"All That's Fit to Print"

ONE HUNDRED GREAT AND NEAR-GREAT EVENTS PERSONS AND PLACES IN ROCHESTER HISTORY

"Written full of names Of folk that had them great names." Chaucer

100 COUNTERNUMBER 100

"Be curious about the place you live in."

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam His first, best country, ever is at home."

"Beauty and romance exist only for those who see them."

"Unquestionably one of the most original, charming and literarily artistic journals in the English language. The author is a stylist of very rare quality.

The author of this book is not unknown save in his own country.


The author of this book is not unknown save in his own country.
"History is bunk." Henry Ford.

"The average person is entirely innocent of any deep thinking; he accepts the ideas of others, and repeats them, in much the same way as a parrot."

The above is somewhat true of all historians. We have tried to present a brief history of Rochester in such a way that it will present well known facts in a manner somewhat different than in my historical write-up past, present or future. If we succeed in interesting one or more Rochesterians in the history of their beloved burg, we will feel that it has all been worthwhile, and may the slogan on my head stone be "He did what he could."

Two men who helped put Rochester on the map—Pages 58 and 59.

Colonel Nathaniel Rochester Arrives in the Genesee Country.

Rochester Family Coat of Arms. (The crane is the symbol of vigilance.)
Here is the history of human ignorance, error, superstition, folly, war and waste — recorded by human intelligence for the admonition of wiser ages still to come.

Here is the history of man's hunger for truth, goodness and beauty leading him slowly on through flesh to spirit, from bondage to freedom, from want to peace.

"Grow old along with me — the best is yet to be."

Sun dial on Women's Campus
U. of R.

This beloved book is dedicated to all Rochesterians who guard lofty historic traditions for the delight of their community and the joyful education of their children generation unto generation. Who can breathe such air without feeling his very soul expand?

P.S. Most everything in this book has been snitched from other books. How could we know?— We were not there.

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Yours truly.
Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

What has become of the A. Lincoln bronze marker that was fastened to the south wall of the N. Y. C. R. R. on Central Avenue at Mill Street? All that remains are the bolt holes. If this has been stolen, it is not the first Rochester marker to meet such a fate.

Note—Marker was re-placed the following week. W.M.

LINCOLN’S LAST PHOTOGRAPH, taken shortly after Lee’s surrender. Three days later, Booth’s bullet ended his life.

"On the morning of February 18, 1861, President-elect Lincoln passed through Rochester on his way to Washington for his inauguration. In the old railway station on the west side of the Genesee at Mill Street, he emerged from his sleeping-car to greet the crowd that welcomed him. His gaunt form seemed worn with care, but he had the air of a man who had called by duty to a high destiny, the address was brief but every hearer felt that "honest Abe" would do the right thing in the Presidential Chair. The special Train bearing Mr. Lincoln and his family, his two Secretaries and about 20 other persons arrived Rochester at 7:35 am. About 15,000 persons, many came inleigh from all parts of the County, the train stopped exactly five minutes—The President standing on the rear of the platform graciously bowing his adieu. On April 27, 1865, the body of the dead President passed through Rochester on its way to Springfield, Ill. Again a large crowd assembled when the train arrived at 3:20 a.m. A bronze Tablet on the wall on Central Avenue reads: "Here this spot on the morning of Feb. 18, 1861, Abraham Lincoln addressed the citizens of Rochester." "Rochester Centennial 1912."
"On the morning of February 18, 1861, President-elect Lincoln passed through Rochester on his way to Washington for his inauguration. In the old railway station on the west side of the Genesee, at Mill Street, he emerged from his sleeping-car to greet the crowd that welcomed him. His gaunt form seemed worn with care, but he had the air of a man who was called by duty to a high destiny. The address was brief but every hearer felt that "honest Abe" would do the right thing in the Presidential chair. The special train bearing Mr. Lincoln and his family, his two Secretaries and about 20 other persons arrived Rochester at 7:35 am. About 15,000 persons. Many came in sleighs from all parts of the County. The train stopped exactly five minutes - the President standing on the rear of the platform gracefully bowing his adieu. On April 27, 1865, the body of the dead President passed through Rochester on its way to Springfield, Ill. Again a large crowd assembled when the train arrived at 3:20 am. A bronze Tablet on the wall on Central Avenue reads: "Near this spot on the morning of Feb. 18, 1861. Abraham Lincoln addressed the citizens of Rochester. "Rochester Centennial 1912."
Jenny Lind gave a private concert.

Jenny Lind sang in Corinthian Hall on the evenings of July 22 and July 24, 1851. Tickets for her second concert were sold at auction, so great had been the demand for those of her first.

The excess over the regular price of five dollars was donated by the generous singer to a local charity. This was a gala event in Rochester. During her stay in Rochester, she stopped at the Eagle Hotel, which stood on the 4 Corners where Portus Block now stands, and, out of the goodness of her heart, voluntarily, gave a private concert in a room of that famous hostelry, for the entertainment of a small group including four Indian Chiefs, of whom, Ely S. Parker was the most important. As a child, she was trained for the stage and appeared as an opera singer at 16.

Her soprano voice was of brilliant, sympathetic quality, with an unrivaled mastery of coloratura. No other stage artist has ever been so popular throughout the world for her personal qualities. She was a model of rectitude, generosity, and straightforwardness. She was in her 31st year: Born 1820 - died 1887.
Jenny Lind gives a Private Concert to 4 Indian Chiefs.

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One of the objects proposed by D.W. Powers in the establishment of his famous gallery was to show and explain the noted paintings of the great artists known as the "OLD MASTERS." In this collection will also be found the best examples of recent art - pictures of home life, views of the beautiful and sublime in nature. A large number of modern original paintings from the studios of the most noted artists of Europe have been imported, and added to this collection, and it is no presumption to claim that this Art Gallery is second to none in this country for the number and value of its works of art. " Jenny Marsh Parker - 1884.

We remember having visited this art gallery about 1894. It was well worth a visit. We remember looking at the stereopticon views, these same views are now in the possession of the Rochester Historical Society. A few of the old paintings can still be seen in the fifth floor corridor of the Forum Building, and perhaps a statue or two, there is a statue in the Forum Hotel that came from this famous gallery.
Sir,

I herewith enclose the balance of my regular demand, from which you will see that I have furnished the following information:

Yours truly,

D. W. Powers

Art Gallery

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"One of the objects proposed by D.W. Powers in the establishment of his famous gallery was to show and explain the noted paintings of the great artists known as the "OLD MASTERS." In this collection will also be found the best examples of recent art pictures of home life, views of the beautiful and sublime in nature. A large number of modern original paintings from the studios of the most noted artists of Europe have been imported, and added to this collection, and it is no presumption to claim that this Art Gallery is second to none in this country for the number and value of its works of art." Jenny Harlow Parker - 1894.

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Marvelous coincidence!

This sketch of Powers Art Gallery was drawn from memory. Note the uncanny resemblance to the photographic reproduction which he did not see until after this sketch was shown, W.W.
- Rochester's First Railroad Excursion -

"On no occasion have we participated in a more pleasant excursion than that enjoyed yesterday, May 11, 1837, upon the event of the completion of the Rochester and Tonawanda Railroad. The morning was delightful, and at the hour designated for the departure of the cars, they were thronged with our citizens, desirous of participating in the celebration of an event so important to the interests of our city.... When he reached the depot, (U.S. Hotel-West Main at Canal) the engine was panting, like an impatient harness horse and, at a given signal, it sped forward like a thing of life... hearty cheers from the multitude scattered along the line of road greeted its progress and gave a thrilling animation to the scene." The excursion was to Batavia, and return. A good time was had by all, the old United States Hotel building shown in the picture is still standing. It was the birthplace of the Rochester Warranted back in 1856. It was Rochester's first railroad excursion but not its last. Long live the Railroads - Long live Rochester.
A portrait of Doctor Penney, former minister of the First Presbyterian Church, has been painted by Mr. Gilbert, well known Rochester artist.

Grove S. Gilbert in his Reynolds Arcade Studio—

Grove S. Gilbert came to Rochester in 1834. For 45 years, he painted portraits of Rochesterians in his sky-lighted studio on the top floor of the old Reynolds Arcade which was torn down to make way for the present Arcade building and arcade. Gilbert was self-taught and worked out his ideal of true portraiture, in his own way, which he could neither teach nor explain. Of all Rochester portrait artists, past or present, he is the acknowledged head. His portraits are numbered in the hundreds. Many of them are now in the possession of the Rochester Historical Society and can be seen at their headquarters 'Woodside' on East Avenue. An exhibition of his paintings containing over 2,333 portraits was held in 1885, the year of his death. He is buried in Mount Hope along with many Rochester notables whose portraits he painted. He had many offers to go to larger cities to carry on his work—but he never left Rochester. He under-estimated his own ability. You can see, from the above sketch, that he knew his onions.
'Rochester's First School'

'Rochester’s first school was opened in 1813 in Emos Stone’s barn, transformed to a school-house. The first teacher was Miss Huldah Strong, a sister of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds.” She was young and beautiful and her pimples all loved her. Dr. Jonah Brown, Rochester’s first physician also loved her and married her in 1816. The school was removed to a room over Schiel Barnard’s clothing store and tailor shop which was on the site of the present Arcade, there were 15 pupils not counting the cow and the horse, the dog, cat, hen and chickens and a couple of rats. The first school house was built during the autumn of 1813 on South Fitzhugh St. It was about 18 x 24 feet and one story in height. From that time schools and school teachers rapidly increased. Another building was built on the same site and this was soon enlarged and then replaced by the present brick building of the old Free Academy which is the present headquarters of the Department of Education.
In 1820, seven years after Miss Strong held her first class in Rochester's pioneer school, Paine's began.

"Rochester's first school was opened in 1813 in Enos Stone's barn, transformed to a school-house. The first teacher was Miss Huldah Strong, a sister of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds." She was young and beautiful, and her pimpls all loved her. Dr. Jonah Brown, Rochester's first physician also loved her and married her in 1816. The school was removed to a room over Sehiel Barnard's clothing store and tailor shop which was on the site of the present Arcade. There were 15 pupils not counting the cow and the horse, the dog, cat, hen and chickens and a couple of rats. The first school house was built during the autumn of 1813 on South Fitzhugh St. It was about 15 x 24 feet and one story in height. From that time schools and school teachers rapidly increased. Another building was built on the same site and this was soon enlarged and then replaced by the present brick building of the Old Free Academy which is the present headquarters of the Department of Education."
Dr. Jonah Brown was the first Practitioner in the village of Rochesterville. "When he arrived in 1813, he was thankful to find a place to sleep under a canvas-top wagon that stood at the west end of the bridge, with an Indian or two prowling about begging for whiskey." He attended Abelard Reynolds who had a bad spell of sickness. Hulda M. Strong, who also taught the first school, was Rochester's first bar-maid. She helped in the Post Office in the Reynolds' home near where the Arcade was erected. She also served drinks over the bar at the rear of the Post Office. Dr. Jonah was want to quench his thirst now and then, and he fell in love with beautiful Huldah and they got spliced and lived happily ever after wards.

Dr. Brown did not remain a physician for long. Other physicians, better qualified took his place. He went into other businesses and made a lot of dough. They are buried in Mount Hope side by side with a double headstone. You can see it just above the Crematory.
EAST AVENUE goes back in history to 1800 when a crude road was built through the forest and along the swamps from the Orringh Stone Tavern near Council Rock to the falls of the Genesee. That tavern still stands, now a private residence, the oldest in the vicinity. It was built in 1790.

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The Orringh Stone Tavern

This old tavern building is still standing at 2370 East Ave. as a private residence. It was built in 1790 by Orringh Stone, a brother of Enos Stone, Jr., being the first tavern between Canandaigua and the Genesee Falls. Opposite, across East Avenue, at the corner of present Conceal Rock Avenue, stood the Rock and Old Elm. The rock is still there with a bronze tablet on it.

This tavern located on the main trail leading from Canandaigua to the Falls and the West, the Tavern and the rock became known to travelers in the Genesee Country. Many noted persons stopped there including Louis Philippe, later King of France, Aaron Burr and Lafayette. You would never guess by looking at these two homes from the street, that they are so old. The one above was started on 20 years before there was any Rochesterville and the main house part of it all is that it is still being occupied and is in good livable condition. This can also be said of the Cuba Home on opposite page which has been renewed again this past summer.
This house formerly stood at the northwest corner of Culver Road and East Avenue from which it was moved in 1906 to its present position, at 70 East Boulevard. In the early days it was a tavern. It is now a private residence. the rear was built in 1805, and the front was completed in 1818. Oliver Culver married Alice Ray of Pittsford in 1805. In December of that year they occupied the original house there, on Dec. 4, 1806, their son Henry Culver was born, being the first child born in that vicinity. The main entrance is one of the best examples of Post-Colonial architecture in the Genesee Valley and one of the best to be found in any of the American Colonies. Surely this house is one of Rochester's ancient landmarks. The Town of Brighton rightfully claims it as it is still outside the city limits but this Culver House is well within the city limits and is Rochester's sacred relic as far as old houses are concerned. The first home in the 100-acre tract was the Scramton log cabin at the 4-Corners. Enos Stone Jr. had one shortly before this on the East bank of the river but they no more.
In the absence of letter-carriers each man was his own purveyor of mail matter back in the early days of Rochesterville. The government did not issue stamps till along in the 40s. Mail was carried by horse back riders and by Stages. The rate per letter was sometimes as high as 30¢ but the people congregated in the old Arcade at mail time. There here not more than two daily mails, only one of importance and when this was expected a crowd would gather and wait for the event. There was a very small force in the office, and so upon the arrival of a mail the whole squad was employed in sorting and the window was closed, as no other business could be done. Patiently and long would the crowd wait for the conclusion of the job, and thus the arcade became the exchange place. The much business was transacted during this waiting time and the mail arrival was the event of the day. Everyone met and knew every other one. Even as late as the 90s Rochesterians were wont to go to the Arcade Post Office on Sundays to get their mail— but it was a different group than above— they wore derby's in the 90s.
There Was Once a Slave

Douglass Statue, Highland Park

We usually think of man with white hair as how he looked as a of an unknown white was part-colored with combination, but not in Highland Park which at St. Paul, is the first statue in the U.S. To a member of the race. It was unveiled by Gertrude H. Thompson, a great-granddaughter of the "Dred Scott Decision" delivered in Marth, May 1857. "I know of no soil better adapted to the growth of reform than American soil. I know of no country where the conditions for effecting great changes in the settled order of things for the development of right ideas of liberty and humanity are more favorable than here in these United States." This is from the monument in Highland Park. His first wife was colored. He married his white secretary, Miss Helen Pitts after the death of wife no. 1.
one of the most amazing Americans who ever lived.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Boston massacre
Boston Common
Crispus Attucks
An negro first to be killed

the Shaw Memorial
by St. Gaudens also
on Boston Common
facing the State House.
First all-negro reg.
epochs raised - the North.
Erected near spot where
they passed - the
hero in Review. Over
half of the regiment
killed.

We mention these as
in think of a man
right object to the
Statement below in
Emilo 8 and 9.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS
As a young man.

We usually think of
man with white hair
how he looked as a
of an unknown white
was part colored, with
combination but new
in Highland Park which
at St. Paul, is the first
the U.S. to a member of
race. It was
unveiled by Gertrude H. Thompson, a great-grand daughter
the following is an extract from a speech by Douglass
on the "Dead Scott Decision" delivered in May 1857.
"I know of no soil better adapted to the growth of reform than
American soil... I know of no country where the conditions
for effecting great changes in the settled order of things
for the development of right ideas of liberty and humanity
are more favorable than here in these United States." This is
from the monument in Highland Park. His first wife was colored.
He married his white secretary, Miss Helen Pitts after the death of his first wife.
We usually think of Frederick Douglass as an old
man with white hair and whiskers. He was the son
of an unknown white father and a slave mother who
how he looked as a young man. This picture shows
the statue of Frederick Douglass unveiled in 1885.

The statue is a monument to the African race.
Mr. Bolling's picture is as

We know of no soil better adapted to the
development of the settled order of things
American soil... I know of no country where the
conditions of life are more favorable than here in
those United States. I am familiar with the

domestic and social virtues of the Negro
race. These virtues are not to be discovered in
France or England, but are to be found here, in
America, to the highest degree.
The Silas Smith House -

The Silas O. Smith home, at the corner of Sibley Place and East Avenue, now the home of the Rochester Historical Society and formerly the home of Mrs. Ernest R. Willard, was built in 1841, of red brick. It is the finest example of Classic Revival style in Rochester. A columned entrance porch, surmounted by a second story balcony, shelters the wide doorway. From the front vestibule a hall 18 feet wide leads through the house to a rear sun porch. From this hall, a stairwell reaches to the roof cupola, with a circular stairway with hexed post and balustrade of mahogany. Massive double doors open from the hall into high-ceiled, rooms finished in old ivory. A brass-hooded fireplace, hearthed and mantled with marble, balances each ground floor room by centering the wall opposite the door. The end walls of each room are broken by 3 narrow pilasters supporting on their acanthus capitals the ornamental plaster cornice. Candelabras, hang from central floral designs in the ceiling. The interior of the house has remained unaltered through a century, this house is now open to the public at certain hours.
Art Club Shifts Headquarters To Woodside

Rochester Art Club is giving up the quarters at 60 Park Ave. which it has occupied since 1941 and, beginning next October, will hold monthly meetings and a weekly study group in painting and graphic art at Woodside, Rochester Historical Society house, at East Avenue and Sibley Place.

The change was announced today by Mrs. Sibley Watson of the Historical Society, and Harwood Dryer, president of the Art Club. Both feel that cooperation of the two groups has a special significance.

The Rochester Historical Society has just completed installation of its collection of primitives and historical Rochester portraits in a gallery on the fourth floor of Woodside. It also holds monthly one-man shows of contemporary art in the two large living rooms on the ground floor.

The Art Club, founded in 1878, is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country and is now planning for its 65th annual exhibition to be held at Rundel Gallery next October. The club and society have a common background and interests and feel that they can contribute to each other's future development.

The two living rooms at Woodside, where evening meetings are held, will be redecorated in white. Heavy gold brocade curtains will carry out the Victorian scheme of decoration.

Present officers of the Art Club are: President, Harwood B. Dryer; vice-president, C. P. McCartney; secretary, Florence Kenyon; treasurer, Milton W. Holm. The club has 115 members.

