

WILKINSON

9

DAY BOOK

By

MR WILLIAM WILKINSON
109 ATLANTIC AVE
ROCHESTER 7 N Y

1947

RIGHT ROUND ROCHESTER

AN ILLUSTRATED
SCRAP BOOK

for the perusal
of

FUTURE LOCAL HISTORIANS
of the year

2047

(Believe it - or not)

Assembled by

WILLIAM WILKINSON
Rochester, New York.

1947

in the 66th year of his age

Requiescat in Pace.

6



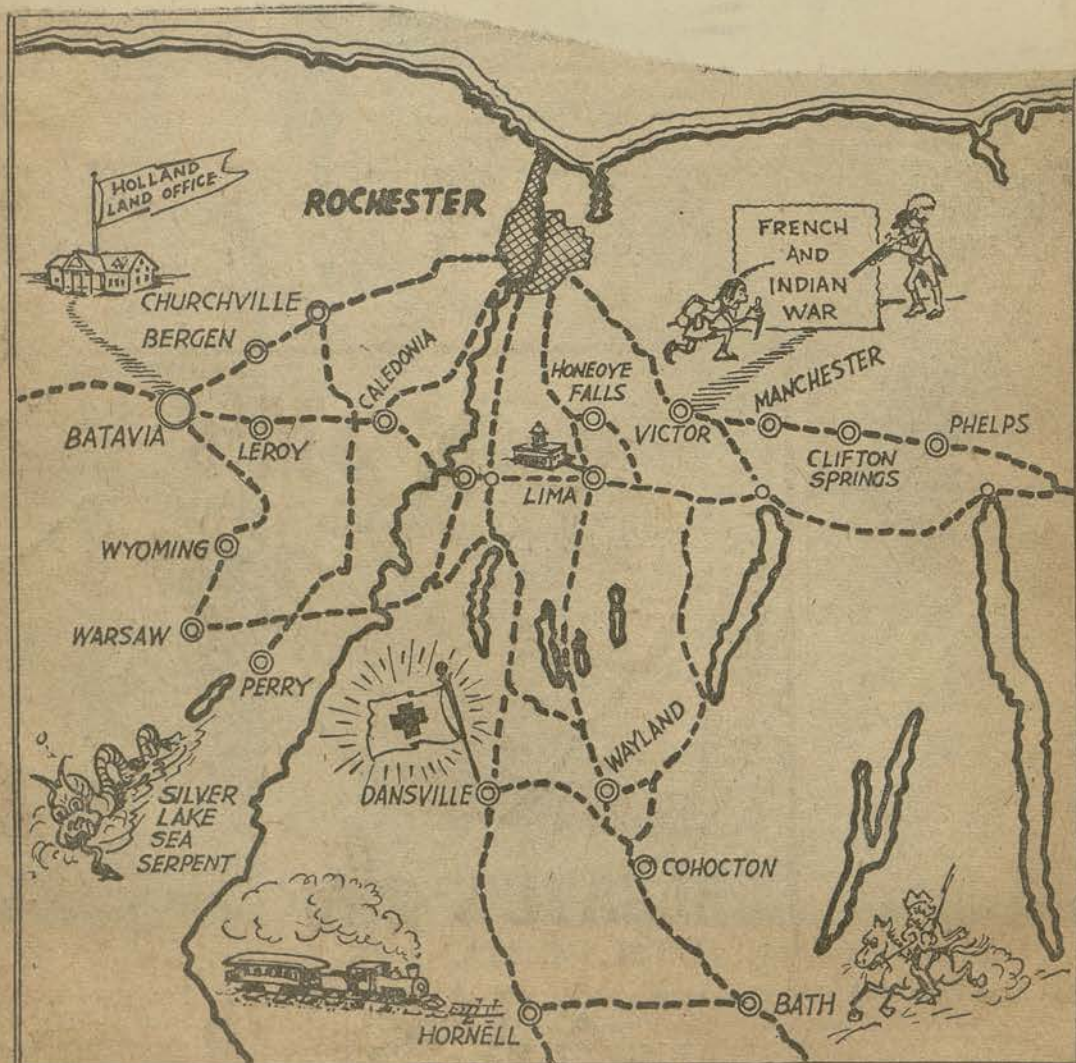


- Horse Car Days -

This may or may not have been a Rochester scene. Most of the pictures show cars drawn by one horse. Horse cars disappeared shortly before the turn of the century - but in New York City they lingered on - still longer on account of long term contracts.



UPSTATE NEW YORK



These were the scenes of Arch Merrill's latest wanderings in Western New York, the sources of new chapters of anecdotes both humorous and historical for his readers.

ROCHESTER.

16 Ionic columns

Rochester Exposition opened 1911.



Roch Times Union MAY 27 1947

Demolition of the Edgerton Park peristyle began today. Photo at right shows James Benvenuto (left) and Nicholas Benvenuto doing some of the

heavy work on one of the familiar pillars. Photo immediately above shows peristyle as it appeared when a feature of the Rochester Exposition.

EAST ROCHESTER



Gosumes dating from the 19th Century came out of the mothballs yesterday when East Rochester celebrated its golden jubilee.

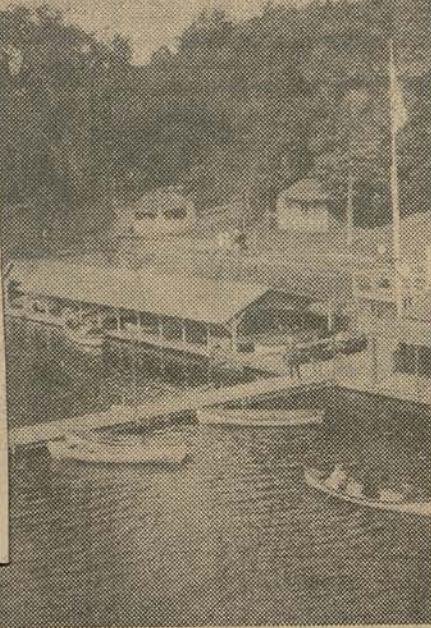
This is how 4 pert 20th Century residents, Gwynne Davies, Jacqueline Noke, Barbara Byrnes, Alice McDonald, looked in parade. **WAS THERE ANY**

WALKER'S - SILVER LAKE.

Silver Lake Revives

The sparkling lake in the hills is still a popular summer rendezvous. Its green shores are lined with summer cottages and camps. There's a sober bustle about the old Methodist Assembly Grounds. There's the sound of revelry by night at Walker's. The Country Club on the west shore is a mecca for the golfers of the countryside and a center of social life.

Across the silvery waters come echoes of the long ago . . . the startled cries of the fishermen beholding the Sea Serpent rising out of the depths . . . the golden voice of Madame Patti flooding the old Auditorium . . . the falsetto vehemence of "Teddy" and the dulcet tones of his kinsman, FDR . . . the murmur of the picnic crowds, the blare of the bands, the splash of an old side wheeler on a moonlight night and the shrill whistle of the long excursion trains.



RESORT OPENS—Here is a view of the boat livery and picnic summer spot—Walker's Lakeside Amusement Park. 19

SILVER LAKE RESORT OPENS FOR

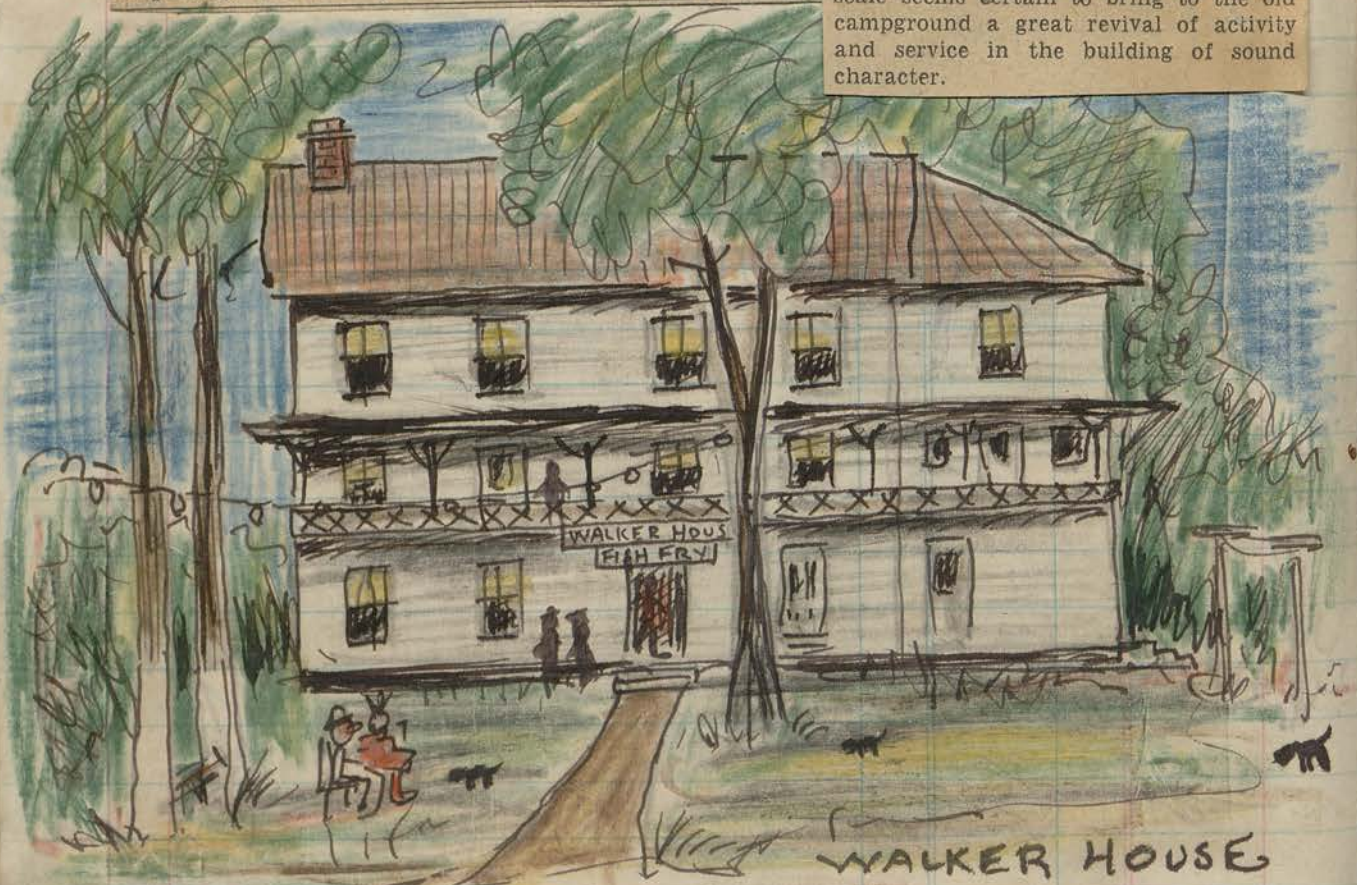
Walker's Lakeside Amusement Park on Silver Lake opens for the season Memorial Day.

Thousands of Western New Yorkers who have enjoyed the hospitality and beauty of this

popular vacation spot for many years will be glad to learn Joe Henry, who has operated the boat livery at Walker's Park for 42 years, will be on the job to cater to incoming and boating parties.

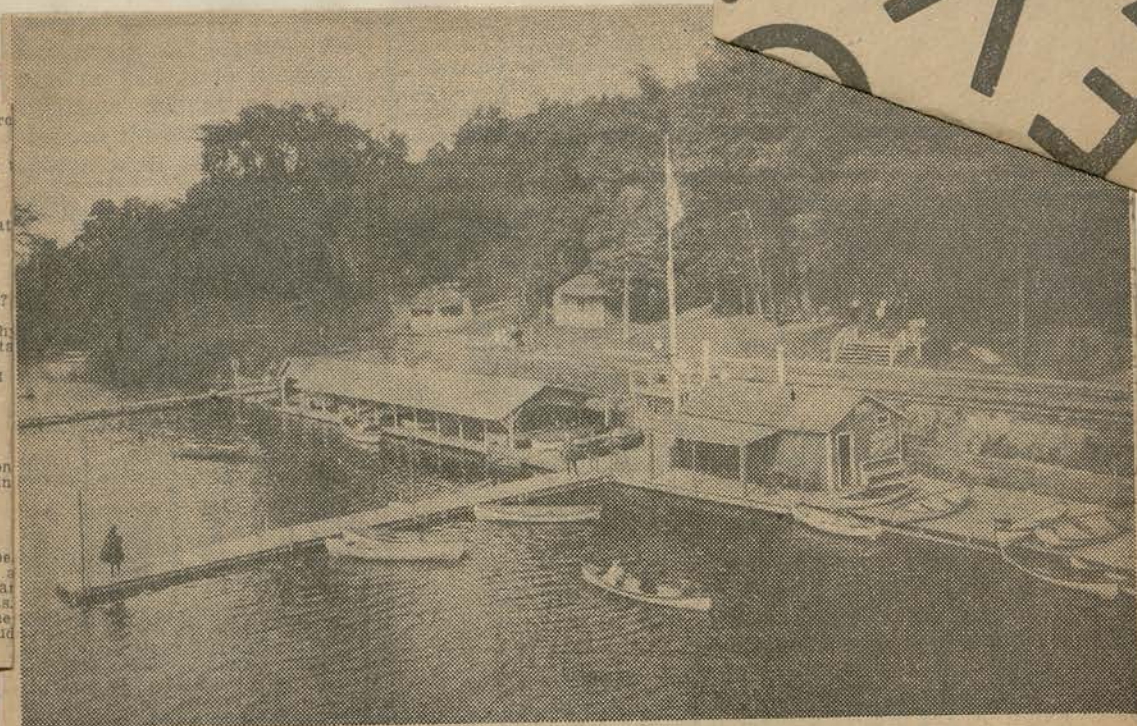
Beginning today, and continuing two weeks, all the 300 churches in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church will strive to raise a total fund of \$200,000 with which to provide additional facilities for instruction, recreation and entertainment of young people, and those not so young, who attend the institute sessions.

To those who know the charm of the sky-high location of Silver Lake, there seems little reason to doubt that if the campaign reaches its goal, the little lake among the hills will indeed become a source of inspiration and a new impetus in life to many young people. In the 75 years of its continuous service the Silver Lake Assembly has laid a solid foundation of accomplishment. The proposed new start on a greater and more efficient scale seems certain to bring to the old campground a great revival of activity and service in the building of sound character.



SUNDAY JUNE 30, 1935 - 4:30 PM - 1935

WALKER HOUSE
SILVER LAKE
W.W.



RESORT OPENS—Here is a view of the boat livery and picnic grove at Silver Lake's popular summer spot—Walker's Lakeside Amusement Park. 1947

SILVER LAKE RESORT OPENS FOR SEASON

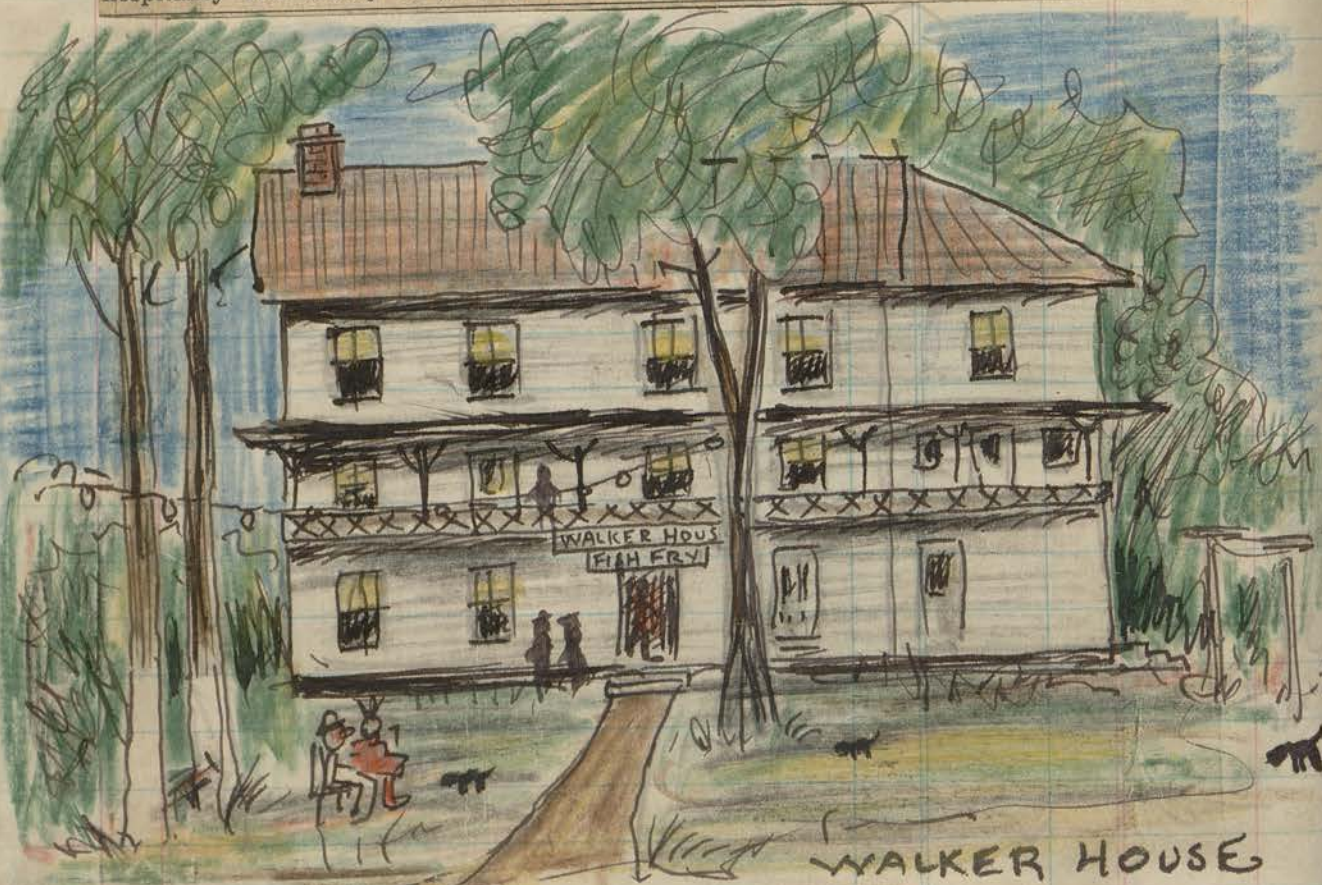
Walker's Lakeside Amusement Park on Silver Lake opens for the season Memorial Day.

