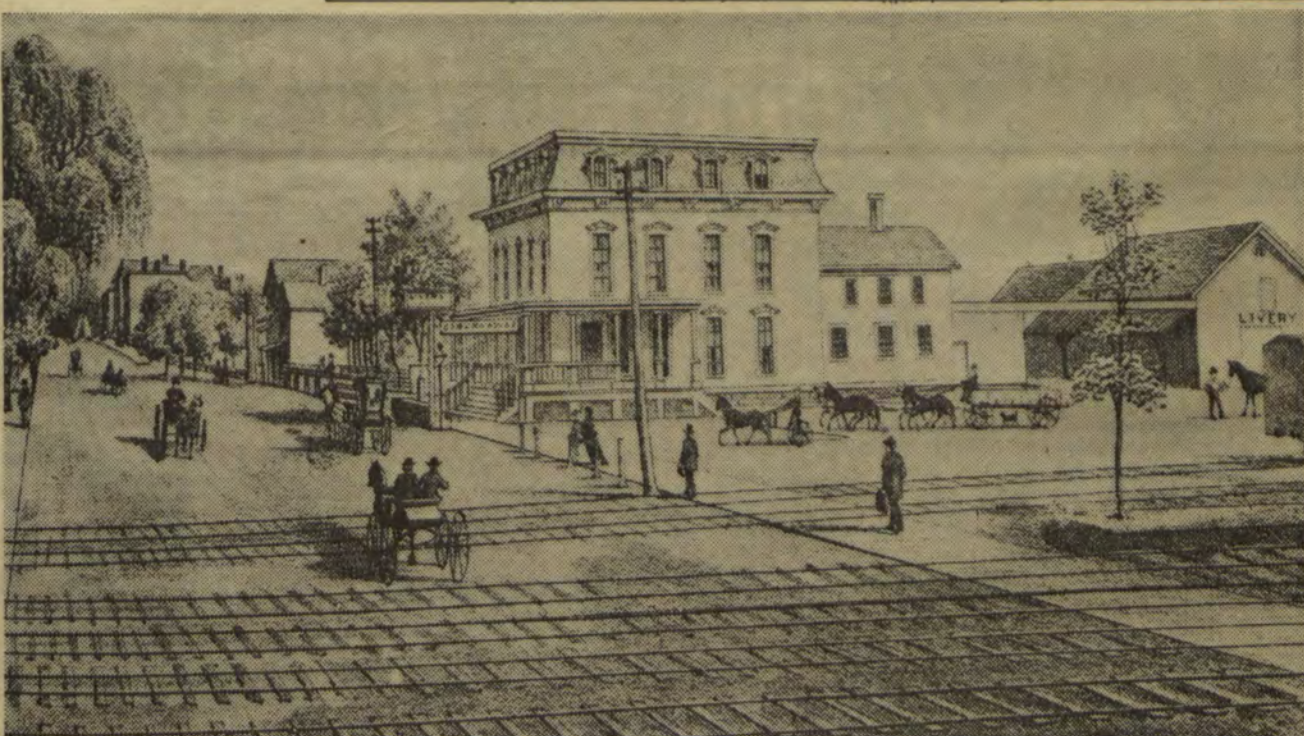
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Brockport also grew as result of the Erie Canal but the print, made the Sweden village world-famous. Its big Johnstone Harvester Co. plant, shown in this old machines were shipped to Europe, even to New Zealand.



This early print of Fairport shows the Osburn House and busy livery stable behind it. Those many railroad tracks crossing street spelled the end of the big canal boom that built up the village first named for Perrin family.

Silk Worms, a Workingman's Village and a Lost City

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Fairport may be said to be one of Monroe County's gems. It was 100 years old as a corporation in 1967. A canal town of singular beauty, it originally had only 10 streets, some of which evolved from an Indian trail which led to Thomas Creek and also led to the original cabin of the Perrin family on what is now Ayraut Road. Another trail was created which extended from Penfield to a mill operated on Thomas Creek by Peter Ripley, and from this Main Street in Fairport was created.

Although it is a relatively new village, Fairport actually dates back to 1810, when Peter Ripley built a log cabin in the area. But like many other upstate communities, it owes its early growth to the canal, which was thrust through the region in 1822. At this point, Fairport called itself Perrinville and boasted one frame residence. Then the canal made it grow. Fullam's Basin came into being and the inevitable taverns followed, and Fairport became a shipping center for great quantities of farm produce, especially potatoes. But the arrival of railroads put an end to that.

Fairport was the scene of a riot in 1870 and troops were called in to quell it. The riot occurred because a great break had appeared in the canal beyond the Fullam's Basin widewaters and local residents were fearful of losing canal business.

Beyond the canal business, Fairport has been a center for manufacture of various kinds. Daniel B. DeLand founded the DeLand Chemical Works there in 1952 and manufactured soda and saleratus. The American Can Co. on the canal bank is a descendant of the A. H. Cobb Preserving Company, whose founder, Amos Cobb, developed a can that could be sealed without solder. The company became the Sanitary Can Co. and now, as American Can, is the village's largest industry.

Fairport was also for a time the home of the Certo Company, fondly called the vinegar works, which moved to Albion.

Fairport has had a postoffice since 1822, a fire department since 1877 and a waterworks since 1893. It owns its own electric company.

Governor DeWitt Clinton stayed in Fairport on one of his early canal surveying trips, although whether the pleasantness of the area influenced his decision to put the canal through is not known.

Fairport had manufacturing early. Jones & Company made wagons there beginning in 1838; John and Lorenzo Howard established a factory which produced wagons and carriages in 1843; Defendorf, Perrin & Perkins Company made staves and barrels as early as 1847 and in 1850 Abishai Goodell started the production of silk.

There were other trying days for Fairport besides the one which brought the canal rioting. In 1908, gangs from Rochester attempted to burn the village down but were unsuccessful. In 1920, armed gangsters from Rochester invaded the village and were met with gunfire. One person was killed and 16 were sent to prison.

East Rochester

The late Lucile S. Saunders, historian of East Rochester, took a special delight in recounting its origins, its early enthusiasm and its harmonious atmosphere in Sesqui-Centennial year.

East Rochester is perhaps the only one of Monroe County's villages which can be said to have been founded on industry alone, and on an industry which began in Goodman Street in the city and was burned out in 1894. Merchants Despatch Transportation Company made railroad cars and had to have a place to go.

Most ideas, to be fulfilled, need a wonder worker. Walter Parce, a Fairport merchant, was one. Mr. Parce was an opportunist and a visionary, which is not a bad combination for getting things done. Conscious of the M.D.T.'s situation, he frequently rode from Fairport to Rochester on the New York Central, admired the farms along the way, realized that about six farmers owned most of them, and knew that there was water power available in Irondequoit Creek.

There was already industry in the immediate area—the Lincoln Flour Mill, a quality producer, and the Bown Brothers apple drying plant.

Mr. Parce moved quickly, acquiring options on the farms along the tracks, and, with Rochester and Monroe County businessmen formed the Vanderbilt Improvement Company and offered the farmland to M.D.T. for a new plant which would be built on 35 acres of once productive soil.

The laying of the cornerstone for the first of the Despatch shops provoked, or perhaps inspired, one of the most gala days in Monroe County history, and drew more than 20,000 persons to a gigantic barbecue to celebrate the creation of a workingman's village, the county's first.

Streets and roads were already laid out, and when the lots were auctioned off, only 365 were sold, but the developers were not discouraged. They offered very low rates for the balance. Thus evolved the Village of Despatch, appropriately and easily named for the industry which was its reason for being. It would become East Rochester. By 1898, it had 450 residents, a Union Free School, but needed park land. The land reserved for parks was not exactly ideal, being full of brambles, harboring a few snakes and also being swampy. Miss Kate Gleason, who was in love with the idea of Despatch, took care of that. She brought in workers from the Gleason Works in Rochester who were accustomed to a different kind of work, and drained the swamp, caused fill dirt to be brought in, drove out the snakes, like St. Patrick, and made a park.

There can't be a much heavier industry than one which makes railroad cars. And there can't be a much more delicate one than one which makes quality pianos. East Rochester has had both. The first has been phased out of existence by the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad. This was a cruel blow to the pride of Monroe County's first "made" village, and a cruel blow to many incomes of many loyal employes, too. The second, the prestigious Aeolian American Corporation, began as the Foster-Armstrong Piano Company. Ground was broken in 1904 for its factory, which was raised by a totally new type of concrete construction.



This view of Lake Ontario shore, in an early engraving, is from Webster past Durand-Eastman Park across to Charlotte at mouth of Genesee River. Left center in distance is Sea Breeze Hotel at lake front in Irondequoit.



Closeup of Sea Breeze Hotel from another early engraving shows flag flying from Grove Observatory at left,

East Rochester people have many loves, among them the idea of owning their own homes, cultivating flowers and vegetables, producing splendid athletes, grand pianos and great people.

Pittsford

The Town of Pittsford, in which the larger part of East Rochester sits, was settled in 1789. It contains 24.8 square miles of Monroe County land, its own whole, lovely village, the aforementioned part of East Rochester, which it shares with Perinton, and a chunk of both Powder Mill and Mendon Ponds parks.

Like all Monroe County towns, Pittsford was once great for and went in heavily for farming. It also had gravel pits, although they are virtually exhausted, and much of the farmland has gone for residential development. Once it was far more industrious than it is now, having had a number of early flour and saw mills, tanneries, brickyards and distilleries to satisfy the local taste and thirst. It also produced lumber, sand and limestone.