The Silas Smith House - home, at the corner of Sibley Place and the home of the Rochester Historical Society - home of Mrs. Ernest R. Willard, was red brick. It is the finest example of Classicism. The house is榴 of corinthian columns, and the entrance is crowned by a second story balcony, sheltering the wide doorway. From the front vestibule a hall 18 feet wide leads through the house to a rear sun porch. From this hall, a stairwell reaches to the roof cupola, with a circular stairway with newel post and balustrade of mahogany. Massive double doors open from the hall into high-ceiled rooms finished in old ivory. A brass-hooded fireplace, hearthed and mantled with marble, balances each ground floor room by centering the wall opposite the door. The end walls of each room are broken by 3 narrow pilasters supporting their acanthus capitals. The ornamental plaster cornice, Canadelakran, hang from central floral designs in the ceiling, the interior of the house has remained unaltered through a century. This house is now open to the public at certain hours.
show the red guard rail erected 1946 to keep people like Kilroy from jumping off. Many have done it but none since the guard rail was erected still has - but it wait be long. It would be easy to climb over it if

- WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US -

"Primitives are men of a child-like innocence of eye and artless means of statement - are by nature solitary, and usually they stay in their out-of-the-way villages or remain unknown in their humble city apartments...nor is there any consistency of aim and approach in their ways of drawing or painting...yet seldom a year goes by that the newspapers do not discover an ironworker or a janitor or a rural housewife who seems to fulfill all the conditions of modern primitivism - except perhaps the instinctive achievement of that form-quality which renders the picture aesthetically vital." So now you know why, at the age of 65 the writer of this beloved book appears to be any thing but in his right mind. the above quotation is from "The Story of Modern Art" by Sheldon Cheney. Published 1941. Here is what Albert Ryder, one of America's foremost primitives, says: "the artist needs but a roof, a crust of bread, and his easel - and all the rest God gives in abundance."
MAN LEAPS TO DEATH AT VETS BRIDGE

Fights Off Driver Before Vaulting Into River

Fighting off a motorist who sought to restrain him, an unidentified man leaped to his death from Veterans Memorial Bridge a few minutes before 9:15 o'clock last night.

The motorist, Theodore Newman, of 84 Van Olinda St., told police he was driving across the bridge when he saw a man poised on the south railing about 300 feet from the east end of the bridge. Stopping his car, Newman said he pulled the man from the railing once, but that he fought back and managed to elude him. The man quickly climbed up on the bridge rail again and jumped, Newman said.

Inspector Charles Roth, Lt. Elwood Shepard and Patrolman Albert Diamond investigated. The Coast Guard Station at Summerville was notified and started a boat upstream to search for the body. Because of the swollen condition of the river, however, it was doubted whether the body could be recovered before today.

Newman described the jumper as a man about 25 to 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches tall. He had brown hair. Last night both police and deputy sheriffs were checking records of missing persons in an effort to establish the man's identity.

The leap of 175 feet was the first to be made from Veterans Memorial Bridge since the city last summer completed installation of protective iron grill work on top of the stone railings. While also designed to discourage suicide attempts, the iron work was installed mainly to prevent children from climbing and walking on the bridge railings.
Rundel Memorial Building - Rochester Public Library

The Rundel Memorial Building, South Avenue and Court Street, houses the Reynold's Reference Library and the Rochester Public Library, completed in 1936. It is constructed of limestone and designed in a modern interpretation of Italian Renaissance style. Funds for the completion of the building were bequeathed by Morton W. Rundel (1836-1911), who, born in Alexander, N.Y., conducted an art store in Rochester for several years and fostered local exhibitions of water colors and oil paintings. In his will he left the city $400,000, bucks for a building to be used as an art gallery and library. The fund increased to nearly a million dollars and was finally made available in 1934. With the addition of a Federal W.P.A. grant of about 300,000 dollars the building was completed in 1936, and houses the central public library. And to think that an investment of this magnitude should remain dormant on Sundays - the one day on which so many desire to use it. We have the Movies and Saloons, - they are open on the "Lords Day," perhaps someday Rochester will awake from its slumber.
Old Race Still Runs

Water which backed up from the Carroll-F Fitzhugh race recently flooded a part of the parking lot in Aqueduct Street and caused considerable inconvenience. The incident served to recall, however, that the old race still is in existence, even though the flour mills it formerly powered long since have passed into history.

It was the water of a natural overflow channel on the west side of the “Upper Falls” of the Genesee which led to the founding of Rochester’s first industry and, incidentally, to the existence of Rochester as a city. By deepening the overflow channel and setting a small mill wheel at the ledge of rocks where the water spilled over, Ebenezer Allen, known as “Indian Allan,” was able to establish a mill and thus fulfill the terms of his contract with Oliver Phelps.

In return for his crude industrial plant, Allen was given a deed to the Hundred Acre Tract, extending from about Troup Street to the site of the Rescue Mission wood yard in Front Street along the west side of the river and westward to what is now Clarissa Street. Later the tract was acquired by Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Charles Carroll and William Fitzhugh as the site of a settlement since known as Rochester.

In time, the channel of the old race way was enlarged and improved, a dam was built to divert water from the river into the race on the west side and into another on the east bank of the river, and Rochester’s career as a great industrial center was fairly started.

As a race, the old Carroll-Fitzhugh waterway has had a most colorful career. But it seems to have to break out of bounds at times to direct attention to the fact that it still runs.

AQUEDUCT STREET parking lot, on site of the first flour mill built by Ebenezer (Indian) Allen in 1789.
"Old Ebenezer Allen he
harnessed the raging Genesee
and hitched it to a big grist mill
before our city was a ville."
T.J. Swinboone

"INDIAN" ALLAN'S MILL-(?)

Genesee water splashing down a crude mill wheel
was the first sound of industry in what is now
Rochester... It was on November 13, 1789 that the
grist mill erected by Ebenezer ("Indian") Allan began
to grind wheat for the early white settlers of the
vicinity, who had wearied of course meal prepared
Indian fashion... The site of the mill was on the west
side of the Genesee River between what is now Aqueduct
and Graves Streets... Autos are now parked there.
The falls of this mill cascaded from a height of
about 14 feet. The rocks were blasted away in 1823
when the first aqueduct was built. The tank on
which the structure stood was a part of what
became the 100-acre tract which was later
purchased by Nathaniel Rochester, Fitzhugh and Carroll
and became the nucleus about which our present city
made its start. The old mill burned but the mill stones had
been removed. You can see them today on the wall of the
second-floor rear corridor of the present Court House.
**The Last Wolf of the Genesee Country**

In the early 1800s so many wolves infested the Genesee Country that the "Wolf at the door" was an ever present menace. By 1830 they were believed to be extinct. But that year great excitement was caused by the news that one was at large in Irondequoit. So on a winter's day a hunting party of about a hundred people gathered and went to Irondequoit to hunt the wolf. The hunt lasted for five days, culminating in the killing of the wolf. He was brought back to Rochesterville, exhibited. He was five and one-half feet long, the skin stuffed, and for many years the last wolf of the Genesee Country stood before a hat store opposite the Arcade, snarling silently at passers by. The wilderness had been conquered, and its fiercest menace served namely as an advertising sign for all to see. This was a great relief to early Rochesterians as even the graves of the departed were not immune from wolves. This was over 100 years ago. Four legged wolves are extinct by ye fair maidens should be on guard for 2-legged ones.
The Eastman Memorial stands at the Lake Avenue entrance to Kodak Park. Erected within the shadow of the immense manufacturing plant built by Mr. Eastman, the monument is reached by three broad flights of steps leading down sloping banks to a large circular plaza paved with Georgian rose marble. In the center of the plaza is a circular pedestal. A bronze urn, containing Mr. Eastman's ashes, occupies a niche in the pedestal, which is surmounted by a cylindrical block of pink Georgia marble, 8 feet high, on which are carved two figures in bas-relief. The figure on the west side is that of a man heating a retort over a flame, representing physical science; the one on the east side—shown above—is that of a woman holding aloft a torch, symbolizing aspiration. The inscription bears the words: "George Eastman 1854-1932". He still lives—If you would seek his monument look about you. "My work is done, why wait?"—G.E.
Was It Douglass?

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

It seems strange that Rochester should have forgotten that Frederick Douglass once lived in a house at Hamilton and Bond streets. But this is not so strange when we know that he left Rochester in 1870 and lived the last 25 years of his life in Anacostia, Washington, D.C. This house on Hamilton Street was purchased in 1855. He died in Washington in 1905 and his remains were brought to Rochester for burial in Mt. Hope.

As we grow older, events of the past grow dim. I remember driving from Caledonia to Rochester with my father back in 1894 to attend a reception given to Gov. Flower. The line passed through an upper corridor connecting the Powers Bldg. and the Powers Hotel, which was the custom in those days. I remember shaking the hand of Gov. Flower and of a kindly old colored gentleman with long hoary hair, mustache and whiskers. I remember him as Frederick Douglass.

Do you suppose your morgue superintendent could verify this by looking through back files of the Democrat and Chronicle?

I am not certain as to the year, but it was not 1895, as Douglass died that year. It is hardly right that I should go 'round telling everybody I meet that I shook the hand of Frederick Douglass when it might have been either that of Booker T. Washington, Jack Johnson or Joe Lewis.

W. WILKINSON.

Rochester.

LETTERS

Local History Dates

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

I notice a request in your letter column from W. Wilkinson, for information concerning the date of a Rochester reception to Governor Flower which he recalls as around 1890. Governor Flower was here on several occasions, but the reception to which Mr. Wilkinson refers was probably of May 30, 1892. The occasion was the Memorial Day ceremonies at which not only Governor Flower and Frederick Douglass but also President Harrison joined with local officials in unveiling the Soldier's Memorial in Washington Park.

It occurs to me that your correspondent may be interested to know that a fairly complete file of Rochester newspapers is preserved at the Rochester Public Library, and that a newspaper index, prepared by the NYA, makes it possible to check points of this character, prior to 1897, with great ease. The issue describing the reception and the other memorial ceremonies of May 30, 1892, may be seen on file at the library.

BLAKE MCKELVIE
Asst. City Historian

1892

-CIVIL WAR MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON SQUARE-

Abraham Lincoln at the Top. Dedicated on Memorial Day, 1892, in the presence of President Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Frederick Douglass, there was a crowd of 10,000. Many wonder today why it is called "Washington Square" when the only monument is for Lincoln. It was called "Johnson Square" in the early days after Elisha Johnson who gave the land for the Square. That's what it should be today. George Washington never slept there. Bums sleep there on hot nights in the summertime. Here is what the Tablets read: "To those who faithful unto death, gave their lives for their country" 1861-1865, "and the mounds of Lincoln." We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain." The sculptor and designer was Leonard W. Volk, the writer of this book shook the hands of the above noted gent at a reception in the Town Building that day.
- CIVIL WAR MONUMENT IN WASHINGTON SQUARE -

Abraham Lincoln at the Top. Dedicated on Memorial Day, 1892, in the presence of President Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Frederick Douglass. There was a crowd of 10,000. Many wonder today why it is called "Washington Square" when the only monument is for Lincoln. It was called "Johnson Square in the early days after Elisha Johnson who gave the land for the square. That's what it should be today. George Washington never slept there. Bums sleep there on hot nights in the summertime. Here is what the Tablet's reads. "To those who faithful unto death gave their lives for their country" 1861-1865. The roads of Lincoln. We here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain. The sculptor and designer was Leonard W. Volk, the writer of this book shook the hands of the above noted gents at a reception in the Arms Building that day.
I was interested in the letter of W.X.W. regarding William F. Cody in last Sunday’s Democrat, living in Scott County, Iowa, ‘eb. 36, 1845. At the close of the Civil War he contracted with the Kansas Pacific Railroad to furnish buffalo meat for its construction gangs, in this way earning the name of “Buffalo Bill.” In 1883 he organized his “Wild West Show.” He was the last of the picturesque frontier scouts. In the 1870s “Buffalo Bill” was a resident of Rochester.

In an early automobile Cody posed for this picture. They made him take his spurs off before he got in the driver’s seat. Buffalo Bill was constantly giving farewell performances throughout U. S. to retrieve his steadily falling fortunes. His final-final appearance was a cross-country tour that ended at Portsmouth, Va, Nov. 11, 1916.

Miss Anthony and her party were the center of attention as they were shown to their box in the center of the arena. As the show was about to begin the picturesque hero, Col. Cody, “handsome as a god, who sat a horse as no one in his day,” galloped across the sawdust ring on his white charger and reined his magnificent horse in front of Miss Anthony’s box. Pulling his horse to a salute, Col. Cody rose from his saddle and doffed his 10-gallon hat as he bowed low to the “woman of the hour.” It was a dramatic moment. Miss Anthony rose majestically to take the salute amid the “deafening applause.”

Buffalo Bill in 1912, standing proudly in carriage, had lost none of his sense of showmanship. He died five years later in Denver. Wife and daughter were with him at the time. He lay in state in Denver. In his funeral procession there was a white, ridless horse. With a salute of 11 guns, he was buried on top of Lookout mountain.
Granddad Knew Cody

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

I was interested in the letter of W.X.W. regarding William F. Cody in last Sunday's Democrat, and noted about his living in Rochester which was appended.

Bill also lived for a time in 20th Century-Fox Studio, now Plym-}

ue North, somewhere

or Herter, Peter Murray, acquainted with him,

and he left Rochester from

street address. Mr. Murray has written for him memento. The razor

from my uncle and then to my grandfather his

father, Peter Murray,

which was left Rochester from

and some years be-

ether died he gave it

often heard my grand-

my parents speak of

t often heard my grand-

my parents speak of

New York Street.

IS. F. MURRAY TR.
In 1832 Ashbel W. Riley, local hero, tended sick, and buried eighty victims unaided.

---

Cholera, Small-pox and Malaria

Every house had its cesspool which seemed to collect and retain, rather than remove, the refuse matter committed to it... the wells yielded water heavy with lime and were subject to various pollutions, while the imperfect sewerage would not now be endured... Some sewers had no outlets... All these things waged war against public health... the Erie Canal, too, was a source of disease. The waters were stagnant during the hot months of summer, there was no movement of the water and it was fruitful of malaria in its different manifestations... Small-pox and Cholera, coming at intervals in frightful force, were the result of this utter disregard, or ignorance, of the laws of sanitation... At times so many died that they were buried in trenches without markers. In Mount Hope we find the "Wickins Killick" monument, he, his wife, his mother-in-law, father-in-law and the children all died in the space of 10 days, in Sept 1854, of Cholera.
Some writers say that Daniel Webster was not drunk when he delivered his speech in the Old Arcade. Some say he did not drink. Some say that he did not deliver the speech upon below. Take your choice. Wash my hands of the whole matter. W.W.

-DANIEL WEBSTER-
1782-1852

-DANIEL WEBSTER-
1782-1852

Daniel Webster first came to Congress from New Hampshire in 1813. Later he moved to Mass. and for several years was a Senator from that state. He had a massive head which people used to compare with the Great Stone Face up in the White Mountains. He was the finest public speaker of his time having a superb voice. President Fillmore invited him to make a tour of New York State. He spoke in Rochester on the morning of May 23, 1851 from the balcony on gallery at the south end of the Arcade. There was a large crowd but the circumstances under which his speech was delivered were not such as to enhance his great reputation. He was cocked. Here is what he said: "Men of Rochester: I am glad to see you, and I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your Falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her Cæsar, her Scipio, her Brutus, but Rome in her proudest days never had a waterfall one hundred and fifty feet high. Gentlemen, Greece had her Pericles, her Demosthenes and her Socrates, but Greece in her proudest days never had a waterfall one hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on. No people ever lost their liberties who had a waterfall one hundred and fifty feet high."

He died in 1852, the year following his visit to Rochester. With Henry Clay he joined in building the anti-Jackson party and to the end of his life vainly hoped that he might be President.
Cholera, Small-pox and Malaria—Every house had its cesspool which seemed to collect and retain, rather than remove, the refuse matter committed to it... the wells yielded water heavy with lime and were subject to various pollutions, while the imperfect sewerage would not now be endured... Some sewers had no outlets... All these things waged war against public health... the Erie Canal, too, was a source of disease... the waters were stagnant during the hot months of summer... there was no movement of the water and it was fruitful of malaria in its different manifestations... Small-pox and Cholera, coming at intervals in frightful force, were the result of this utter disregard, or ignorance, of the laws of sanitation... At times so many died that they were buried in Trenches without markers. In Mount Hope we find the "Wickens Killick" monument, he, his wife, his mother-in-law, father-in-law and his children all died in the space of 10 days, in Sept. 1854, of Cholera...
Picturés of Other Days

IN ONE OF THE WALL CASES of the entrance hall of Rush Rhees Library you may see an engraving of the earliest known picture of the Genesee Falls, made from a sketch drawn by Capt. Lieut. Thomas Davies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery who visited this section some time before the year 1768 when his drawings were published in London.

It is difficult for most persons today, to realize that the Falls of the Genesee were, in those days, considered on a par, if not for actual size, at least for beauty, with the Falls of Niagara. No traveler of any thoroughness visited one without making a trip to the other, even though travel through Western New York was a matter of great inconvenience and even of danger. There can be no doubt that the pictures and tales of the river and the country taken back by the travelers played an important part in stimulating the settlement of this part of the country.

THE UPPER FALLS OF THE GENESEE RIVER—

The total fall in the Genesee River, in passing through the city of Rochester is 256 feet, including several rapids. There are four water power privileges now utilized: the South, of about 17 feet; the upper falls of about 90 feet; the middle falls of about 27 feet; and the lower falls, of about 100 feet. Plans are now being made for a concrete dam to be built by the RE&G Corps, at an approximate cost of ten million dollars, across the gorge of the Genesee River at a point along the "high banks" about one mile south of Mount Morris, the proposed dam will be 150 feet high

rem 1000 feet long at the top, with a base 800 feet long. Extending 40 feet into the solid rocks, the building of this dam will create a vast artificial lake over 16 miles long, extending nearly to Letchworth Park. The great flood of 1865 did much damage. Thomas Bucknery Swinborne, poet laureate of the Genesee, predicted still another flood when he wrote: "Down the vale I'll thunder with my billows like a gale, and flood thy marts and dash thy bridges down.

The Genesee River has been running full since the first of the year, and the falls are a splendid sight.
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Use It to Fight Booze

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

Clinton N. Howard abhors the acceptance of $30,000 for the building fund by the Rochester Y.A.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. from "the biggest sinner in Rochester," the Brewers' Exchange.

Why not accept this "tainted" money? It need not necessarily be used for the erection of buildings. It could be used in building up morale and resistance to said Brewers Exchange and all for which it stands.

If our young folks realized the harm and misery caused by booze they would never touch it. There is no place for booze in our fair city.

DOWN WITH BOOZE.

Rochester.

[Image of a hand-drawn cartoon with a man labeled "W.C. Bloss" pouring liquor into a stream with phrases like "Stop!" and "The man has gone nuts."

In 1826, while living in Brighton in a brick house which stood across the Erie Canal (now subway) from the Cemetery, William Clough Bloss became converted to temperance and emptied the contents of his Tavern Bar into the Erie Canal. In 1830, he moved to a house on East Avenue, the site of which was or is marked by a metal plate in the sidewalk in front of the Cutler building, the house itself, having been removed to 636 Broadway in 1880. This house still standing on Broadway is one of the few authenticated local stations of the "Underground Railway" now in existence. During the years from 1830 to 1860, in its original location of East Ave., it sheltered dozens of fugitive slaves. Sometimes for a few hours, sometimes for days, before they could be sent on their way to safety in Canada. There is a large monument to his memory in the Brighton Cemetery. He was one of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement.

And in 1834, he published one of the first anti-slavery papers - "the Rights of Man." His wife was Mary Bons Blossom (1799-1879).