Thousands of Western New Yorkers who have enjoyed the hospitality and beauty of this

popular vacation spot for many years will be glad to learn that Joe Henry, who has operated the boat livery at Walker's Park for 42 years, will again be on the job to cater to fishing and boating parties.

Maggie Adams, a 25-year veteran at the lakeside resort, will be in charge of the concessions with the hotel.

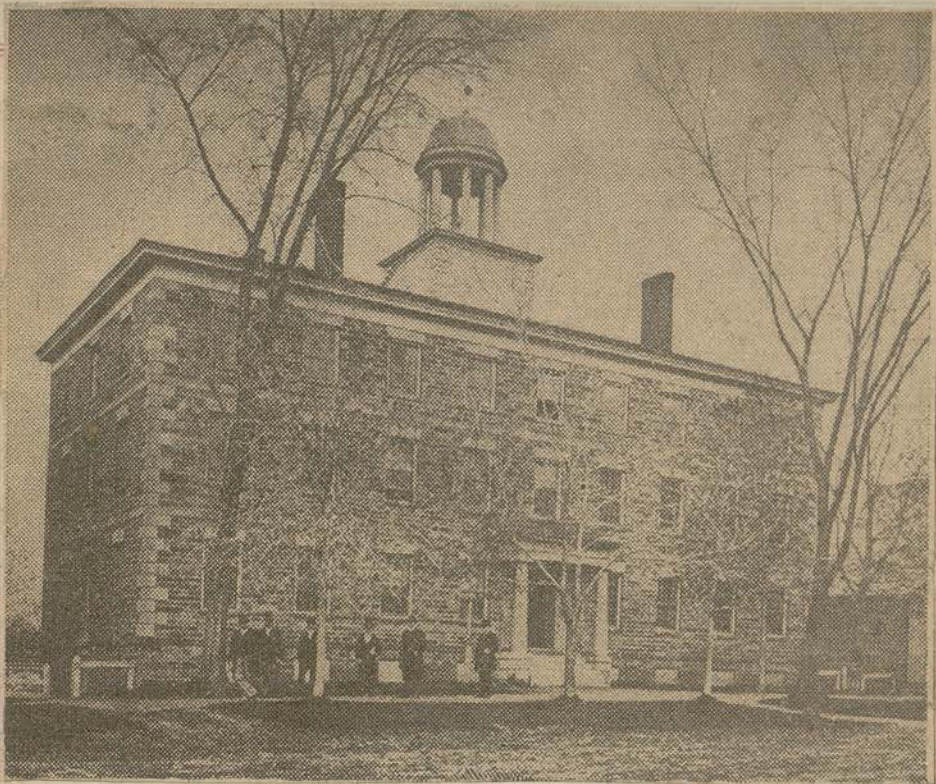
Two orchestras will furnish music for dancing during the season.



SUNDAY JUNE 30, 1935 - 4:30 PM -
1935

WALKER HOUSE
SILVER LAKE
W.W.

Hobart College - 125 Years OLD.



- Geneva Hall of Hobart College -

Oldest building on the campus, built in 1822. The cupola is gone but the old stone building still stands on North Main Street. Picture taken in the 1880s.

ROCHESTER.



MOTHER Jennie Jerome was a famous American beauty whom Winston's father courted, won in three days at yacht regatta.

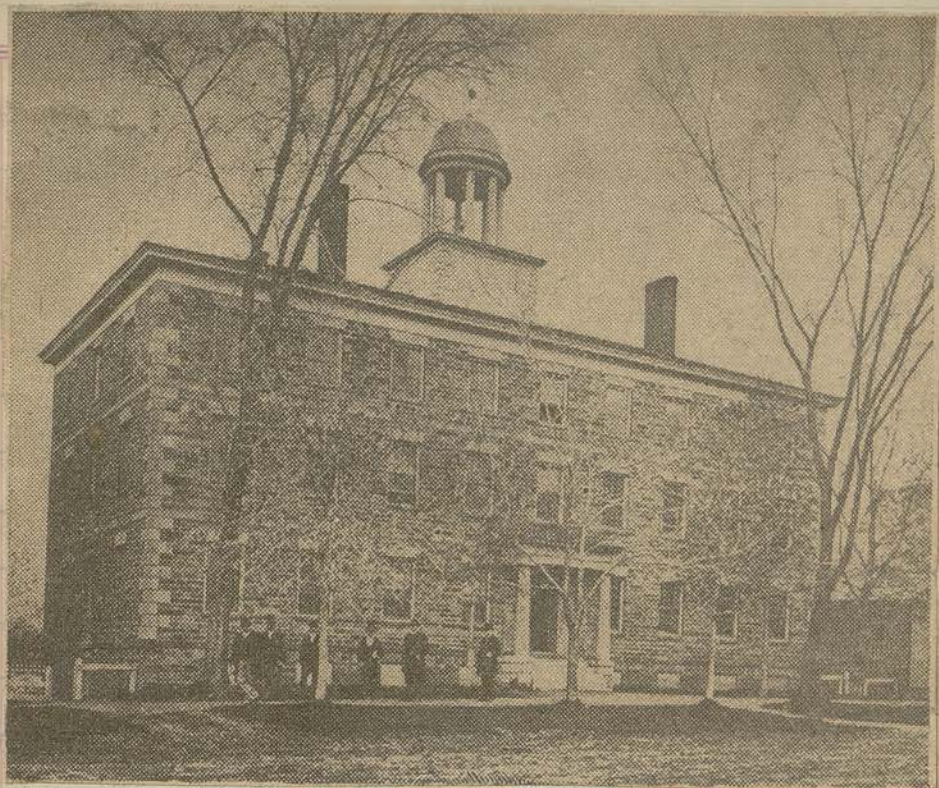


WINSTON CHURCHILL

- THE JEROME HOUSES (w.w. June 11-1947)

these narrow front three-story houses at 88 and 90 South Fitzhugh St. were built in the late 1840's for Laurence and Leonard Jerome. Publishers of the Rochester American, a daily & weekly newspaper. In the house of Leonard Jerome #90, lived Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard, who became a famous belle in N.Y. City and married Lord Randolph Churchill of London. they became the parents of Winston Spencer Churchill. More about Jeromes Vol XIV Page 35.

Hobart College - 125 Years OLD.



- Geneva Hall of Hobart College -

Oldest building on the campus, built in 1822. The cupola is gone but the old stone building still stands on North Main Street. Picture taken in the 1880s.

ROCHESTER.



WINSTON CHURCHILL

- THE JEROME HOUSES (w.w. June 11-1947)

These narrow front three-story houses at 88 and 90 South Fitzhugh St. were built in the late 1840's for Laurence and Leonard Jerome.

Publishers of the Rochester American, a daily & weekly newspaper. In the house of Leonard Jerome #90, lived Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard, who became a famous belle in N.Y. City and married Lord Randolph Churchill of London. They became the parents of Winston Spencer Churchill.

More about Jeromes Vol XIV Page 35.

the passing of the
LITTLE RED Schoolhouse.

Brighton Votes Closing Of 101-Year-Old School

MAY 27-1947

The great
munds reckon
for country sc

That is o
the red brick,
Clinton Aven
close its doors
service to the

"It seems the
prefer the bigger
Mrs. McNall a
and don't want
dren going to t
our grandparents
Built in 1846.

Her ancestor, I
bought the land
ment 129 years
said. Dissatisfie
cabin schoolhouse
neighborhood, he
brick structure
signed a 99-year
what is now Br
to use it without
muny.

"Last year th
Mrs. McNall stat
agreed to pay t
years while the
as a school. Th
came to \$67.41."

Decision to clo
made after a det
an hour's durat
the school. Taxp
20 to transfer the
to Brighton Sch
Corners.

Only 13 Pupils

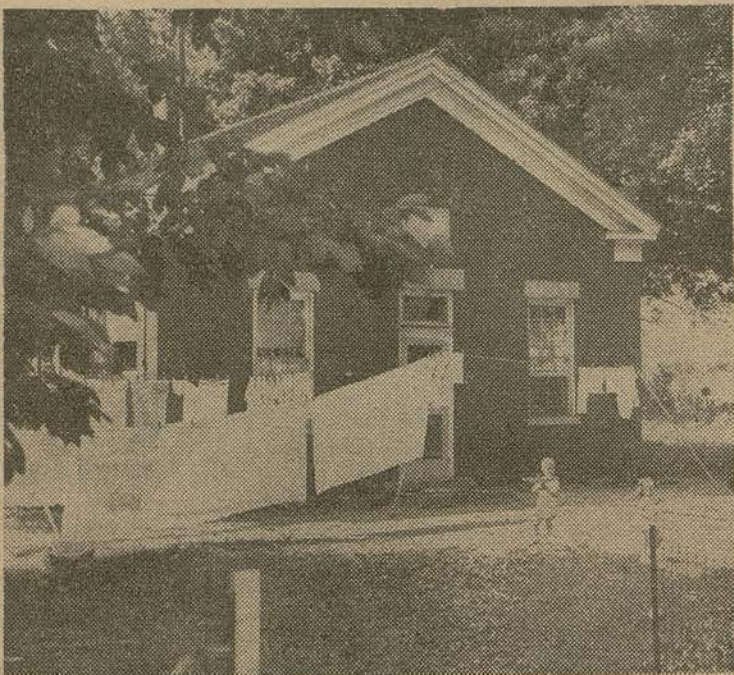
Once—about 3
school had an
Today there are
Two of them, D
his sister Susan
generation of their family to study
in the room.

District officials said one reason
the school is being closed is the
fact that it is difficult to get a sub-
stitute teacher when the regular
teacher is unable to attend.

'Dear Old Golden Rule Days!'

1946-

Deserted Pittsford Little Red Schoolhouse Turned into Cozy Home by Evicted Family



Monday means washing day instead of the beginning of a school week in the little red schoolhouse the William Bostian family has converted into a comfortable, tiny home.

Mother Has No Worry Over 2 Youngsters Writing on Wall

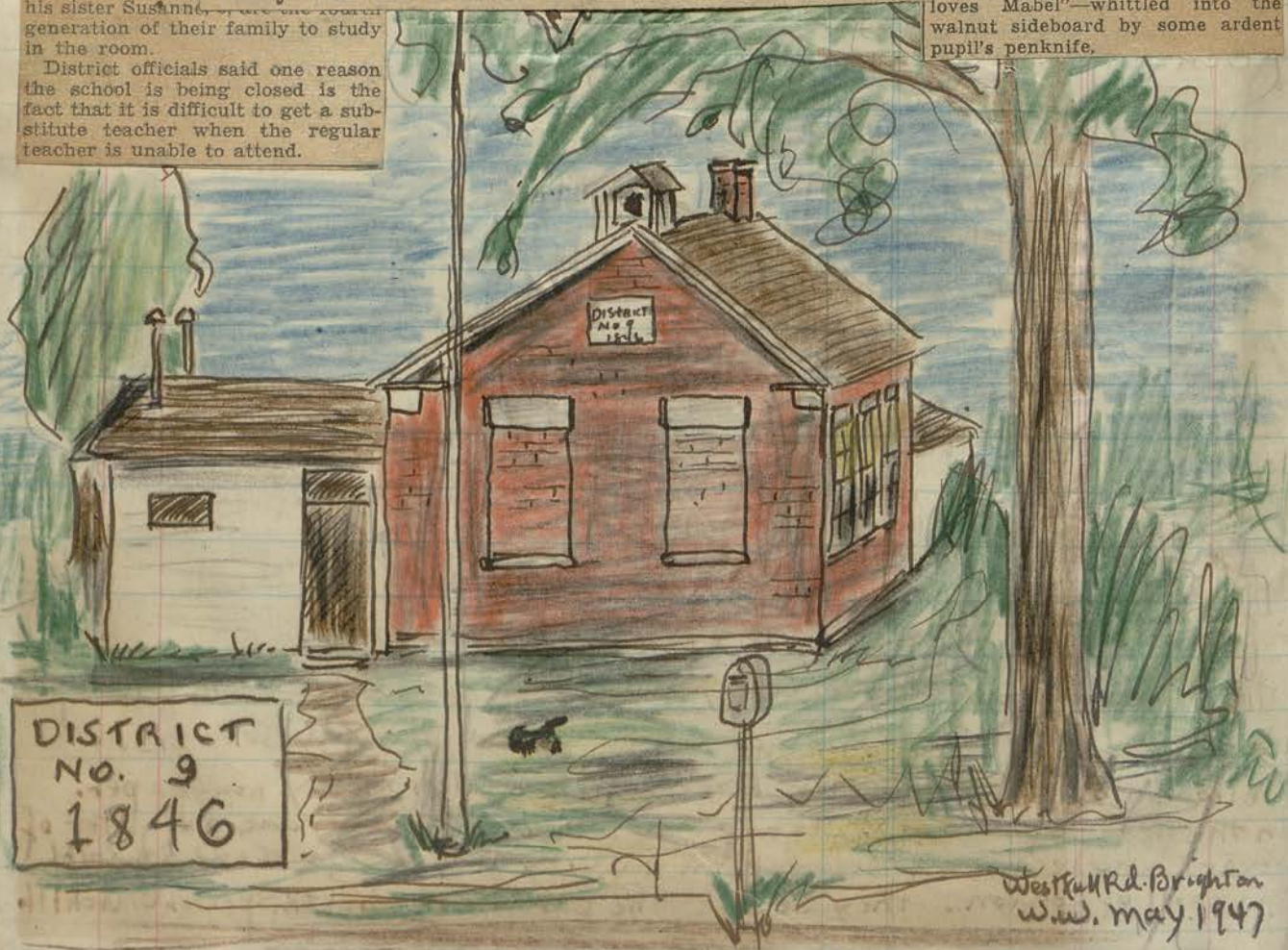
*I will not throw spitballs.
I will not throw spitballs.
I will not throw spitballs.*

How'd you like to have your
impish son scrawl out this promise
100 times on your living room
wall? In green chalk, of course.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bostian
of Marsh Road, Pittsford, don't
care a tinker's darn. And besides,
their well behaved son Billy, 3½
years old, has yet to let fly with
one of those moist missiles.

The Bostian family has set up
light schoolkeeping" in a class-
room—sort of—and one section of
their living room wall is a black-
board. Odder still is the fact that
one side of the Bostian boudoir
is an upright piano, and the other
a cupboard.

The 92-year-old boys' room is a
20th Century laundry equipped
with a modern washing machine.
The girls' room is a kitchen, and
closer inspection reveals an old
time puppy love secret — "Joey
loves Mabel"—whittled into the
walnut sideboard by some ardent
pupil's penknife.



West Rd. Brighton
W.W. May 1947

Brighton Votes Closing Of 101-Year-Old School

The great-great-great-granddaughter of Eliphlep Edmunds reckoned today that people "just don't seem to care for country schools any more."

That is one reason, said Mrs. Harold D. McNall, why the red brick, one-room schoolhouse on her family's farm at Clinton Avenue South and Westfall Road, Brighton, will close its doors July 1 after 101 years of practically cost-free service to the community.

"It seems the people nowadays prefer the bigger, fancier schools," Mrs. McNall added regretfully, "and don't want to see their children going to the kind of school our grandparents did."

Built in 1846

Her ancestor, Eliphlep Edmunds, bought the land from the government 129 years ago, Mrs. McNall said. Dissatisfied with the log-cabin schoolhouse then in use in the neighborhood, he had the present brick structure built in 1846 and signed a 99-year lease permitting what is now Brighton District 3 to use it without cost to the community.

"Last year the lease expired," Mrs. McNall stated. "The district agreed to pay the taxes for two years while the building was used as a school. This year the taxes came to \$67.41."

Decision to close the school was made after a debate of more than an hour's duration last night in the school. Taxpayers voted 40 to 20 to transfer the children next fall to Brighton School 1 at Twelve Corners.

Only 13 Pupils

Once about 35 years ago—the school had an enrollment of 47. Today there are only 13 pupils. Two of them, Donald Ross, 9, and his sister Susanne, 6, are the fourth generation of their family to study in the room.

District officials said one reason the school is being closed is the fact that it is difficult to get a substitute teacher when the regular teacher is unable to attend.

"For that reason alone," a spokesman said, "the children will be having classes until July 1 this summer, 10 days after Rochester schools close. The children must make up for days lost from their studies."

Reports Decision

The present teacher, Mrs. Marion Griffith, is expected to teach at another school next year. Mrs. Margaret Reeves was in charge of the school for about 20 years until she went to Henrietta a year ago.

Mrs. McNall said she regrets the decision to close the school "because some of our finest citizens came from country schoolhouses."