Pittsford got historic early. The Marquis Denonville passed its way with his army on the way from Montreal to give the Senecas a lesson, only to meet misfortune, and in retreat passed through Pittsford after making bivouac there in 1687.

Pittsford came cheap in one of those early real estate deals through which Phelps and Gorham parcelled out some of the greatest land and most attractive countryside in the United States of America. Simon and Israel Stone of Washington County bought Township 12, Range 5, which became Pittsford, from Phelps and Gorham for 36 cents an acre, acquiring 13,296 acres in all for \$4,786.56 or 960 pounds, 5 shillings and 4 pence. It was Northfield then, later Boyle, later Smallwood.

In 1823, with the canal coming on — it would prove a boon — the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the town was \$167,461. In 1970, its total value, including the villages and the town outside the villages was something in the neighborhood of \$278,500,000.

Many of those who settled Pittsford were veterans of the Revolution, among them Capt. Henry Gale of Massachusetts, whose great-great-granddaughter, Zona Gale, would be a celebrated American writer.

Simon Stone built the town's first grist mill in 1791 on Irondequoit Creek near a hamlet which bore the name of Cartersville. The town's first physician, also the county's, was Dr. John Ray, who arrived in 1793 and was followed somewhat later by Dr. Hartwell Carver, who had the additional distinction of becoming known as the father of the Pacific Railroad. His one-time residence, a village showplace, is at 41 Monroe Avenue.

Pittsford is credited with many Monroe County "firsts," among them the first school house, first library, first lawyer in the person of Simon Stone II, who arrived in 1804, first postoffice, set up in 1811, and first newspaper, the religion-oriented Gospel Herald, in 1815. It also may have had the county's first tavern, and this may have been the Phoenix, erected in 1801, rebuilt in 1814 after a fire and successively known as the Phoenix Hotel, Tyler's Inn, Pittsford Inn, Old Heidelberg, Pittsford Inn a second time, and finally under restoration by publisher Andrew D. Wolfe, the Phoenix Building again.

Pittsford prospered after the canal came, for it gave a

ready outlet to its grist and flour mills, its whisky from the distilleries and the produce from the farm land, although the canal's value to the town and village is now doubtful.

Pittsford has acquired a number of distinctions over its many years. One conferred on it in 1900 was the title, "the village with six churches and six saloons."

In addition to the industries in East Rochester, the town also boasts Graflex, Inc., moved out from the city like so many others, is the homeland of three country clubs — Oak Hill, Irondequoit and Monroe Golf Club, and a part of a fourth, Locust Hill. It is also the home of three private schools of distinction, the Allendale School for boys and St. John Fisher and Nazareth College of Rochester.

Penfield

One of Pittsford's near neighbors is Penfield, and very few towns anywhere have been so fortunate in their historians as this one, which has Katherine Wilcox Thompson, author of "Penfield's Past," a scholarly and intriguing book published in 1960, when the town had its own sesqui-centennial. The town actually goes back before its formal beginning in 1810, having been divided early into even sized lots of 400 acres each in the area immediately east of Five Mile Line Road. It was known among the Phelps and Gorham holdings as Township 13 and was sold by Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua, the area metropolis, to Jonathan Fasset of Vermont in 1790, one of 102 towns. Mrs. Thompson recounts, developed after the Revolution by Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham as they parcelled out the huge acreage held under the Phelps and Gorham purchase.

Daniel Penfield entered the regional picture in 1795 with a substantial purchase from Silas and Abigail Pepon and later from Samuel Parkman Lloyd. He gained clear title to his holdings in 1803.

Daniel Penfield was to the town what Nathaniel Rochester was to the village on the river. He was a son of Isaac Penfield, who had fought in the Revolution and died at 93, and Esther Penfield, who died at 102. Daniel Penfield's early experience in municipal affairs was gained in Hudson, N.Y., where he was a city alderman in 1803 and 1804. He did not move to his new upstate holdings until seven or eight years after that. His son Henry preferred Canandaigua and established himself there.

A six-apartment house now stands at 1784 Penfield Road, somewhat changed but basically the same house in which Daniel Penfield lived, only smaller than it was then. Two wings of the big old place have been moved elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Daniel Penfield was about as successful as any came in his day. His children made excellent marriages and he prospered mightily, dying in 1840 at the age of 81. He had dominated the water power generated by Irondequoit Creek, to the annoyance of many of his contemporaries, and erected saw mills and grist mills.

In reality, he was a relative late comer to the town which was to bear his name. Among the very early arrivals were Calvin Clark, John Strowger, John Scott and Daniel Stillwell. Strowger was a miller, operating both a grist and a saw mill for Daniel Penfield. Clark, although a civilian, gave his life in the War of 1812 in an action near Lewiston. No one has ever found his burial place.

Daniel Stillwell reportedly was the town's first tavern keeper. Some of his competition may have been provided

by the Prentice Tavern, now 1745 Penfield Road. Two relics of Penfield's first century remain vigorous — the Penfield Tavern at 1816 Penfield Road, once the Winney Hotel, and the Colonial Hotel at 1129 Empire Boulevard, near the state marker commemorating the fate of the Lost City of Tryon, whose hopes were centered on Irondequoit Bay.

The hardy New England strains of early Penfield eventually gave way to newcomers from Europe, German-speaking Swiss and Alsatians, who came to the area in considerable numbers in the mid-1800s.

The chief industries were milling, ironworking, distilling, in which half a dozen distilleries participated, potash production, the manufacture of soap and the production of woolen cloth and paper. Paper milling in Penfield has had a hectic life. One of the original mills was destroyed by fire in 1865, was rebuilt and became the Lawless Paper Mill, which was blown down by a fierce wind in 1886. The business was resumed in what had been the old Livingston mill and was burned out again in 1924, after which it was moved to the Perinton section of East Rochester, where it was burned out of business in 1925.

Penfielders were operating lime kilns by 1850, were engaged in apple drying and sheep raising and as late as 1932 got into the quarrying business when it was discovered that sand and gravel abounded in the town. In the second half of the last century, the nursery business caught on in the town, which still has some. The largest survivor from among the earlier nurseries until recent years was Brown Brothers.

Not even a sketchy history of this town would be complete without a mention of Ellen Theresa Williams, born in 1849, dead in 1875, of consumption; married at 19 and the mother of two children. This was Little Nellie, who took over the family newspaper, the Penfield Extra, when her older brother LeRoy joined the Union Army. She brought to it a personal touch and she worked hard at its production.

Little Nellie was not entirely in sympathy with the Abolitionists or with the North in the war which was to claim the services of her brother. One account appearing in her paper tells of a lecture date scheduled by Frederick Douglass in the Presbyterian Church in 1863 which turned out to be an unpleasant experience for Douglass and all those who appeared to give him the courtesy of a hearing. Some persons or persons unknown stuffed the stove pipes and filled the church with smoke.

Brighton

Perhaps none of Monroe County's towns has had as intimate an association with its city as Brighton, Penfield's neighbor. For one thing, it lay directly in the path of westward travelers, as Pittsford did. For another, it was reasonably flat and fertile, and it joined the county in the year of its creation, 1821.

By all the rights of geography and history, Brighton should be much larger than the 8,675 acres now within its borders. Its lands were taken in both large and small bites by the city and to make Irondequoit possible. But there remains a portion of the one-time Brighton, the Winton Road-East Avenue area, which will remain forever Brighton, for this is where its only village was.

Rochester first acquired itself a piece of Brighton in 1823 — 357 acres. Irondequoit was split off in 1839. In 1855, Brighton Village, which had 640 acres, was incorporated. It survived to 1905, when Rochester took it.

The Town of Brighton has 18 churches, 18 schools and innumerable points of interest. In its past are Indian Landing, the beginning of the Ohio Trail; Fort Schuyler, commemorated now by a long cabin in Ellison Park, and still has relics of the Tryon family which tried to build a city and failed because of the canal, and among the relics are a one-story residence at 319 Landing Road North and a later Tryon family home at 414 Landing Road North.

At 2370 East Avenue still stands the most revered reminder of the past, the Stone-Tolan House, where Orring Stone operated his original tavern, an oasis in the midst of a wilderness of trees and wolves. It was built in 1790 and for 100 years of its existence belonged to the Tolan family and thankfully now is the property of the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks of Western New York.

Reputed guests at the old tavern include Louis Philippe, who would be king of France, Aaron Burr, who would kill Alexander Hamilton, Joseph Brandt and Lafayette, who had helped save the Colonies.

Brighton also has the Council Rock, traditional meeting place of the Senecas, keepers of the Western Door. It is now dedicated to the memory of the Senecas. It was moved in 1931 when East Avenue was widened but remains in its original area.

Brighton Village, now part of Rochester, was a swinging town in its days, a mecca for canal boat operators, since it had taverns on three of the four corners at the East Avenue and Winton Road crossing. The town's best known intersection now is the 12 Corners, once the center of its chief industry, brick making. One of the early brickyard operators was Abner Buckland, whose name lives today in Buckland Avenue. He built his own house from his own brick at 1037 Winton Road South. Another was Gideon Cobb, who came to Brighton in 1820 and built his own grand house at Monroe and Highland avenues. The family which would claim it gone, it stood in forlorn but majestic disuse for years and eventually, not too many years ago, was demolished.