(Sec. Wilkinson Schroeder, Jr., Page 97, 1895)
In 1826, while living in Brighton in a brick house which stood across the Erie Canal (now Subway) from the Cemetery, William Clough Bloss became converted to Temperance and emptied the contents of his tavern bar into the Erie Canal. In 1830, he moved to a house on East Avenue, the site of which was or is marked by a metal plate in the sidewalk in front of the Cutler building, the house itself having been removed to 336 Broadway in 1880. This house still standing on Broadway is one of the few authenticated local stations of the "Underground Railway" now in existence. During the years from 1830 to 1860, in its original location on East Ave., it sheltered dozens of fugitive slaves, sometimes for a few hours, sometimes for days, before they could be sent on their way to safety in Canada. There is a large monument to his memory in the Brighton Cemetery. He was one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement and in 1834, he published one of the first anti-slavery papers - "The Rights of Man." His wife was Mary Bome Blossom (1799-1879).

(See Wiltlson Schubert, IX, Page 99 & 95.)
THOMAS THACKERY SWINBORNE-
"THE GENESEE."

Full many and famous streams
Beneath the sun there be,
But more to us than any seems
Our own dear Genesee,
We love her banks and stately falls,
For to our minds they bring
Our own dear Alma Mater's halls
Where sweetest memories cling."

"As grew the river gathering force
Alone there steadfast way,
May we along life's devious course
Grow stronger day by day:
And may our hearts where'er we roam
Forever loyal be
to our beloved college home
Beside the Genesee."

THOMAS THACKERY SWINBORNE, CLASS OF 1892. U. S. R.
Perhaps no one individual has made a deeper and more lasting impression upon the early history of Rochester than Henry O'Reilly, one of our first newspaper editors and our first historian. He had much to do with all our important pioneer enterprises. He is buried in Mount Hope, a spot better loved by him than any other on Earth. The great schemes of his life had disappointed him. His old age found him a poor man but this can be said of Henry O'Reilly - he never disappointed his friends, he never failed in being the true Irish gentleman. In 1826 Luther Flicker & Co. established the Rochester Daily Advertiser, the paper (daily) published between the Hudson River and the Pacific Ocean. Young O'Reilly, then not 21, was chosen editor. He retired in 4 years and returned in 1832. He was postmaster of Rochester in 1838. He had many friends. He knew Edgar Allan Poe whom he often entertained at his home in Washington Heights, New York City. O'Reilly was born in Carrickma Cross, Ireland. In 1830, he married Marcia Brooks. He died in St. Mary's hospital May 17, 1886 and rec'd extreme unction, according to Catholic Ritual and he had lapsed from the faith.
Cigar Firm
Closing Store

After 30 years of business in Rochester, the United Cigar Stores Company will withdraw from the city tomorrow when it closes the doors of its Powers Building store, Main W. and State St.

The store, the last of six that once operated in Rochester, will become a men's furnishings store after reconstruction. Work on renovating the store is expected to start about Feb. 1, 1948.

A 10-year lease has been obtained by the Toggery Shops, which now has three stores in the city. The store adjacent to the new site will be closed.

Hamlet Scranton Log Cabin
N.W. Corner Main and State-Present site of Powers Bldg.

"Back on the misty track of time,
In memory's flickering light,
I see the scenes of other days
Like meteors in the night
the garden, with its low-built fence,
With stakes and withes to tie it;
The rude log house, my early home,
And one wide maple by it." (By Edwin Scranton)

The first dwelling erected on the One-Hundred-Acre Tract was the log cabin built by Henry Skinner for Hamlet Scranton. It stood on Lot NUMBER ONE. The cabin was completed in June 1812 and on July 4th, the Scranton family moved in, leaving the Enos Stone home across the river where they had made their home 2 months before when they arrived at the Genesee Falls. Edwin Scranton, a mere lad at the time, well remembered it all. He wrote many letters to the newspapers about early Rochester. He wrote the above poem.
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"HOUSE TO LET."

Back in 1830, all houses looked alike if we can believe the woodcuts used in advertising them. Tavern, warehouse or cottage all used the same cut. Below are a few ads from the files of the Rochester Daily Advertiser and Telegraph for the year 1830. This was the first daily between the Hudson R. & the Pacific.

Luther Tucker was publisher and Henry O'Reilly editor. "Houses To LET- the subscriber has several dwelling houses for LET, on reasonable terms, in convenient situations. T. V. ROCHESTER. " " Wanted 100,000 Quills. We will pay ten cents per hundred for one hundred thousand common Goose Quills. Marshall, Dean & Co."

"For Sale- 20 BARRELS Mess Pork by E & H. Lyon."

"More New Calicoes." "The subscriber has just received 40 pieces new printed Calicoes, from 10 to 30 cts. per yard. Please call at the store of B. Fitch, Buffalo St."

"For Sale or Exchange. A good second hand Cooking Stove Willson's patent. Also Wanted- A new Milch Cow. One with a calf by her side would be preferred. Enquire at the bookstore of Marshall, Dean & Co."

"Butter and LARD. For Sale on consignment, a Ton of Superior Butter and 2 Tons Lard, at the New York and Ohio Line Warehouse. R. Meek & Co."
In the early days people had pains same as they do today but more so, as doctors were few and in between and everyone knew how to cure everyone else but himself. Medical books were in demand and carefully read. Here are a few that were advertised along about 1830, "Bishat on Life and Death," "Wisters Anatomy," "Murray's Materia Medica," "Ebertes Therapeutics," "Risherand's Phisology," "Cooke on Nervous Diseases," "Clarke on Females," "Dewe's Midwifery," "Johnson on the Stomach," etc.

**COPARTNERSHIP** - Having the fullest confidence in the medical skill and integrity of Doct. Philander Tobey, after two years of intimate acquaintance, I have taken him as a partner in the practice of medicine & surgery. I can therefore recommend him to the favorable notice of my patrons. The copartnership will commence on the first of October. 

"All those indebted to either Dr. Tobey or myself, will see the necessity of making immediate payment of old and long standing accounts -- Dr. J. B. ELWOOD."
The Belle of the Balls.

1829

Ornamental Hair Factory

John Sears, hair dresser, Carroll street opposite the Mansion House from New York, grateful for the liberal support he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, hopes by unremitting attention to his business, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage. He keeps constantly on hand of the best workmanship and materials, manufactured by himself, French puffs, All-over frizzed curls (nearest fashion) - braids and toupees. Any of the above articles made to order at the shortest notice. Old curls dressed, as here to fore, so as to appear nearly as good as new. He has also on hand a good assortment of perfuming &c. &c. He has fitted up in the back part of his shop, a commodious dressing room, where gentlemen will at all hours of the day, and until nine in the evening, be waited on the highest price given for hair.

The above is from the Rochester Daily Advertiser Nov. 14, 1829. Those were the good ole days! (She was a good necker.)
“Her eyes were deeper than the depth of waters stilled at even.” — Rossetti.

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**PAINE’S**

One of the World’s Established 1820 Truly Great Drug Stores

---

**THE FIRST WEDDING IN ROCHESTER**

(If it should have been the last.)

Jehiel Barnard, Rochester’s first tailor, wooed and wed Miss Delia Serant Tom. She sang in the choir at meetings held in Barnard’s tailor shop, and Jehiel decided (so it is thought) that he would like to have her near him the rest of his life. The wedding was at the residence of the bride’s father on Oct. 5, 1815. Ira West with his intended Miss Eliza Stone, was there. He was a good friend of the bridegroom and an agreement had been made that the first one married should be furnished by the other with the needed wine for the marriage celebration. Ira was there fore on hand with 4 gallons of the best Madeira, at 4 bucks a gallon. The ceremonies took place on the evening of the Sabbath. They could not find a preacher to tie the knot so John Mastick, Rochester’s first lawyer did the trick. Everyone got cocked except the bride. She was only half-cocked — she drank Genesee Beer, the Barnards lived long and prospered and on their Golden Wedding Day, they were photographed with their 4 sons and 2 daughters; this photo is preserved by the Rochester Historical Society.
Her eyes were deeper than the depth
of waters stilled at even.” Rossetti.

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(it should have been the last.)

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the trick. Everyone got cocked except the bride. She was
only half cocked - she drank Genesee Beer, the Barnards
lived long and prospered and on their Golden Wedding Day,
they were photographed with their 4 sons and 2 daughters.
This photo is preserved by the Rochester Historical Society.
A "Recess" seems to have been the name given to a place where you could sit down and enjoy a quiet drink or some eats. The dictionary gives the definition of 'recess' as - "a niche in a room - retirement - seclusion." So here we have an ad from the Rochester Daily Advertiser back in 1829 when drinks were the real McCoy and you got butter with your bread. The subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the above establishment is now fitted up in good style, corresponding with the taste of the day... He keeps for sale the following articles, which are warranted to be of superior quality: Soda water, Carbonated Meade, Ice Cream, Congress water (from Wash.?), Cake of different kinds, confectionary, fruits, A large assortment of fancy articles too numerous to mention... The bar is well equipped with choice wines and liquors, and having engaged a first rate cook, Gentlemen can at all times be supplied with refreshments, and every luxury and delicacy of the season. He has just received a quantity of Pickled Oysters, Clams, Mapes, Tongues, Bologna (baloney?) Sausage &c. William Cochrane. "Rochester Recess."

This joint seems to have been sort of a cross between a saloon, a drugstore, a Greek Soda emporium and a bakery. Just the same, it was the cats' whiskers.
Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

When the Rochester-made, 21-foot copper statue of Mercury comes down from its high perch instead of storing it away out of sight, till the new City Hall is built, might I suggest that it be erected in the waiting-room of the New York Central station where travelers as well as Rochesterians could observe its marvelous worksmanship which is said to rival that of the Statue of Liberty.

A close-up look at Mercury’s peltasts (winger hat) and caduceus (staff with serpents) would be something to remember when again it faces the breeze atop the new City Hall which, by the way, should be the highest structure in the city and the highest city hall west of the Hudson.

W. WILKINSON.

Rochester.
This Is Rochester

A BIT OF ROCHESTER

The Four Corners may be the hub of Rochester, but we dare say that a book could be written about the picture above, which includes many of Rochester's ancient and modern landmarks. We will not attempt to write a book, but will mention a few of the things that come to mind as we gazed upon this book of art.

On the right we see the second Aqueduct which carried the waters of the old Erie Canal on the Genesee River. It is now used to carry the Subway & Broad Street. Mercury stands aloft on the old chimney of the former tobacco factory which is now used as a City Hall Annex and is scheduled to come down to make way for the projected World War Sports Center and Auditorium. The red brick building at the right houses the Sawyer Co-op. Pub. Co, whose books are found in every law office in the Land and has helped to put Rochester on the map. The modern building in the center - with the 'Wings' is the building occupied by the Genesee Valley Trust Co. The old Genesee flows placidly lakeward. Perhaps you can make out the Tower of the Power's Building. It won't be long now, this VIEW will soon be a thing of the past - the same as you and I.
Nearly every city has a section known as the Bowery, or as some choose to call it "skid row." Front street has long had a monopoly on this. The above sketch is characteristic of the low-price eating places found on Front Street. The Bowery, in New York, has often been called a maverick street, no doubt but that it was intended to imply that once you enter you never return to civilization (so-called). I would like to enter a protest. The writer of this beloved book has eaten in a lunch room on Front Street hundreds of times and has always returned sober. The strongest drink he ever had on Front Street was coffee and that has dammweak. One half the world knows little or cares as much as to how the other half lives. We have eaten on both sides of the tracks and can vouch for the fact that all men who frequent Front St. cheap lunch stands are not all on the skids. There are such animals as gentlemen bums and we are proud of the title. Vive le G.B.!
Nearly every city has a section known as the Bowery or as some choose to call it "Skid Row." Front Street has long had a monopoly on this. The above sketch is characteristic of the low-price eating places found on Front Street. The Bowery, in New York, has often been called a red-light district, but that it was intended to imply that once you enter you never return to civilization (so-called), I would like to enter a protest. The writer of this beloved book has eaten in a lunch room on Front Street hundreds of times and we have always returned sober. The strongest drink we ever had on Front Street was coffee and that has dammweak. One half the world knows little or cares as much as to how the other half lives. We have eaten from both sides of the tracks and can vouch for the fact that all men who frequent Front St. cheap lunch stands are not all on the skids. There are such animals as gentlemen bums and we are proud of the title. "Viva la G.B."
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“A River is Water in its Loveliest Form.”

THE LOWER FALLS OF THE GENESEE

No matter where you go along our beautiful Genesee, you will find a picture waiting there for you. Few cities are blessed with such scenery. Youngstown, Ohio has such a stream with high banks and they advertise it as "the Grand Canyon of the East," but it can't hold a candle to our Genesee. San Antonio, Texas have a small stream that runs through the center of town and they have made a beautiful park out of it. A bandstand on one side of the stream and seats for the audience on the other. Rochester could do more to make our river assets easier to see. A parkway at the river's edge, below the lower falls would help. The old Glen Home once stood at the north of the Driving Park Avenue Bridge on the west side. This was a favorite rendezvous for nature lovers Rochesterians back in the 70's. Steamers plied the river between the Glen Home and Luke Ontario. An elevator carried people from the top down to the river's edge. Now and then it went haywire. the Glen Home burned in 1894 with the loss of a life—the mother-law of the proprietor, Mrs. McIntyre. If we can believe Arch Merrill.
Reynolds Reading Room’s Fate

Uncertain

Fate of the famed Reynolds Reading Room, housed in the 10-story Reynolds Arcade office building at 16 Main St. E. and its historic predecessor on the same site for more than a half century, was uncertain with signing of a contract for sale of the building yesterday.

The contract provides for transfer on or before Sept. 1 of the property a $150,000 assessment exemption and should it move out or be discontinued, the building will be fully taxable.

Mortimer R. Anstice Sr., president of the board of trustees of Reynolds Library Inc., said the trustees have discussed the future of the reading room but have made no decision.

Anstice's grandfather, Mortimer F. Reynolds, the first white child born in the hamlet of Rochesterville, founded the old Reynolds Library in 1886 and in 1892 willed the Arcade to the library for its upkeep. The Reading Room's separate existence dates back to 1895, when the Library, once housed in the Arcade, moved to the Reynolds homestead at 150 Spring St.

Served 6,000 Monthly

The Reading Room remained in the Arcade, serving in its heyday as many as 6,000 persons a month. They frequented the room to read its 50 daily newspapers from principal cities of the United States, 33 magazines, atlases, dictionaries and encyclopedia in large numbers in the period when it provided facilities not available in the public library.

The original Reynolds Arcade was built in 1828 by Mortimer F. Reynolds' father, Abelard Reynolds, the city's first postmaster. It was the birthplace of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and the center of the city's cultural life.

Webster Spoke There

From its balconies, such figures as Daniel Webster spoke. And when the Arcade was constructed in 1838 at a cost of $800,000, exclusive of the land value.

The sale to the Briskin group was negotiated by Harry S. Beardsley, president of Beardsley-Clarke Realty Company Inc. Trustees of Reynolds Library were represented by its real estate committee, consisting of Anstice, John D. Pike and Joseph F. Weller. E. Willoughby Middleton of Nixon, Hargrave, Scudder & Devans acted as attorney for the seller.

George B. Selden — the Rochester Lawyer, a Front of the United States, is the innovator of the automobile which used an internal combustion engine delaying the application in the Patent was not issued until Nov. 5, 1895.

In 1899, Electric Vehicle Company secured the manufacture automobiles under the Selden Patent issued, an association of licensed manufacturers was formed, the members of any 1/4 per cent on all cars made. This won, first to 1 per cent, and later to At one time, 90 per cent of the cars under the Selden patents on licenses.

For 95 years, the Ford, objected to Lly and a trial lasting 8 years ended, in June 1909, favored Selden but the 1911, set aside the Selden patent and this left the automobile field free to anyone who wished to enter it. George B. Selden is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.
In 1879 an event of far reaching importance to the automobile industry of the United States occurred. George B. Selden, a Rochester lawyer, applied for a patent on an automobile which used an internal combustion engine. By cleverly delaying the application in the Patent Office, the patent was not issued until Nov. 5, 1895. In 1899, the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company secured the exclusive rights to manufacture automobiles under the Selden patent. Later, in 1905, an association of licensed automobile manufacturers was formed, the members of which agreed to pay 1 1/4 per cent on all cars made. This was later cut down, first to 1 per cent and later to 4/5 of 1 per cent. At one time, 90 per cent of the cars were manufactured under the Selden patents or licenses. The largest auto manufacturers, the Ford, objected to paying this royalty and a trial lasting 8 years ensued. The first decision, in June 1909, favored Selden but the second decision in 1911 set aside the Selden patent and this left the automobile field free to anyone who wished to enter it. George B. Selden is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.
Hiram Sibley, grandfather of Harper Sibley, became interested in the experiments of S. F. B. Morse and Stephen Vail in telegraphy. He was instrumental in their obtaining an appropriation from the government to build the first telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. Following the establishment of this line several companies immediately sprang up but they all met with financial disaster. Hiram Sibley consolidated the failing companies under one management as the Western Union Telegraph Company, thus instituting what has become one of the most powerful agencies in the world's advancement.

Hiram Sibley became interested in the early experiments in electric telegraph and aided in securing an appropriation of $40,000. from Congress to further the inventions of Samuel F. B. Morse. He combined with other Rochester capitalists and consolidated the small existing telegraph companies with the Western Union which was chartered in 1856. At a meeting in its office in the old Arcade building $100,000 was subscribed... the golden possibilities of the Western Union made millionaires of all the original stockholders who retained their stock. Hiram Sibley continued his active interest in the organization till 1869. The original investment of $280,000 increased in value to $4,500,000... For ten years, until 1866, the small office in the Reynolds's Arcade Building served as the Executive Headquarters of the Company; after which it was moved to New York City... this room was kept intact for 56 years, being finally closed, May 31, 1920... Above is a sketch of this room as it appeared, showing safe, desk, chairs, and old-fashioned spittoon, shaped like a hat. This same room can now be seen on the 3rd floor of the Rochester Museum at 657 East Avenue.
100 YEARS AGO TODAY—1848

"Telegraph lines in North America already completed number thousands of miles. The Western office at Buffalo is now open for business to Cleveland and places southwest of Cleveland as far as St. Louis."

- THANKS, A MILLION-

The Western Union Telegraph Company-

Hiram Sibley became interested in the early experiments in electric telegraph and aided in securing an appropriation of $40,000 from Congress to further the inventions of Samuel F.B. Morse. He combined with other Rochester Capitalists and consolidated the small existing telegraph companies with the Western Union which was chartered in 1856. At a meeting in its office in the old Arcade building $100,000 was subscribed. The golden possibilities of the Western Union made millionaires of all the original stockholders who retained their stock. Hiram Sibley continued his active interest in the organization till 1869, the original investment of $220,000, increased in value to $1800,000. For ten years, until 1866 the small office in the Reynolds Arcade Building served as the Executive Headquarters of the Company; after which it was moved to New York City. This room was kept intact for 51 years, being finally closed May 31, 1910. Above is a sketch of this room as it appeared, showing safe, desk, chairs, and old-fashioned spittoon, shaped like a hat. This same room can now be seen in the 3rd Floor of the Rochester Museum at 657 East Avenue.
Rochester was etched in the memory of Henry Ford, the automobile genius and tycoon, who died late Monday.

For a resident of this city, the late George Baldwin Selden, gave Ford the greatest legal tussle he ever had, a long drawn-out fight over patents and royalties that Ford finally won.