"Several doctors, lawyers and at least one college president once went to school in the little brick building out here," she said. "Now we don't know what to do with it."

the passing of The
LITTLE RED Schoolhouse.

ents played hos
World War II
ic celebration

music, dances

By GEORGE L. DA

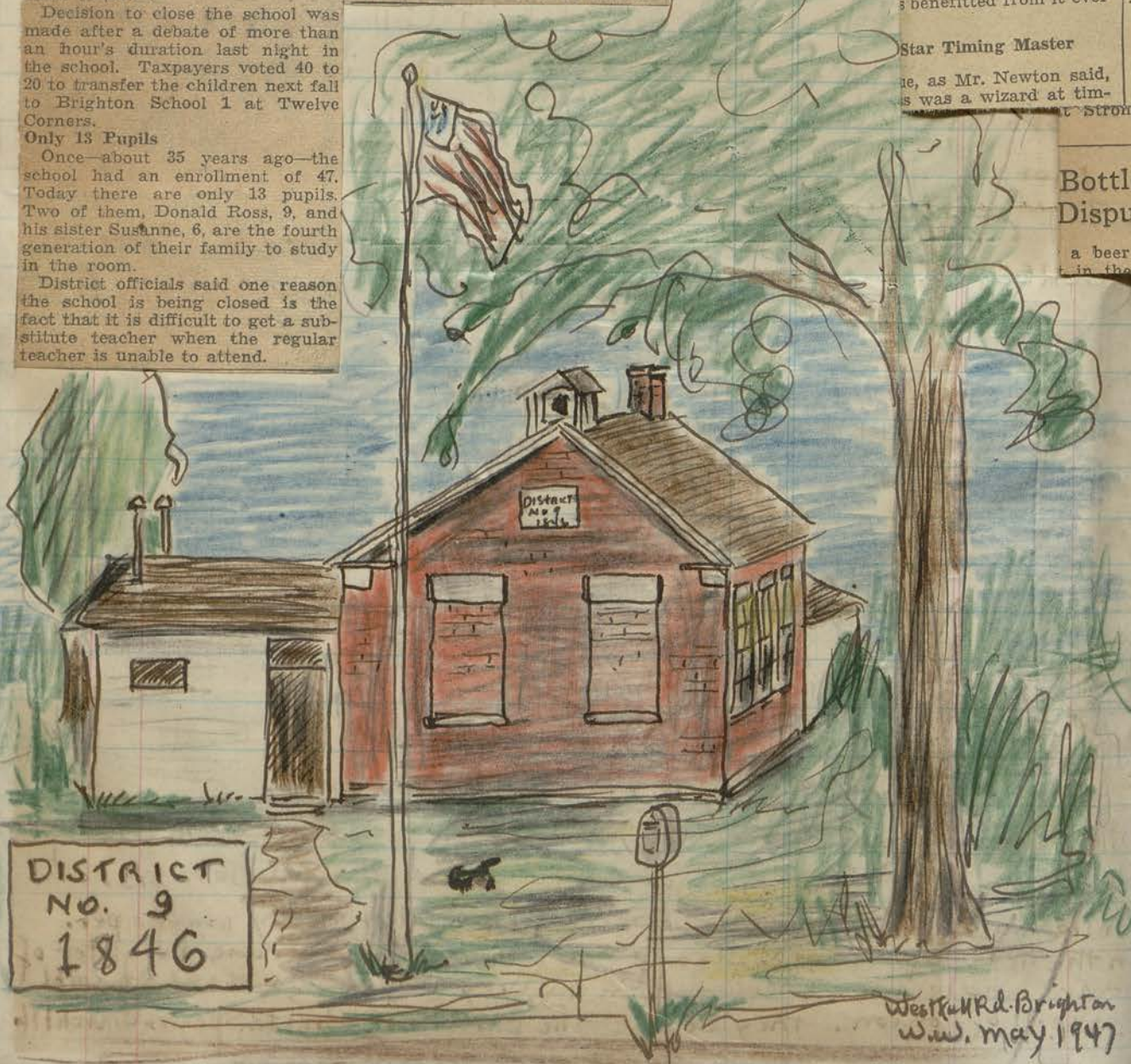
S wonderful for me, as a you
rliiss. He taught me a lot."
speaker was Theodore Newt
stage and screen, and the
rium dressing room in
e short intermissions
Are the Roots," back a
than a week ago. We
ng about the late emi-
sh star.
for instance, did you
n him," the noted ac-
sked.
d deal about timing.
of course, one of the
g features of an Arliss
ce—timing. He was a
master of it; he had
ing sense for it, it
ut he had perfected it
lce. I watched him
and I am certain my
s benefitted from it ever

Star Timing Master

se, as Mr. Newton said,
s was a wizard at tim-

Bottle U Dispute

a beer bottl
in the apar



Westfall Rd. Brighton
W.V. May 1947

East River Road Schoolhouse Ends Career after 129 Years

The modern trend toward "centralization" has caught up with another one-room schoolhouse.

Today, the last 28 pupils to attend the one-room schoolhouse at Maple and East River roads, known for 129 years as Henrietta District School 9, collected their report cards and said goodbye to their teacher, Miss Elsie M. Northway.

The school had not grown much in size or number since the first district meeting was called May 19, 1818, to vote the building of a log schoolhouse 24-by-22 feet in size. The log cabin was replaced in 1853 by a frame building.

Decision to close the school was made at a district meeting May 6 after consolidation of all Rush and Henrietta schools into a central school district. Pupils at the school, which included first through fourth grades, will attend West Henrietta School in Erie Station Road, pending erection of a central school.

The school first was operated in two three-month sessions until 1830, when an eight-month schedule went into operation. Total school budget for that year was \$51.32. In the early days, a teacher's salary was \$20 for three months, her board and room being furnished by various members of the district, in proportion to the number of "scholars" they had in the school.

Expenses were mostly for firewood for the school's stone fire-

place. Each pupil was "charged" one-half a cord of wood. Operating expenses for one year rarely exceeded \$15 for repairs.

Appropriation in 1855 for the new building was \$300.

RACING ★



NIGHTS of HORSE RACING

★ 8 RACES NITELY 8

★ Pari-Mutuels ★ Tote Machines

★ Express Buses to and from track leave Blue Bus Terminal 6:55 nightly, return 15 minutes after final race.

★ DAILY DOUBLE Closes 8:15

★ First Race 8:30

first time
America's track
best lighted
Adm. \$1.20 tax inc.

BATAVIA DOWNS

Sec. P. 81
Vol. 81 ↓

JUNE 1947
TONIGHT
at the "BARN"



Henrietta

ALL-AGE NIGHT

If you feel young enough to dance and eat the best hot dogs in the county—you're welcome.

This popular feature at the Gannett Youth Club will be repeated every Wednesday night.

DANCING 9:30 to 12:30

ADMISSION
\$1.00 per couple
tax inc.

Best food and soft drinks at popular prices.
FLOOR SHOW AT 10 P. M.

JACK NUNN
and his Music

★
Make up a party and join the fun.

Fred W. Hill, School Aide, Resigns Post

A pioneer in the rural school centralization movement, Fred W. Hill of Brockport today announced his intention to retire from the field of education this fall.

Hill, who has been ill several months, said he is submitting his resignation as superintendent of schools for Monroe County's third supervisory district, comprising 37 school districts in Greece, Hamlin, Parma, Clarkson and Sweden.

A native of Parma, he was elected county school commissioner in 1902 after studying at Fairport High teaching in a rural school and for six years at Spencerport High. He became third district superintendent in 1911.

Hill's belief that "without a love for books the richest man is poor" led to the founding of the Monroe County Traveling Library. He drafted state legislation making traveling libraries possible and then persuaded the Board of Supervisors to finance the project.

School directors in his district will elect Hill's successor after the State Department of Education accepts the resignation.

★ NIGHT HORSE RACING ★

Opening 1947
May 30!



62 NIGHTS of HORSE RACING

★ 8 RACES NITELY 8

★ Pari-Mutuels ★ Tote Machines

★ *Express Buses* to and from
track leave Blue Bus Terminal 6:55 nightly, return 15
minutes after final race.

★ DAILY DOUBLE Closes 8:15

★ First Race 8:30

See -
Sensational new "Evenbreak"
electrically operated
STARTING GATE
first time on ANY track!
• America's best lighted
track

★ Adm.
\$1.20
tax inc.

BATAVIA DOWNS

See P. 81
Vol. 81 ↓

JUNE
1947

TONIGHT

at the "BARN"



Henrietta

ALL-AGE NIGHT

If you feel young
enough to dance
and eat the best
hot dogs in the
county—you're wel-
come.

This popular feature at the Gannett Youth Club will be
repeated every Wednesday night.

DANCING 9:30 to 12:30

ADMISSION
\$1.00 per couple
tax inc.

Best food and soft drinks
at popular prices.
FLOOR SHOW AT 10 P. M.

JACK NUNN
and his Music

★
Make up a party
and join the fun.

Fred W. Hill, School Aide, Resigns Post

A pioneer in the rural school centralization movement, Fred W. Hill of Brockport today announced his intention to retire from the field of education this fall.

Hill, who has been ill several months, said he is submitting his resignation as superintendent of schools for Monroe County's third supervisory district, comprising 37 school districts in Greece, Hamlin, Parma, Clarkson and Sweden.

A native of Parma, he was elected county school commissioner in 1902 after studying at Fairport High teaching in a rural school and for six years at Spencerport High. He became third district superintendent in 1911.

Hill's belief that "without a love for books the richest man is poor" led to the founding of the Monroe County Traveling Library. He drafted state legislation making traveling libraries possible and then persuaded the Board of Supervisors to finance the project.

School directors in his district will elect Hill's successor after the State Department of Education accepts the resignation.

GENESEE WESLEYAN SEMINARY

FOUNDED 1832

COLLEGE ESTABLISHED

AND ON APRIL 14, 1869

MOVED TO REMOVE TO

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Roy L. Butterfield, retired principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, will become dean of the new Genesee Junior College at Lima, it was announced yesterday.

Another Rochesterian, Hampton H. Halsey, attorney and graduate of the old Genesee Wesleyan Seminary which occupied the same buildings, has been named president of the Board of Trustees.

Selection of



ROY L. BUTTERFIELD

the two men was disclosed as the work of renovating the college plant neared completion yesterday.

The president of the Board said that the number of registrations indicates that the college will open Sept. 23 with a capacity number of students. Inquiries have come from prospective students from as far as Cuba and Puerto Rico, he added.

Butterfield, who had headed Rochester's largest high school since it was established in 1930, retired at the end of the last school term. Halsey was graduated from the old Lima institution in 1902. Both men served as heads of Selective Service boards in Rochester during the war.

Halsey, expressing pleasure at the progress of work on the buildings, said outside decoration is nearly complete, and the athletic field soon will be ready for use, even though continuous rains during July hindered the workmen.

The former seminary farm, rented at present, will be operated by the college beginning next spring, according to present plans, the Rev. J. Wesley Searles, D. D., president of the college said. The 92-acre farm will be a source of supply of meat, dairy products, vegetables and eggs for the college kitchen. This week a team of young draft horses and harness was given by William F. Schreck of Canandaigua, and three cows have been promised as the nucleus of the farm's herd.

A hundred new beds and mattresses have been placed in the redecorated dormitory and faculty rooms. The college library has more than 3,000 volumes, with more on the way. A completely modernized laboratory will house the physics department, headed by C. E. Edgett, formerly of the University of Rochester.



HAMPTON H. HALSEY

s Examine Marker

ft, president of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and Dr. J. Wesley Searles, president of trustees, examine the historical Genesee College campus by the State Education Department.

Lima College Opens Doors For Pre-View

Genesee Junior College at Lima, formerly Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, shook off the dust of seven years' idleness yesterday for its first host-playing role as a new school.

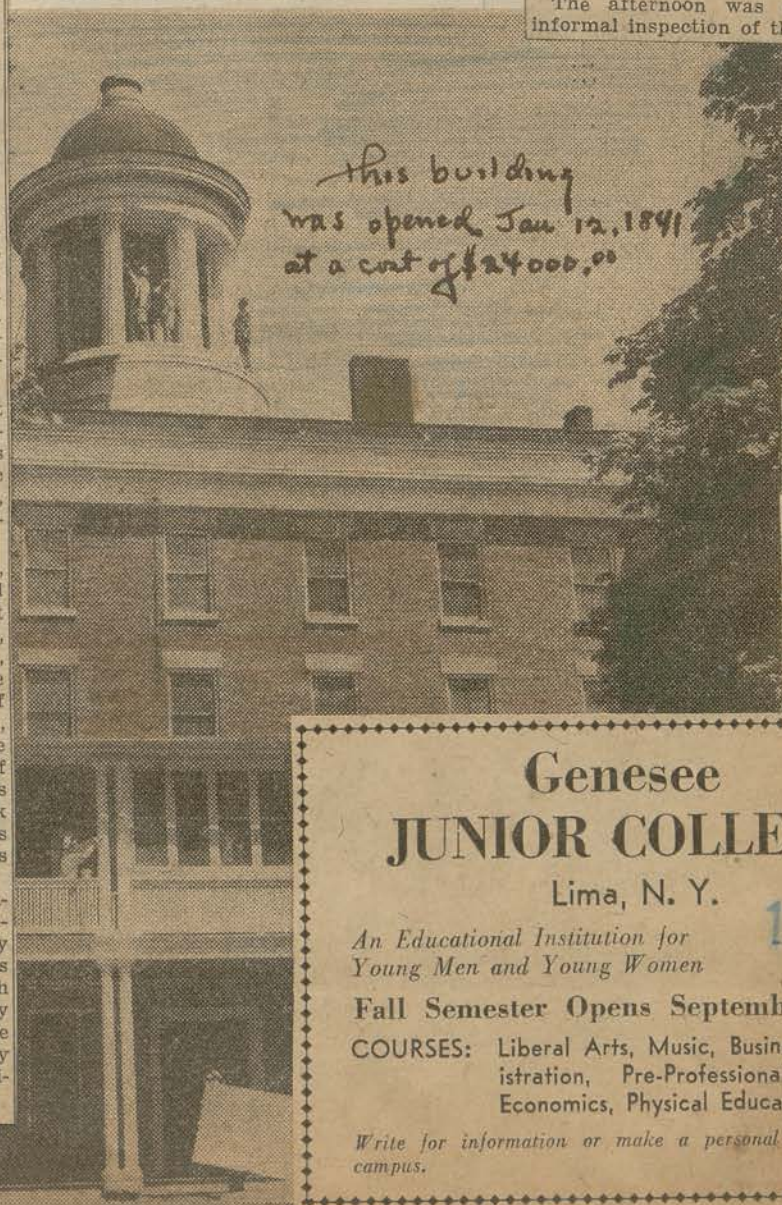
Visitors were some 200 ministers and wives of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church, invited by the college's board of trustees to inspect the school prior to its formal opening Sept. 24.

The red brick colonial walls had aged a little since the school's doors were closed in January, 1941, because of lack of funds. But the insides of the campus' 10 buildings were refurbished with some new floors and furniture and freshly finished floors. The refinishing was done with \$20,000 allocated by the board of directors last June.

Yesterday's meeting was opened with devotions led by the Rev. Gordon Gould of Ontario Street Methodist Church, Buffalo.

In the address of the morning, Dr. John S. Allen of Albany, director of the Division of Higher Education of the State Department of Education, said junior colleges are filling a gap in the educational picture.

The afternoon was devoted to informal inspection of the grounds.



Genesee JUNIOR COLLEGE

Lima, N. Y.

An Educational Institution for Young Men and Young Women

Fall Semester Opens September 23rd

COURSES: Liberal Arts, Music, Business Administration, Pre-Professional, Home Economics, Physical Education.

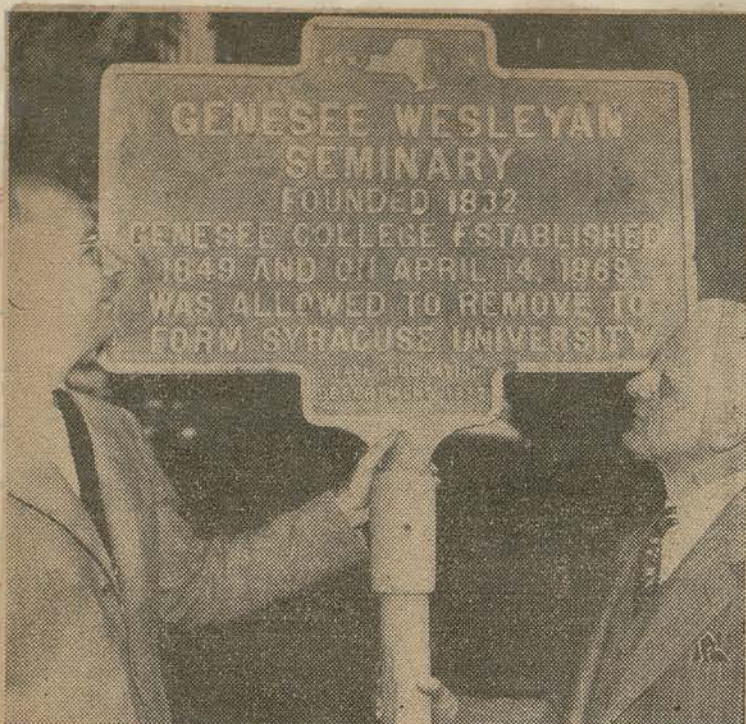
Write for information or make a personal visit to the campus.

One of College's Oldest Buildings Gets Face-Lifting

Ra

city's third
mona Street,
the city.
be sponsore
association, and
cially by City
Previous pl
re were R
northeast se
ed by city
Waring R
st of the Ro
Corporatio
civic lead
wood in ess
t will ha
s, of 3% a
red with
The city
acres, 1
e entire
the city
paid off

ark, the
ed by a
vor Dic
stalls, s
will b
partme
0.
act is
and t
e nece
od sid
cost d
ere are
streets
are
ll be
elop
b n
me
ne
ys
y



Officials Examine Marker

Howard Klitgord, left, president of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary Alumni Association, and Dr. J. Wesley Searles, president of the school's board of trustees, examine the historical marker erected on the Genesee College campus by the State Education Department.