Much of Brighton's productive farmland was devoted to raising fruit trees, rose bushes and such, but has gone for housing developments made necessary by the town's popularity as a suburban retreat from city living. Just south of the Barge Canal at 1956 West Henrietta Road stands the home of Thomas Warrant, an English-born coppersmith and an opponent of slavery. Fourth generation Warrant, Miss Cora Warrant, who died in this Sesqui-Centennial year, remembered vividly family tales of the house's use as a station on the Underground Railroad.

Brighton was also the site of the Clover Street Seminary, built in 1845 and now the home of Joseph C. Wilson, chairman of the board of Xerox Corp. The address is 1550 Clover Street. The Oliver Culver mansion at 70 East Boulevard in the city

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Tavern in Wilderness ... And Brick Houses

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was built in 1816 at East Avenue and Culver Road, and was moved in 1906. Once an inn, it has a ballroom and is now owned by Miss Elizabeth Hollahan. Oliver Culver's wife, the former Alice Ray of Pittsford, was a slave owner.

Parma

Meanwhile, at the Western end of Monroe County, Parma and its village, Hilton, were keeping pace with their neighbors. Six brothers named Atchinson came from Connecticut to the area in 1796 to people Parma and settle in the vicinity of Hill and Burritt roads.

Shirley Cox Husted, Parma's official historian, notes that the town's pioneers arrived mostly on foot, with women and children occasionally accorded the privilege of riding in ox-carts. Among these early arrivals were the Jonathan-Sheldons, whose house, built in 1814 at what is now 4719 Ridge Road West, reputedly is the oldest in Parma.

The town has abounded in names, somehow lost and gone — Parma Corners, settled by the Davises in 1805; Parma Center, Wright's Corners, North Parma, Hunt's Corners, Burritt's Corners, Knapp's Corners, Hinkleyville, Hoosick and Trimmerville, Bump's Corners, Cox's Hollow, Catfield, Wild Oats, Oatfield, Bogus Point, which got its name from counterfeiter.

And then there is Hilton, founded in 1805 by Jonathan Underwood, and a village which has had a whole string of names, like a much-married woman — Salmon Creek, Tyler's Corners, Unionville, Dunham's Corners, North Parma, and finally, Hilton itself, named after a minister.

Parma also includes a portion of Braddock's Bay, once called Prideaux Bay, after General Prideaux, but most of it lies in Greece.

Hilton originally was a mile-square village which owed much of its early growth to the arrival of the Rome, Ogdensburg and Watertown Railroad in 1876. Its town, Parma, was excellent wheat growing country and was perhaps the greatest of them all in Civil War times, but it has also in its past memories of lush orchards and untold tons of apples, cherries and peaches.

The apple production made Hilton an apple capital. Its State Bank of Hilton, in recognition of this, once carried a picture of an apple on its checks.

The processing of fruits, sauerkraut, vinegar and apple-sauce has long since left the area, which once had also dozens of sawmills, carding mills, distilleries, flax mills, cigar factories, asheries, salt works and cooperages. Its big dairy and egg business started fading before the World War II baby boom brought hundreds of new residents, new families anxious for the rural-suburban life the town could offer.

In one respect, at least, Hilton was far ahead of its time. In 1833, it enacted regulations which provided that the owner of a loose dog was subject to a \$2.00 fine. The town itself paid generous bounties for the protection of its residents, \$5.00 for every wolf killed and \$1.00 a dozen for destroyed rattlesnakes.

On March 21, 1965, fire for the 10th time attacked the village of Hilton, Parma's proudest possession. It destroyed a good portion of the business section but Hilton, true to its traditions, survived, re-planned and rebuilt.

Hamlin

Hamlin Town is great stretches of Monroe Country and a substantial piece of it, with no village of its own, but with a proud heritage and approximately 4,100 residents within its pleasant confines. Although thus thinly populated, it has no less than seven hamlets — Hamlin Center, Hamlin Station, Morton, Kendall Mills, Walker and North Hamlin, otherwise known as Thomasville.

The latest of all the towns to join Monroe Country, which it did in 1882, Hamlin was settled by people who decided at first that its name should be Newton. But Newton gave way to the name of Union, and Hamlin did not become Hamlin until 1961, when it was named for Abraham Lincoln's first-term vice-president.

Hamlin was not the most richly favored of Monroe Country towns. Its land originally was swampy, and undergrowth abounded and it was for a time malaria country and the malaria drove many of its early settlers to more elevated lands. But the other pioneers preserved, and they sank salt wells which produced salt which brought as much as \$1.00 a bushel.

The pioneering spirit eventually made farming country in the town and agricultural it has remained, with fruit farms ascendant. It was also once prominent in dairy farming. The town has harbored a leading industrial organization, the Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., food processors, and also has the distinction of operating the last common school in Monroe Country, School No. 14 in North Hamlin, caught up eventually in centralization and affiliation with the Hilton Central School in 1966.

Clarkson

The Town of Clarkson got to be 150 years old in 1969, two years ahead of its county. There has been some argument over who its first settler was, but Moody Freeman has received some credit for this honor, since he bought a farm on the west side of Lake Road, two miles north of the Ridge, in 1803. His claim as the first settler is smudged somewhat by a gravestone in Garland Cemetery, which offers the intelligence that beneath it lies one Lydia Ferris, born in New Hampshire in 1771, settled in Clarkson as the first woman there in 1800, and died in 1858 at the age of 87.

Certainly among the early settlers were James Sayres and Joel Palmer, who came in 1811, whose daughter Almira Palmer was said to have been the first white girl born west of the Genesee. Eli Blodgett arrived in 1804 and built mills.

By 1810, the rush was on and the forests were being cleared at a swift pace, and many industrious persons arrived in the area, just about in time for the War of 1812, which had some importance in the region, inasmuch as Clarkson seems to have been a place for troop gathering and for stacking up supplies for the war with the British on the nearby lake. In that period, Murray Corners, later known as Clarkson Village, was the center of town activity.

DeWitt Clinton changed all that with a canal survey stop in 1810, and Clarkson seems to have pleased him, just as Pittsford did, for he ran the canal through it and thereby gave the Village of Brockport in neighboring Sweden a reason for being. The governor did not care much for the noise created during his sleep in R. Abby's tavern by local roisterers.



Long Pond, one of several such bodies of water just in-shore from Lake Ontario, looked like this in the early days of Greece, which stretches from lake past Ridge Road. Dann House was resort haven for city vacationers.

The Clarkson region prospered greatly for years from all modes and manners of farming, and Sweden's Brockport, named for an early real estate investor named Hiel Brockway, grew greatly, too. Brockway and James Seymour purchased a considerable tract in what was to be the growing village. Seymour, however, would be known in the annals of Monroe Country for something else altogether. He was its first sheriff, later moved to Michigan, after leaving his name on the Seymour library in Brockport. In Michigan, legend has it, he was instrumental in naming Lansing as the state capital, enough honor for any man.

Clarkson narrowly missed producing a president of the United States. Henry R. Selden of Clarkson, lieutenant governor of the State of New York in 1856, was offered the vice-presidency in Lincoln's first candidacy. Had he accepted and had run with Lincoln a second time, he would have been president because of John Wilkes Booth.

Selden operated his law office in Rochester, driving in daily 20 miles from Clarkson behind a pair of ponies. He was a pioneer commuter.

Every town should have one authentic romantic mystery. Clarkson's concerns John Bowman, a lawyer's son who in 1850 built an outstanding house for his bride-to-be, Kate Bellinger, on the Lake Road. Abruptly, he ran off to New York City and never returned, leaving the jilted Miss Bellinger to spend the rest of her life as she had been widowed, black weeds and all. Obviously, in the lights of his day, the man was either very troubled, or a cad and a scoundrel.

Clarkson people once processed salt, made bricks and produced potash, ran grist mills and creameries and a carriage shop, built a \$3,000 Presbyterian Church as early as 1825, although it was at first Congregational.

Besides the fruits of its orchards and its onetime manufactures, Clarkson has been home to notable Monroe Countrymen — astronomer Lewis Swift, Henry R. Selden and automotive inventor George B. Selden, his son; a young man named Cornelius Vroman, who slept continuously for five years and apparently recovered completely, when he was 22 years old, and Phillip Boss, celebrated as a painter and cabinet maker, among others.

Clarkson, having produced one sheriff in 1821, produced another in 1911 in the person of Harvey E. Hamil. It has also brought forth a number of state assemblymen and only one state senator Ray Tuttle, who is town historian, and

also a daredevil parachute jumper named George Rollo Babcock, who made one jump too many on Aug. 24, 1930 in Texas and was brought home for burial in West Clarkson Cemetery.

The town also was the home town of an outstanding major league baseball player, J. Herbert Moran, an outfielder who played with both the Philadelphia Phillies and the Boston Braves in the National League and was a member of the miracle Braves' team of 1914, which came from nowhere to win the league pennant and also the World Series.

Greece

Once upon a time, The Town of Greece had its own incorporated village, and once upon a time, Greece was chiefly a region of farms and orchards and owned a piece of its own river, the Genesee.

Greece politically is one year younger than its county. As is noted elsewhere, it is the most populous of Monroe County towns and is larger in population than many cities in New York State. But now it has no village.

The one it had was named for Charlotte Troup, daughter of an early Monroe Country land agent. While in all probability, the accent was placed on the first syllable of her given name, time, custom and the peculiarities of Monroe County pronunciation have moved the accent to the second syllable and puzzled untold numbers of visitors and newcomers radio announcers.

President Thomas Jefferson established the Port of the Genesee in 1805 Charlotte began to show promise as a shipping center. The village was incorporated in 1869 and was Greece's own until 1916, when the city gobbled it up and made it the 23rd Ward. This also deprived Greece of its share of the river.