Selden, a prominent inventor and automobile pioneer, held many of the basic patents on the horseless carriage. Ford, alone among manufacturers, balked at paying royalties and in 1895 Selden sued. The fight, bitter at all times, ended in 1911 when the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decided in Ford's favor, a year before the patents would have expired. Selden died in 1922. Ford always remembered the Selden fight and once consoled the late Glenn Hammond Curtiss, the airplane inventor, who was having patent fights, it was recalled.

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Excuse it. Please. This picture belongs on P 35 and vice versa.

Reynolds Reading Room

The Reynolds Reference Library was charted in 1884 by Mortimer F. Reynolds (1814-1892), one of the claimants to the title of first white child born within the village limits of Rochester. He named the library in memory of his father, Abelard Reynolds and housed it in the old Reynolds Arcade. In 1896 the library was moved to the Reynolds home on Spring Street. Upon the completion of the Rundell Memorial building, the Reynolds Reference Library, then containing 90,000 volumes, was consolidated with the Rochester Public Library and given a prominent position on the main floor of the building.

After the Reynolds Library was moved to Spring Street, a reading room with local and out-of-town newspapers continued to be maintained in the old arcade. The writer of this beloved book has been a steady patron of this reading room since 1900 and is one of a few Rochesterians who can make this claim. This reading room is now housed in elegant quarters on the second floor of the present arcade and we hope to be able to continue Reynolds' pleasant hospitality for years to come.
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The subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will be happy to wait on them in the line of his profession at his room at the Eagle Tavern, or, if requested, he will call at their dwellings... He has an entire new and easy method of inserting TEETH, which method has given universal satisfaction to the subjects of its operation... He will insert any number from one to a full set, and in most cases make them permanent and useful as natural Teeth, for mastication, and attended with little or no pain... He can also stop the decay of carious teeth, and make them useful again for mastication, and in almost every case, remedy the trouble arising from the tooth-ache, without extracting or injuring the Teeth in the least. He will likewise remove the Tartar and all extraneous substances, and restore the Teeth to their native whiteness. If those who need any repairs of teeth as above stated, will call on him, he will convince them or will make no charge for his services.
Treasures in Trunks

Old family papers stored away in trunks to most families are just old family papers stored away in trunks. The thought that they may have real value for historians or others may be new to many persons. Records of famous persons, yes, they may have value; but of what use can trivial personal memoranda of obscure persons, long dead, be to anyone?

The answer to that is that even an apparently unimportant paper may throw light on some old custom or incident that will be valuable if put into the right hands. How this works out is told in an interesting article in the University of Rochester Library Bulletin for June by Roswell Ward, grandson of Henry A. Ward, founder of the Ward Natural Science Establishment in this city.

Roswell Ward is a research worker and writer and has studied many family collections of old papers which seemed worthless to the owners. Among others he has studied the voluminous papers left by his grandfather, from them he gleaned not only a family history but a detailed picture of a human being from boyhood through the vicissitudes of an adventurous life. The biography he has written as a result may be published soon.

Now the Ward papers, carefully tabulated and filed, lie in a vault in the University Library, available for students of the future.

Mr. Ward makes this plea to those who have family papers which they do not know what to do with:

"Get in touch with your university library, your historical society, your public library, instead of heading for the incinerator."

The value of such papers can be appraised by an outsider, learned in the subject, better than by a relative. From them may come little sidelights on the past which will help future generations to see the conditions and to sense the atmosphere amid which our ancestors lived.

120 chests, half chests and catty boxes Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Torkay & Hyson skin Teas. 150 boxes bunch, muscatel and bloom Raisins. 10 drums fresh pulled Turkey Fig. 20 Boxes Malaqa Lemons. 20 bags Pepper. 75 kegs Richmond, Ladies Twist & Cavendish Tobacco. 100 bladders Lorillard’s, Maccoby & Scotch SNUFF. 10,000 Spanish and American Cigars. 75 boxes sperm, mould and dipped Candles. 70 boxes Bar and shaving soap. 100 boxes scale, 1st and 2nd sort Herring. 120 bbls. old rectified WHISKEY. 20 pipes & 8 bbls. Holland & Coventry Gin. &c. &c. &c."
- E. F. SMITH & COMPANY.

East end of the Arcade Buildings, Buffalo St. have recently received from New York their full supply of

FINE GROCERIES

5 do. 4 15 boxes loaf and lump sugar.
5 boxes 100 bags Havana, white & Brazil sugar.
10 bags Jamaica, Mocha, Manilla, Java & St. Domingo coffee.
120 chests, half chests and catty boxes Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Tonkay & Hyson skin teas.
150 boxes bunch muscatel and bloom raisins.
10 drums fresh pulped Turkey figs.
20 boxes Malaga lemons. 20 bags pepper.
75 kegs Richmond. Ladies Twint & Cavendish tobacco.
100 bladders Lorrilard's, Maccoboy & Scotch snuff.
7,000 Spanish and American cigars.
75 boxes sperms, mould and dipped candles.
70 boxes bar and shaving soap.
100 boxes sealed tax and 2nd sort Herring.
120 bbls. old rectified Whiskey.
20 pipes & 8 bbls. Holland & Coventry Gin. &c. &c. &c.
Miss E. Kinney & Co. Fashionable Millinery

Respectfully inform the fashionable community that they have taken the well known Millinery establishment heretofore owned by Mrs. Langworthy, in which they will be happy at all times to wait on Mrs. L's old customers in the above line of business.

— NEW FASHIONS —

Have been received this day for ladies Winter Hats and Hoods. Also, latest style for Habits and Pelisses. (Wow!) All kinds of Millinery and drapery making (!) done in the best manner, as usual! (See!) *(A lady's silk hat, the habit of dress, I now know!)

I take great pleasure in stating to my former friends and patrons that the above-mentioned young ladies (Miss E. Kinney & Co.) have been in my employ some two or three years, and I have full confidence in recommending them to the public as being well qualified for carrying on millinery and mantuamaking business in all its branches.

Mrs. S. Langworthy.

"Mantua maker" was a dressmaker who made gowns, hats, coats, riding habits.
For curing Indigestion or Dyspepsia Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic Fever & Aque, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Fluorulence, Hypochondris, Hysteric, Dropsic Complaint and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout and impurities of the Blood.

Dr. Robert's Welch Medicamentum

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains and prevents their return; cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headache, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and choics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; (?) takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or the sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain and banishes all cause of fever of every kind.

The Medicamentum acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in usual habits of life is required. (Note—O Boy! some stuff. Send me a couple of cases by air mail. You forgot to mention if this stuff will make you climb trees.)
The space in front was known as "Yellowstone Park" on account of the color of the pavement. The Coewell fountain stood at the corner; this has been torn down.

The second Monroe County Court House was completed in the 90's when the new Court House was completed, the figure was placed in the niche in front of the building where you can see it today. While the Goddess of Justice is traditionally with a bandage across her eyes, the Rochester figure is not so represented. She seems to stand gazing down at the throng with a slightly whimsical expression as if recalling amusing memories of her 96 years of guardianship over Rochester's Hall of Justice. It is said her sculptor was so pleased with her features he had carved, that he refused to cover them with the traditional bandage and so obscure their beauty. The same itinerant sculptor designed a similar figure which still surmounts the dome of the Ontario County Court House in Canandaigua. The second Court House was erected in 1850. The present building is the third.
Its distinctive feature during all its 155 years was the open central passageway or arcade under a glass roof and with a double tier of galleries, lined with shops and offices, and reached by narrow, ballustraded stairways. Once a drinking fountain stood in the center and to the last, on the north wall, a massive clock, flanked by the busts of three generations of Reynolds men, Abelard, William and Mortimer, and on the walls hung reassuring red fire buckets.

The picture on the plaque is from O'Reilly's History of Rochester.

Reynolds Arcade, landmark of a past era, in early days when all citizens were neighbors. It was a center of communication and public assembly. Here by mail and telegraph the city met the world. Under that roof for more than a hundred years men of all trades and professions earned their living. Within those halls pioneers, inventors, artists and wanderers dreamed of success and some achieved it. Many climbed those stairs; all have now descended. In peace and war, in good times and bad, the Arcade watched the quality of four generations. It was a civic forum, a home of old loyalties and new ideas. Built in 1826 by Abelard Reynolds, it was given by Mortimer F. Reynolds to the Reynolds Library as a productive endowment and replaced in 1933 by this new Arcade. (From an aluminum plaque in the present Arcade.)
We have added
The 2
nitches
that contain
the busts
of Abelard
(above the clock)
and William
and Mortimer

We well remember
the old Arcade.
Ham trudged up the
stairs to the
reading room
on the 2nd floor
many times -
past those
red fire buckets
that hung on
the wall.

Reynolds Arcade -
Looking towards Main Street.

Here stood the old Arcade, landmark of a past era. In early
days when all citizens were neighbors it was a center of com-
munication and public assembly. Here by mail and Telegraph
the city met the world. Under that roof for more than a hun-
dred years men of all trades and professions earned their living.
Within those walls pioneers, inventors, artists and wanderers
dreamed of success and some achieved it. Many climbed those
stairs; all have now descended. In peace and war, in good
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ideas. Built in 1826 by Abelard Reynolds, it was given by
Mortimer F. Reynolds to the Reynolds Library as a produc-
tive endowment and replaced in 1933 by this new Arcade."

(From an aluminum plaque in the present Arcade.)
Erie Canal

1830

Bronze tablet in honor of the Erie Canal and the N.Y. Pioneers Erected upon the City Hall Building Cor. Broad & Fitzhugh Sts.

For Broad Street is built over the way of

THE ERIE CANAL

which was completed in 1825

this section was last used in the season of 1819.

the canal was an artery carrying life to many communities

the steady flow of commerce from the Great Lakes
to the Atlantic strengthened the Union

its persistent impulse enlarged the village of Rochester

into a city and made New York the Empire State

nearby was the landing place of the packet boats

used in transit by many of our

New England Pioneers

for whom this tablet is dedicated

Erected by the State of New York
the colony of New England Women of Rochester
and the Rochester Historical Society - 1829.
Dear Professor Wilkinson:

Many thanks for your interesting addenda to William Butler's June 15th letter about the old Erie Aqueduct. I am sorry space limitations prevent us from continuing our discussion of the subject at the present time, but perhaps sometime in the future we will be able to prepare a comprehensive report on it.

Sincerely yours,

Frightens

The first
menced
canal boat
plunged into
be lured by
boats.

Frightens cist, a tea
canal boat
plunged into
be lured by
boats.

Professor Wilkinson,
2127 Long Pond Road, RD 6
Rochester, N. Y.

The new aqueduct commenced in 1842, and was
nearly 2 years in building. It is built of stone from
Split Rock Quarry in Onondaga County. Its Total length
is 800 feet. It consists of ten spans; two of
25 feet, 7 of 52 feet and one of 30 feet. Width of
waterway 43 feet. Depth seven feet eight 1/4 inches. Height
from bed of river to coping 27 feet. Its original
cost was $445,387. The Supt. of mason work com-
mited suicide in this city, soon after the work was
completed. It was last used as a waterway in 1919. Broad
Street with the subway underneath now occupies it.
Frightened by a speeding bicyclist, a team of mules drawing a canal boat near Emerson Street plunged into the canal and had to be lured back up the bank with oats.

1897

- 1852 -

THE SECOND ACQUEDUCT OVER THE GENESEE

The first canal aqueduct over the Genesee River was commenced in 1821, by William Britton, with thirty convicts from Auburn Prison who were kept upon the island, with ball and chain, where Kimball's Tobacco Works were afterwards located. The aqueduct was built chiefly of red sandstone from the bank of the river at Carthage. It was 804 feet long, and was built on eleven arches. It was commenced on the 17th of July and completed in September 1823. Its cost was $83,000.

The new aqueduct was commenced in 1842, and was nearly 2 years in building. It is built of stone from Split Rock Quarry in Onondaga County. Its total length is 800 feet. It consists of ten spans; two of 25 feet, 7 of 22 feet and one of 30 feet. Width of waterway 43 feet. Depth seven feet eight 1/4 inches. Height from bed of river to coping 27 feet. Its original cost was $445,387. The Supt. of mason work committed suicide in this city, soon after the work was completed. It was last used as a waterway in 1919. Broad Street with the subway underneath now occupies it.
THE Second Aqueduct over the Genesee.

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- IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL -

Penal Ordinance - Passed November 11, 1862.

The Common Council of the City of Rochester do ordain as follows: All owners and keepers of hotels, taverns, boarding houses, factories, arcades, warehouses and establishments, where more than ten persons are habitually gathered or employed, within said city, shall cause to be constructed on their respective premises, one or more strong wooden boxes, slides or drawers, of suitable dimensions, provided with a convenient handle at each end, with movable lids, which may be fitted to be perfectly tight; and shall cause such boxes to be placed under the seats of their respective privies, as a substitute for vaults now in use; and shall cause such boxes to be carried away and emptied by licensed scavengers into places to be designated by the Mayor and Board of Health, and washed out perfectly clean, and again replaced at least once in each week, from the first day of May to the first day of October in each year, under a penalty of Fifty DOLLARS for each offense.

Rochester odorless Excavating Company - For cleaning cess-pools, privy vaults, &c. In the daytime without offense.

Philo Baker, Sole Proprietor - Residence, 10 George's Park.
IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

Fiscal Ordinance - Passed November 11, 1862

The Common Council of the City of Rochester do ordain as follows:

All owners and keepers of hotels, taverns, boarding houses, factories, arcades, warehouses and establishments where more than ten persons are habitually gathered or employed, within said city, shall cause to be constructed on their respective premises, one or more strong wooden boxes, slides or drawers, of suitable dimensions, provided with a convenient handle at each end, with moveable lids, which may be fitted there to perfectly tight; and shall cause such boxes to be placed under the seats of their respective privies, as a substitute for vaults now in use; and shall cause such boxes to be carried away and emptied by licensed scavengers into places to be designated by the Mayor on board of health, and washed out perfectly clean, and again replaced at least once in each week, from the first day of May to the first day of October in each year, under a penalty of Fifty DOLLARS for each offense.

Rochester colorless Excavating Company. For cleaning cess-pools, privy vaults, &c. In the daytime without offense.

Philo Baker, Sole Proprietor. Residence, 10 George’s Park.
a lazy, happy day on the
Genesee River in Rochester's Genesee Val-
ley Park.

ALONG THE UPPER GENESEE

The Rochester Park Commission was created in 1888, since
when work has been done so judiciously by the aid of the best
landscape architects and nurserymen, taking advantage of the
rolling lands that were obtainable, that few cities present
so attractive an appearance in this regard. The total area of
Park territory is 1,700 acres and the five parks, in their order,
are Genesee Valley, Durand-Eastman, Seneca, Maplewood and Highland.
Highland Park contains one of the finest arboretums in the
country and Durand-Eastman Park is located on Lake Ontario,
and has the advantages of forest, field and stream.

The nursery business was started here in 1836 and in
1904, there were more than 30 firms engaged in the
business; besides the nurseries there are several large
seed houses, Rochester being the foremost city in the
world in this regard. Rochester has long been known as the
Flour City on account of the numerous mills located
along the Genesee, but now Rochester is known as
the 'Flower City', although the official name still
remains the 'Flour City' as it appears on the city seal.
A lazy, happy day on the Genesee River in Rochester's Genesee Valley Park.

ALONG THE UPPER GENESEE

The Rochester Park Commission was created in 1888, since then work has been done so judiciously by the aid of the best landscape architects and nurserymen, taking advantage of the rolling lands that were obtainable, that few cities present so attractive an appearance in this regard. The total area of Park Territory is 1700 acres and the five parks, in their order, are Genesee Valley, Durand-Eastman, Seneca, Maplewood and Highland. Highland Park contains one of the finest arboretums in the country and Durand-Eastman Park is located on Lake Ontario, and has the advantages of forest, field and stream.

The nursery business was started here in 1838 and in 1904, there were more than 30 firms engaged in the business; besides the nurseries there are several large seed houses, Rochester being the foremost city in the world in this regard. Rochester was long known as the 'Flour City' on account of the numerous mills located along the Genesee, but now Rochester is known as the 'Flower City' although the official name still remains the 'Flour City' as it appears on the city seal.
ONLY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

WILLIAM BOYD

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing and Curling

OSTRICH FEATHERS

ALSO

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

No. 14 ALLEN STREET ROCHESTER, N.Y.

IMPERVIOUS CRAPE, LACE and SILK REFINISHING Co.

All fine fabrics refinished and made equal to new goods in appearance and rendered impervious to dampness or salt air. Shine removed from old silk dresses, sables &c., without taking the garment apart.

MRS. G. A. ALLEN 164 PLYMOUTH AVENUE.

N.B. Veils and Bonnets To rent for Funerals.

NATIONAL HOTEL STABLE.

D. O. LIVERMORE

Livery, Boarding, Hack and Sale Stables

A good assortment of horses and carriages, hacks, coupes, etc. for weddings, funerals, parties, picnics, private calling &c.

New Stable - 2430 PLYMOUTH AVE. CORNER ERIE CANAL.
- A COUPLE OF FORGOTTEN HOTELS -

- GLOBE HOTEL -

THOMAS McCLOSKEY, Proprietor.
570 Lake Avenue, opposite Ridge Road.
At the head of the new Boulevard to Charlotte,
and at the end of the street car track.

Parties driving to the LAKE will find this
a convenient stopping place for rest and
refreshment. Farmers and others coming
in from the country will find good sheds
and baiting for their horses, as well as a
convenient resting place for themselves.

N.B. During the summer of 1886, a new
and elegant carriage will be run in
connection with this HOUSE from the street
Car Track to the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

AMERICAN HOTEL

ISAAC H. GREEN, Proprietor.
Best dinner in the City for 15 cents.
Meals at all hours.
Lodging. 25¢ to 50¢ cents.

111 and 113 Front Street - Rochester, N.Y.
We can believe that the Valley of the Genesee was ever beautiful, and that the same Supreme Power which so graciously guides us and protects our homes today, also watched over, with infinite mercy, the rude beings that roamed through these primoral forests amid the countless centuries that came in their turn, and faded away into the dark mysteries of the past... We can believe that the Genesee with its banks and stately falls and Ontario with its ponds and bays fed by brooklets that wind through plain and dell, that have become a source of unending pride to us in our day and generation, must have been equally as beautiful to the eye and as dear to the heart of the savage, untutored native, in those far-away pre-historic days... We can believe that the flowers that budded and bloomed and shed their wild fragrance along the narrow trails that wound their way over hill and valley, were appreciated and loved none the less because savage eyes beheld them and savage hands plucked them from their resting places onTim's and vine...
WE PASS BY -

We can believe that the birds came here in the springtime and built their little home-nests among the giant trees and in the entangled thickets and hedges, and that with the sunrise they made the wellkin ring with their melodious praises to the king of day... We can believe that the sun shone as brightly then as now, and that the stars looked down upon the scene from the blue dome of heaven, with that same superb beauty which at this time attracts our attention and rivets to them our unbounded admiration... We can believe, too, that the seasons came at the command of the Great Architect of the Universe, just as they do today; that spring and summer, and autumn and winter, brought in their appointed turn all that was necessary for the preservation, the happiness and the existence of all that God made and loved. Surely us Rochesterians have much for which to be thankful... the snows may come but they will also go when the good old sun once again heads northward... the flowers will bud and bloom again.
TIME STANDS STILL

We can believe that the Valley of the Genesee was ever beautiful, and that the same Supreme Power which so graciously guides us and protects our homes today, also watched over, with infinite mercy, the rude beings that roamed through these primordial forests amid the countless centuries that came in their turn, and faded away into the dark mysteries of the past... We can believe that the Genesee with its banks and stately falls and Ontario with its ponds and bays fed by brooklets that wind through plain and dell, that have become a source of unending pride to us in our day and generation, must have been equally as beautiful to the eye and as dear to the heart of the savage, untutored native, in those far-away prehistoric days... We can believe that the flowers that budded and bloomed and shed their wild fragrance along the narrow trails that wound their way over hill and valley, were appreciated and loved none the less because savage eyes beheld them and savage hands plucked them from their resting places on twig and vine...