Lima College Opens Doors For Pre-View

Genesee Junior College at Lima, formerly Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, shook off the dust of seven years' idleness yesterday for its first host-playing role as a new school.

Visitors were some 200 ministers and wives of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church, invited by the college's board of trustees to inspect the school prior to its formal opening Sept. 24.

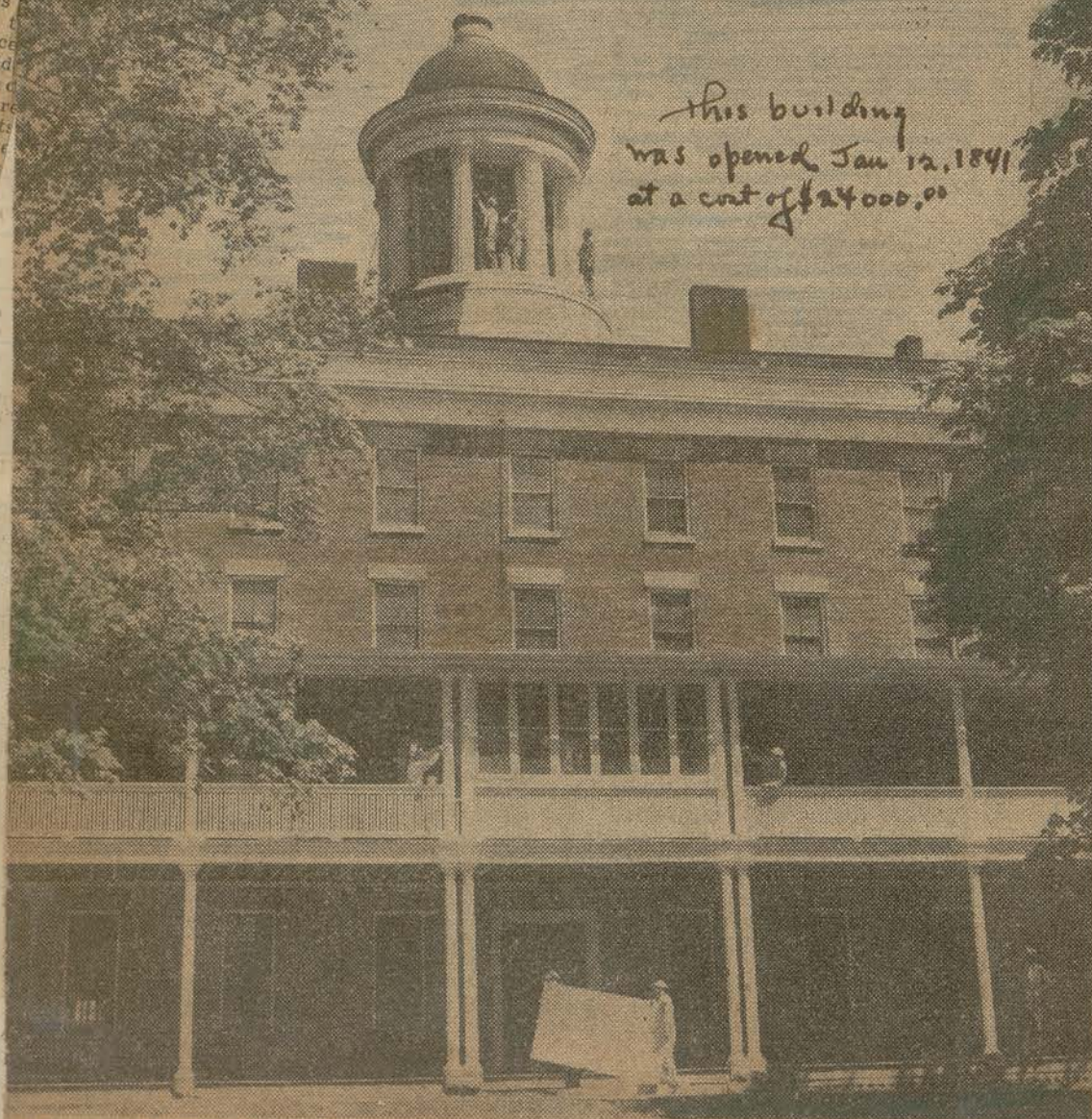
The red brick colonial walls had aged a little since the school's doors were closed in January, 1941, because of lack of funds. But the insides of the campus' 10 buildings were refurbished with some new floors and furniture and freshly finished floors. The refinishing was done with \$20,000 allocated by the board of directors last June.

Yesterday's meeting was opened with devotions led by the Rev. Gordon Gould of Ontario Street Methodist Church, Buffalo.

In the address of the morning, Dr. John S. Allen of Albany, director of the Division of Higher Education of the State Department of Education, said junior colleges are filling a gap in the educational picture.

The afternoon was devoted to informal inspection of the grounds.

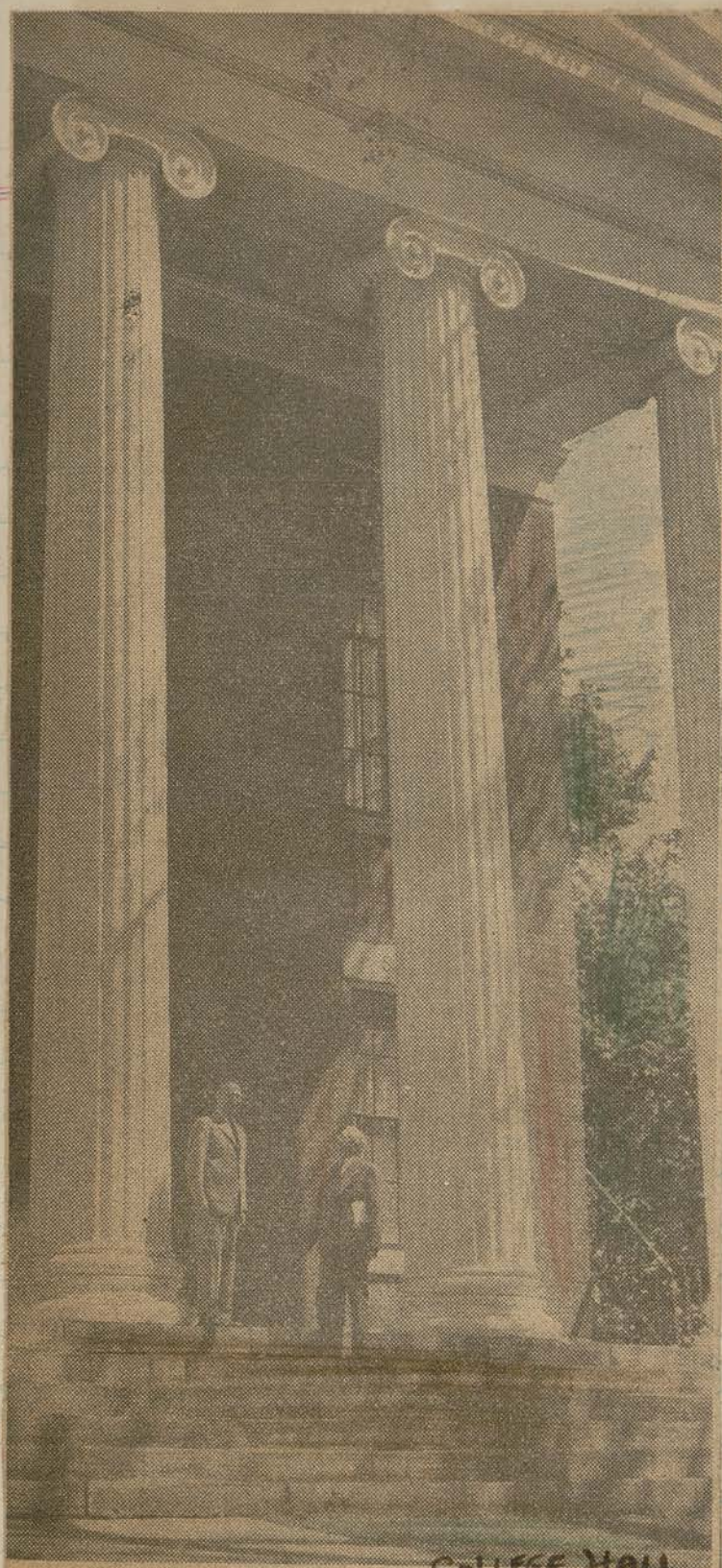
*this building
was opened Jan 12, 1841
at a cost of \$24,000.00*



One of College's Oldest Buildings Gets Face-Lifting

Oyste
Oyste

od old fashioned B
! Bund's any Satur
from 1 P. M. to 10
eptember, October

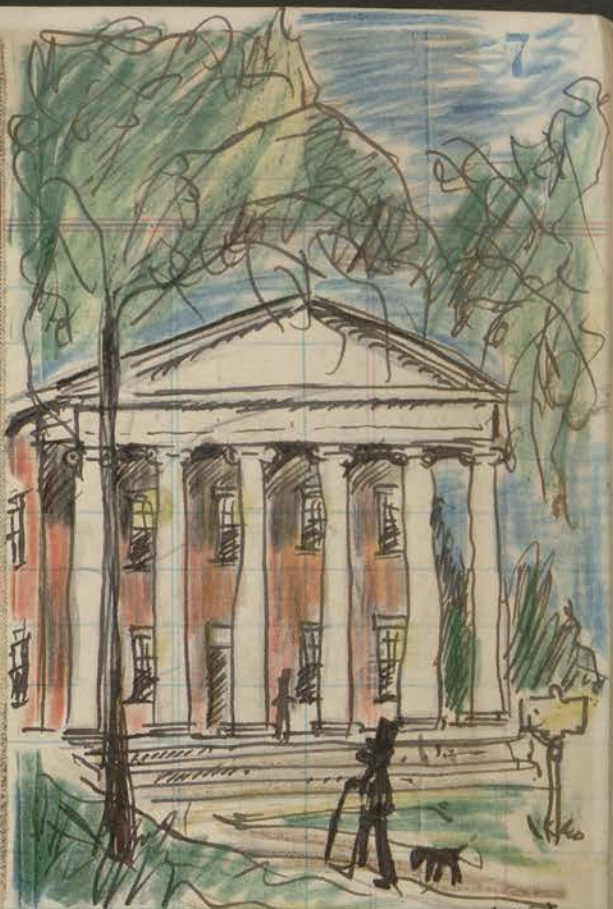


COLLEGE HALL

Paint Makes Columns Gleam

A new coat of paint brings out the Ionic grace of these columns of Genesee Junior College, untouched since the school, then known as Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, closed its doors in January, 1941. The school will reopen Sept. 24.

Genesee Junior College



COLLEGE HALL.
Built 1849

Resumes Historic Role

MAY 29 1947

Now It's Genesee Junior College:

Venerable Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, the classic main structure of which looms up before motorists entering Lima from any direction, is reopened.

The buildings are the focus of some historic traditions.

It was the collegiate department of the early seminary which formed the nucleus for Syracuse University.

Many of its graduates have played conspicuous roles in the life of this area.

Funds raised by Methodists of this part of the state have put the 10 buildings on its campus in good condition to be used.

The buildings are sound; they built sturdily a century ago.

As a junior college the institution will help vitally in providing the educational service so urgently needed now, when demand so far exceeds what can be provided.

The institution will resume its historic role of training young people for useful service and high-character living.

"The two large brick buildings of Lima Seminary are among the most beautiful examples of Greek Revival architecture in this locality. Their location on top of a hill, in a grove of trees, is ideal. The soft salmon-colored brick, the white painted columns, and cornices, set against a background of green, are tonal effects that thrill the heart of the artist."

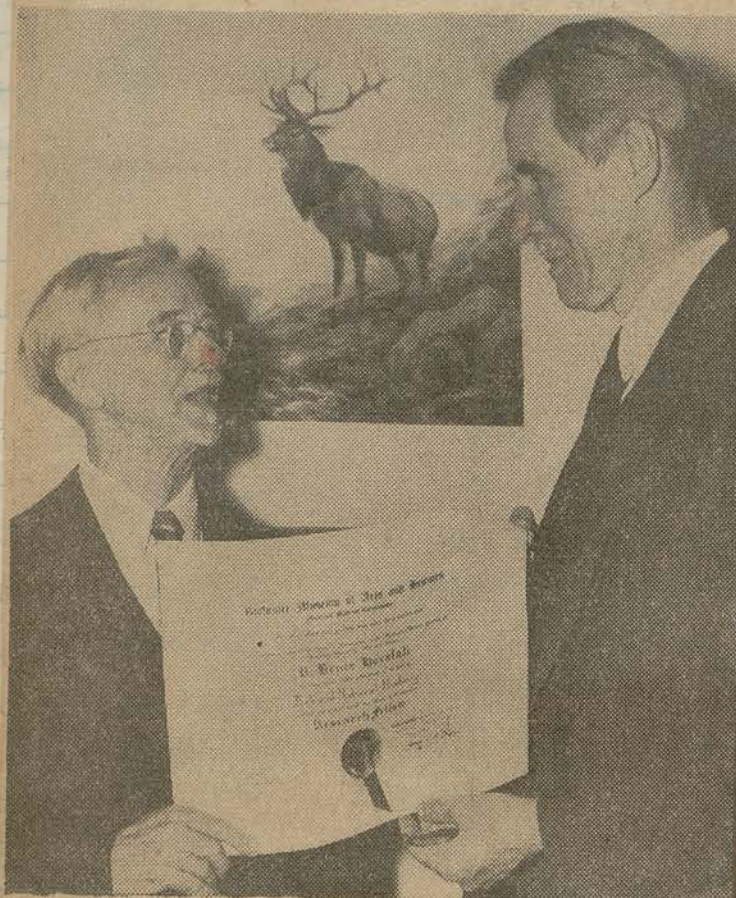
Carl F. Schmidt in -

"Greek Revival Architecture in the Rochester Area."

1946

Naturalist-Artist Gets Museum Fellowship

1947



R. Bruce Horsfall of Egypt, left, receives research fellowship certificate of Rochester Museum from James P. B. Duffy, vice chairman of Museum's Board of Commissioners.

R. Bruce Horsfall Also
Hono Of **DEATH CLAIMS**
NOTED PAINTER
OF BIRD LIFE
MARCH 1948

Present
ship cert
Museum o
Bruce Ho
famed na
made by
museum

The pre
the openi
exhibition
skins whi
to his m
collection

R. Bruce Horsfall Sr., 80, a re-
search fellow of the Rochester
Museum of Arts and Sciences, and

Dr. John J
the commis
mously vot
olution fo
the museu
contributio
field of na

The arti
technique
tation and
painted b
since boyh
ground pa
groups in
Natural Hi
ing histor

presentatio
tificate wa
Duffy, vic
of commis

R. B. Horsfall Sr.
Was Fellow of
City Museum

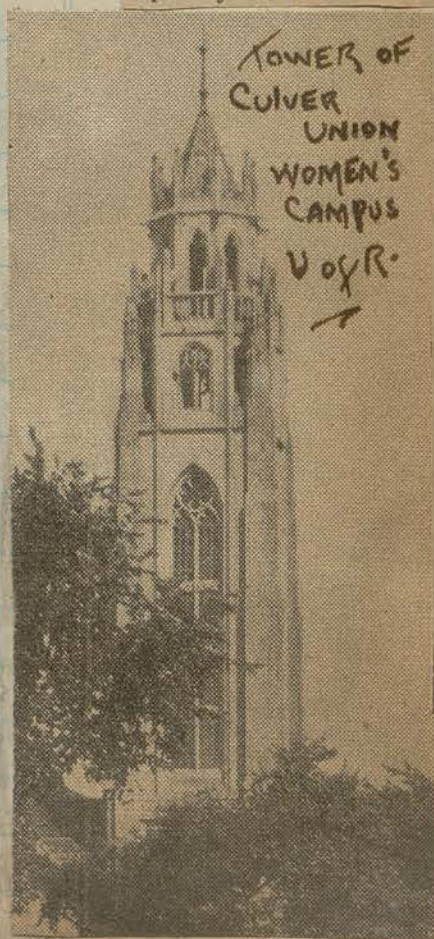
a former resi-
dent of Egypt,
N. Y., died Wed-
nesday in Long
Branch, N. J.,
according to
word received
here yesterday.

Mr. Horsfall,
a nationally-
known artist
and naturalist,
donated 200
bird study skins
to the Museum,
which were on
exhibit last
year from May to September. He
also presented a painting made
especially for the Museum.

**R. BRUCE
HORSFALL SR.**

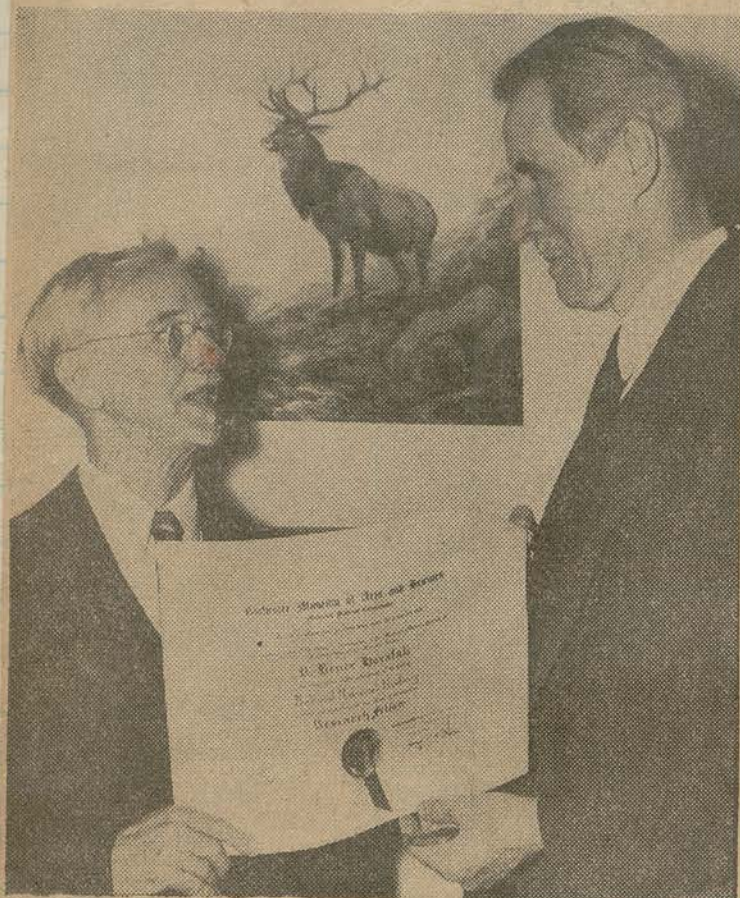


Three of the daughters of David and Margaret Fox of Hydesville (left to right), Mrs. Leah (Fox) Fish, Margaretta and Katherine Fox, as portrayed in a lithograph by N. Currier, New York City, 1852, from a daguerreotype by Appleby, of Rochester. The lithograph is now in the library of the Rochester Historical Society and is reproduced from Vol. VII of the Historical Society's annual publications.