But Greece has retained most of its lake shore and the lake shore with its resorts and hotels and dance halls was a romantic part of the town's past in an era now virtually gone, along with a great deal of the farming, and along with the electric trolley cars that ran along the lake shore and ground over a trestle nearly half a mile long crossing Braddock's Bay.

Once it was Prideaux Bay, named for Gen. John

Continued on Page 41S

The Villages of Monroe County



Some were the first permanent settlements in the wilderness, long before the County was organized. Some developed comparatively recently. But, young or old, each of the 10 incorporated villages of Monroe County is a live and thriving community of today, a nucleus of industry and education, of social and recreational facilities, of shopping and governmental services. Each has its own distinctive character and atmosphere... all contribute their full share of the activity, prosperity and good life of the County as a whole. Here is real "grass roots" America, where each citizen is in direct control of his destiny.

Village of Brockport Incorporated 1829 Population 7,888 Donald Rogers, Mayor	Village of Churchville Incorporated 1857 Population 1,089 Enoch W. Parry, Mayor
Village of East Rochester Incorporated 1906 Population 8,461 "The greatest little town in the world!" Anthony Della Pietra, Mayor	Village of Fairport Incorporated 1867 Population 6,433 Peter J. McConough, Mayor
Village of Hilton Inc. 1885 as North Parma; Named Hilton, 1896 Population 2,428 Douglas Hurlbutt, Mayor	Village of Honeoye Falls Incorporated 1838 Population 2,242 Squire Kingston, Mayor
Village of Pittsford Incorporated 1827 Population 1,716 Kenneth Way, Mayor	Village of Scottsville Incorporated 1914 Population 1,920 Selden S. Brown, Mayor
Village of Spencerport Incorporated 1867 Population 2,921 "With reverence for the past and an eye to the future" Edward McKinney, Mayor	Village of Webster Incorporated 1905 Population 5,037 "Where life is worth living" Robert E. Harloff, Mayor

The Association of Monroe County Villages



Campground for British ...Trail Along a Ridge

Continued from Page 40S

Prideaux, whose British forces camped there in 1759 as they prepared to move against the French at Fort Niagara. LaSalle had visited the lakeshore 90 years earlier.

Greece's pioneers were typical of those of Monroe County, industrious, persevering, reasonably God-fearing and resilient to the harsh winter winds coming off the lake. One of them, William Hincer, built the first residence between the mouth of the Genesee River and the Niagara River.

Greece, like Brighton, has given much to the city, including the broad acres occupied by Kodak Park Works, which has reciprocated by sending many thousands of its workers to live in the town, to help build it politically, and to give it its predominantly residential flavor, for this is what it now is, a town for residence, with all the attendant necessities like churches, schools, shopping plazas and such.

As it re-routed the river and carved out the lakes, the glacier also made The Ridge, and the Ridge runs through Greece. Along it have traveled Indians on foot, pioneers on horseback, ox carts, covered wagons and newly-married couples following the Honeymoon Trail to Niagara Falls and expected bliss.

Sweden

The Town of Sweden was the third to come from the original so-called Triangle Tract far west of the river and at its establishment embraced a little more than 20,000 acres, had fertile soil and a somewhat undulating but generally flat terrain which early showed itself capable of producing fine cereal grains and, later, fruit trees in abundance. These were foremost in farming minds in the 1870s.

Sweden is crossed by many brooks and streams which supplied good water and good drainage, and both the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad crossed its northern portion to give it transportation outlets.

The town originally was heavily timbered, as most of them were, and the clearing process was slow and tedious and the area was not settled in a hurry. Those who did come early included Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer, both there by 1807 and taking root on what was to be known as the Lake Road, as it is today. Others came gradually but fairly steadily to clear the land and establish themselves — Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hoskins, Stephen Johnson, Isaac White, then John Reed and Timothy Tyler, and in 1811 or thereabouts Ezra Brown and Levi Page.

These and others built the town. The canal made its village, Brockport, and the Johnston Harvester Company made it famous. By 1875 the town had 5,259 residential and 1,030 dwellings, real estate valued at more than \$3 million and, of course, Brockport, incorporated in 1829 and originally the western terminus of the Erie Canal pending completion of the difficult work of slicing into Lockport's great stone ledge. From that moment on, Sweden and Brockport prospered. Great markets were opened for farm produce, and when the canal was completed and fully opened, the village continued to derive its wealth from it.

The village had important industry, including an iron works but principally the huge Johnston factory which by 1871 was manufacturing 500 harvesting machines a year

and shipping them to a number of European countries and England as well as South America, Africa and New Zealand. And in the area of reaper manufacturing, Seymour & Company was preeminent. Silas Hardy for many years manufactured sleighs and carriages in the village and its founding father, Hiel Brockway, carried on a successful business building packet boats for use on the canal.

In 1832 the Brockport Collegiate Institute was projected and opened three or four years later and the seeds were sown for the Normal School and later for the State University College which in the fall of Sesqui-Centennial year may be the largest in all the area in total student population.

Brockport has the only full-scale hospital in operation in the county outside the city, Lakeside Memorial, and it also has the memories of one of the strangest trials in Monroe County history.

This involved a large and playful German shepherd owned by Victor Fortune of the village. In the summer of 1936, the dog Idaho, cavorting in the waters of the canal with village boys, accidentally drowned one of them.

The dog was charged with murder. Indignation ran high, but sympathy for the dog ran high, too. The Rochester Dog Protective Association undertook defense of the animal, with Rochester attorney Harry Sessions as defense attorney. A trial was conducted before Brockport Peace Justice Homer Benedict and covered by newspapermen, cameramen and newsreel photographers. Idaho had become nationally celebrated.

The dog was found guilty after trial, but Justice Benedict did not impose the death penalty. Instead, he sentenced the dog to continuous confinement at the home of its owner. But Idaho yearned to be free and one day broke loose, ran out into the highway and was killed by a passing car.

Riga

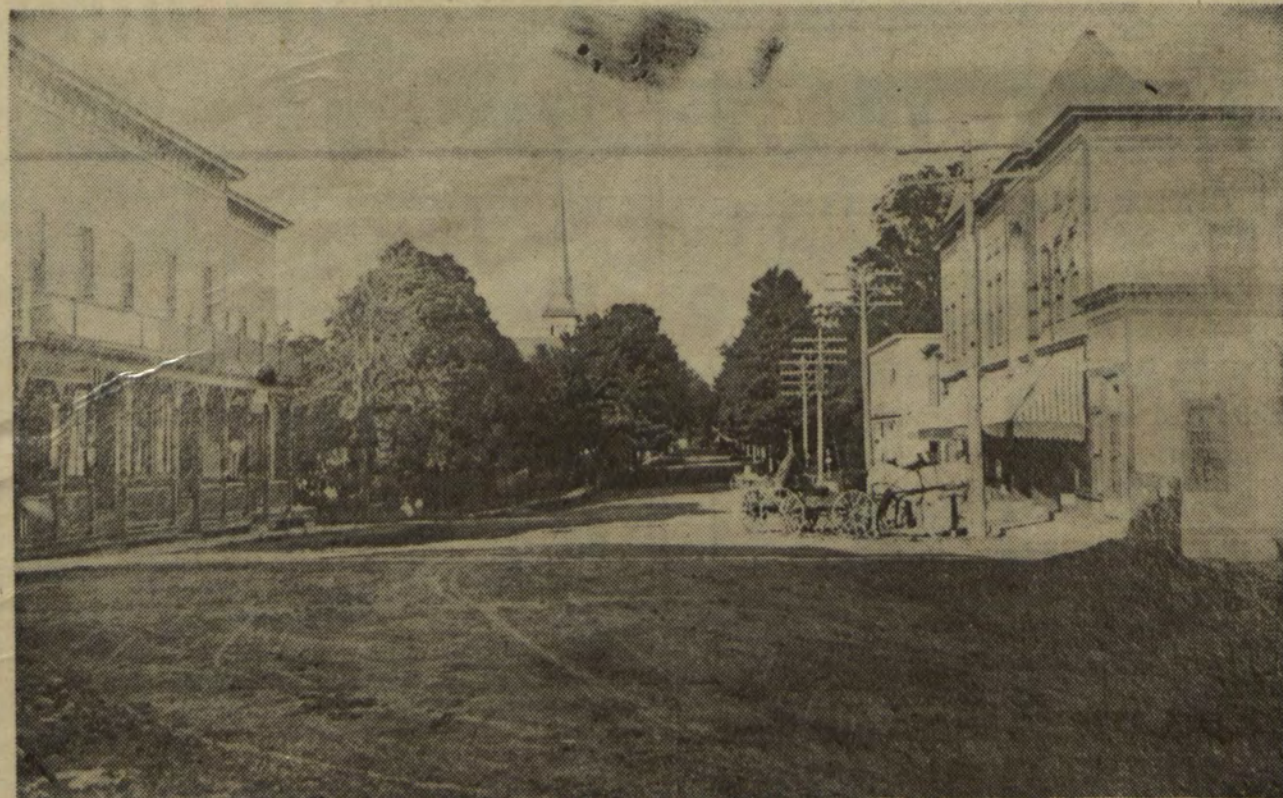
Tucked away in the southwestern corner of Monroe County is the town that could have been called Pultney but was called Riga. It borders on Genesee County and was settled later than most of the surrounding territory. Wolves and bears abounded in its wooded acres, but these failed to daunt the earliest settlers, the first of whom was Elihu Church, who was followed by Amasa Frost and Deacon Nehemiah Frost as well as William Parker, Samuel Church, brother of Elihu, and Richard Church, their father.