WE PASS BY

We can believe that the birds came here in the springtime and built their little home-nests among the giant trees and in the entangled thickets and hedges, and that with the sunrise they made the wellkin ring with their melodious praises to the king of day... We can believe that the sun shone as brightly then as now, and that the stars looked down upon the scene from the blue dome of heaven, with that same superb beauty which at this time attracts our attention, and rivets to them our unbounded admiration... We can believe, too, that the seasons came at the command of the Great Architect of the universe, just as they do today; that spring and summer, and autumn and winter, brought in their appointed turn all that was necessary for the preservation, the happiness and the existence of all that God made and loved. Surely us Rochesterians have much for which to be thankful... the snows may come but they will also go when the good old sun once again heads northward... the flowers will bud and bloom again...
THE BeeHive Bldg.
on Aqueduct St.
was formerly a
mill. It was altered
and occupied by Small
Manufacturing Plants.
It burned out
was repaired again.
We wonder if it
is still there and
occupied.

1886

Wlltra! 7 cants a
Copy

- NEWS PAPERS OF YESTERDAY -

the leading Republican Newspaper in the city
Fine book & job printing - Fine Colored show printing.
Nos. 12 to 18 Mill St. Rochester, N.Y.

- ROCHESTER MORNING HERALD -
32 Exchange St.
$5.00 a year, 42 cents a month, 2 cents a copy.
Enlarged to eight pages - the largest paper in Western New York.
The Herald has a larger circulation than any other
daily paper in the state outside New York City, and
is consequently, the BEST advertising medium.
As good as the best. Popular and influential.
John E. Money, Jr. Business Inqr & Treasurer.

- THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME -
Published by the Rural Home Co., Limited, 107 Arcade.
Largest circulation of any agricultural weekly in the world.
Circulation 1886-1872, 290 - Price, One Dollar a year.
Electrotype Foundry Bee Hive Building. Aqueduct Street.
All work done promptly, in best style at New York prices.
"Hackney coaches, cabs, or carriages, waiting for employment shall at all times stand, Sundays excepted, on the south side of W. Main Street from Irving Place to Fitzhugh St. With the horses heads towards the east, and on the west side of Irving Place from W. Main St. to the south gate of Court House Lawn; and on the east side of Fitzhugh St. from W. Main St. to said South Gate, with the horses heads towards the north; and on Front St. from Mumford St. to the N.Y.C. Railroad Depot, with the horses heads towards the south; and on the east side of Exchange opposite the Genesee Valley Depot; and on the south side of Main Street from the west bank of the Genesee River to the east bank thereof with the horses heads towards the east, under a penalty of Five Dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the owner or driver thereof, severally and respectively." So readeth the Penal Ordinances of the City of Rochester, passed June 10th, 1868. Moral - Keep away from that horse's head.
 Penal Ordinances Passed, November 11, 1862:

No person shall fly a kite within the said city under a penalty of two Dollars for each offense. No boat bell shall be rung, nor shall any signal horn or trumpet be blown or played for a signal within said city on Sunday nor shall any bell connected with or used for any railroad depot, be rung within said city on Sunday.

No person shall place or post or cause to permit to be posted, in any street or on any bridge, in said city, any handbill, or advertisement, giving notice, that any person has, or professes to have skill in the treatment or curing of any disorders, disease, or giving notice of the sale or exposure to sale of any nostrum or medicine, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offense.
Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be no mourning at the bar,  
When I put out to sea.  
— Tennyson

FATHER  
COME HOME  
WITH ME NOW,  
THE CLOCK IN THE STEEPLE STRIKES  
ONE!

Father

He Prefers Hemlock  
SULY 13, 1947  
Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:  
So the Dean Bros. are in the cooler again! But why pick on  
these two when there are so  
many others who indulge too  
freely and who always escape  
when there are so  
many others who indulge too  
freely and who always escape  
when there are so  
many others who indulge too  
freely and who always escape  
when there are so  

Real 'Distinction'  
Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:  
So—"Congress can do nothing  
towards regulating the sale of  
intoxicating beverages!!" This  
refers to the "misleading" adver-
tisements used by certain liquor  
dealers. There is no law that pro-
hibits a city from advertising—  
so we suggest a counter-attack.  
Fight 'em with ads. Give 'em  

A pastor of the First  
Temperance  
Rochester.  
W. X. W.

Pastor of the First  
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THE CURSE OF ARDENT SPIRITS

In 1827 the Rochester Presbytery resolved that the temperate use of ardent spirits (boozes) ought in all ordinary cases (12 to a case) to be avoided and discouraged. In 1828 the first local public Temperance meeting was held in the Monroe County Court House. Doctor Joseph Penney, the versatile pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, led the agitation among the clergy; and Ashbel Riley, among the laymen. It is claimed, for Doctor Penney, that he also preached the first Temperance in Ireland; and for Mr. Riley, that he made over 8000 Temperance addresses in Europe and America, always at his own expense. So intense was the drive against drink that, by 1820, social drinking was banned from church groups. Several bars in the village were closed, after a two-hour speech at a powerful Temperance meeting in the Brick Church in 1831, to a vast and breathless audience. It was declared that intemperance made 30,000 drunkards, 200,000 paupers, and 20,000 convicts annually. By 1835 there were 1,500,000 members of Temperance Societies in America and 4000 distilleries had gone out of business. (shed a tear.)
Cross Taken from Patch Grave, New 'Marker' Written on Paper

A 2-foot-high steel cross made by a group of East Rochester men to mark the grave of Sam Patch in Charlotte was missing last night and in its place — staked to the grave by a small American flag — was a small sheet of note paper bearing the inscription:

"Here lies Sam Patch who died jumping the Genesee Falls with his pet bear Bruin Nov. 13, 1829 — Long forgotten by the City of Rochester, N. Y."

The polished steel cross, painted black and bearing the legend "In remembrance of Sam Patch 1807—1829," was placed there by the East Rochester men on Oct. 17 after they had cut away the underbrush and grass over Patch's grave and decorated it with 3 American flags.

Yesterday when Ben Ovenburg, one of the East Rochester men, went to the grave — on River Street, opposite Charlotte High School — the cross was gone and in its place the "new marker."

Unmoved was a heavy boulder Charlotte High pupils placed there a year ago to designate the grave of the man who died in a leap into the Upper Genesee Falls.

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Front Street. The haven of chickens and bums we will always have with us. Perhaps we should try and make the most of it but why not try and do something to improve the situation? Can't something be done to improve this old street? Here is my suggestion. Why not make a city park where the mission woodlot and where the old hay market stood — on the east side next to the river — with green grass and shade trees and drinking fountains and green benches where weary bums could rest their carcasses instead of having to flop down in doorways? These bums would not miss the woodlot. Inasmuch as Sam Patch has no memorial (Sam was a bum, too) I suggest that a statue of Sam Patch and his bear be mounted atop a tall Iroquois Column, the higher the better. Sam wouldn't mind — this to be placed in the center of the park and the park to be known as Sam Patch Park.
- EXCELSIOR -

- SAM PATCH PARK -

Front Street— the haven of chickens and bums — will always have with us. Perhaps we should try and make the most of it but why not try and do something to improve the situation? Can't something be done to improve this old street? Here is my suggestion. Why not make a City Park where the Mission woodlot and where the old Haymarket stood — on the east side next to the river — with green grass and shade trees and drinking fountains and green benches where weary bums could rest their carcasses instead of having to flop down in doorways? These bums would not miss the woodlot. Inasmuch as Sam Patch has no memorial (Sam was a bum, too) I suggest that a statue of Sam Patch and his bear be mounted atop a tall Irogran Column, the higher the better. Sam wouldn't mind — this to be placed in the center of the park and the Park to be known as Sam Patch Park.
Stage Coach Travel in 1824

It was considered a sin to travel on stages on the Sabbath.

The early churches of Rochester were interested in public morals and in civic affairs as well as in Sunday Schools and revivals. Several of their pastors came from New England, where pastors had a standing in politics. The question of the public observance of the Sabbath, slavery, public amusements, and of the liquor traffic, all of these held their attention at the time. They were live questions before the country. The Sabbath question, as applied to the transportation of mail and the running of canal boats and stage coaches on Sunday, agitated the Rochester fathers not a little. In 1824 certain church leaders established a line of stages from Rochester to Canandaigua, that operated only on week days. As is often the case with the righteous, they did not get their reward in terms of excess profits. Although mass meetings were held, and sermons preached, and petitions sent to Congress and the Legislature, the old New England Sabbath was doomed. A federal law, of 1825, required postmasters to deliver letters and packages on every day of the week at reasonable hours.
Gone but not which opened back of the the Little Caes. Jo get a thrill Indian stood chest rose on always had a be ventured venting this eip. Seat of his pin get flow blow there and this commit murder a battleship on coal mine in Superin...
Gone but not forgotten is Pete Gruber and his museum which opened into his saloon. It was located just back of the Arcade on east side of mill St. next to the Little Casino. Young Wolves took their name there to get a thrill which they usually did. The dying Indian looked dead but he could still breathe as his chest rose and fell like the waves at Ontario Beach. Pete always had a couple large dogs who went with him when he ventured out from his office at the rear, the guy sitting this fishing pond is getting a cold bath in the seat of two pants. You could tear your mind but you would get slow blown into your eyes. Phil Sheridan's house was there and hundreds of guns, fences and other tools used to commit murder at Arcade. A tattoo artist would tattoo a battleship on your chest or you could watch the coal mine in operation. Those were the good old days. There was everything that went with a first class morgue of those days. It was sort of a journear of the modern penny arcade of today. The place is still occupied as a saloon but it's not quite the same.
He's Thankful for This

NEW YORK - NOV. 1939 -


The famous Audubon Portrait of Nathaniel Rochester now in the possession of the Memorial Art Gallery

Note the double spectacles of this portrait of Rochester's founder and namesake. He was a gentleman of the old school if there ever was one. Rochesterians should be proud of this portrait. It was at the Memorial Art Gallery in Rochester where I first saw this portrait. I do not know its history, but it is an old one and I believe that it was a recent presentation to the gallery.

If you have ever seen this portrait, you have not forgotten it as the spectacles are of a kind that were seldom worn even in early days. They have extra lenses that hinge on the sides somewhat like the blinders on a horse. Just what these extra lenses are for, we do not know but perhaps they are for looking sideways or perhaps they hold in front of the regular lenses and form reading glasses. Perhaps someone can explain.

He will be back in Rochester some of these days and you will get a chance to meet him face to face. By all means do so. W. Wilkinson.

NIEL ROCHESTER (IN PERSON).

Rochester took its name from Rochester, its founder, search for the name goes back to the days of the Saxons. It is from the Saxon hrof-freaster, meaning a camp by a swift stream. Hence the name is singularly appropriate, our city lying upon a swift stream as does the English city of the same name, the Medway being about the size of our own Genesee.

In 1811, Colonel Rochester began to survey the Tract and to sell lots. Hamlet Sermon and family moved into the first log dwelling on the site of Pomo Building, July 1, 1813. The village was incorporated as "Rochesterville" in 1817, the name being shortened to Rochester in 1832. Monroe County was created in 1821 and Rochester was incorporated as a city April 28, 1834. When Jonathan Child became the first mayor, Nathaniel Rochester was a man of constant integrity and primitive simplicity, winning the affection of a grateful community. He had courage, energy and faith. He gave our city more than a name - the heritage of his inspiring personality. He was the father of 12 children and the grandfather of 53. He rests in Montrose.
He’s Thankful for This
NEW YORK—Nov. 31, 1939—
Editor Democrat and Chronicle:
When a fellow is away from home and goes about day after day and week after week and month after month without seeing anyone he knows, he gets quite a kick out of bumping into someone from his home town.

We had just such an experience the other day when we ran into Nathaniel Rochester who now hangs out in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in a special loan exhibition of American paintings. These paintings are from galleries all over the United States. Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo are represented. This exhibition has proven so popular that the time limit has been extended.

Perhaps you have seen this excellent portrait of Rochester’s founder and namesake. He was a gentleman of the old school if there ever was one. Rochesterians should be proud of this portrait. It was at the Memorial Art Gallery.

NATHANIEL ROCHESTER (In Person).
While the City of Rochester took its name from Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, its founder, search for the meaning of the name goes back to the days of the Saxons. It is from the Saxon hrof-cester, meaning a camp by a swift stream. Hence the name is singularly appropriate, our city lying upon a swift stream as do the English city of the same name, the Medway being about the size of our own Genesee.

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"Pure and Lovely and of Good Report"

The use of Tobacco was almost universal. The man who did not chew it was an exception to the rule. The clergy, the judiciary, the doctors and lawyers, all indulged in it. The prominent ministers of Rochester, including a Bishop, used occasionally to struggle against it, but like other men of sedentary habits, always yielded to its mastery. One day they would boast that they had given up the habit and shortly their young parishioners to do the same, but a few days after the distended cheek and the yellow lips would show that they were again conquered. The Tobacco of that day was plain and strong but it was undeteriorated, and so less injurious than much that is called Tobacco today. A good cheroot cost three cents, and the man who paid more than sixpence for a cigar would have been considered a bloated bondholder. The very best men to whom the community looked up with reverence were Tobacco chewers and gave its use the sanction of their powerful example. They were recognized as leaders in all that was pure and lovely and of good report. (Now we have Bubble Gum)
A contempt of the regulations of the village of Rochesterville, and a defiance of law and order are shown in the complaint of the writer of a communication published in the Telegraph of Aug. 4, 1818.

"It is a subject of regret, that a number of young men and even some adults and men of families and children, are permitted on the Sabbath—day to wander and stroll about the streets and river, and many times in the woods. Their object, no one can tell, except it is to bid defiance to the laws and good order. It is also regretted that a number of young men and boys are permitted at all times (the Sabbath as well as other days) immediately under the view of several families and the traveler and in defiance of all shame and good manners, to strip themselves naked and amuse themselves in bathing, without any regard to modesty, or the feelings of the civil. If these hints do not remedy these practices, the law must." Citizen.
A Sunday Century run (100 miles) in the gay '90s.

Bicycle sidepaths were a "Scorching" question back in 1896. The bicycle had been ruled from the sidewalks, and bicyclists found the roads very poor riding. Sidepath Associations were organized, not only in Rochester, but in adjacent towns, and through their cooperation cinder paths were built between various points, affording excellent facilities for traveling. The first stone was built on the east side of Culver Road and was completed June 10, 1896. The Scottsville Road sidepath was opened Sept. 12, 1896, and one thousand Rochester bicyclists joined in the first run over the road to help mark the occasion. On Sept. 26, 1896, a delegation of Rochester riders went to Fairport to assist in the formal opening of the Rochester-Fairport sidepath. Bicyclists were not allowed to use the sidepaths unless they had attached to their handlebars the little metal license, showing that they had paid the annual license fee of 25 cents, which went into the fund to keep the paths in repair, and to build new ones. New tags were issued each year. Persons found without tags usually paid a fine of $5, which also went to swell the sidepath fund.
Fires were the most exciting outdoor sport of early days in Rochester. Human nature is ever the same; there must be some outlet for suppressed emotions. Rochester was a New England community which inherited Puritanical notions. Our earliest ordinances had a tinge of the BLUE LAWS. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if every man, woman and child got a tremendous kick out of a good conflagration. They were entitled to some amusement. In the early days every householder was obliged to keep a certain number of leather buckets proportioned to the size of the building marked with his name, and to see that they were properly carried to the fire upon the first alarm. This was the work of the small boy. After delivering their buckets the boys took their places in the return line and passed back the empty buckets, which the line of men had conveyed from hand to hand to the fire. The man at the end of the line nearest the fire and who threw the water was a hero in the eyes of the boys, and their envy and admiration.
no Central Ave bridge at that time R R at brink of falls washed out

ANDREWS STREET BRIDGE - at the peak of the Flood

On the night of Friday March 17, 1865 the Genesee River and the Erie Canal combined to cause the most disastrous flood in the City of Rochester. It began when the furies of the rain and of the wind were unleashed in the Valley of the Genesee. It was solid snow waiting for the sunshine of spring and that year sunshine had dallied. Within 48 hours the river was at highwater mark. the waters rose so rapidly that cellars and basements were flooded, and animals in barns were rescued with great difficulty and tremendous exertions. the neighings and bellowings of the frightened animals, the roar of the waters, the dashing of logs and floodwood against the buildings, combined with the darkness made up an indiscrable scene of confusion and terror. One remarkable circumstance connected with the flood, was that not a single life was lost. Many were in great peril, and many had hair breadth escapes but no one was drowned. Most of the buildings on the south side of Main Street were swept away to the very foundations. the pecuniary losses were very great and the city has a long time recovering from the calamity.
Heavy equipment today is on the move prior to launching construction on the first section of the State Thruway to extend into Monroe County. The heavy line at right indicates the section of the Thruway already under construction. Dash lines adjoining show the section on which bids have been let and construction is ready to start. Dotted lines indicate the route of the Thruway. Crosses show the proposed connections with Rochester from east and west.

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- THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY -

no hills
no sharp curves
no speed limit

- EMPIRE STATE THRUWAY -

Designed for the years ahead to give New York State the most modern system of motoring is the $202,000,000 Thruway, six-laned, super-highway with landscaped parkways. By-passing but serving population centers, the Thruway, already started, will provide express motor travel, with no intersection or stoplight along its 480 miles, serving the areas from New York City to Buffalo, with feeder Thruways to Niagara Falls, the Midwest and New England.

Here is some history in the making. The Empire State Thruway, upon which work has started in 1946 and which will cost $841 million and five years to complete, is showing the same spirit that was displayed when the State set out to build the Erie Canal a century and more ago, or that in later decades when the transcontinental rail lines were launched on their way to the Pacific. New York State knows its former ventures paid off in health and prosperity, and it knows its Thruway will, too. Following the line of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, the Thruway will begin near Suffern, N.Y., near the Jersey line and the entrance to the George Washington Bridge, then runs north to Albany and west to serve Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and intervening communities, reeking south west to the Pennsylvania border near Erie. It will pass through the southern part of Monroe County with connecting links into Rochester. It will be 486 miles in length with a minimum span of 200 feet. It will be the world's greatest highway. Property values are already feeling the beneficial effects of the plan and a number of large industrial organizations are making plans for factories at sites along the route. We predict that Rochester will grow southward to meet this highway and that hostels will be built where it crosses the Henrietta Roads, where weary travelers can find rest for their bones and water for their horses with bus service to the city.
Here is some history in the making. The Empire State Thruway, upon which work has started in 1946 and which will cost $41 million and five years to complete, is showing the same spirit that was displayed when the State set out to build the Erie Canal a century and more ago, or that in later decades when the transcontinental rail lines were launched on their way to the Pacific. New York State knows its former ventures paid off in health and prosperity, and it knows its thruway will, too. Following the line of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, the Thruway will begin near Suffern, N.Y. near the Jersey line and the entrance to the George Washington Bridge, then runs north to Albany and west to serve Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and intervening communities, nearing south west to the Pennsylvania border near Erie. It will pass through the southern part of Monroe County with connecting links into Rochester. It will be 486 miles in length with a minimum span of 800 feet. It will be the World's greatest highway. Property values are already feeling the beneficial effects of the plan and a number of large industrial organizations are making plans for factories at sites along the route. We predict that Rochester will grow southward to meet this highway and that hostleries will be built there it crosses the Henrietta Roads, where weary travelers can find rest for their bones and water for their horses—with bus service to the city.
"Written by a gentleman traveler from Philadelphia, 1829."