Naturalist-Artist Gets Museum Fellowship

1947



R. Bruce Horsfall of Egypt, left, receives research fellowship certificate of Rochester Museum from James P. B. Duffy, vice chairman of Museum's Board of Commissioners.

R. Bruce Horsfall Also Honored by Opening Of Bird Exhibit

Presentation of a research fellowship certificate of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences to R. Bruce Horsfall of Egypt, widely-famed naturalist and artist, was made by the commission of the museum yesterday.

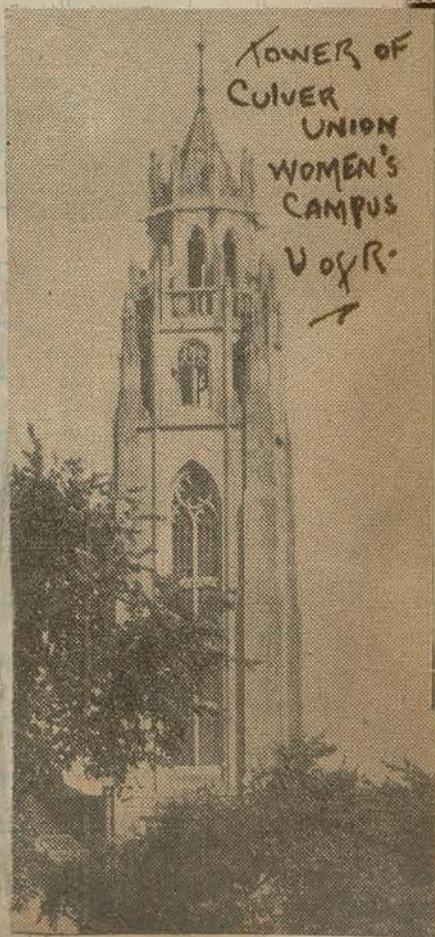
The presentation coincided with the opening at the Museum of an exhibition of the 200-bird study skins which Horsfall recently gave to his museum and of a loaned collection of his water color drawings and oil paintings of wild life.

According to announcement of Dr. John R. Williams, president of the commission, Horsfall was unanimously voted the fellowship by resolution for his co-operation with the museum and for his continuing contributions and research in the field of natural science.

The artist is a pioneer in the technique of habitat group presentation and has studied, drawn and painted bird and animal groups since boyhood. He has done background paintings for permanent groups in the American Museum of Natural History and other outstanding historical institutions. The presentation of the fellowship certificate was made by James P. B. Duffy, vicepresident of the board of commissioners.



Three of the daughters of David and Margaret Fox of Hydesville (left to right), Mrs. Leah (Fox) Fish, Margaretta and Katherine Fox, as portrayed in a lithograph by N. Currier, New York City, 1852, from a daguerreotype by Appleby, of Rochester. The lithograph is now in the library of the Rochester Historical Society and is reproduced from Vol. VII of the Historical Society's annual publications.



Rochesterians Act Historic Roles

THE spirit of Father Rochester, who lived in Dansville before he came to the lower Genesee country, went back to Dansville Monday to view a parade in which the Rochester Historical Society entered two of his "contemporaries," correctly garbed for riding out in an early 19th century victoria.

The "friends" of Col. Nathaniel Rochester were Mrs. Don Colt of Prince Street, who wore a dress highly fashionable at the time Rochester was in its infancy. It was of bright Tartan silk and the costume was completed by a poke bonnet tied under her chin, and a carriage muff. Her daughter, Miss Jane Gouverneur, portrayed a young Beau of the period, attired in a flowered waistcoat, a flowing tie and a high collar, a voluminous black cloak and a white beaver hat.

The parade, which will be repeated each evening this week, was attended by many members of the Rochester Historical Society.

Those who arranged for the participation of the victoria, which was drawn by a pair of sleek horses, included Herbert Ward, president of the Historical Society; Maj. Wheeler Case, Miss Sayre Selden and Mrs. James S. Watson Jr.



COLONEL
NATHAN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER AT DANSVILLE AUG. 13 1946

M. Lyon De Long represented Nathaniel Rochester and Francis Moore appeared as citizen delivering message to him in parade celebrating Dansville Centennial last night.

Dansville Sees Pageantry Marking Town's Centennial

By BILL BEENEY

Democrat & Chronicle Staff Writer

Dansville—The back the years in

This tidy, picturesque town, nestled among the hills of the Valley, is having a celebration of its 100th.

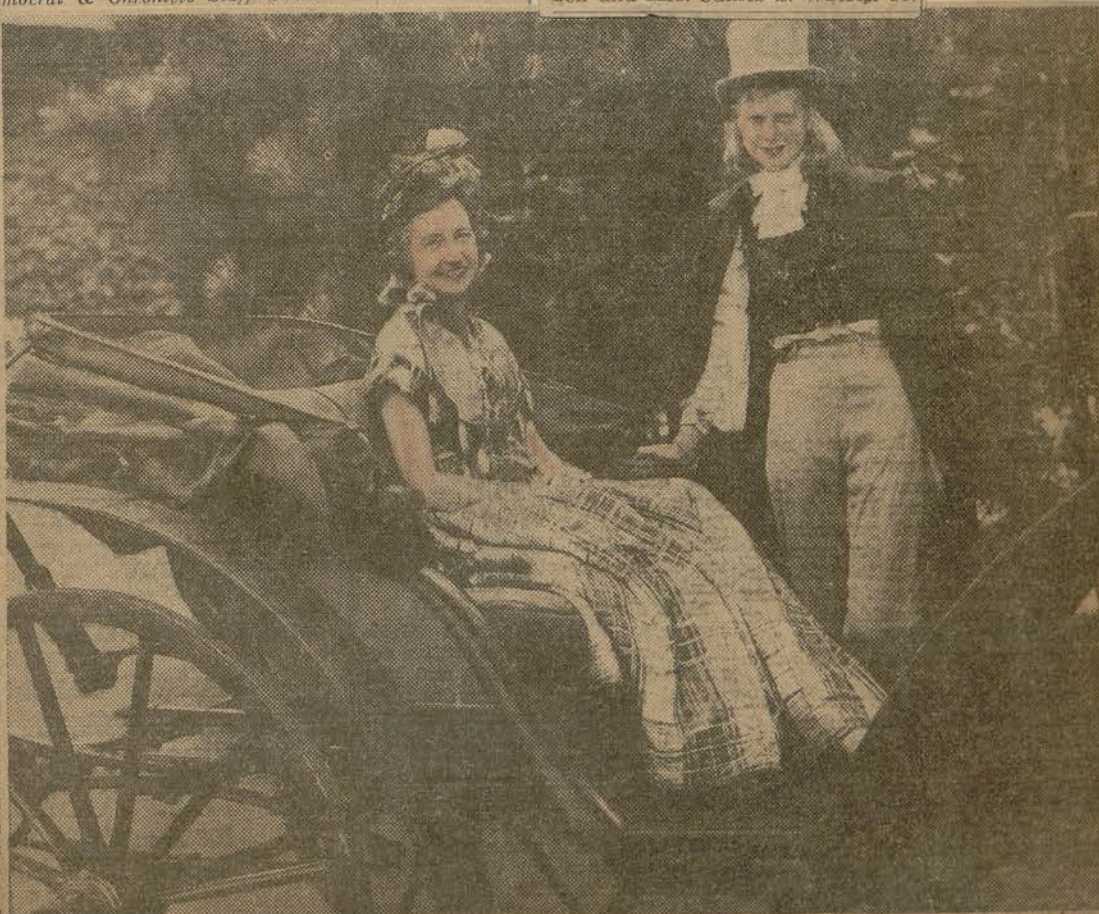
And the week-long celebration moved its day yesterday with a flourish.

A parade of 37 floats dramatizing a pageant book of memories, unfolded through the streets in graphic history of Dansville.

Pageantry in

Some 150 citizens, including farmers, bankers, city officials, school children, turned out last night as they marched through the streets. Costumed in outfits from New York, the parade depicted such historic events as the first settler, the first marriage, the first clergyman, and the first industry.

Along the line of store windows, cranes and relics from the past, the oldsters of the town "when you were here," and "when you came here." The young men in wide-eyed wonder, looking to join the throng in the drawn buggies and a crowd of the nearby port for a landing.



A LA MODE . . . A HUNDRED YEARS AGO AUG. 14, 1946

Mrs. Don Colt and Miss Jane Gouverneur, all dressed up in the latest fashions of his day,

set out to pay a call on, believe it or not, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester.

Rochesterians Act Historic Roles

THE spirit of Father Rochester, who lived in Dansville before he came to the lower Genesee country, went back to Dansville Monday to view a parade in which the Rochester Historical Society entered two of his "contemporaries," correctly garbed for riding out in an early 19th century victoria.

The "friends" of Col. Nathaniel Rochester were Mrs. Don Colt of Prince Street, who wore a dress highly fashionable at the time Rochester was in its infancy. It was of bright Tartan silk and the costume was completed by a black bonnet tied under her chin, and a carriage muff. Her daughter, Miss Jane, Gouverneur, portrayed a young beau of the period, attired in a flowered waistcoat, a flowing tie and a high collar, a voluminous black cloak and a white beaver hat.

The parade, which will be repeated each evening this week, was attended by many members of the Rochester Historical Society.

Those who arranged for the participation of the victoria, which was drawn by a pair of sleek horses, included Herbert Ward, president of the Historical Society; Maj. Wheeler Case, Miss Sayre Selden and Mrs. James S. Watson Jr.



COLONEL
NATHAN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER AT DANSVILLE AUG. 13 1946

M. Lyon De Long represented Nathaniel Rochester and Francis Moore appeared as citizen delivering message to him in parade celebrating Dansville Centennial last night.

Dansville Sees Pageantry Marking Town's Centennial

By BILL BEENEY

Democrat & Chronicle Staff Writer

Dansville—They've rolled out the welcome mat and rolled back the years in Dansville.

This tidy, picturesque little community of nearly 6,000, nestled among the hills at the southern end of the Genesee Valley, is having a birthday party—its 100th.

And the week-long centennial celebration moved into its second day yesterday with a colorful flourish.

A parade of 37 floats, each dramatizing a page in the city's book of memories, rolled sedately through the streets last night to unfold in graphic fashion the history of Dansville.

Pageantry in Parade

Some 150 citizens, who by day are farmers, bankers, doctors, lawyers, city officials, store clerks and school children, turned actors for a night as they manned the floats. Costumed in outfits shipped here from New York, the townsfolk depicted such historical figures as the first settler, the first couple to be married, the first school, the first clergymen, and the first industry.

Along the line of march, past store windows crammed with curios and relics from another century, the oldsters reminisced about the town "when we first came here," and "when our family first came here." The youngsters looked on in wide-eyed wonderment, trying to join the thought of horse-drawn buggies and airplanes which circled the nearby Dansville airport for a landing.

the original Hammond farm, chatted with his sister, Mrs. Ruth H. Shafer, about Col. Nathaniel Rochester, Clara Barton, Cornelius McCoy and other names tied in with Dansville's history.

Colonel Rochester came to Dansville from Maryland and settled there before moving on to the north to "discover" Rochester. Clara Barton back in Aug. 22, 1881, founded the first chapter of the American Red Cross in this Livingston County community. Cornelius McCoy is credited with being the town's first settler approximately 150 years ago.

The town, famed for its Physical Culture Hotel operated by Bernarr Macfadden, turned out yesterday to participate in the Founder's Day program in the high school auditorium. Among the speakers were U. S. Senator James M. Mead; Edward T. Fairchild, native of Dansville and now a Supreme Court Judge in Madison, Wis.; Mayor F. J. Smith and Supervisor Lynn E. Pickard.

(One of the planes landing here was The Gannett Newspapers' Stinson, bringing a photographer and a reporter from Rochester).

Incorporated 100 Years

The centennial celebrates the 100 years the town has been incorporated. Exact date of the first settlement is unknown, according to Miss Florence Currie, who keeps well abreast of Dansvillians, but it dates back at least 150 years.

Some of the persons aboard the parade floats were descendants of those pioneer families.

There was James S. Hammond, for instance. He's a farmer. His father before him was a farmer, and his father, and his father, and so on. It goes all the way back to one Amariah Hammond who cleared away a little land some century and a half ago. And Hammond, who lives today on part of

ARLIN
LINES
FACIL

Request
Larger
e Asser

serving Roche
ested airport f
passenger shi
nmissioner Ha
declared yes
to the stat
teller, Capital
ct manager, th
pacity would
ster run if acc
sufficient, M

he had discuss
with Americar
als as late as
g was said abou
d no condition
of larger ships
ening of two
the Airport to
gest-type ships
Improvement
the Commerce
r plan.
in proposing
the Airport f
e made no pro
of the cost

Gideon Granger Homestead,

School Site Project Beaten—Some Use Must Be Made APR. 26 - 1946 By ARCH MERRILL

GIDEON Granger built the mansion house in the year of 1814, when Canandaigua and the republic both were young.

Because he had an abiding faith in the future of this frontier, it was a staunch and stately house he built, far back from the principal street and amid a vast sweep of grounds.

'Tis said that Thomas Jefferson had a hand in its design but that may be legend. Certainly the noble simplicity of its lines have a Jeffersonian touch. And Gideon Granger of Connecticut knew the Sage of Monticello well. He served for eight years as Jefferson's postmaster general and held over for five years under Madison. He occupied the post longer than any man before or since.

When he retired in 1814 and became interested in the development of the new territory in Western York State, he chose as his home Canandaigua, the booming young capital of the frontier, "The Chosen Spot" of the Seneca Nation.

Two years went into the building of his house, along with the sturdiest timbers of the Genesee Country. Into it also went the good taste of a discriminating generation.

After his mansion was done, Gideon Granger brought from Washington the big mahogany table that had graced Dolly Madison's dining room before the British fired the White House in the War of 1812.

Now, after 132 years, when you walk up the high steps, of the three-story homestead with its warm coat of yellow and white, and the heavy white door closes behind you, you suddenly find yourself thrust back a century or more, back into the Canandaigua — and the America — of Gideon Granger's time.

* * *

GIDEON GRANGER, the portly, strong featured man in the wig whose framed likeness looks down from the walls of his library, died in the mansion in 1822.

Three generations of the clan dwelt there after him. Their portraits are there with his.

There is Francis, son of Gideon, who was an unsuccessful candidate for vicepresident in 1836 and who like his father became a postmaster general of the United States. He served in the cabinet of William Henry Harrison and led a faction of the Whig Party, known as "The Silver Grays," because of the long white locks of Francis Granger. This group took a moderate position on the slavery issue. He died in the old house in 1868.

After him came his son, Gideon, a gentle man of aesthetic features and not too robust health. He had two daughters, Antoinette and Isaphine. Antoinette, last of the line, died in 1929—in the old home.



Canandaigua's Granger homestead is shown at top and at lower left is Gideon Granger, the builder, and at right is his son, Francis. Both men were U. S. postmasters general.

nomination and their wives. The will contained a clause that, if at the end of 15 years, the Board no longer found it feasible to operate the home, it could be sold—but only to a public, religious, educational or charitable organization.

The ancestral home was never to become a private residence, a tea room or to be devoted to any private business.

Rather, according to the terms of Antoinette Granger's will "the mansion house is to be razed to the ground."

When the 15-year period expired in December, 1945, the church board decided to close the home. The cost of upkeep was too heavy for the limited accommodations, 12 couples.

So the first of this year saw another chapter written in the long story of the mansion, when the ministers and their wives packed up and left the serene retreat under the trees that Gideon Granger had planted so many years before.

* * *

as she directed, "the mansion house will be razed to the ground."

There are many in Canandaigua who want to keep the historic landmarks that make their city so distinctive.

So recently there came into being a non-profit membership corporation, the Granger Homestead Society, whose sole aim is to preserve the landmark at 295 North Main St.

The society's present hope is that the state will acquire the mansion as a museum because of its historic significance, its noble architecture and because of the period treasures it houses.

Among the leaders in the movement to save the Granger home are George McG. Hayes, mayor of Canandaigua; Ontario County Surrogate Frederick T. Henry and Attorney Joseph W. Cribb.

* * *

Showplace of Canandaigua,

But for more than 30 years the homestead was in hands other than the Grangers. In 1875 it passed to four women educators who established there the Granger Place School, a fashionable private school for young ladies that achieved a national reputation. In fact at the turn of the century Canandaigua was noted afar for this trinity: The Granger Place School, Flanagan's Restaurant and Canandaigua Ale.

In 1895 the property reverted to the Grangers but the school was operated for 11 years after that, then it again became the abode of the family until Miss Antoinette, last of her line, was carried out the great front doors on an afternoon in 1929.