But the War of 1812 discouraged immigration and even sent some early residents scattering to what they regarded as safer territory.

Elihu Church built the first house of logs in 1806, south of Riga Center. He cleared the first farm and was the first in the town to raise grain. There is some dispute over who owned the first tavern. Some records say it was Joseph Thompson, but there are votes for a log public house kept by Amasa Frost.

At any rate, Samuel Church built the first saw mill on Black Creek, on the border of what would be Churchville, in 1808 and three years later erected the first grist mill in the same area. In 1814, the first distillery appeared, put into operation by John Crocker.

That same Samuel Church gave his name to Churchville, which had the advantage of being placed on the route of the New York Central Railroad. Churchville was incorporated in 1855, although it had been settled much earlier



This old photograph of Main Street in Hilton was taken in 1903. It looks pretty sleepy. But Hilton once was an apple capital, its banks putting a picture of an apple on its checks. It had a dog leash law as early as 1833.

than that by people like Linus Pierson, who opened the first store about 1814, and Hubbard Hall, who was proprietor of the second. The first New York Central train passed through in 1836.

One of Riga's early difficulties in marketing surplus grain was transportation. Early settler Henry Brewster in one season raised 3,000 bushels of wheat, had a portion of it ground into 70 barrels of flour. He loaded these on four large sleighs drawn by six yoke of oxen and four horses and drove the whole lot to Northampton, Mass. There he sold the wheat for \$6 a barrel and sold the oxen, too, and apparently drove the horses back home with a deep sense of satisfaction and money in his pocket.

Chili

Chili, born of Riga, was blessed not only with what was called "strong soil" in the days when the quality of soil was important, but enjoyed also excellent drainage into the river. In its earliest years it was engaged in the production of cereal crops celebrated throughout the state for their quality.

Creeks and streams, among them Black Creek, cross the area on their way to the river and were among the features which attracted such early arrivals as Joseph Morgan and his family in 1792. They were followed by Andrew Wortman, Col. Josiah Fish and his son Libeus, who came from Vermont, and by Stephen Peabody, a distiller who arrived in 1795 and was greeted with open arms by the others.

Then came the Widners, Howells, Bowmans, Stottles, Woodens, Pauls, McVeans and others. How did McIntosh put it in his beautiful history?

"The air was filled with the perfume of growing crops and fruit, while the echoes rang with the hearty laughter of children, the cheery song of the laborer, the lowing of cattle, and the din of the axe and hammer — all the inspiring music of a vigorous civilization."

Question for Sesqui-Centennial year: How long since you have heard "the cheery song of the laborer?"
Chili's first settler, Joseph Morgan, was its first home

owner, also cleared its land first, raised the first grain and planted the first fruit trees.

Chili benefited because many newcomers to the region, first attracted to Rochester, were repelled by its lowlands, rattlesnakes, lack of transportation by way of the river, malaria and the \$4 going price per acre of land, and many of them moved to Chili.

Chili gave birth to the Free Methodist Chili Seminary in 1869, founded chiefly by the Rev. B. T. Roberts, for whom Roberts Wesleyan College has been named.

The town never created a village but its hamlet, Clifton, has changed little over the years. Some of the town's farms were extremely large, managed efficiently by such owners as Benjamin Fellows, Anon Harmon, A. H. Campbell, Norman Davis, John H. Carpenter, Benjamin Sheldon, R. P. Hubbard and A. H. King.

A sizeable portion of Chili's northeast corner was bitten off for construction of Rochester Municipal Airport, now the Rochester-Monroe County Airport operated by the County of Monroe.

Wheatland

Chili's southern neighbor is the Town of Wheatland, named appropriately from its chief product. Because of the nature of its soil, it became the granary of the Genesee County and hence Monroe County.

Wheatland's village was founded by Isaac Scott and named for him. His tavern in 1790 was the first commercial establishment in the town. Among other pioneer residents were Powell Carpenter, who had 10 children and built a brick factory; the Coxes, of whom the first was Samuel, who came up from Stillwater about 1803, and others named Joseph Thorn and Hiram Peabody and Darius Shadbolt and Reuben Heath and, of course, Zachariah Garbutt, an English Whig whose name is still imprinted on the old town.

There were many others who pioneered the town, stout

Continued on Page 42S

The quality of life in Monroe County

rests with the leaders of the 19 towns and
the City of Rochester



The constant concern of the supervisors of our towns is the efficient, economic, sound administration of their individual communities, together with the well being of the entire County as a whole. The needs of the individual and the welfare of the greatest number must be kept always in mind. Plans for tomorrow and ten years from now must

be formulated and coordinated with the rest of the County. This is the job we endeavor to perform, as well as we know how, 365 days of the year. With the help, cooperation and consideration of our citizens, we think we can maintain the "quality of life in Monroe County" at its present high level.

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Failing Bridges and a Broken Dream

Continued from Page 41S

Scotsmen and the Cadys, Blackmers, Welches, Bassetts, Olmsteads and Theodore, Theron and Kinner Brown, the sons of the Rev. Solomon Brown, all attracted by the richness of the soil and the streams.

There is a classic paragraph in McIntosh's early Monroe County history which reads simply:

"Isaac Scott, of New Hampshire, bought in 1790, of the Wadsworths, one hundred and fifty acres of land at the then high price of four dollars per acre. He built a good hewed-log house . . . He opened the pioneer tavern in the town, and, in connection with inn-keeping, carried on his farm."

Thus Scottsville came into being. In time it would have a tannery, grist mill, brick mill, distillery, other taverns, a wagon factory, an academy, a postoffice and many churches. It would have also McVean's mill, Rafferty's carriage and wagon works and, of course, what nature place there for it and Wheatlant, Oatka Creek and the River, and what man made through it, the Genesee Canal.

Irondequoit

No area in Monroe County resounds more with historic echoes than the river town of Irondequoit, which has besides the river the lake and the bay. It was formed from Brighton in 1839 but its history goes back much further. It was early involved in horticulture and agriculture and shipping and milling and because of its bay was a place where history was enacted and made.

Irondequoit was once invaded by the French. The English by 1726 had established a trading post on the bay, seeking to drum up business with the Indians. Wild fowl and superior fish abounded in the bay and held over their bounty for more modern sportsmen for many years.

Irondequoit early attracted trappers because of its furry denizens, and also attracted social outcasts of the human species who hid from society in the security of its flats and swamps. The swamps also produced malaria, and this discouraged early settlement in great numbers, but still the settlers came, and perhaps the earliest was William Walker, apparently in early American eyes a thoroughly disreputable character. Irondequoit may have been the better for his departure for Canada.

Another early arrival was a giant mulatto named Dunbar, who had a family of six, immense physical strength, was a hunter and fruit raiser and apparently very industrious. He was mentioned in later years by the estimable Oliver Culver, who arrived from Vermont in 1796 with Samuel Spafford, returned four years later to settle permanently and, after a false start or two, established himself as one of the region's most solid and successful citizens, and lived until 1861.

The year 1800 brought other settlers — Elijah Scudder, Jesse Case and Jesse Tainer, and soon there followed Emmer Reynolds and Ransford Perrin. The town acquired families slowly. In 1816, nine families moved in, but the greater part of the area remained wilderness.

Irondequoit had its village early. It might have become a city had not fate remained indifferent and had the canal not come and had the gorge of the river not been quite so deep. Carthage would dearly have loved to become a city, and it ended up as a disappearing suburb of the village that was to be a city. Its greatest year was 1824. It sat in the southwestern part of Irondequoit and it had Elisha Strong, a firm character and lawyer and an original purchaser with Elisha Beach of 1,000 acres of land intended to be Carthage. It also, besides Mr. Strong, had three small stores, a hotel of sorts, a grist and saw mill, a couple of warehouses, an oil mill, a tannery, a chair factory, two cooperages and a blacksmith shop.

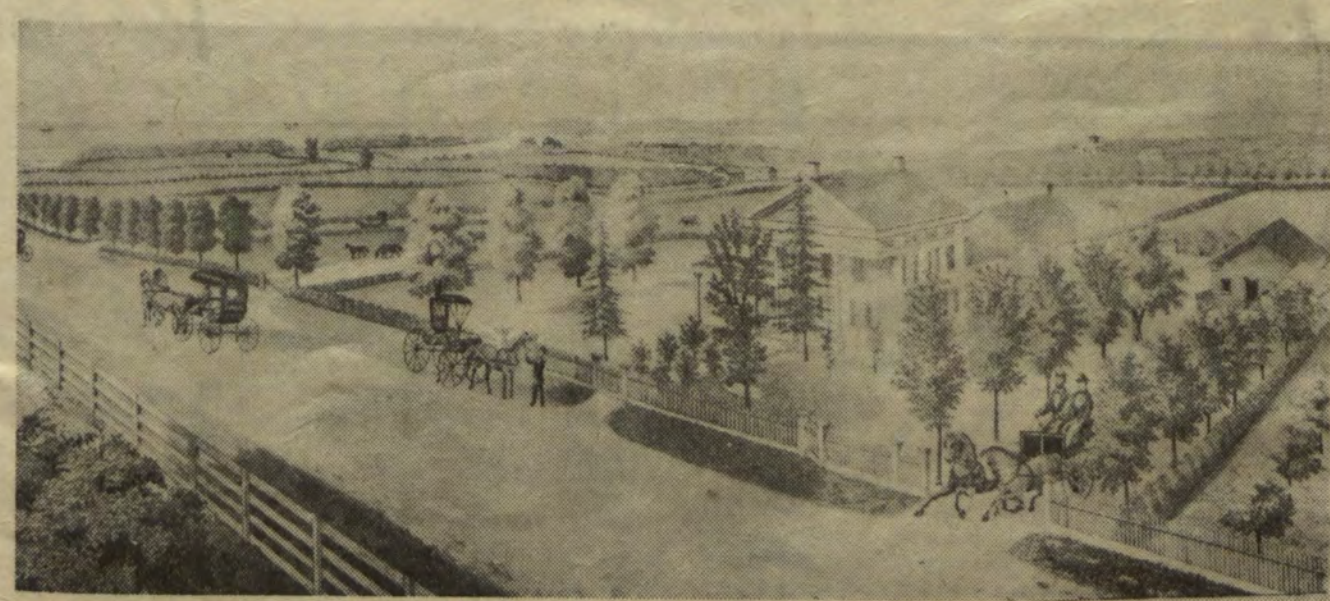
Carthage's two successive bridges, which led to the west side of the river must remain as the most ambitious engineering failures in Monroe County history. And Carthage itself faded away, gobbled up by the city, forgotten by the river it spanned with spectacular but brief success.