"After breakfast I spent several hours in rambling through and about this town of rapid growth. There is no great beauty about it, and I consider it a dirty place. All the streets are filled with mud and rubbish. Building is the order of the day, but there are few houses in the place that can be called handsome, and even the best are nothing to what I have seen in other towns. Yet, when its natural advantages are considered, I know no place which can compare with it. It is calculated for as many mills as there are spots to place them, and the water can be used five or six times within the distance of a mile. Water seems to be made to do everything here. There is a flour-mill at this place, calculated for sixteen runs of stones, eight of which are now in operation; with many others having six, seven and eight, all in complete operation. Several manufacturers and mills for different purposes are now building and I have no hesitation in saying, that although Rochester can never be a handsome town, owing primarily to its low situation, yet I believe it will see the time perhaps very soon, when no place in the Union will exceed it, in point of variety of manufactures."
CAPTAIN HALL, a visitor to Rochester, wrote the following:

"Everything in this bustling place appeared to be in motion. The very streets seemed to be starting up, of their own accord, ready made and looking as fresh and new, as if they had been turned out of workmen's hands but an hour before, or that a great boxful of new houses had been sent by stream from New York and tumbled out on the half-cleared land. The canal banks here at some places still unturfed; the lime, seemed hardly dry in the masonry of the aqueduct, in the bridges and in the numberless great saw-mills and manufactories. In many of these buildings, the people were at work below stairs, while at the tops the carpenters were busy nailing on the planks of the roof. Some dwellings were half painted, while on the foundations of others, within five yards distance, were only beginning. I cannot say how many churches, court houses, jails and hotels, I counted creeping upwards. These half-finished, whole-finished, and embryo streets were crowded with people, carts, stages, cattle, pigs, far beyond the reach of numbers and as all these were lifting up their voices together, in keeping with the clatter of hammers, axes and the creaking of machinery, there was a fine concert."
The Bausch and Lomb optical company was founded by John Jacob Bausch, a native of Germany who brought to Rochester skill acquired in the Old Country. He began making spectacles by hand, and opened a shop in the old Arcade in 1853. Henry Lomb put in his small capital, and the two fought their way up to eminence. Bausch was the founder of a large family. Lomb, a Civil War Captain who never married, founded the Mechanics Institute in 1885 (now the R.I.T.). The Lomb Memorial Tower is a feature of the Plaza facing the Works on St. Paul Street, and the Bausch Memorial Bridge crosses the Genesee River near the plant. From that bridge one looks down 165 feet into the gorge of the Genesee, where the glass furnaces are located. Here was cast the first optical glass in America by Wm. Bausch, son of the founder. An elder son, Edward Bausch, early applied himself to the improvement of microscopes, and eventually brought high-grade instruments within the price range of school laboratories.

Towards the close of his distinguished and useful career, he became the chief donor of the new building of the Rochester Museum of Arts + Sciences on East Avenue, opened in 1942, as the nation's most modern museum devoted to the history of material culture.
New York State's inland water transportation system suffers perhaps from too many names and picturesque associations known variously as the Erie Canal (as of yore), the New York State Barge Canal, the Hudson-Mohawk System and the State Waterways System; historians, the biographers of DeWitt Clinton and such fascinating treatises as "Six Bass" and "The Towpath" (Arch Merrill) have given it a sleepy atmosphere of towpaths and slow motion having little relation to the vital roll the waterway plays today in the commerce of the nation. There is a good deal more than barge traffic to a canal system through which 2,200-ton motorships move from Albany to Chicago in six days, for example, or from New York to Detroit in five; or again, from Oswego to Troy in less than three. And there is a good deal more than the vestiges of history too a system that carries 5,000,000 tons of commerce in a normal year sometimes at 20 per cent less than average rail rates. The New York State Barge Canal stands today as one of the nation's greatest inland waterways. Cargo consists chiefly of petroleum products, bauxite ore, pulpwood, sulphur, scrap iron, cement, molasses, sugar grains, pig iron, steel products, agricultural products, stone, sand and gravel—and other items.
The following description of Rochester by the late Edward P. Foreman, a former City Historian, deserves a place in this book. It was written in 1932. He wrote many of the inscriptions to be found on Rochester's public buildings and memorials.

"Rochester is beautiful for its open, homelike air; for its shaded streets; unfenced lawns; and many miles of comfortable homes... Looking down on the city from the hills a vision of loveliness is revealed... In the business center the skyline is picturesque. This silhouette has increased in mass with the upthrust of many large buildings until it has become a fascination. The beauty of the distant view is enhanced by the gleaming expanse of Lake Ontario which borders the northern horizon. There is pastoral loveliness in the parks and fields; there is the romance of the Genesee River; the mystery of Lake Ontario; and the enchantment of Irondequoit Bay. Surely the dwellers in this old town of ours may be pardoned if they cherish the royal belief that there is no city like Rochester." (Picture P. 76)
Abelard Reynolds has his foot measured by Abner Wakelee. In the autumn of 1812 ABNER WAKELEE, shoemaker, came to Rochester and began making shoes. He performed the entire process by hand: measured the foot, cut the leather, which had been tanned in a local tannery, sewed the uppers—all in one piece, and pegged on the soles. The product was stiff and clumsy.

All men’s dress shoes were of one square-toed style. Brogans were made for men and women. For rough wear men had their choice of boots—also in one style. Boots and shoes were regularly rubbed with bear grease to preserve them and keep them soft and pliable... By 1827 Rochester had more than 50 craftsmen making shoes to order. In that year Oren Sage opened the first shoe factory, or literally, manufactory, for the work was all done by hand. He employed 18 shoemakers and produced shoes to the value of $18,000 in the first year of operation. The workers sat around a circular bench and, while cutting, sewing, and pegging, took turns at reading aloud the news of the day...

In the spring of 1831 a young man stepped off the canal packet 'Rima' and introduced himself as Jesse W. Hatch, expert shoemaker. He established a factory and introduced a system of cutting uppers in uniform sizes and in 1849, he offers Congress Boots at $4.00 a pair. Shoemaking has its way.
Sometimes it took from 2 to 3 years to complete a house from the time they started gathering stones. 

Scotch Mason Laying Cobblestones.

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See Picture of Cobblestone House P. 70.

Throughout the Genesee Valley still stand many cobblestone houses and other buildings, as sturdy as when they were built in the first years of the nineteenth century. In no other part of the country are there so numerous as in western New York... There are two reasons: the plentiful supply of cobblestones, and the fact that through this region traveled a company of Scotch masons skilled in building this type of house. It was their custom to have several houses under construction at the same time, as the mortar in each tier of stones had to dry and set before the next tier could be laid. Cobblestones in unlimited quantities, water-worn to smooth roundness, were to be found in the ancient lake bed which formed the valley. These cobblestone houses were the first concerted attempt in this region to combine utility and beauty in building, and may therefore be classed as the Genesee country's earliest and most original style of architecture. Rochester has several of these houses and they can be found in surrounding towns and along the Ridge Road.
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Keats.

--- CORN HARVEST ON THE GENESEE ---

- THE SENECA INDIANS -

In the days before the white man came all the country around the Genesee River belonged to a tribe of Indians called the Senecas. In their own language they called themselves Mun-da-wa-o-no, which means "Great Hill People." But the early white settlers could not understand that; so they called these Indians the Senecas, from the Indian word OT-SIN-I-KAS, meaning "Stone People." From the shores of Seneca Lake to the Genesee River and, later, beyond to Lake Erie, all the land belonged to them. To the east of the Senecas lived four friendly tribes, these were the Cayugas, the Onondagas, the Oneidas, and the Mohawks. They helped each other and fought side by side, and were soon known as the Iroquois, or the Five Nations. They were like five families living in one big house and they sometimes called themselves the People of the Long House. The Senecas were one of the strongest and most important of the tribes. At their villages they had small clearings where they raised corn, pumpkins, apples and other products. Nearly 5000 Indians are now living on small reservations in New York State.
This year marks the 100th Anniversary of Bell's birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. From early youth, he was keenly interested in aiding the hard of hearing. He became a teacher of "visible speech" when 18 years old.

This work led to experiments with "telegraphing" sound, out of which, in 1876, came his greatest invention—the telephone.

Dr. Bell was a great humanitarian as well as a great scientist. His accomplishments—in aiding the deaf, in communications, in aviation and other fields—were outstanding. His rich life—which had an incalculably great influence on the world—came to an end on August 2, 1922.

Bell and Rochester Aid to Deaf

Attention has been widely called this month to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell.

The inventor of the telephone, like his father before him, was deeply interested in improving the lot and widening the opportunities of deaf persons. Indeed, his interest in this work led directly to his epochal invention.

The Rochester School for the Deaf is one of the leading institutions for aiding those who are from birth afflicted with a lack of hearing. Such persons used to be called "deaf and dumb." With proper training they are no longer mute even if they remain deaf.

The late Zenas F. Westervelt was a pioneer in discarding mere sign language and building up a system whereby the pupils really "spoke" English, using the alphabet.

In 1887 Dr. Bell, on his first visit to the Rochester school, expressed deep interest in development of this system; which he continued to follow and encourage.

This "Rochester Method" has continued to be improved along the lines originally laid down by Zenas Westervelt, with increasing benefit to a widening circle of deaf persons.

The Telephone was contrived by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. It made its appearance in the world in 1876. The first public demonstration was held in New York, at the New York Crystal Palace, on March 10TH, 1876.

1. The call for this place is first made by the subscriber whose name is first in the book of the operator of the switchboard. 2. To call the operator, the subscriber places his mouth firmly over his telephone, speaks, and then watches the hammer until it begins to turn. 3. When the call has been received, the operator places it in the book and then takes the telephone closest to the operator and says "All right," through the telephone. 4. Then the line is in use, the hammer always drops back from your bell, never touch the bell or telephone in this case. 5. When you receive a call, answer by one tap of the bell, then place the telephone to your ear and turn the switch to the right. Wait an instant and if you hear any thing, turn the switch to the left, as the call may come from a subscriber on your own circuit. 6. During business hours make communications as brief as possible. Much time can be saved by repeating short messages at the central office.

b. Subscribers are requested to report at once any disarrangement of apparatus or any in attention on the part of our employees. To the business manager, Alfred Hall, over 10 and 12 Main Street Bridge.
The Telephone was commercially introduced in America in 1876 by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. Only three years after that it made its appearance in the Flouncy City. The first telephone exchange was established in 1879 at 10-12 Main St. Bridge. Fifty Telephones were erected.

Instructions To Subscribers -

1- The call for this place is five taps of the bell. Pay no attention to any other call.
2- To call the central office, press the knob firmly twice: then watch the hammer until it drops back from the bell indicating that the call has been received. As soon as this occurs, place the telephone closely over your ear, push the hook-switch to the left and wait for the operator to speak. Answer by first your own name, and then the name of the person with which you wish to communicate.
3- When the operator has connected the proper wires he will say "all right" through the telephone. 4- When the line is in use, the hammer always drops back from your bell, never touch the bell or telephone in this case.
5- When you receive a call, answer by one tap of the bell, then place the telephone to your ear and turn the switch to the left. Wait an instant and if you hear anything, turn the switch to the right, as the call may come from a subscriber on your own circuit.
6- During business hours make communications as brief as possible. Much time can be saved by repeating short messages at the central office.
7- Subscribers are requested to report at once any disarrangement of apparatus or any inattention on the part of our employees to the business manager, Alfred Hall, over 10 and 12 Main Street Bridge.
This stately old mansion on a knoll at the corner of Livingston Park and Troup Street was built after 1834 for Hervey Ely, one of the notable leaders in early Rochester. The house was later owned successively by William Kidd, Aristarchus Champion, Jonathan Watson, and Dr. Howland Asgood. It is now the home of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The plan consists of a central two-story building embellished with a portico of four Doric columns across the front. There are subordinated one-story wings at right angles to the axis of the two-story building. This type of plan, developed by the Greek Revival architects, always makes an excellent composition because the one-story wings give scale and gradually lead up to the two-story central mass with its great portico and pediment. S.P. Hastings was the architect. He was a faithful follower of classic ideals.
This stately old mansion on a knoll at the corner of Livingston Park and Troup Street was built after 1834 for Hervey Ely, one of the notable leaders in early Rochester. The house was later owned, successively by William Kidd, Aristarchus Champion, Jonathan Watson, and Dr. Howard Good. It is now the home of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The plan consists of a central two-story building embellished with a portico of four Doric columns across the front. There are subordinated one-story wings at right angles to the axis of the two-story building. This type of plan, developed by the Greek Revival architects, always makes an excellent composition because the one-story wings give scale and gradually lead up to the two-story central mass with its great portico and pediment. S. F. Hastings was the architect. He was a faithful follower of classic ideals.
VIEW FROM THE HILLS SOUTH OF THE CITY.

In 1840 George Ellwanger entered into partnership with Patrick Barry, thus originating the combination that did much to make Rochester known as the Flower City. They made frequent trips to Europe, collecting rare specimens of trees and plants. To them belongs the credit of having introduced, grown and disseminated a larger number and variety of trees throughout the United States than any other firm. Ellwanger and Barry Co.'s trees are growing in China, India, New Zealand, Australia and Arabia. The Imperial Gardens at Tokyo, Japan, are supplied with trees from this firm, as are many of the early orchards of California. The name of this famous nursery will live in the affection of Rochesterians so long as Highland Park endures, its founders having donated the land on which the park is located, and built the pavilion which rests on the central elevation overlooking the city. While this nursery established over a century ago no longer exists, the name remains in Ellwanger & Barry Realty Co.
Jehiel Barnard was the tailor who put together the first suit made in Rochester in the year 1813. It was the Autumn of 1812 when he rode into Town from Rome, N.Y. on a horse borrowed from his friend, Frances Brown. Shortly thereafter he opened a shop near the site of the Reynolds Arcade - a shop in which the first public worship took place a year later. The first suit of clothes went to his friend, Frances Brown, who had brought from then mutual hometown a piece of cloth for the purpose. Barnard was not only the first tailor, but the town's first bridegroom as well. (See p. 30) When Reynolds Arcade was completed in 1825, Barnard located his growing business there. Patrick Kearney was Rochester's second tailor. Others were soon trying their skill with the needle, and tailor shops sprang up here and there. General manufacture of men's clothing did not begin until 1840 when Meyer Green-Tree, opened a place on Front Street, Rochester's business center. He went into business with a woman who could make pants to sell at 25¢ (for boys). He married this woman and his business increased and his tribe, likewise. He was the first Jew to own property in Rochester, but not the last.
Jehiel Barnard was the tailor who put together the first suit made in Rochester in the year 1813. It was the Autumn of 1812 when he rode into Town from Rome, N.Y. on a horse borrowed from his friend Frances Brown. Shortly thereafter he opened a shop near the site of the Reynolds Arcade - a shop in which the first public worship took place a year later. The first suit of clothes went to his friend Francis Brown who had brought from their mutual hometown a piece of calico for the purpose. Barnard was not only the first tailor, but the town's first bridegroom as well. (See P.30) When Reynolds Arcade was completed in 1825, Barnard located his growing business there. Patrick Kearney was Rochester's second tailor. Others soon, soon trying their skill with the needle, and tailor shops sprang up here and there. General manufacture of men's clothing did not begin until 1840 when Meyer Green-Tree opened a place on Front Street, Rochester's business center. He went into business with a woman who owned many pants to sell at 25¢ (for boys). He married this woman and his business increased and his tribe, likewise. He was the first Jew to own property in Rochester, but not the last.
We note from experience that in writing about early birds and events, that one, and then, sort of get fed up on the good old days and sort of have the itch to picture and write about things that are happening here and now. What takes place today is history tomorrow. O'Reilly had the right idea when he passed down to posterity, sketches of buildings as they existed in his day and thus he kept considerable about how early Rochester looked. Edwin Scarton wrote about former days but none of his articles in the "Eum" told what he had seen while standing that morning at the entrance to the old Arcade - sort of a Samuel Pepys' writeup. He need more of this. Perhaps our next book will be of that nature. (We could do it if we were not quite so shy about sketching in public.) When the good folks of Rochester in 2047 give such a book, the once ever, they will be delighted with the pitchers and writeups that show how Rochesterians lived 100 years before.

The above sketch was drawn after dark, 6 P.M. Feb. 3, 1947 from a doorway of a vacant store across the street, directly on the river - with the thermometer below freezing and a cold breeze blowing down the main drag. This sketch shows how eagerly Rochesterians search the new bulletins which are posted daily in the Windows of the Democrat and Chronicle, 5761 Main Street, East. Surely this is an event for future historians to cherish. Never before have Rochesterians, as a whole, been so inconvenienced - no newspapers for over 12 weeks and the end is not yet. We do not know who is to blame but will say that if you truly had an income so that of these striking gents, no need consider that we are getting pretty, but of course, we do not have a loving wife and several hungry brats to feed, that probably makes a difference - but why all the brats?
The early settlers of Rochester first built their homes; then came churches and schools. As elsewhere in the country, higher education began under private auspices, rather than public. The Seminary was built in 1835 by a group of citizens who, desiring to establish a school for their daughters, subscribed $4,000. For the purpose, the site was purchased for $300.00 and a contract for the building was given Nehemiah Osborn for $2,809.00. The school was discontinued in 1902. It is now the front part of an apartment building—"The Filzhugh Hotel." The Rochester Female Academy at 81 South Fitzhugh St. was opened in 1836 under the name of "the Rochester Female Seminary." In 1837, it became "the Rochester Female Academy" but it is usually referred to as "the Seminary." The school began with Miss Julia H. Jones as principal. Shortly afterwards Miss Araminta D. Dooolittle was chosen principal, in which position for nearly twenty years, she made a distinct impression upon the educational history of Rochester. She was a gentlewoman of the old school. The young females of the best Rochester families were educated into high bred, courteous, cultivated, truthful women of society, well-dressed, and above all, without eccentricities, trained never to do anything to attract attention. In may smile at such a "finishing school" as the Rochester Female Academy under Miss Dooolittle's reign. But the broadmindedness of our "flaming youth" today would have espoused an image in which they could be taught the poise, self-control, and unselfishness cultivated by teachers of Miss Dooolittle's type. From 1889 to 1892 it was known as Mrs. Nichols' School and from 1892 to 1903, as the Misses Nichols' School. Some people were born too soon.
The Mayor's Tree

- They're not what they used to be.
- Politicians and me but make a name.