Under her will, the mansion, its furnishings and 11½ acres of land were given, with an endowment for maintenance, to the National Board for Ministerial Relief of the Congregational Church as a home for retired ministers of that de-

WISHING to dispose of the property, the church group gave the Canandaigua Board of Education the first opportunity to acquire it. The city has three grade schools in different sections. A movement began for purchasing the Granger property as the site for a central school.

Against this was arrayed a counter movement led by residents who feared the success of the school project would mean the razing of the history-saturated landmark. Abetting this group, for an entirely different reason, were those who thought the location not central enough for a union school.

There was some strong feeling about the matter; quite a tempest for a short time in the lakeside city. It's all over now. On Mar. 4 the issue was put to a vote and the opponents of the school project won.

But some use must be found for the homestead in keeping with Miss Granger's will. Else,

WHAT memories belong to that house—the stately music of the waltz, gentlemen in broadcloth, ladies in velvet gowns, carriages rumbling up the circling driveway, the gracious hospitality of a family of gentlefolk through many years.

The murmur of girlish voices, the tread of young feet on the stairs, and the young ladies of the Granger Place School strolling decorously down North Main Street in shirtwaists and under parasols.

The return of the Grangers and the old spacious way of life—then the coming of the silver haired ministers and their wives to spend the twilight of their days in the tranquility of the homestead.

And now the grim question mark that shadows its future.

* * *

The Granger homestead is an antiquarian's seventh heaven. But, alas, I am no antiquarian.

Yet, I, who am so ignorant of such things, was seized with a feeling of reverent awe when I toured the 23 high ceilinged rooms, with walls 20 inches thick, each with the exquisitely carved white

ANTOINETTE, last of the Grangers, is well remembered in Canandaigua. She was a lady of the old school, who rode about town in an open buggy, with her veteran coachman, Lafayette Cooper, at the reins. She nodded to every one. And there are many who remember the baskets that went out to the city's needy from the mansion at holiday time—without any fanfare.

But it is not merely because four generations of a notable family lived in the old house that men and women are fighting to preserve it today.

It is because the homestead is part and parcel of the American saga, an authentic link with the history of this region for 132 years.

It is because of the feeling that Canandaigua, cradle of Western New York, must never lose the landmarks and the historic associations that make her different from other towns.

That is why the determination burns in so many hearts that the Granger mansion house shall never "be razed to the ground."

Postmaster General Of Earlier Day Built House

wood work and housing antiques whose value is estimated in five figures.

I can only recount some of the treasures there—the Empire sofas, the tip top table with the hand carved dolphin's feet, the chairs with similar carved claw feet; the distinctive white mantels of the eight fireplaces; the graceful candleabra; the clocks carved in alabaster; the rosewood table inlaid with gold; the many heirlooms that date back to the days of the first Gideon Granger.

There is an elegant dining room whose white shutters are closed against the porch at night even as in the pioneer day, with the shining silver service and the snowy linen, with a convex mirror on the wall at one end of the table so arranged that the butler, standing at the other end, could watch in it every step in the progress of the meal.

Miss Granger willed the Dolly Madison table and other relics to Rochester's Memorial Art Gallery. The table now graces the Whittelsey House collection in Troup Street. The new society has the assurance, members said, that if the homestead becomes a state museum, the treasures will be returned to their old setting.

Bright-eyed Miss Kate Brennan, who came to work for the Grangers as a girl and has spent 48 years of her life under the historic roof, said that in the old days the linen cloth for the dining table was four yards square and that it took two hours to iron it.

A relic of yesteryear was a shaving stand with a marble top which had a niche cut in it so that a standard, bearing a mirror, might be inserted.

There are several stables on the grounds. One barn had hardwood floors. In the days of the private school, it was attached to the house and served as a study hall and gymnasium.

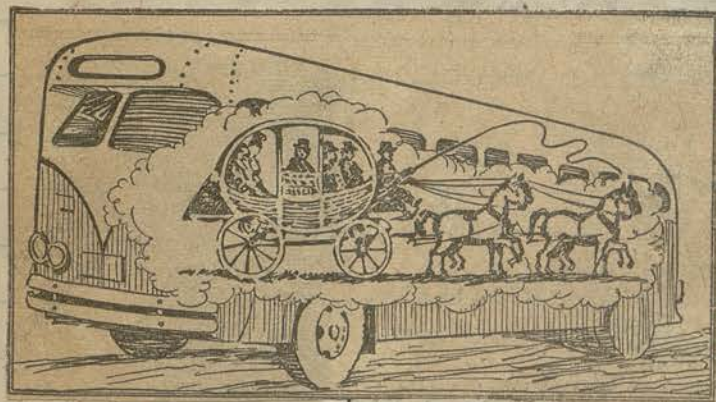
* * *

THE old house has seen many a distinguished guest. There is a tradition that Lafayette stopped there on his tour of 1825.

An autographed portrait in one of the halls reveals that Edward Everett, the Massachusetts statesman-orator, one-time secretary of state, was a visitor in September of 1865. Phillips Brooks, the New England churchman and scholar, was a frequent guest.

In the 1920s, Helen Keller, when in Canandaigua on a lecture tour, was Miss Granger's guest. She left an autographed picture and wrote a letter to her hostess that revealed how a remarkable woman, deprived of sight, speech and hearing, felt the spell and charm of the old house.

* * *



TO TALK ON OLD HOMES

Canandaigua — A talk entitled "Colonial Homes of Virginia" will be given by Mrs. Stewart Sanders of Richmond at 3 p. m. tomorrow in the Granger Homestead, North Main Street. This presentation is sponsored by the Granger Homestead Society Inc., it was announced yesterday. **July 1942**

Society for the Preservation of
Landmarks in Western New York

ROCHESTER.

THE 1835 HOUSE

JUNE 11, 1947

BUILT BY Benjamin Campbell
Home of Chancellor Whittles
Acquired in 1937

Public Shown Landmark at Open House

THE setting was typical of the gracious and "lived in" American home.

Not the modern dwelling with its abundance of things electrical, but an architectural symbol of slower and perhaps more complacent times, when years such as 1810 or 1824 or 1837 were indicated by the calendar.

A view into these past years was given the public yesterday afternoon when an open house and tea were held at the Campbell-Whittlesey House, at Troup and Fitzhugh Streets, by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York. Restored to its original state and furnished with authentic pieces of the early 19th Century, the house is the most recent project undertaken by the society, as well as its headquarters.

As one enters the parlor and then its adjoining drawing room, it seems as though the household's master of those days, his wife and children left the rooms only a moment before. Not just because the low hand carved chairs, the horsehair sofa and the mahogany drop leaf table were in such fine condition, but the "master" had left his tiny oval rimmed spectacles on the table and delicate bits of material lay half finished in "milady's" sewing box.

Upstairs and down, it is indeed a faithfully restored home. An oversized tea kettle and an assortment of pots and pans hang from hooks across the front of the kitchen fireplace. Two tiny hand carved high-chairs stand ready to receive the little ones at meal time, while a notched fluting iron shows the means of the hand-fluting of father's shirts.

Long a center of social and cultural life of early Rochester, the Campbell Whittlesey House is an example of the Greek Revival style of design popular in this country during the second quarter of the 19th Century. The style reached Rochester in time to express in architectural form the prosperity enjoyed during the Erie Canal era which opened in 1825. Constructed of brick with white trim, it is the temple type with an Ionic portico extending across the front.

The interior is restored even to its authentic early wallpaper. Many of the pieces of the period were lent to the society by the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester.

The house was built in 1835 and 1836 by Benjamin Campbell, a well-to-do merchant and miller. In 1852 it passed to the ownership of the Whittlesey family, who retained it until it was acquired by the society in 1937.

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE
BUILT 1835
HEAD QUARTERS
THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF
LANDMARKS IN
WESTERN NEW YORK
VISITORS WELCOME

(MARKER IN FRONT YARD.)

S.W.
COR.
So. Fitzhugh
and
Troup Streets



Detail
IONIC
CAPITAL

See Vol XI
P. 90

Society for the Preservation of
Landmarks in Western New York

ROCHESTER.

THE 1835 HOUSE

JUNE 11, 1947

BUILT BY BENJAMIN CAMPBELL
Home of Chancellor Whittles
Acquired in 1937

Public Shown
Landmark at
Open House

THE setting was typical of
the gracious and "lived
American home.

the modern dwelling
is abundance of things
l, but an architectural
of slower and perhaps
placental times, when
as 1810 or 1824 or 1837
ed by the calendar.

these past years was
ic yesterday after-
open house and tea
Campbell-Whittle-
up and Fitzhugh
ety for the Pres-
rks in Western
to its original
with authentic
Century, the
ent project
ty, as well

and then
om, it
hold's
and
y a
use
the
y

chair—
the cool
felt-filled
3.19

S.W.
COR.
So. Fitzhugh
and
Troop Streets

W.W. JUNE 11, 1947

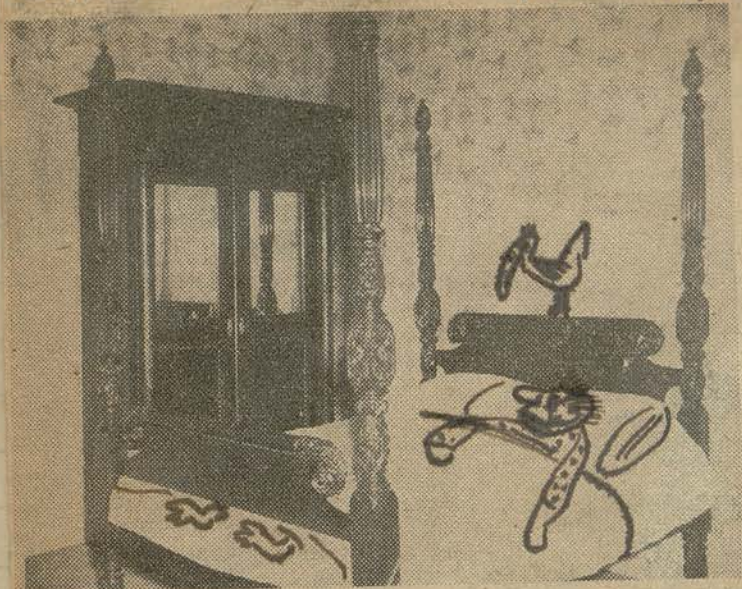
CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE
BUILT 1835
HEAD QUARTERS
THE SOCIETY FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF
LANDMARKS IN
WESTERN NEW YORK
VISITORS WELCOME

(MARKER IN FRONT YARD.)



Detail
IONIC
CAPITAL

See Vol. XI
P. 90



This camera eye's view of the northeast bedroom in the Campbell-Whittlesey house on Fitzhugh Street shows a fine carved four-poster mahogany bed, loaned by Campbell Baird, and a huge wardrobe decorated with stenciling in gold which was recently purchased through the R. T. Miller Fund. The bedrooms of the house, which was purchased by the Landmark Society in 1937, are now decorated and furnished with period pieces. A preview of the rooms will be given for trustees and members of the society at a tea Tuesday afternoon, June 10.

NOWHERE in the country, not even in the rebuilding of colonial Williamsburg, has the restoration of original paint been so faithfully executed as in the Campbell-Whittlesey house in Rochester.

This is the opinion of Dr. Albert E. Corey, New York State historian, who was in Rochester recently to receive a fellowship from the Museum of Arts and Sciences.

This may well be the proudest feather in the cap of the Landmark Society (the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York, to give it its full title) which bought the house in 1937, but it is a greater compliment to Mrs. George Selden.

Book Published Soon

Mrs. Selden, for several years, has conducted the most careful laboratory research in the colors, ingredients and mixing of early American paints, and her report which is expected to be published soon in book form, will provide an important source material on this hitherto uncovered subject. There have been several works about outside house paints, but this is the first time that anything comprehensive has been written on the mixing and use of paints in early American interiors.

After completing her study, Mrs. Selden donned her overalls and paint brush in hand, proceeded to "do" the walls and woodwork of Whittlesey house.

The lower floors were completed sometime ago, but due to the impossibility of obtaining proper period wallpaper during the war, the bedrooms had to be left.

Thanks to Nancy McClelland, New York authority and reproducer of antique wallpapers, 18 rolls of "Hampshire bird," a copy of an authentic early design, were secured.

which is a perfect complement to the large overmantel mirror also stencilled, which hangs over the Italian marble fireplace.

With two other fine pieces, a console table and a small parlor bench, both decorated with the same design and eagle carving, it was acquired through the R. T. Miller Fund of the University of Rochester when the famous Davenport collection was sold at auction last fall.

The adjoining bedroom on the south is furnished with a Sheraton tester bed, a Sheraton bureau and a mahogany washstand equipped with washbowl and pitcher of Old English Bristol ware which, curiously enough, was found in Bristol, N. Y.

On a lower level across the hall, the children's room is furnished in maple.

House Lacks Carpets

Although it is known that the house was originally carpeted, wall to wall, none of the bedrooms have floor coverings, due to the difficulty of finding suitable carpets which have survived the ravages of time and moths.

Most intriguing is the kitchen with its large brick fireplace, huge iron kettles and other culinary paraphernalia. A large cupboard and a cherry drop leaf table, made about 1810, are painted in dark red, a charac-

teristic color for kitchens of the period.

are now decorated and furnished with period pieces and will be opened June 10 at a preview for trustees, members of the society and their friends.

The piece de resistance in the northeast bedroom is a huge wardrobe, entirely original, with exceedingly rare American eagle carved feet and gold stencilling

teristic color for kitchens of the period.

The equipment, much of which is a gift from George S. Brooks, well known author and former Rochesterian, includes a mortar and pestle which was used by the first physician in the town of Groton in 1816, a copper wash basin, two copper kettles and a gourd dipper.

Not least important is a small arrowback highchair which stands conveniently beside the hearth.

Whittlesey house is open to the public Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 a. m. to noon and 2 to 5 p. m.

Open House Set Tuesday At Landmark

FROM out of the past—the once proud and gracious homes of early settlers, the chairs and carpets, chinaware and pictures representing with authenticity the arts and crafts of the early 19th Century—comes the impetus for the restoration and preservation of such landmarks that portray the Rochester of the Canal Era.

Typical of such rejuvenation is the work now completed on the home which stands at the corner of Fitzhugh and Troup Streets, known as the Campbell-Whittlesey House. One of the many projects undertaken by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York, as well as the headquarters of the society, the Campbell-Whittlesey building will be the scene of open house and tea from 3 until 6 p. m. Tuesday, when the public will have the opportunity to view the home and its furnishings.

Long a center of the social and cultural life of early Rochester, the house is a notable example of the Greek Revival style of design which was popular in this country during the second quarter of the 19th Century and reached Rochester in time to express in architectural form the prosperity enjoyed by the city after the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Constructed of brick with white trim, it is of the temple type with a dignified Ionic portico extending the full width of the front.

The interior has been faithfully restored to its original state by the society. The rooms are furnished with authentic pieces of the period, many of them lent by the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester.

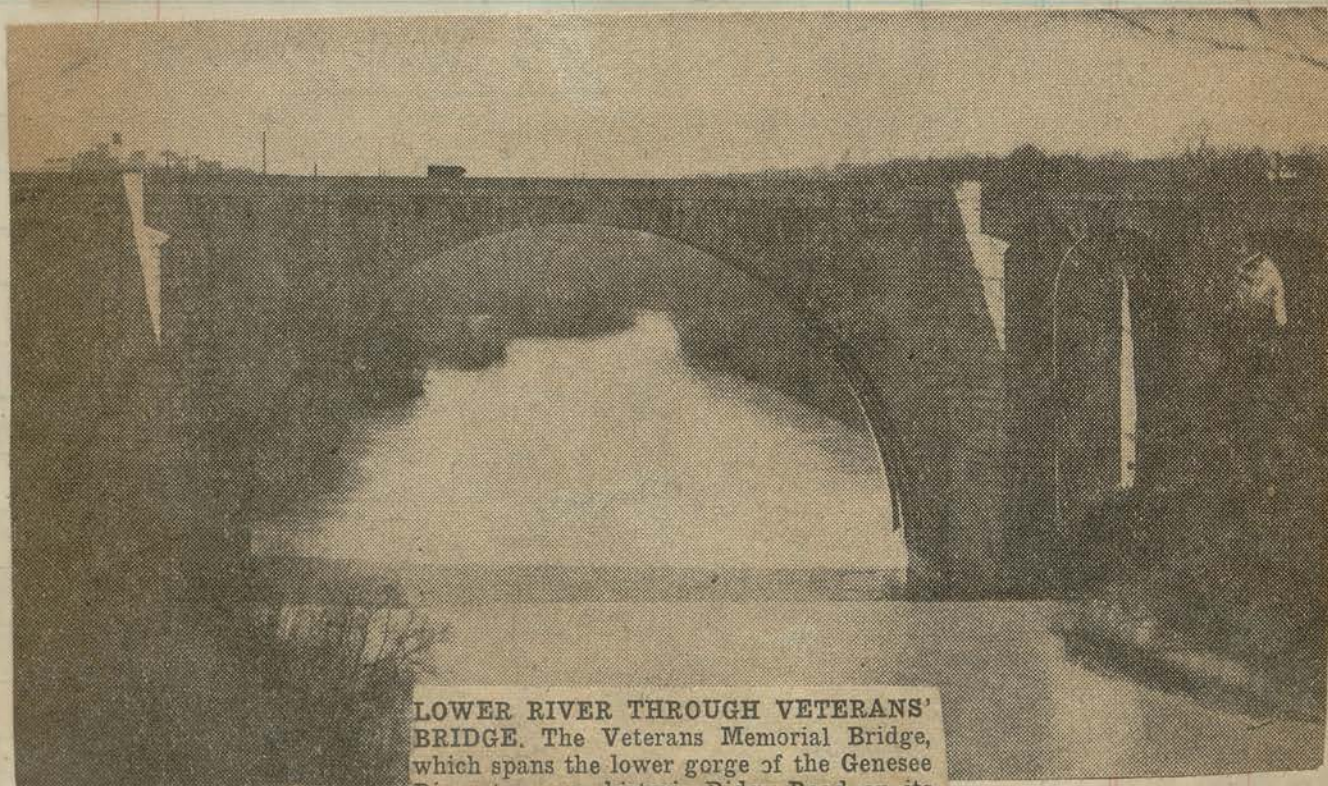
Benjamin Campbell, a prosperous merchant and miller, built the house in 1835 and 1836. In 1852 it passed to the ownership of the Whittlesey family, which retained it until it was acquired by the society in 1937.