But what grew out of original Irondequoit is the second most populous of Monroe County's towns, now almost completely residential, since its dwindling farmlands and its fruit and melon growers have gone the sub-division way. It is politically a force and the site of some of the loveliest and best maintained residential property in the whole stretch of Monroe County from Ontario to Genesee and Orleans. And it still has its bay and a brand new, spectacular bridge across it, pointing to Webster Town.

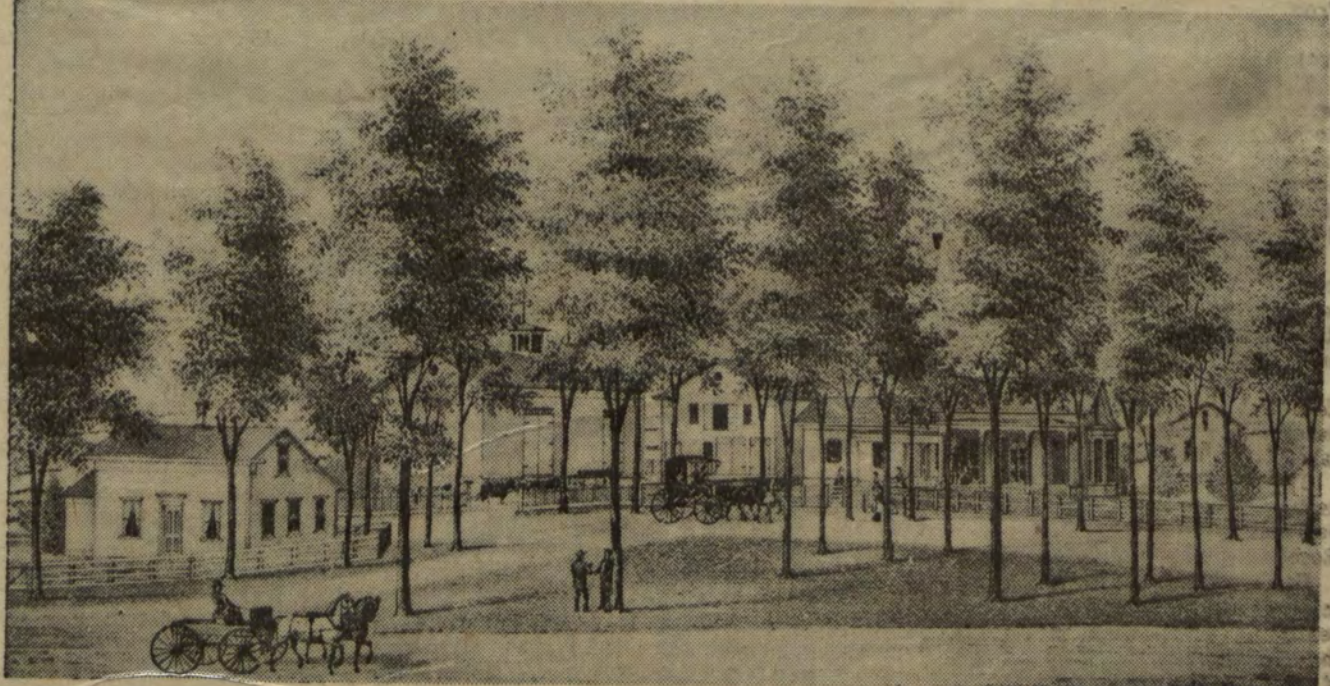
Rush

Perhaps none of Monroe County's 19 towns is any more a part of Genesee-Wadsworth country than the Town of Rush. The soldiers of Sullivan's Army camped there and found a territory of rich soil, dense forest, the Genesee itself, the tributary Honeoye Creek, and along with the timber, wild grasses and rushes and such which provided a winter haven for the cattle of the Wadsworths and others who had pioneered the land to the south and west.

A Sullivan officer, Capt. John Ganson, was the first known settler of Rush. He built a crude mill in which was



Neat farming country has distinguished the town of Hamlin for a long time, as may be seen in this early print. This mansion and farm was that of Charles T. Bush. Note the fenced yard and field, the ships on Lake Ontario.



Chili long has been a farming town, and some of its farms were extremely large. One such was that of A.H. Campbell, whose main house and some of its barns are shown in this engraving. It was the Maple Grove Farm.

ground buckwheat brought to it from Boughton Hill, 20 miles away, by Jared Boughton in 1789, which makes Capt. Ganson a very early Monroe County settler, although his two sons had preceded him into the area. They both became tavern keepers in neighboring LeRoy and Stafford, not having been devoted to farming or milling.

The Ganson holdings went over to Col. William Markham, generally known as Rush's No. 2 settler and a power in the area as a surveyor of the road from Canandaigua to the Genesee, a representative in the State Assembly on whose property one of the first distilleries in the Rush area was situated. He was said, in today's vernacular, to have been "some kind of man," which may mean that he was all things to all people. He arrived in 1786.

John Barns was a Markham neighbor and after him came Thomas Dailey and Charles Thomas and Jacob Stubb, who came up from Maryland.

Early Rush citizens of substance included Judge Peter Price, a veteran of the War of 1812, a town supervisor eventually for 18 straight years, a state legislator and finally a county judge. His wife was a Jeffords, and the Jeffords were also people of considerable substance in the early days of the town. Nathan Jeffords had come in from Otsego County in 1806, and when he arrived in Rush it was then known as Hartford and was situated in Ontario County. The Jeffords could not have had easy going at first, because no one did. Nathan Jeffords and five hired men cleared 60 acres of land, fenced it and put it into production between March and September in 1806.

There were wolves still about and an occasional Indian, but fertile earth which produced melons. The dangers did not keep Joseph Sibley out. The earth brought him in. He arrived from Rensselaer County in 1806, stayed for six years, became a superintendent of the Erie Canal, a state legislator and was for a time collector of customs of the lake port of the Genesee at Charlotte.

Rush provided at least 14 soldiers for the War of 1812, during which time William Rodenick arrived and began the manufacture of wagons. Rush went the mill route also.

It became a town in Monroe County in 1818 and has remained one of its most un-urbanized, retaining much of its original charm and many of the productive acres cleared by pioneers to give it a start in life.

Henrietta

We come now to the Woods of West-town, heavily forested and for this reason slow of settlement but eventually to become Henrietta, whose growth in the last 15 years has more than made up for its slow start as a populous area

and has belied an early description by a traveler from Michigan in mid-19th Century who noted that "Henrietta is not much of a place."

The township that was to be once owned by William and Cornelius Charles Six of the Hague, the Netherlands, but put on the market in 1806, 16 years after Maj. Isaac Scott of Scottsville fame had received a grant of 900 acres and cleared some of them, and at about the same time that Moses Wilder made another clearing and planted in it the town's first apple orchard.

The year 1806 brought such settlers as Charles Rice, Moses Goodale, Benjamin Boles, Thomas Sparks, Silah Reed, George Dickinson, Gideon Griswold, As Champlin, Asa Burr and his wife, originally from Connecticut, came in 1809 and there were still only 13 families in the town.

A Quaker from Vermont, Jonathan Smith, erected the first saw mill in 1811. Because most of Henrietta's streams were small, offered little or no fall, it never was a flour milling town, a fact which may have delayed its early prosperity. It did have early shoemakers and the inevitable distillery and a chair maker named Sidney Warner in the days when wolves were such a menace that a bounty of \$10 was placed on each, a move which led to their rapid extermination, since early residents rarely saw \$10.


Between 1812 and 1830 the population of Henrietta increased steadily, taverns and stores sprang up and the hamlets of East and West Henrietta took shape. Blacksmithing and wagon making for many years were the chief industries in a town which is now the site of many, most of which, like urban residents, have fled the city on the river.

The town had one municipal disaster in its early days, the failure, through a defective pipe, of its own reservoir and water works on the Rush town line. It was costly to the taxpayers, most of whom were poor, anyway. Not that the century didn't bring prosperity to some, for there were many great farms. One was operated by Orlow Beebee, another by Horace Little. The holdings of James Stevenson, J. G. Longfellow, L. C. Russell and Warren Caswell were also considerable.

Early Henriettans, not being generally well educated, were determined that their children would be, and out of this desire for future betterment grew Monroe Academy, chartered in 1826.