Joseph C. Wilson
Martin B. O'Neil
Hiram H. Edgerton
Clarence J. Van Vleet
Adolph J. Rodenbeck
James B. Cutler
Geo. E. Warner
Geo. A. Carnahan
Richard A. Curran
Geo. W. Aldridge
Geo. C. Clark
Cornelius R. Parsons
S. W. Carroll
Chas. W. Briggs
E. Carter Wilder
Moore
Henry L. Fish
Ed. M. Smith
Wilson
Rehemiah C. Bradstreet
James Brackett
Flor
Hamlet D. Scranton
John C. Nash
H. Edward Rufus Keeler
Chas. H. Clark
Wells
John Williams
Maltby Strong
and Samuel Richardson
Nicholas E. Paine
- John B. Elwood
- Joseph Field
- Isaac Hills
- John Allen
- E. Andrews
- Eliah F. Smith
- Johnson
- Thomas H. Rochester
P. M. Schenck
Joseph H. Tempshall

Jacob Gould
Jonathan Child

Many of these are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Jonathan Child was Rochester's first mayor. He refused to sign his name to liquor licenses. General Jacob Gould, a wealthy shoe dealer took his place. Recent mayors are appointed. Joseph C. Wilson was the last one to be elected by the people.
The Mayor's Tree — They're
Not what they used to be —

Politicians are men like you and me but Only God can
make a tree.

Cornelius R. Parsons and
Hiram H. Edgerton served
the most terms.

Mayor
Samuel B. Dicker

Joseph C. Wilson
Martin B. O'Neil
Hiram H. Edgerton
Clarence P. Van Vlaenderen
Adolph J. Rodenbeck
James B. Cutler
Geo. E. Warner
Geo. A. Carnahan
Richard A. Currant
Geo. W. Aldridge
Geo. S. Clarkson
Cornelius R. Parsons
W. W. Carroll
John Lutes
Chas. W. Briggs
A. Carter Wilder
Daniel D. Moore
Henry L. Fish
Ed. M. Smith
Michael Filbin
Rehemiah C. Bradstreet
James Brackett
S. W. Moore
Hamlet D. Scott
Chas. J. Hayes
Rufus Keeler
Chas. H. Clark
Hamlin Stillwell
John Williams
Maltby Strong
Levi A. Ward
Samuel Richardson
Nicholas E. Blaine
Wm. Pitkin
John B. Elwood
Joseph Field
Chas. J. Hill
Isaac Hills
John Allen
Samuel S. Andrews
Elizah F. Smith
Elisha Johnson
Thomas H. Rochester
A. M. Schenmerhorn
Phos. Kemphall

Jacob Gould
Jonathan Child

Hamlet D. Scranton was
Son of Hamlet Scranton
Rochester's first Settler.

Jonathan Child was Rochester's first Mayor. He refused to sign his name to liquor licenses. General Jacob Gould, a wealthy shoe dealer took this place. Recent Mayors are appointed. Joseph C. Wilson was the last one to be elected by the people. Many of these are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.
- People of distinction

A few of the notables who have given Rochester the once over.

There are many others.

Louis Philippe
John James Audubon
Sam Patch
Joseph Smith
Jenny Lind
Stephen A. Douglas
Henry Clay
Blondin

- De Witt Clinton
William Seward
John Quincy Adams
Fanny Kemble
Nathaniel H. Greene
Ole Bull
Emerson
Lyman Trumbull
John C. Breckinridge
Lincoln
Lincoln
Horace Greeley
Bayard Taylor
James Whitcomb Riley
Ward Beecher
James A. Garfield
W. Howard Taft
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
Gen. Phil. Sheridan
James A. Garfield
G. W. McAdoo
Becknell
James G. Blaine
Chauncey Depew
Tom J. Bryan
Queen Lilian
Evangeline Booth
King<br>Genevieve Debs
Cardinal Mercier
Queen E.

General Diaz
Aimée成龙
Duke Boris

Richard Mansfield
F. D. R.
F. D. R.
Donald Duck
ELEANOR

David Belasco
F. Trubee Davidson
Joe Jefferson

Edith Booth
Sarah Bernhardt
Mrs. Fiske
Harry Ludden
Julia Marlowe

E. H. Southern
Howard Thurston
Weber & Fields

et al.
On a day in January 1813, the Senecas gathered on the site of Livingston Park to hold their last sacrifice of the White Dog. At that time five small Indian encampments still lingered on the fringes of the village; two years later these camps had disappeared. The last sacrifice of the White Dog, celebrating the return of the tribe from a hunting trip, lasted nine days. Several braves participated in a mask dance, each wearing a hideous and terrifying mask. They visited each wigwam in turn, where, by weird incantations with fire brands, the evil spirits infesting the wigwams were supposed to be driven into the bodies of the dancers, who then, by secret ceremonies transformed the evil spirits into one member of their group. He, in turn, transmitted the spirits to the white dogs. Then, as the dogs were cast onto a sacrificial pyre and roasted, the Indians believed that their own sins had been consumed in the flames. Apparently the evil spirits did not inhere in the bodies of the dogs, for these were afterward converted into a stem and eaten by the tribe.
A PAGAN SACRIFICE IN ROCHESTER

On a day in January 1813, the Senecas gathered on the site of Livingston Park to hold their last sacrifice of the White Dog. At that time five small Indian encampments still lingered on the fringes of the village; two years later these camps had disappeared. The last sacrifice of the White Dog, celebrating the return of the tribe from a hunting trip, lasted nine days. Several braves participated in a mask dance, each wearing a hideous and terrifying mask. They visited each wigwam in turn, where, by weird incantations with fire brands, the evil spirits infesting the wigwams were supposed to be driven into the bodies of the dancers, who then by secret ceremonies transformed the evil spirits into one member of their group. He, in turn, transmitted the spirits to the white dogs. Then, as the dogs were cast into a sacrificial pyre and roasted, the Indians believed that their own sins had been consumed in the flames. Apparently the evil spirits did not inhere in the bodies of the dogs, for these were afterward converted into a stew and eaten by the tribe.
Sitting high on a terrace — an outstanding example of the Greek-Revival style of architecture. Constructed of bricks, the building is distinguished by its five lofty Corinthian columns supporting the roof of the large front portico. Constructed in 1837 as a residence by Jonathan Child, first mayor of Rochester. The structure now houses the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist. It was often referred to as "Child's Folly." Child lived there until 1850 when it was purchased by Mr. Wilder, one of the founders of the U.S.R. Many brilliant gatherings were held there. Later it was the residence of Freeman Clark — Frederick Stewart and D.S. Hyde. It was the chief center of social life in the Third Ward. Houses of this style usually have an even number of columns. S.P. Hastings, the architect, used five columns. This enabled him to plan a double parlor across the front of the house. The windows were entered between the columns. There is no doorway in front but the four windows have hinged panel doors under the sash so access to the porch is obtained through the windows and the steps neither side of the portico.
Rochester is known to many by its mail order advertisements.

Railway Postal Clerks now get $2,300 the first year regular, being paid on the first and fifteenth of each month, $75.84 each payday. Their pay is increased annually, the maximum being $3,600 a year, $150.00 each payday. They get the extra allowance for hotel expenses when away from home. They are given a yearly vacation of 15 working days (about 18 days) on runs they usually work three days and have three days off duty or in the same proportion. During this off duty and vacation, their pay continues just as though they were working. When they grow old, they are retired, with a pension. As railway clerks are continually traveling, they have an excellent chance to see the country. These are relatively secure positions. Strikes, poor business conditions, lockouts or politics affect them less than the ordinary job. U.S. Gov. employees get their pay for full twelve months each year. Compare these conditions with your present or your prospective conditions, perhaps changing your positions frequently, kicking around from post to pillar, no chance in sight for secure employment, frequently out of a position and the years average salary very low. Do you earn $2,300 every year? Have you any assurance that a few years from now you will get $3,100 or more a year—every year? Fill out the coupon, tear it off and mail it today—now, at once. DO IT NOW—this investment of three cents for a postage stamp may result in your getting a U.S. Government Job. Franklin Institute School of Rochester, N.Y. Feb. 1947
-How You Can Master GOOD ENGLISH in 15 minutes a day-
-Sherwin Cody School of English-

thousands of persons make mistakes in their
every day English - and don't know it. Most
persons use only common words - colorless, flat,
ordinary, their speech and their letters are lifeless,
dull, humdrum. Largeley because they lack Con-
fidence in their use of language. Does your English
help or hinder you? Every time you talk, every time
you write, you show what you are. When you
use the wrong word, when you mispronounce a
word, when you punctuate incorrectly, when you
use trite, commonplace words, you handicap
yourself enormously. English, the very tool
you should use to improve your business or
social position, holds you back. You don't
realize it, for people are too polite to tell you
about your mistakes. But now Sherwin Cody
offers you a common-sense way to acquire a
mastery of English in only a few minutes a day.
It's so easy for you to stop making the mistakes
in English which have been hindering you and learn
to present your ideas clearly, forcefully, convincingly,
on all occasions - without even thinking about it.
Sherwin Cody School of English, 472 B&O Bldg., Rochester 4, N.Y.
Please send me, without obligation on my part, your free book,
"How You Can Master Good English in 15 minutes a day." (Who
is this Sherwin Cody? - Did he ever see Rochester?)
(Henry Clune wrote a column on this sometime ago.)
MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

- Maybe now we learn Spick and span English by mystery Cody.

- People throughout the nation know this face better than that of Andrew Carnegie. He should have a memorial.

- "GET ENGLISH in 15 minutes a day."

School of English.

- to make mistakes in their speech is unprofessional. Most persons don't know it. Most common words - colorless, flat, and their letters are lifeless, and because they lack a common language. Does your English sound good in every time you talk, every time you write? How do you speak English, the very tool you use to improve your business or leisure? You don't have to polte to tell you.

But now Sherwin Cody offers you a simple way to acquire a mastery of English which has been hindering you and learn to present your ideas clearly, forcefully, convincingly, on all occasions - without even thinking about it.

Sherwin Cody School of English. 472 B & O Bldg, Rochester 4, N.Y.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 minutes a day." (Who is this Sherwin Cody?) Did he ever see Rochester? (Henry Clay wrote a column on this sometime ago.)
NATHANIEL

"Its edifices are of street, sidewalks
pedestrians, horses,
raiment, ratling, and
passed continually;
numerous were
three places,
'ing bids on a vol-
of public houses
permanent popular
ravens, - cheap, homely, and comfortable; others were
magnificent hotels, with negro waiters, gentle mun-
ly landlords in black broadcloth, and sophs
barkeepers in Broadway coats, with chased gold
matches in the waistcoat pockets... the porters were
Lumbering up the steps with baggage from the packet
boats, while waiters plied the brush on dusty travellers."
"NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE Describes Rochester"

"Its edifices are of a dusky brick, and of stone that will not be grayer in a hundred years than now; its churches are Gothic. The whole street, sidewalks and centre, was crowded with pedestrians, horsemen, stage coaches, gigs, light wagons and heavy ox-teams, all hurrying, trott ing, rattling, and rumbling, in a throng that passed continually, but never passed away. Numerous were the lottery offices. In two or three places, a crowd of people were shower ing bids on a vociferous auctioneer. The number of public houses benefited from the flow of temporary population; some were farmer's taverns, - cheap, homely, and comfortable; others were magnificent hotels, with negro waiters, gentlemanly landlords in black broadcloth, and joll y barkeeps in Broadway coats, with chased gold matches in the waist coat pockets... The porters were lumbering up the steps with baggage from the packet boats, while waiters plied the brush on dusty travellers."
Anthony Home Will Welcome Public Today

FEB. 14, 1947

Rochesterians will have the opportunity to go inside the house in which Susan B. Anthony lived and worked this afternoon when a silver tea and reception will be held from 3 to 5 p.m.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., and the Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs are co-sponsors of the tea at Miss Anthony's home, 17 Madison St.

Receiving guests in the front parlor of the house will be Mrs. George Howard, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Scott E. Lyon, president of the federation; Mrs. Chilton P. Rodenmayer, Mrs. Elon E. Clark and Mrs. James F. Blagrove.

Adelaide Johnson's marble bust of Miss Anthony, sent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will stand on a pedestal by the entrance to the back parlor. The front room upstairs has been arranged as a museum room, containing articles which have been given the Board of Trustees. Miss Carrie Chapman Catt's desk, Miss Anthony's gavel, flag, and an account of her trial at Camden, are displayed.

Anthony Home Now a Shrine.

(OPENER, Feb. 14, 1947)

Dating back to the early years of the house, much the same appearance as Anthony's day. Several rooms have been furnished on the second floor continue until the home is furnished Anthony's occupancy as possible. Memorial purchased the house on Dec. 31, ms were received from all parts of abroad. the home, was purchased by Daniel Anthony, in 1866 and was Anthony for 40 years. She died there March 13, 1906. She is buried in Mount Hope. There are many living Rochesterians who remember Susan B. Anthony. But she was an old lady when they were young. A tall, stately old lady in her black dress and white lace collar, and her neatly parted silver hair. She was a very famous old lady who had made speeches all over the land. She was active almost up to the day of her death, her footsteps always turned back to the roomy brick home at 17 Madison Street where her school-teacher sister, Mary, kept the home fires burning.
Looking Back

50 Years Ago Today, Dec. 9, 1897

Susan B. Anthony returned from a speaking campaign through the middle western states.

The Anthony Home

Now a Shrine
(Open for Feb. 14, 1947)

Home of Miss Anthony, 17 Madison St.

Susan B. Anthony, who lived in this 19th century brick house, has much the same appearance as it did in Miss Anthony's day. Several rooms have been restored and a museum created on the second floor. Restoration will continue until the home is furnished as near that of the Anthony's occupancy as possible.

50 Years Ago Today, Dec. 9, 1947

Susan B. Anthony returned from a speaking campaign through the middle western states.

The Anthony Memorial purchased the house on Dec. 31, 1945. Contributions were received from all parts of the country and abroad. The home was purchased by her mother, Mrs. Daniel Anthony, in 1866 and was the home of Miss Anthony for 40 years. She died there March 13, 1906. She is buried in Mount Hope.

There are many living Rochesterians who remember Susan B. Anthony. But she was an old lady when they were young.

A tall, stately old lady in her black dress and white lace collar, and her neatly parted silver hair. She was a very somber old lady who had made speeches all over the land. She was active almost up to the day of her death. Her footsteps always turned back to the roomy brick home at 17 Madison Street where her school teacher's sister, Mary, kept the home fires burning.
The Lyceum's final offering was the great Katherine Cornell in the spring of 1934 in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." You see, the Lyceum kept up its grand traditions to the last.

Looking Back
50 Years Ago Today, Jan. 19, 1898
The Lehigh Valley Railroad ran its first theater train from Hemlock to Rochester. The train, which left Hemlock at 8:45 p.m., picked up passengers at Livonia, Lima, Monroe, Falls and Rochester Junction.

1903—CHARMING MAXINE ELLIOTT, lovely actress, was the toast of the winter season.
The Lyceum's final offering was the great Katherine Cornell in the spring of 1934 in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." You see, the Lyceum kept up its grand traditions to the last.

WILLIAM W. Wilkinson, who frequently takes pen in hand to write to the editor of this newspaper, and whose letters are printed under his true name, and a variety of pseudonyms, has taken pen in hand to do an attractive picture, as a Christmas card in this writer, of the old Lyceum Theater, in the days when the gallery line reached from the theater down to Main Street.

...rose at 8:15 but the line up for the 254 gallery seats as early as 6:30. Many a time, young truly, waited in this line.

The Lyceum, the last word of Rochester's calendar, was opening in modern theaters, fresh paint, the gas chivalry were there, in those elegant carriages rolled up before the South Clinton Street entrance and men in full dress and hatless women in trailing gowns stepped out. For 40 years Rochester was a "try out" town for new plays, the playhouse was seldom dark from autumn to spring and most summers there were stock companies playing.

The Lyceum's final offering was the great Katherine Cornell in the spring of 1934 in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." The Lyceum kept up its grand traditions to the last. For hundreds of us there will always linger around a certain parking lot in Clinton Avenue memories of golden hours re-asserted in "The Land of Make Believe." Shortly after the turn of the century, the writer of this book, played with Richard Mansfield in "Ivan the Terrible." He now a black beard and was in the mob scene; he received two bits and two bits in those good old days would buy a masque meal.
Jake, last of Rochester's retired fire horses, died on a Scottsville farm at 24.
the Gay 90s

Isaac Teall, Caterer 25 North Fitzhugh St. Rochester, N.Y.

Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor. I would respectfully announce to the public and to my friends, that I have refitted my parlor equal to any in Western New York, and have also added to my facilities pertaining to Restoration, so that it will not interfere with my large party business. I will cook warm meals to order at all hours. A specialty of French Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate. Open evenings for the accommodation of guests returning from entertainments. Parties and weddings supplied. Elegant China, Cut Glass, Silver, Damask Linen &c., furnished. Ice Cream at wholesale, for Hotels, Restaurants, etc., at cheap rates.

104 South St. Paul St. Rochester, N.Y.

Of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia,

St. James Hotel, New York City.

Over, near Main St.

House is new,

provided with elevator, Electric Bells, all modern improvements. Heated by all principal Trains.

D. MUMFORD 1885

King House

West Main St. cor. State St. 

Deals in Groceries, Securities,

State Stocks, City and County Re

Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eight and daily from 8 Am to 5 P.M. Sunday.

Thursday and Saturday evenings.

LISTER HOUSE - E. Lister, Prop. Rates $1.50 per day.

At the Liberty Pole, Cor E. Main and Franklin Sts.

Five minutes walk from the N.Y.C. Depot. Street Cars To and from all trains, the only hot Class Temperance Hotel in the City.

Seth Green's Son. Chester K. Green. Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Fish & Oysters 75 and 80 Front St. Telephone 625
Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlors. I would respectfully announce to the public and to my friends that I have refitted my place in Western New York, and have also added to the menu, pertaining to Restaurant, so that with my large party business, I will order at all hours. A specialty of mine, chocolate. Open evenings for the 1002 returning from entertainments, supplied, elegant china, cut glass, &c., furnished. Ice Cream at wholesale, etc., at cheap rates.

New Osborn House, 104 South St. Paul, St. Rochester, N.Y.
Elmer E. Almy, Late of Continental, Philadelphia, City.
Grand Pacific, Chicago, St. James
Fronts on Genesee River, near Main.
Richly furnished and provided with Electric lights, and all modern conveniences.

West Main St. cor. State. Deals in Government Securities, State Stocks, City and County Bonds &c. Art Galleries.
Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Floors. Open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sundays excepted. Tuesday.
Thursday and Saturday evenings from October to May.

Lister House - E. Lister, Prop. Rates $1.50 per day.
At the Liberty Pole, Cor. E. Main and Franklin Sts.
Five minutes walk from the N.Y.C. Depot. Street Cars run to and from all trains. The only Hot Class Temperance Hotel in the City.

Seth Green's Son, Chester H. Green. Wholesale and Retail dealer in Fish & Oysters 70 and 80 Front St. Telephone 625.
S. Kimball & Co. Manufacturers of the Peerless and Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes. Office 34 Court St. Factory 18 to 36 Court St. at the foot of Court St. Bridge.