▶ We can't help the past.
But we don't have to repeat it.



SCIENTISTS' EAST AVENUE CHURCH. Classic portico of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at East Avenue and Prince Street, a familiar East Avenue landmark. The pil-

lars of the porticos are monoliths; the auditorium, a perfect circle, is 100 feet in diameter. Church was erected in 1915-16; dedicated in 1923, after it was completely paid for.

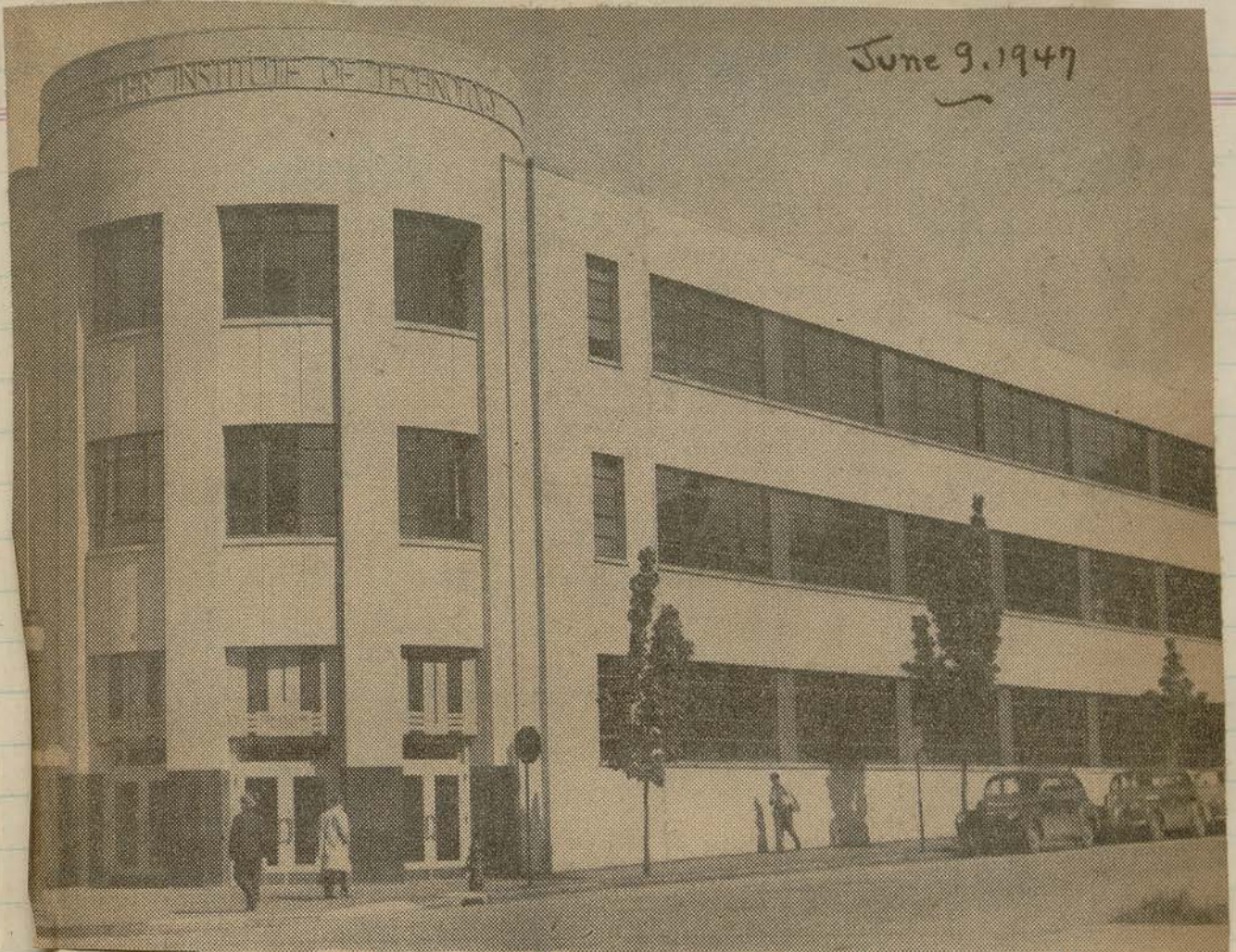


LOWER RIVER THROUGH VETERANS' BRIDGE. The Veterans Memorial Bridge, which spans the lower gorge of the Genesee River to carry historic Ridge Road on its route from Oswego to Niagara, is one of the

most beautiful bridges in the country, and an appropriate man-made embellishment of one of Rochester's most noted beauty spots. In this picture the Democrat and Chronicle photographer has shown how the bridge fits

snugly to the banks on both sides, and has caught a glimpse of the lower river and its grassy borders. The great span of the middle arch is accentuated by the foreshortened curves of the side arches.

June 9, 1947



Educational Progress at Broad and Washington

Dignity, cleanness of line and modern simplicity mark the new George H. Clark building of the Rochester Institute of Technology, a \$1,250,000 structure dedicated today.

ing of the Rochester Institute of Technology, a \$1,250,000 structure dedicated today.

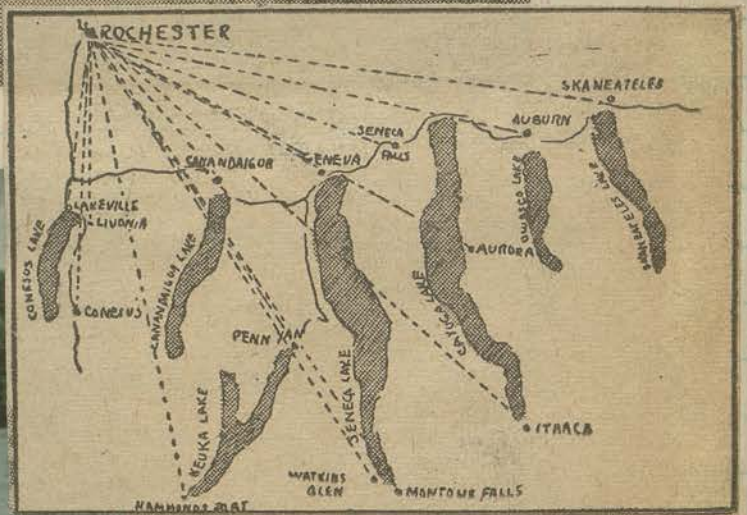
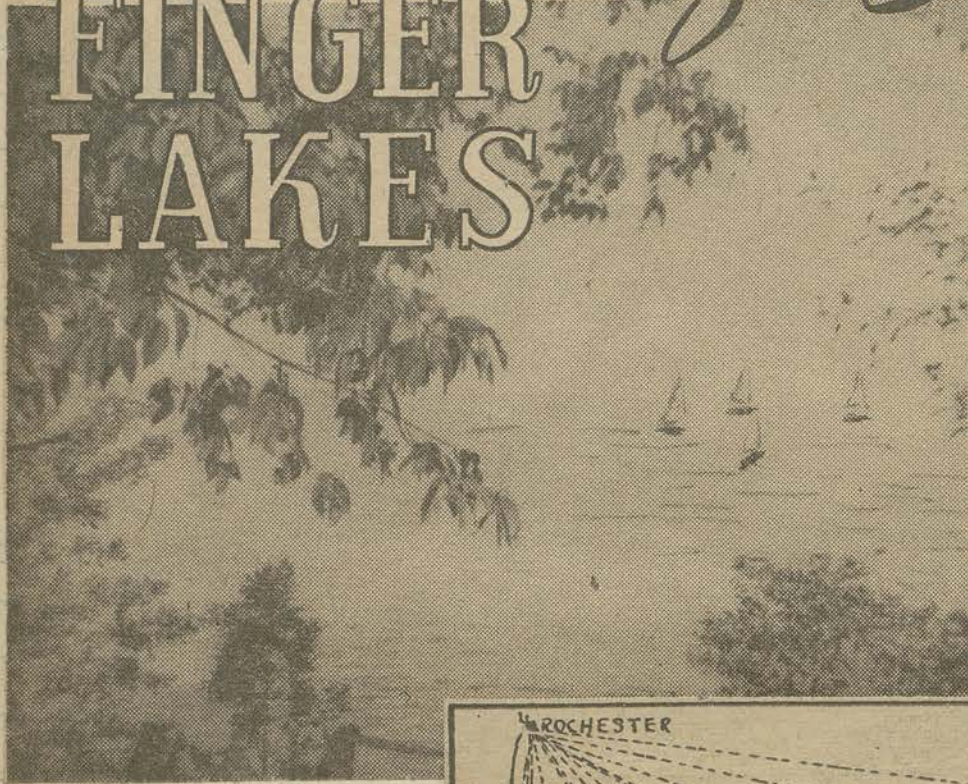
"Jennie: Although your escort offers you the bill of fare, allow him to choose the supper."



◆ Nobody is bored when he is trying to make something that is beautiful, or to discover something that is true. This is what Goethe meant when he said: "He who has science and art has also religion."

The Beautiful

FINGER LAKES



RAINBOW FALLS

WATKINS GLEN NEW YORK

the site of Watkins Glen State Park,
the Scenic Wonder of the World, at
the head of Beautiful Seneca Lake,
the Heart of the Finger Lake Region

FINGER LAKES TOUR

Restful Beauty and Calm Waters Hold A Quiet Charm for the Vacationist

By ROBERT W. BROWN

CANANDAIGUA — The Indians used to believe that the Great Spirit placed his hand in benediction on his favorite hunting ground and created the Finger Lakes. This is indeed a "happy hunting ground" for the tourist, the casual traveler, and the vacationist seeking a peaceful spot for rest and relaxation.

Spread across upper New York, the country of these six mighty "fingers," and the five smaller lakes, was once known as "the Switzerland of America." Though that description now seems passé, this pleasantly rolling terrain has a distinctive charm which excites more than ordinary comment. It is a fertile land of well-kept farms and patterned farmlands in the valleys. It is a historical land where the roots of American tradition and culture run deep. And it is an attractive land that tempts the motorist to meander slowly, and to stop frequently the better to enjoy the view.

Series of Waterfalls

Within the Finger Lakes area are eight State Parks, embracing more than 5,000 acres and offering camping, picnic and recreational facilities amid a great variety of scenery. There are scores of waterfalls, twenty golf courses, attractive amusement parks, and more than 2,000 miles of excellent highways—many of which follow former Indian trails.

A vacation here need not be unduly expensive. Tourist homes and cabins are available at standard rates, while hotel and resort tariffs are comparatively modest. Food prices have remained in balance and in general, depending upon the type of lodging and selections from the menu, one can live and eat well at a cost of from \$7 to \$11 a day.

No tour of the Finger Lakes is complete without a glimpse of the six largest lakes—ten-mile-long Skaneateles, Owasco (eleven miles), Cayuga (forty miles), Seneca (thirty-six miles long and 618 feet deep), twin-fingered Keuka (twenty-one miles), and Canandaigua (sixteen miles).

Skaneateles is barely an hour's drive from Syracuse. Cradled by beautiful hills, its waters are famous for their purity. The highest of the Finger Lakes, it has been called "the most beautiful body of water in the world." There is an attractive park at its head in Skaneateles village, and the town itself boasts one of the best-

known restaurants in the State. Here the traveler can spend a full three hours eating an unexcelled country dinner—if he has the mental and gastronomical fortitude to maintain the pace.

Ancient Indian Village

Little Owasco, the smallest of the Finger Lakes, begins south of Auburn, only a few miles to the west. At its foot lies Enna Jettick Park on the site of an ancient Indian village where one may now picnic and play. Just beyond its southern tip, near Moravia, is Fillmore Glen State Park, named for Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth President, who was born in a cabin a few miles distant.

Lake Cayuga is known for its place in the tradition of Cornell University, whose campus is "far above Cayuga's waters." The shaded campus, now busy with earnest G.I.'s, is one of the most beautiful in the East, and at Taughannock Falls State Park, on the west side of the lake, Taughannock Creek provides the highest waterfall east of the Rockies. Fifty feet higher than Niagara, the fall drops a sheer 215 feet.

The scenic high spot at Seneca Lake is Watkins Glen State Park which opens directly on the main street of the town at the southern tip of the lake. Once used as a fortification by Indian tribes, the Glen has nineteen waterfalls and many attractive and unusual vistas.

Y-shaped Keuka Lake is noted for the wine cellars which abound near by. The fertile hillsides about the lake have long been renowned for their grapes, and at Hammondsport near the southern end are wine cellars at which visitors are welcome. Here, and at nearby Naples, the most famous of New York State wines take on that rich bouquet and mellowness which connoisseurs prize.

Finally, there is Canandaigua itself if one does not count such small but beautiful lakes as Conesus, Hemlock, and Honeoye, which lie still farther westward. Skirted by the Bristol Hills, and once the council grounds of the Iroquois, its name literally means "The Chosen Spot."

Here the last general council of the Six Nations was held in 1794, and here—at the northern end—the town of Canandaigua waxed prosperous in the days when Rochester was only a fever-plagued swamp, and the city of Buffalo an Indian village.

Light Up History

Writers of the numerous letters, telegrams and other documents exposed by the opening of the Lincoln collection at Washington would have been astonished to have known of the circumstances under which these casual jottings would become history.

Lincoln himself would have been astonished to know, for example, that his first rough draft of the Emancipation Proclamation would some day be valued at \$10,000 as a collector's item. The little girl at Hillsboro, Ill., would have been astonished to know that her simple message of joy at Lincoln's election as Presi-

dent would some day be bracketed with priceless state papers as a subject of study for scholars.

Aside from the luster associated with the name of Lincoln, we see here once more the practical value of preserving old papers which may throw light on persons and events of other days. Lincoln scholars say the papers opened last week will add no important data on the life or character of Lincoln. Assuredly, however, they will light up the times in which he lived, beginning more than a century ago in the frontier days of this country.

Lincoln himself is comparatively near to this generation; there are persons still alive who saw and spoke to him. Yet consider some of the changes since his time—automobiles, telephones, radio, airplanes. Consider some of the historic events—three wars involving this country, including two of world scope. Consider some of the personalities who were to follow him—inventors, scientists, writers, statesmen, presidents. Lincoln lies as far from us as Washington did from his own time, the world has moved even farther and faster than in any similar period.

So the papers now bequeathed to us, although not old as such items go, do reveal a different world, to which for the sake of accurate history we eagerly turn.

Sign at Ontario Beach
YOUR BEACH
PLEASE KEEP CLEAN
- RULES

1. Ball playing not allowed.
2. Rowdiness and throwing Prohibited
3. Lunches not to be eaten on beach
4. Deposit bottles in containers
5. Beaches not allowed on beach.
6. Dogs not allowed on beach.
7. Bicycles not allowed on beach

(Don't go near the water.)

Canandaigua,



"The Chosen Place"

19

Long ago the Indians named the long and lovely lake in the bosom of the mighty hills, Kanandagua, which in their tongue meant "The Chosen Place."

Near the head of the lake, where the hills rise to majestic heights, a settlement was founded in 1789 which first was called Watkinstown, then Naples, after a city in Italy. On a hillside in the early 1850s the first grape vines were set out. That was the beginning of the still flourishing Naples grape industry.

arer to the hearts
een waters towered
endary birthplace of the
he People of the Hill."
the 16 miles
ampaign of 1779, thrilled

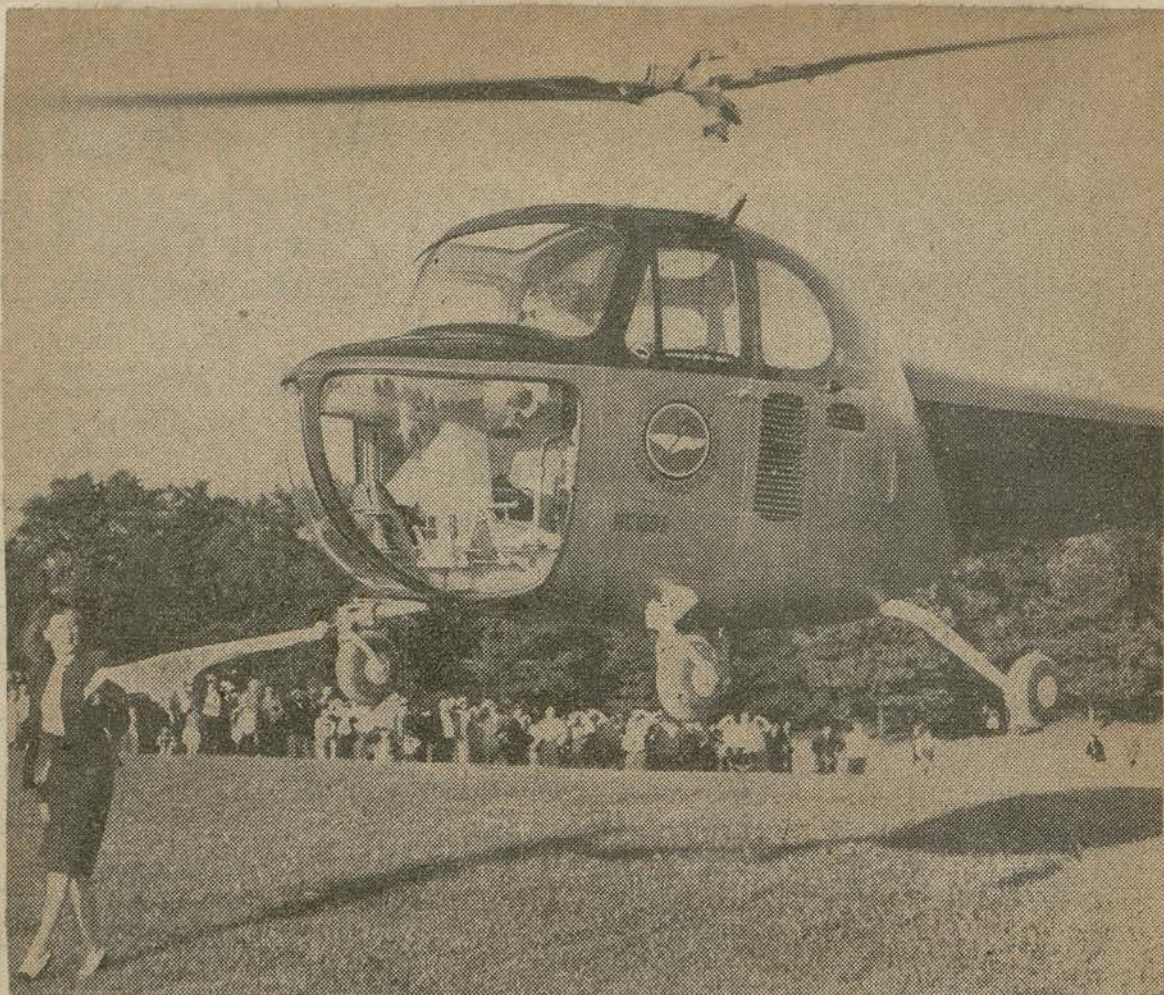
to the wild beauty of the landscape. At the foot of the lake they found one of the finest Seneca villages. They reduced it to wind-blown ashes.