There is ample evidence that Henrietta settlers were hardy, for they survived wolves and poverty. Also they walked a great deal. George Taylor walked from Henrietta to New York City to meet his mother and sisters. His sister Ann, 16, insisted on walking back to Henrietta with him. This was not a Hike for Hope, but a Hike for Home. It took them three weeks and a day and they did it in December.

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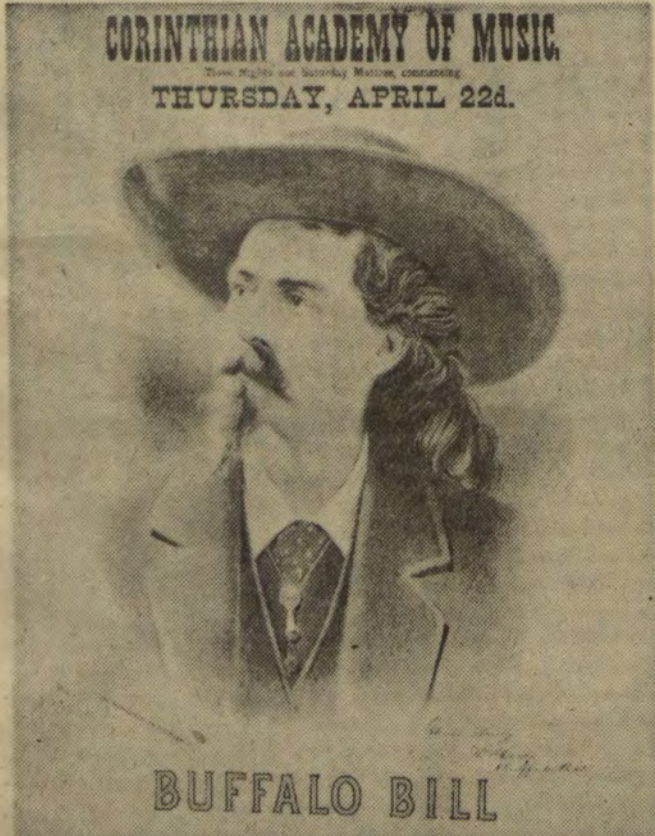
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He was really Rochester Bill...



Old handbill advertises appearance of Buffalo Bill Cody at the Corinthian, which stood on site of the Flagship Hotel. Cody, a Rochester resident, was listed in the city directory as "entertainer." Two of his family lie buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Of all the lively arts, the theater may well be the oldest. It was not always easy, in early days in Monroe Country, to stage a play. Moral strictures sometimes made this difficult. Preference triumphed over morality. And isn't everybody glad?

The nation reeled in 1929, an historic year, and Monroe Country reeled with it.

The bottom fell out of the stock market and a great many personal fortunes dropped through the hole. Apples became a street sale commodity and the day of the breadline loomed on the gloomy horizon.

Monroe Country withstood the storm better than most localities, but its face, along with its mood, changed. For one thing, they closed the Corinthian in Corinthian Street. That was the little, alley-like street which ran from State Street to Front Street behind the Reynolds Arcade and which has been chewed up now by the Genesee Crossroads Urban Renewal Project.

The Corinthian, built before the Civil War, enjoyed perhaps the longest, most exciting, most varied life of any Rochester hall or theater before or since its time. It was known variously as Corinthian Hall, the Athenaeum and the Academy of Music and, like many other fine old houses in Monroe Country and elsewhere, ended its days as a purveyor of burlesque.

In 1929, that year of disaster and change, it was closed forever, and only Rattlesnake Pete's around the corner remained to remind people of what the area once had been, Rattlesnake Pete's and the unbelievably squalid and anachronistic strip paralleling the river called Front Street.

Of the hundreds of stars who performed in the Corinthian as lecturers, vocalists, instrumentalists, actors, dancers, mimics, pantomimists, jugglers, contortionists and fakers, none was more famous than the Swedish Nightingale.

This was Jenny Lind, the most celebrated voice of her century, the protegee of Phineas T. Barnum, a singer without peer who was exploited to the fullest extent and who came to Rochester to sing in the Corinthian.

Her audience was Monroe Country people who by the mid-and late 1800s had begun to show a great and growing yearning for the theater, one which had difficulty in meeting the hostility which traditionally greeted the stage and people of the stage, a hostility generally generated by the clergy.

This adverse attitude gradually was melted away by stars like Jenny Lind and by John Drew, who appeared here in the 1850's, and Edwin Booth, who came here at the age of 24, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which had more runs here than television's "I Love Lucy."

Some of the theater's strong emergence as a cultural factor in growing Rochester could be credited to a resident whose fame was world wide. This was the legendary Buffalo Bill, whose Wild West shows graced the stage of the Corinthian. He was listed in Rochester city directories as "William F. Cody, entertainer." Some members of his family still lie buried in Mt. Hope. He sleeps in the West.

Miss Lydia Denier, who played the Corinthian with him, was not listed in the directories.

Buffalo Bill brought the West to Rochester, even as "Bonanza" and "Gunsmoke" do today and as Bronco Billy, William S. Hart, Tom Mix, Buck Jones, Hoot Gibson and Gary Cooper brought it to a score of silver screens in theaters now long gone.

Wild Bill Hickok brought it here to the gas-lit stage of the Cook Opera House, which ended its days not too long ago as the Embassy, strictly for burlesque, and which still stands today, in this sesqui-centennial year, bleak, empty, useless, a drafty tomb for memories.

The opera house opened in South St. Paul Street, now South Avenue, in 1846, was remodeled in 1848 as the New Theater, one year before W. A. Reynolds opened Corinthian Hall. There followed a long rivalry. The Corinthian Academy of Music featured such stars as Buffalo Bill, Joseph Jefferson and Fanny Januscheck, the Polish beauty, as well as the beautiful and talented Mary Anderson.

Mary Anderson was only one of a series of reigning beauties of the stage who appeared here in hits of the day, highly melodramatic works appealing strongly to the emotions of the impressionable and susceptible. The list was long; the city was fortunate. It included the incomparable Jersey Lily, Lily Langtry, statuesque and lovely, and in 1882, Minnie Maddern, who appeared at the Opera House and, years later as Mrs. Fiske was to grace the stage of the Lyceum, perhaps Monroe Country's most loved and most deeply lamented theater.

The list included the most famous actress of all time, the incomparable Sara Bernhardt, who played Camille at the Opera House and who rode down the streets of Rochester to the accompanying calls of "Oh, you Redhead!" from local swains.

Monroe Country people liked their drama stark, simple and tear-jerky. They went to the theater to run through all their emotions, and the play that didn't make them angry, fearful, awed or tearful wouldn't draw a handful of patrons.

Audiences of the 1870s were fascinated by man's continuous struggle against wickedness and the evil forces of nature itself. If Buffalo Bill Cody thrilled them with exhibitions of his riding and shooting prowess, the hard life of

Brothers management, which was not above using alliteration to plug the product. The program for a week in April, 1903, for example, said the theater was "presenting peerless productions in rapid succession," and called it "the preferred popular price playhouse." Prices were 25, 15, 10 cents, with the ladies' day bargain day matinee demanding an admission fee of a dime. Checking of coats and parcels was free. But you could talk to Buffalo by Bell telephone in those days for 40 cents and buy kid gloves for 59 cents a pair, so prices were not out of line.

In its waning days, the Baker was given hot competition by Monroe Country's newest playhouse, the Temple Theater in Clinton Avenue South, the site of which in recent years has been a parking lot and whose memory will be pushed still further back in limbo when the area is incorporated in the massive Clinton Square project of Lincoln Rochester Trust Company.

The Temple was a gem for the production of live theater and its passing left the city with one of its many lasting regrets. Its leasees and managers in the late 1920s were George Cukor, who went on to a notable career as a Hollywood director, and George Kondolf of Rochester, whose name has appeared occasionally in network television credits. The Temple had stock and it had music and it was good. And it did many good things for Monroe Country. One of them was a bright and happy 1920s musical comedy called "Queen High." George Cukor supervised production. Benny Baker, once a candy butcher in Rochester theaters and later a Hollywood comedian, now a television character actor, was in the cast. So was Rochester's Walter Folmer of the Folmer Graflex family. Hughie Barrett and his Hotel Seneca orchestra were the music and Florence Colebrook Powers supervised the specialty numbers.

Oh times, oh customs, oh theaters, oh parking lots and ramp garages!

The year 1914 created echoes which still ring down the hallways of our history. In Europe, that first Great War in which hundreds of Rochester and Monroe Country boys were to give their lives, began with fire and fury.

The mayor of Rochester was Hiram Edgerton, a man considerably under the influence of big Republican boss George W. Aldridge but a man also given to creativity in his office. His commissioner of public safety was Charles Owens, a later mayor. James Cunningham Sons and Company, headed by A. J. Cunningham, was manufacturing some of America's most luxurious automobiles, and one of the men garden and attended every prize fight, was Will R. Corris.

It was not in pursuit of his hobbies and pleasures that Will Corris became best known, but in his love for and dedication to the best that the world of the theater could bring to Monroe Country. He had been connected with his beloved Lyceum in Clinton Avenue South since his undergraduate days at the University of Rochester and by 1914 was its treasurer.

The Lyceum was the storied old playhouse through which for half a century streamed a matchless series of classics, new plays, musical comedies, modern masterpieces which contributed untold and unmeasured pleasure to the lives of Monroe Country people.