Upper River Ice for sale by Chas. A. Hansen. Ice Houses: Genesee St. near Sawyer, at the Rapids. We guarantee this to be a pure white ice, and especially fit for drinking purposes.

Miss M. A. Doob: Little's Home and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. 17 Grove Place, Rochester, N.Y.

Yates Club: 91 and 92 Elm drill in English instruction & Murray H. 108 South. Prop. Elegant Coupes for calling, shopping, etc.

Peeters Bros. Wholesale manufacturers of HORSE COLLARS including Trail, English, Patent Leather, Irish, Pipe and Draft Collars. 197 Elm St. A specialty of fitting Horses' Necks.

Fort Hill School. Dept: 12 Grove St. Mr. A. Maloy.

Four Passenger P. Road Wagons, carts and track sulkies. also light and heavy sleighs. Factory and Salesroom 422 State St. Repairs promptly attended to.
G71...

and Vanity Fair Tobacco and Cigarettes. Office 34 Court St. Factory 18 to 36 Court St. at West End of Court St. Bridge.


Upper River

Genesee St. to be a pub.

Miss M.A.

and Little Company.

Hales Classical and Scientific School, 19 West Main St.

9 and 92 Insurance, Bldg. For Boys and young men. Special drill in English studies. Prepared for College in two years. Instruction exclusively by the Principal—Tuition per yr. $60. Half A.M.


Peeters Bros.

Including Thoroughbreds, Hack, and Draft Collars and Harness.


My A. Maloy. Manufacturer of Rockaways, Cabriolets, Town and Town Passenger Phaetons and Surrays, Square box buggies, Light Road Wagons, Carts and Track Sulkies, also Light and Heavy Sleights. Factory and Salesroom 422 State St.

Repairing promptly attended to.
More than 20 years ago Edward Hungerford stated the case for Rochester in the five-word title of a little book. It was "A Good Town to Live IN." What more is there to say?

Rochester's first historian was Henry O'Reilly who in 1838, at the age of 32, issued "Sketches of Rochester." Edwin Scramton, a member of the first family to settle permanently on the Hundred Acre Tract, wrote a total of 172 letters to the newspapers, signed "Old Citizen" these were continued until 1879, a year before his death. In 1884 Wm. F. Peck, son of Ennard Peck, issued his "Semi-Centennial History of the City of Rochester." 736 pages which was the most solid contribution yet made to the city's history. (He also wrote a 2-vol. "Hist. of Roch. Mon Co." in 1908) At about the same time, 1884, a rival vol. by J. Marsh Parker "Rochester, A Story Historical" was written in 3 hectic months, the Rochester Hist. Soc. was organized in 1888 with Ed. Mott Moore as president. Many volumes have been published by the society including 4 volumes in "The Centennial History of Rochester," published from 1931 to 1934. The late Ed. R. Foreman, former city historian, did much to help. Dyer Perkins is his successor. Blake M'Kelvey, Ass. City Historian has written "A Story of Rochester" for use in the 4th grades. Also, in 1945, "Roch the Water Power City," which covers from 1812 to 1854. Edward Hungerford is author of "Rochester-A Fraud Place in China." Carl F. Schmidt is author of "Cobblestone Architecture," and "Greek Revival Architecture in the Rochester Area." We dare say, however, that with the passing of Times Arch Merrill's name, like Abou Ben Adhem's (and Rattlesnake Pete's) will lead all the rest. (And, yes, yours truly.)
It was a great day... in 1868... Charles Dickens lectured in
Corinthian Hall! The distinguished writer described Rochester
as being very near the frontier, and he was distinctly impressed
by the "excellent doorways, passages, and brilliant lights" of
Corinthian Hall. The famous visitors stay in Rochester was probably
memorable to him chiefly because above the rapids of the Genesee,
an immense bank of ice refused to yield with the thaw and the town
was threatened with submersion. Boats were ready in the streets, people
were up all night... in fact none but the children slept! In spite of this
imminent danger, Dickens' reading was well attended. Incidental to this
lecture was a sad incident: Ladies with an independent turn of mind appeared
in "bloomer costumes," while the more unfortunate slaves to tradition
had to clod along with an armful of hot eucalyptus. March 20, 1868
was a great day for P.A. Sibley, A.M. Lindsay and John Curr! For it was on
that day that these enterprising young merchants opened their "Boston Store"
in Rochester with a thirty-five foot frontage. Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company
believed that honesty, integrity and dependability had no unit of measure,
and that they must extend to every phase of business. Today, 23
acres of merchandise maintain Sibley's allegiance to those principles which have merited a legion of satisfied customers.
ROCHESTER-MONROE COUNTY FAIR TO RUN AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

The Rochester-Monroe County Fair, operating this year for the first time, on its own property, "FAIR PARK", East Henrietta and Calkins Roads, will open Aug. 29 and continue through Sept. 1, Labor Day. This year’s Fair will be the first in Monroe County to operate on a Sunday. Directors of the Fair Association, have a long range program for development of Fair Park, designed to make the 60-acre grounds a year around recreation and sports center. A special building - "the Barn" will house the Barnett Youth Center which will be open throughout the year. It will house junior exhibits during the fair. Construction of a half-mile track for harness racing has been started and will be in operation as a feature of the 1947 fair. The grounds are 3 1/2 miles from the City Line. Bus transportation will be provided by the Rochester Transit Co. from the City Line to the Fair Grounds. The grounds will be graded for automobile parking. We have long advocated, a return of the race tracks. For many years Rochester was known for its race tracks. We predict that once again Rochester and race tracks will become synonymous. Meet me at the fair.
ROCHESTER—MONROE COUNTY FAIR TO RUN AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1949.

The Rochester-Monroe County Fair, operating this year for the first time, on its own property, "Fair Park," East Henrietta and Callkins Roads, will open Aug. 29 and continue through Sept. 1, Labor Day. This year's Fair will be the first in Monroe County to operate on a Sunday.

Directors of the Fair Association, have a long range program for development of Fair Park, designed to make the 50-acre grounds a year-round recreation and sports center. A special building - "the Barn" will house the Cattell Youth Center which will be open throughout the year. It will house junior exhibits during the fair. Construction of a half-mile track for harness racing has been started and will be in operation as a feature of the 1947 fair. The grounds are 3 1/2 miles from the City Line. Bus transportation will be provided by the Rochester Transit Co. from the City Line to the Fair Grounds. The grounds will be graded for automobile parking.

We have long advocated a return of the race tracks. For many years Rochester was known for its race tracks. We predict that once again Rochester and race tracks will become synonymous. Meet me at the fair.
**THE ROLL OF HONOR**

**POWERS COMMERCIAL FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS 1869-1870**

A. J. WARNER & CO., ARCHITECTS.
W. H. GORSLINE, MASON.
J. G. WARNER, CARPENTER.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, NEW YORK.
HARRY S. HEBARD, MARBLE.
PETER PITKIN, STONE FRONT.
WHITMORE, CARSON & CO., MEDINA STONE.
JOHN SIDDONS & SON, PLUMBING.
SHERLOCK & SLOAN, GAS & STEAM.
A. E. NISSE, PAINTING.
M. BRIGGS & SON, IRON VAULTS.
W. G. FRUTCHEY, SLATING.
M. & E., HUNTINGTON, PLATE GLASS.

Carved Marble Tablet—on the wall of the stairs between the 1st and 2nd floors of the Powers Building. Into this building went the best of materials and workmanship. The wrought iron beams for its frame were imported from France. Artisans came from New York to lay the special faced brick. The Powers Fireproof Commercial Block was the talk of the nation. It had the first elevator in these parts—it was operated by hand. Visitors gaped at the marble halls and floors and at "the grand gaslight illumination." It is still a popular building. See it take a look at the old paintings from the 5th floor landing.
Doctor Brown, the first in town
He doctored Abeckord
For Hulda Strong
He sang a song, he
As a doctor, he
Was a card.

(Jack Barn will be a tailor man, who
Made a pair of pants. Two pockets
One on each side. To let the ants
(Page 7)

"A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky."
Wordsworth.

"I strove with none,
For none was nought my strife;
Nature I loved, and next
To Nature Art;
I warmed both hands
Before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready
To depart."
— Landor

The females to a finishing school did go,
To learn to spin, knit, darn & sew,
Elocution, music, etiquette and art.
A female should never
Never let a - half.
Take her on a lark.

Page 79

Page 71

Abner Wakelee a shoe did make;
He made it out of leather;
He killed a cow and
Tanned the hide;
And armed it all
together.
*Mary Jemison is best known as the "Woman of the Genesee" and her story of her life among the Indians is fascinating. The daughter of Irish immigrants, she was taken prisoner by the Indians at an early age and spent the rest of her life among them. Her statue is in Letchworth State Park.*

"Indian Allan, he built a mill. That's what we've heard tell. A worldly man, he rushed the can and now he's gone to hell!"

*Enos Stone was a pioneer. A wildcat he could toss the east side the Genesee was his domain. Tras there he gathered moss.*

*Pete G. a knave, afraid not he! You took your ready to see his joint and had a cup of tea.*

*Jonathan Child, he built a house. He built it on a hill, by golly. It was the finest in the land. Some called it "Child's Folly."*

*Daniel Powers (he had no foot) was considered rather smart. He built a fireproof building and filled it up with ART.*

*Letchworth Inn With Honeymoon Suite Reopened*

The historic Glen Iris Inn in Letchworth State Park was opened yesterday for the first complete season since the start of World War II. The Genesee State Park Commission offices in Castile announced the state owned inn has been redecorated, renovated and restaffed. The new manager is A. B. Davis of Warsaw. Glen Iris, whose famous "honeymoon suite" with private balcony, overlooks the 107-foot Middle Falls of the Genesee River in the park, was once the mansion of the late William Pryor Letchworth, who donated the park site to the state.

May 1947
Mary Jemison is best known as the "Woman of the Genesee" and is fascinating. She was taken prisoner by the Indians at an early age and spent the rest of her life among them. Her statue is in Letchworth State Park.

Indian Allan, he built a mill. That's what we've heard tell.
A worldly man, he rushed the canal. And now he's gone to hell.

Pete Gruber was a kindly man. Afraid of snakes, not he.
You took your lady to see his joint, And had a cup of tea.

Enos Stone was a pioneer. A wild cat he could toss.
The east side the Genesee was his domain. Tris there he gathered moss.
In selecting subjects for this book, we used no special plan. What ever we took a notion to write about, we wrote about it. Here is a house that appeals to the imagination. It was built when others were building log cabins. This house is still standing now of abuff color. When Lindley M. Moore came to Rochester in 1829, he purchased 170 acres of land in the region of Lake Avenue and Lake View Park for which he purchased for $30.00 per acre. He was a man of scholarly attainments. His family, consisting of his wife and five children, first lived in a log cabin. In 1831 he built the two-story brick house still standing at 16 Lake View Park. It is now used as a convent home by the sisters of Nazareth Academy. When this house was built in 1831, on top of a knoll called by Mr. Moore "Fomona Hill," a virgin forest extended in all directions except for the road which was cut through from Rochesterville to Hamburg's Landing and the Lake. In 1835 he sold his home, and moved to a house on Elizabeth Street. For a time, later in life, he was principal of No. 5 School. If you would know that the elevation is above the surrounding land, take a walk up to Fair View Heights on Lake View Park. He died at the home of his son Edward Mott Moore, "the father of the Park System."
LAMPS—there are 2,599 gas lamps; of this number 1,473 are on the east side of the river, and are supplied with gas by the Citizen’s Gas Co. 1,126 are on the west side, and are supplied with gas by the Rochester Gas Light Company. There are also 1,631 oil lamps, supplied with kerosene oil, lighted and cared for by Louis H. Miller & Co., at the rate of $6.36 for each lamp per annum. Each lamp burns all night and every night.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—The bell on the City Hall is struck at 1 A.M. daily by telegraph. Ten strokes are given for a general fire alarm. Two strokes are given on the City Hall Bell, then fires are out.

1879

Post Office is open from 7½ A.M.
On Sundays from 11:45 A.M.
Aids close by Railroad Time.
West, and 4:30 P.M. East.

1st Office, at 2:45 P.M. daily.
Rutten House at 3 P.M.
House at 3 P.M.
Rutten House at 3 P.M.

Omnibus run out East and Lyell Avenues from the 1
LAMPS—there are 2,599 gas lamps; of this number 1,473 are on the east side of the river, and are supplied with gas by the Citizen’s Gas Co., 1,126 are on the west side, and are supplied with gas by the Rochester Gas Light Company. There are also 1,631 oil lamps, supplied with kerosene oil, lighted and cared for by Louis H. Miller & Co., at the rate of $6.26 for each lamp per annum. Each lamp burns all night and every night.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—The bell on the City Hall is struck at 1 a.m. daily by telegraph. Ten strokes are given for a general fire alarm. Two strokes are given on the City Hall bell when fires are out.

ROCHESTER POST OFFICE—The Post Office is open from 7 1/2 A.M. to 7 P.M. throughout the year. On Sundays from 11:45 A.M. to 12:45 P.M., City Time. Mails close by Railroad Time. Sunday mails close at 9:15 A.M., West, and 4:30 P.M., East.

Stages—C: Hill—Clinton—L. V. National Hotel, at 3 P.M. daily.

Greece—L. 100th St. at 2:45 P.M. daily.

Honeoye Falls—L. Clinton House at 3 P.M. Tues. & Fri.

LIMA—L. Clinton House at 3 P.M. Tues. & Fri.

Penfield—L. Whitcomb House at 3 P.M. daily.

Poughkeepsie—L. Clinton House at 3 P.M. daily.

Webster—Ontario—L. Whitcomb House at 3 P.M. daily.

Stages run out East and West from the 4 Corners.
Indian Picture on Exhibit

Arleigh Hill, full-blooded Seneca Indian and Rochester Museum aide, is pictured with portrait of a Seneca Indian loaned by the Smithsonian Institution to the Rochester Museum for a George Catlin exhibit.

TRUMAN JAMIESON

1947. - The last of the Senecas. (?) -

One of a cigar store native country and his people were forgotten - their love of being loved by, and being loved by, white men in the Indian fashion, and near the singing cataract. One day a strange canoe filled with white men came up the Genesee in search of the pale-faced wanderer who had proved to be an exiled chief (nobleman) of France. His friends came to carry him back to honor and fortune, but his heart was in the wildwoods and he refused to go. Then they sought to compel him, but, clasping him in his arms, the exile rushed to the brink of a great cliff where the rock rose straight up above the water, and, springing far out over the precipice, the two were crushed and mangled on the rocks below. (The brief description of locality answers to the bluff on the east side of the river just below Driving Park Ave Bridge opposite the site of the old Glen House.)
1947 - The last of the Senecas.

A WOODEN ONE

He stands in front of a cigar store at 18 State Street.

We still have Seneca Parkway, Seneca Lake, Hotel Seneca, Seneca Arcade, Seneca Dairy, Seneca Park, Seneca School, Seneca Dyers, Seneca Bootery, Seneca Garage, Seneca Market, Seneca Jewelers, Seneca Window Blinds, etc.

And you can learn a lot about them in the Rochester Museum. We have not forgotten the Senecas.

We started in with an Indian legend of a cliff near the lower falls of the Seneca that a pale-faced wanderer of long years ago, became alone on the river side, and remained in his native country and his people as of long ago. He was loved by them. He was married in the Indian way like moments in their lodge near the singing cataract. One day a strange canoe filled with white men came up the Seneca in search of the pale-faced wanderer who had proved to be an exiled chieftain (nobleman) of France. His friends came to carry him back to honor and fortune, but his heart was in the wildwoods and he refused to go. Then they sought to compel him, but, clasping his Indian wife in his arms, the exile rushed to the brink of a great cliff where the rock rose straight up above the water, and, springing far out on the precipice, the two were crushed and mangled on the rocks below. (The brief description of locality answers to the bluff on the east side of the river just below Driving Park Blue Bridge opposite the site of the old Glen House.)
We started with Abe Lincoln. We will, with an Indian legend:

There is a legend connected with a cliff near the lower falls of the Genesee. 'Tis said that a pale-faced wanderer paddled up the river one summer's day, long years ago. He came alone directly to an Indian camp on the riverside, and remained with the tribe. In time his native country and his people were forgotten in the happiness of loving, and being loved by, a beautiful forest maiden. They were married in the Indian fashion, and the days passed away like moments in their lodge near the singing cataract.' One day a strange canoe, filled with white men, came up the Genesee in search of the pale-faced wanderer who had proved to be an exiled chieftain (nobleman) of France. His friends came to carry him back to honor and fortune, but his heart was in the wildwoods and he refused to go. Then they sought to compel him, but, clasping his Indian wife in his arms, the exile rushed to the brink of a great cliff where, the rock rose straight up above the water, and, springing far out on the precipice, the two were crushed, and mangled on the rocks below. The brief description of locality answers to the bluff on the east side of the river just below Driving Park (blue bridge) opposite the site of the old Glen House.
As we approach the end of this immortal book, we do so with keen regrets— but of course we can buy another book in the 5¢ dime and continue on our disastrous course. Henry Ford was right— "History is Bunk." He kept on the domes of certain ones and forgot all about the thousand-and-one other people who were also there— on the side lines and perhaps every bit as important as the chosen few— if the spotlight had happened their way. He has tried to put a smile on every page. If he missed out he made up in the next page—with two smiles. If 1000 people read this book and get 100 smiles each— that would be 100,000 smiles and that's a lot of smiles. in any language.

"The city of tomorrow will be the embodiment of the upward trend of human endeavor, typifying the noble thoughts of its citizens."

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"On The Avenue - East Avenue - Gay 90s -"
As we approach the end of this immortal book, we do so with keen regrets— but of course we can buy another book in the 54 dime and continue on our disastrous course. Henry Ford was right—"History is Bunk", he has on the domes of certain ones and forgot all about the thousand-and-one other people who were also there—on the side lines. and perhaps any bit as important as the chosen few— if the spotlight had happened their way. He has tried to put a smile in every page. If he missed out, he made up in the next page—with two smiles. If 1000 people read this book, and get 100 smiles each—that would be 100,000 smiles and that's a lot of smiles in any language.

"The city of tomorrow will be the embodiment of the upward trend of human endeavor, typifying the noble thoughts of its citizens."

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"ON THE AVENUE - EAST AVENUE -

- Gay 90s -
"my confidence in the future of Rochester is
unbounded and my faith in the people is limit-
less - I know they will permit no backward steps."
Farewell address of Mayor Edgerton Dec. 31, 1921.

"Tempus fugit."

1700
"History is not a record of
dry facts, but a stage
on which living men and
women play their parts."

1800
"The bygone ages of the
world were actually filled
by living men, not by
Protocols, state papers,
controversies, and, abstractions
of men." Carlyle.

1900
"Sir Walter Scott was the
first novelist to recreate
the historic past."
My days are in the yellow leaf,
the flowers of fruit and love are gone;
the worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone.

Byron.

A proud hostess in 1847

Rochester

This book, by W. Wilkinson, author of
"The Book of Clarkson."
"A Rochester Retrospection--In Reverse."
"Railroads and Rochester."

This Book
Started, Jan 1-1847
Completed, March 1-1847

A sequel to this book will follow--
"Rochester Past and Present."