Will Corris is gone now, but what he, manager M. E. Wolff and others gave to Rochester in the Lyceum has not been matched since, although his busy and successful years at the Auditorium beginning in 1936 strengthened his position as Rochester's leading champion of the legitimate stage. He was succeeded in its management by his son, Robert Corris, who also served on Rochester's City Council, and in later years, May Jackson has continued to keep the big house lighted for some of the best available productions to satisfy the century-old craving of Monroe Countrymen for one of the liveliest of arts.

The Lyceum was built in 1883. It lasted just 50 years. Through many of those years, its ushers were University of Rochester students and, with a nice touch hardly seen any more, they ushered in full dress at evening performances.

One of the ushers was Lu F. Sherman who, then in his 80s but vigorous and alert and working daily as a salesman, in the 1960s recalled that he and his fellow ushers saw the best of all things. And this, he said, included Maude Adams and Sir Henry Irving playing to full houses; Maude Adams and William Faversham in "Romeo and Juliet"; Ellen Terry and John Drew, the Barrymores' uncle, the most finished and polished of all actors; Jane Cow, Viola Allen and all the others.

But what went on inside the Lyceum was not all of the best, Lu Sherman said. Part of it happened outside, in elm-lined, still residential South Clinton Street. There the shining carriages lined up as far south as Court Street.

Their drivers and footmen were in full livery, some of them in plum-colored regalia, others in dark green broadcloth with moleskin britches, patent leather boots with yellow tops, and silk hats. There, when glittering personalities like Minnie Maddern Fiske played the theater, they waited to pick up the elegant ladies and their debonaire escorts and drive them off with a clatter of hooves on the cobblestones and a merry jingle of harness. "When the last one had gone," Lu Sherman said only a few years ago, "I'd walk home to 23 North Goodman Street with the loneliest feeling in the world."

Few theaters in the history of the American theater gave their audiences any more than the Lyceum gave to Monroe Countrymen — a rich variety of the good, the very good and the excellent.

Rochester was regarded by New York producers and

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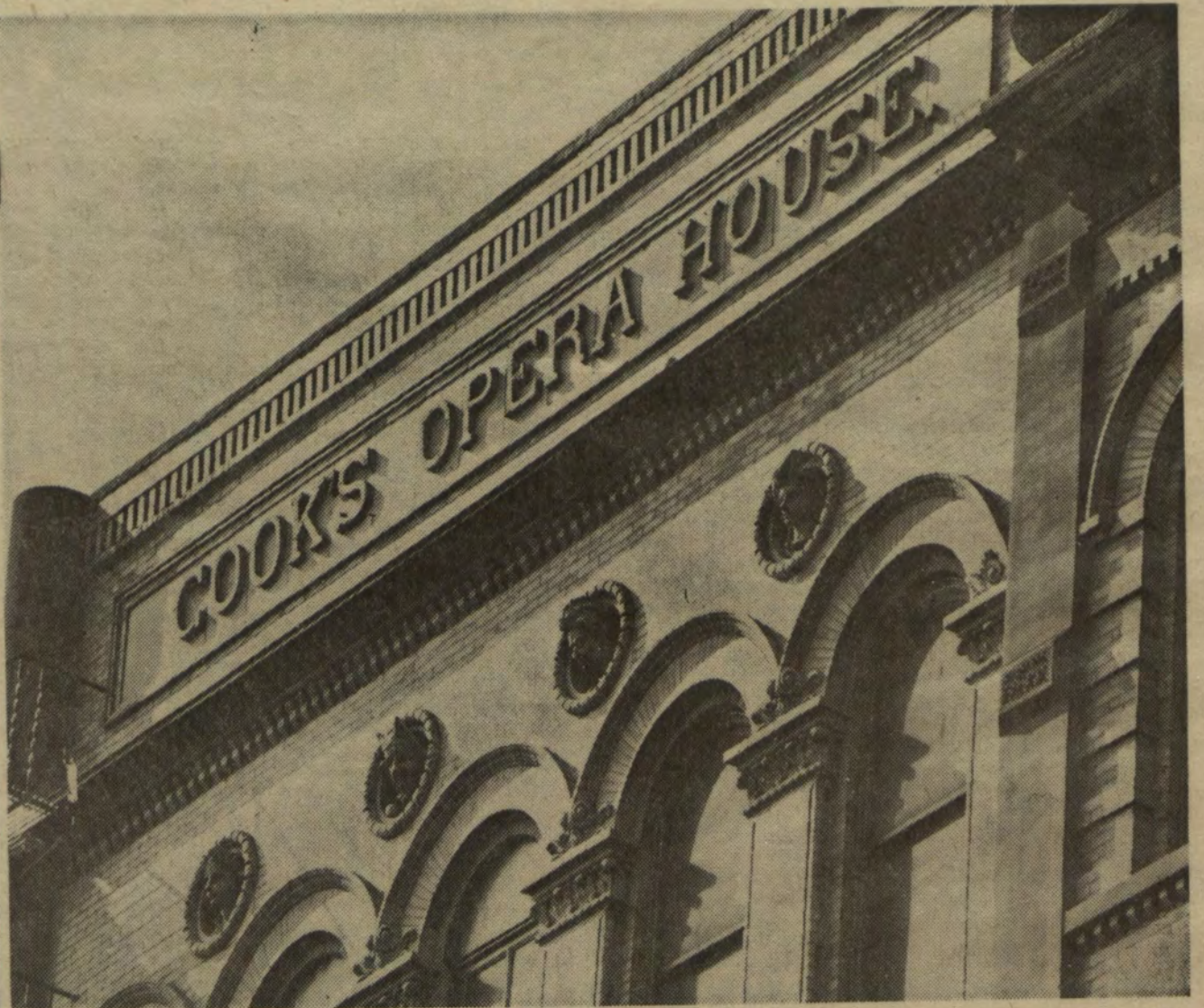


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Rochester Bill

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playwrights as a cold, hard calculating town that sat on its hands for everything except the very best, an indication, perhaps, that a feeling for quality had settled down over the community and that it expected quality in its entertainment, too.

If a play or a musical went well here on a tryout, producers felt that it would go well anywhere. And Rochester, with the Lyceum as the vehicle, became a kind of guinea pig town and profited greatly.

Actors and actresses whose names have long been forgotten and many whose names will never be forgotten paraded behind the Lyceum's footlights over its too brief half century. That big war was still on in March, 1918, and the Lyceum's programs kept reminding people to keep "the Hun on the run by buying thrift stamps." The play was "The Gulf Between," a romantic comedy drama in seven parts.

The Buffalo, Lockport & Rochester Electric Railway was operating full blast when Richard Bennett brought to the Lyceum a French work by Brieux called "Damaged Goods." The object of the play, the program explained, was to "study the sex problem in its bearing on marriage. It contains no scene to provoke scandal or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word, and it may be witnessed by everyone

unless we must believe that folly and ignorance are necessary conditions of female virtue."

It is highly improbable that "Damaged Goods" would be booked into the Lyric today.

But "Ben Hur" drew at the Lyceum, and would probably draw today. Klaw and Erlanger brought the General Lew Wallace masterpiece here and Judah Ben Hur was played by A. H. Van Buren in a day when the program brought to people the information that the Union Trust Company had capital and surplus of more than one million dollars and resources of more than 12 millions!

"Ben Hur" was followed by "Eleven P.M.," with Blanche Bates and Wilton Lackaye, and the excitement was great. Perhaps excitement was the word for the Lyceum, the kind of excitement that only the live, flesh and blood theater can generate, the kind which is still generated in Monroe County people in great music at the Eastman Theater, in drama and musicals at the Auditorium, on the modern stage of the Nazareth College Center for the Performing Arts, on Monroe County college and university campuses, in the continuing success of the Community Players, and in a dozen other ways.

It would all seem to offer proof that when the live theater first came to Monroe County, despite the opposition arrayed against it, it came to live, and live it does.

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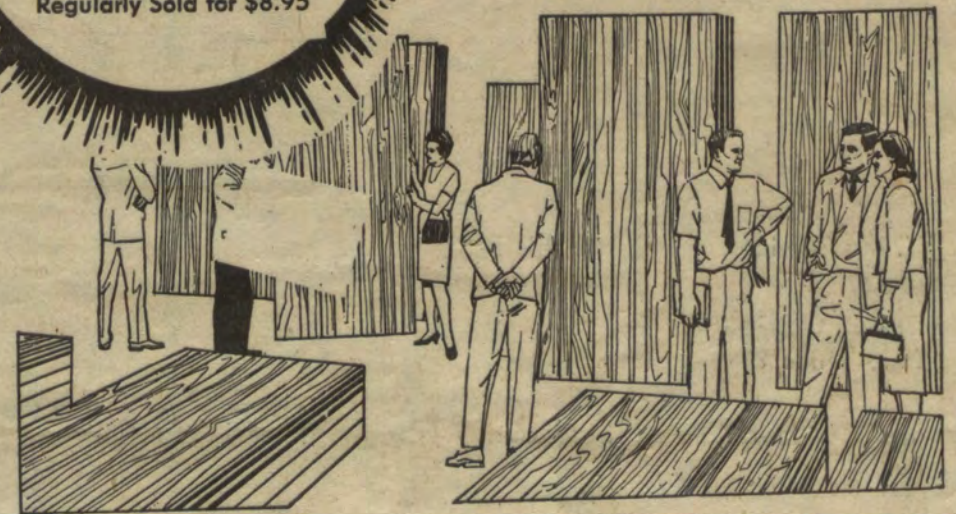
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