As Canandaigua, the site became "The Chosen Place" of the white man, too. It became the capital of the frontier, the seat of the vast Phelps and

The region around "The Chosen Place" is dotted with villages, among them Middlesex, Gorham, Stanley, Cheshire and Rushville, the birthplace of Marcus Whitman, the missionary who crossed the Rockies and saved Oregon to the Union, at the cost of his own life. Canandaigua is a queenly lake; her throne is on her vine-clad hills and she rules with charm and grace.

town of Ontario, mother
e. There in 1789 was
New World for the sale
the treaties were made,
the black robed judges sat.
great names.
blic, four cabinet

members among them, lived in the noble mansions that still stand along the broad principal street under the great elms the pioneers planted. Around this stately city that is the western gateway to the Finger Lakes Country still hovers the aura of its glorious past.



Helicopter Put Through Paces

Rochester folk had an opportunity to watch a helicopter do its stuff at Genesee Valley Park meadows last evening.

Under the skillful manipulation of Herbert W. (Bill) Cruickshank, the new Gannett machine went through a lot of maneuvers impossible for ordinary planes.

It is these special characteristics of this Bell helicopter which will enable it to perform services for which regular aircraft are not fitted.

Though its speed is slow as aircraft go, it can yet go much faster than any driver dare push an automobile on a highway. And it can take a "beeline" to its destination, with almost any open space suitable for landing.

Historical Society Sets Opening Hours

Seneca Falls—The Seneca Falls Historical Society rooms in Fall Street, will be open to the public every Monday and Saturday from 2 until 4 p. m., until further notice, officers of the society have announced.

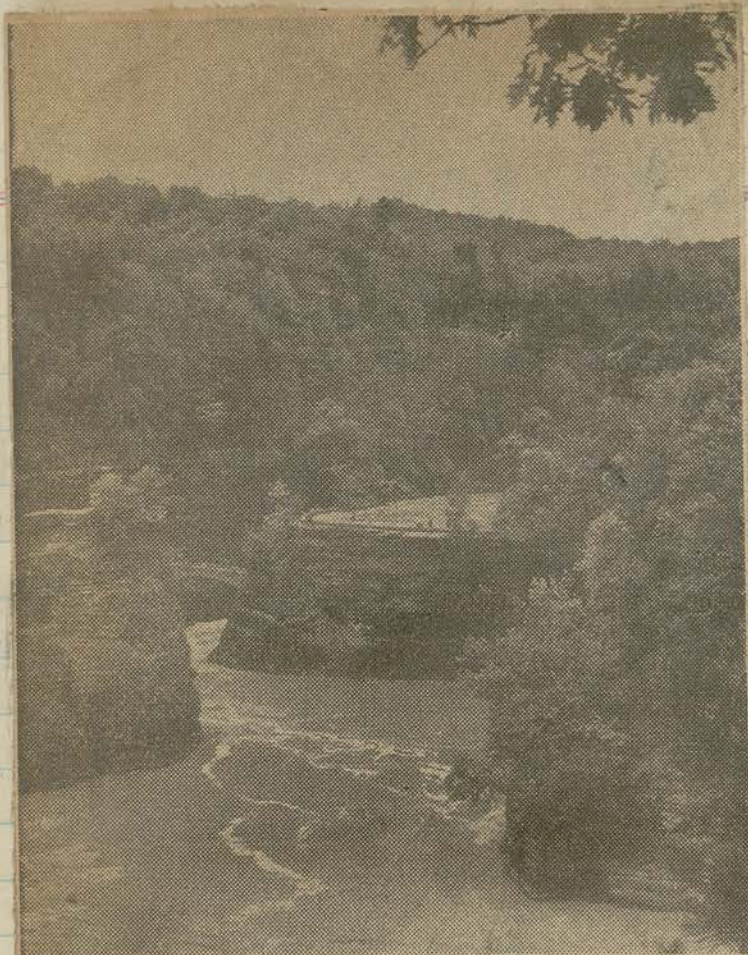
Members of the group will be in attendance to show the various collections.



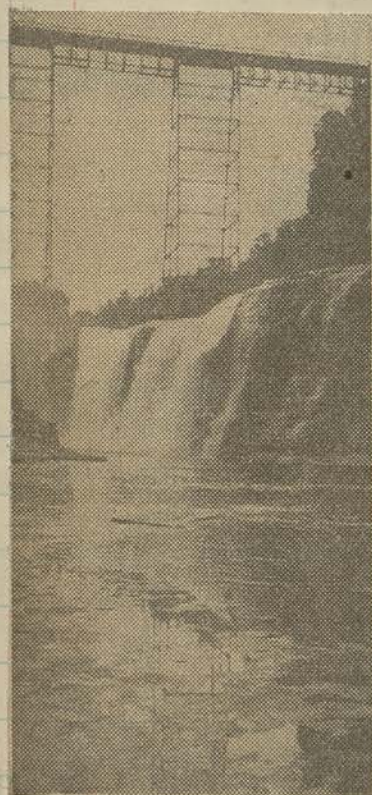
VISION OF THE FUTURE

This is how the proposed new YWCA building on present Franklin Street site will

appear when completed. Funds drive for it and YMCA improvement plan is set in fall.



"LETCWORTH PARK" won Class C \$5 for Carl Kaiser, of 1002 Joseph Ave., scene familiar to Western New Yorkers.



Observation Tower at Cobbs Hill, Class C, was snapped by Robert L. McGovern, 44 Bronson Ave.

Landmark To Be Razed

Perry — One of Perry's long-remembered landmarks, built before the turn of the century, is to be razed.

Supervisor Floyd C. Davis has announced his purchase of the large frame building at 67 S. Main St. originally known as White's Opera House and now occupied by Crawford Oil Company. Davis will tear down the structure to build a new barn on his farm to replace a large one destroyed by a recent fire. The building measures 136 by 36 feet.

The old building has had a varied career. Originally a playhouse, its stage echoed to early road show presentation and later it was a motion picture theater. Then followed a period when it was used as a livery stable, although the second floor auditorium was continued as a dance hall and an occasional sports event was held there. Prior to E. W. Crawford Oil Company taking over, the building was used as a garage operated by Charles and Porter W. Davis. It was sold by them a few years ago to the Schine Circuit of Gloversville. A modern motion picture house was planned on the site, but never materialized.

Half-Million Dollar Mansion Now City's 'White Elephant'

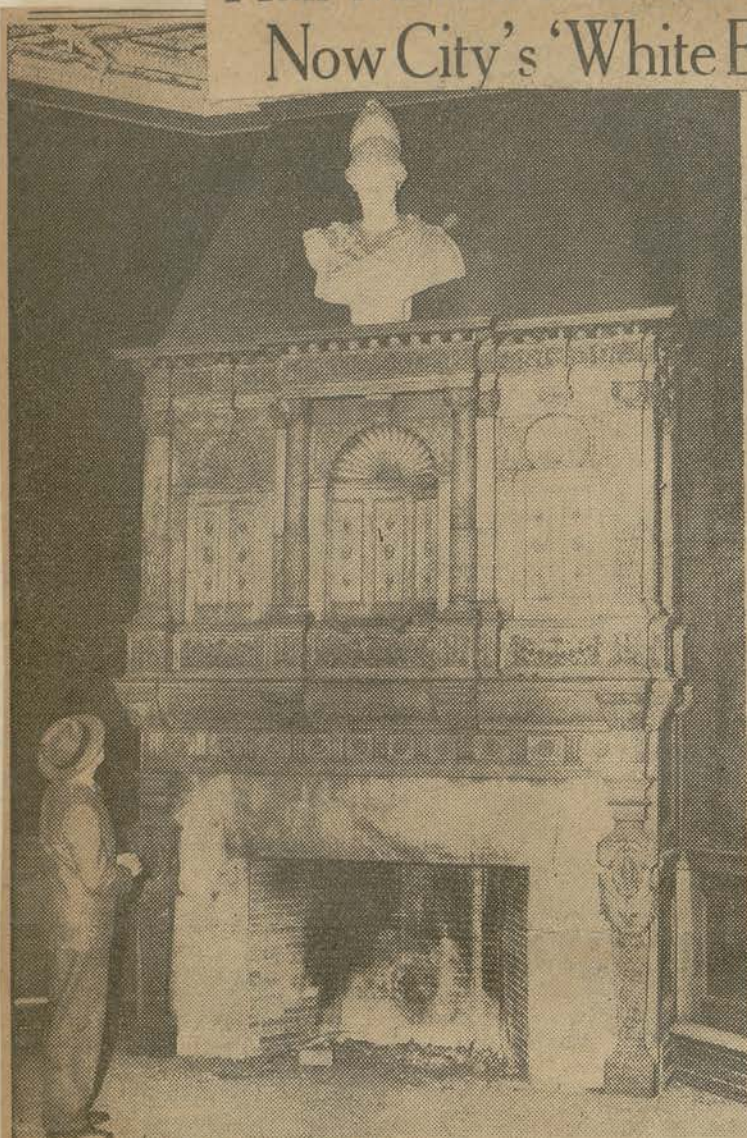
'Lady' Mistreated

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

Was interested in the article on the Kimball mansion by Jean Walrath in D&C, June 12, so took a stroll up that way. Did not dare to go in, but, walked around it. In an alley at rear of mansion, called Garden Street, I found a life-size marble statue lying in the grass. It probably came from the Kimball mansion. It is of a woman and although the head arms are missing, it is still a work of art and should be in an art museum, instead of an alley. This is no way to treat a lady. This should be investigated.

W. X. W.

Rochester.



THERE WAS A TIME—

Victorian beauty amid mid-Twentieth Century silence: The art gallery fireplace in the Kimball mansion at Troup and Clarissa Streets, once a background for elite gatherings.

There it stands at Troup and Clarissa Streets, a hulk of Victorian elegance overlaid with gloom and grime, hovering between rejuvenation or destruction.

The brightest chance for renewed life for the 65-year-old mansion lies with the Odd Fellows, who are mulling over the idea of converting it into a club. If they decide the cost is too great, the half-million dollar castle probably will be leveled by wreckers. The city wants to get rid of the expense of guarding it and the threat of vandalism.

The monument to lavish living, reminiscent of Diamond Jim Brady's time, is no answer to the need of homeseekers, the city has stressed time and time again, and a visit to the inside of the mansion on a wet day is convincing.

Rain pours in dismal streamlets into the one-time living room where the fireplace facing has crumbled into a heap of dirty white plaster chunks on the floor, where the air is heavy with dirt and dampness. Even though the windows are not boarded, the light is weak and ghostly.

sculptor of Mercury, the statue over the old tobacco factory that now seems indispensable to Rochester's skyline.

The orchids often displayed in the conservatory in the home were grown in a nearby greenhouse. According to Dr. Blake McKelvey, assistant city historian, hundreds of visitors were attracted to Rochester in the spring to see the 10,000 rare plants in the Kimball greenhouse. The orchid and lily collections were famous.

Great Wine Cellars

The greenhouse was only one of the themes of talk about the mansion. There were mosaic tiles on one fireplace that went back to the Byzantine era and tiles on other fireplaces that bear the stamp of Tiffany's in New York. There were wine cellars 20 feet deep extending under a paved driveway and terrace at the rear of the house. There was a barn with an elevator, used for hoisting and lowering sleighs and carriages that were stored or brought forth as the season dictated. The art gallery had burglar-proof doors and a "floating skylight" designed for indirect light and ventilation. The kitchen with tiled work tables was extremely modern for its day.



Art Gallery Now Ugly

In the art gallery that flanks the main building to the west—the gallery that once housed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of paintings—the fireplace and the jester's loft are still perfectly intact but the velvet wall-covering above the English oak wainscoting is as flabby and ugly as the coating of a cigar butt.

Remnants of grandeur—the conservatory where the rarest of orchids were often displayed, the bamboo-trimmed Japanese bedroom, the hall with the pierced mahogany archway, massive wine cellars, bathrooms with shower arrangements that look like the contrivances of Smoky Stover—all are overlaid by gloom and dirt and the corrosion of rust, damness and age.

The mansion, said to have cost about a half million dollars, was the last word in grandeur when built by William S. Kimball, who moved into it with his second wife, the former Laura Mitchell, in 1882. It was the house that tobacco built. Kimball made a fortune in the tobacco factory that is now the City Hall Annex. His brother-in-law, Guernsey Mitchell, was the

There's little left of the impression of elegance in the 30 rooms of the mansion. If there were once fittings of rare value, they've disappeared or lost completely any charm for modern lovers of simplicity and houses built on a moderately small scale.

To restore it even to the point of safety by replacing rotted floors and crumbling plaster would cost more than a well-built modern home with a two-car garage, according to a contractor.

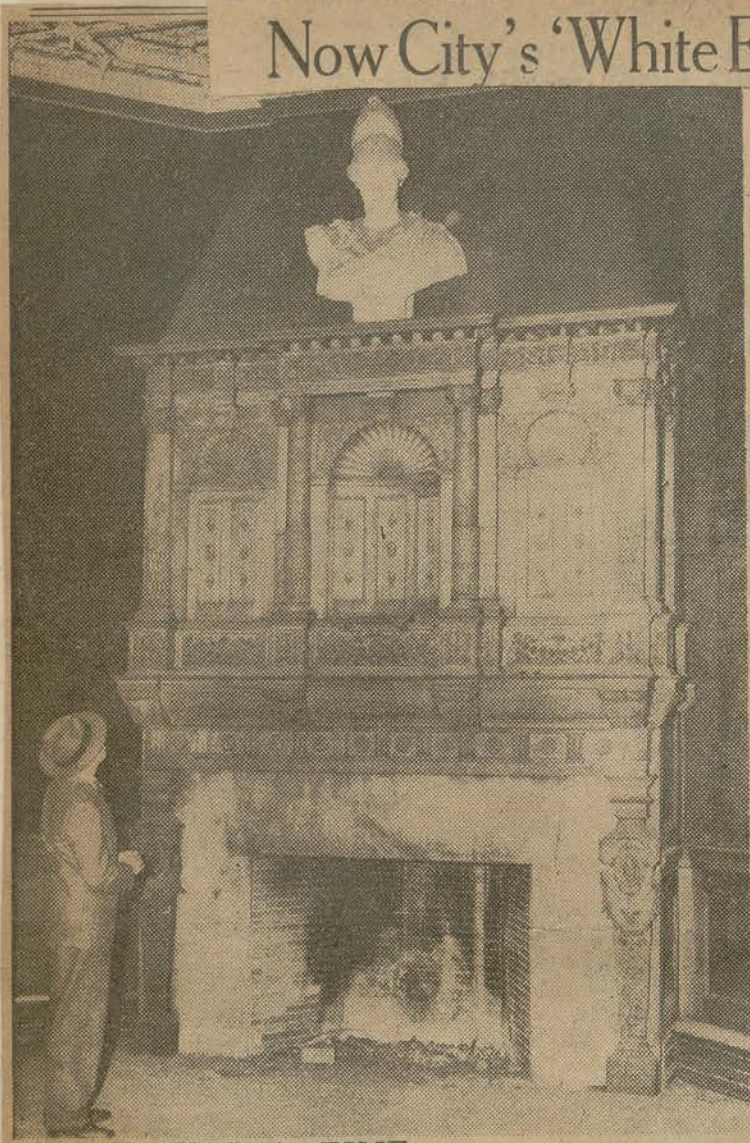
Half-Million Dollar Mansion Now City's 'White Elephant'

'Lady' Mistreated

Democrat and Chronicle:
vested in the article
mansion by Jean
so took

HOUSE
ER NOW

original
price!



THERE WAS A TIME—

Victorian beauty amid mid-Twentieth Century silence: The art gallery fireplace in the Kimball mansion at Troup and Clarissa Streets, once a background for elite gatherings.

There it stands at Troup and Clarissa Streets, a hulk of Victorian elegance overlaid with gloom and grime, hovering between rejuvenation or destruction.

The brightest chance for renewed life for the 65-year-old mansion lies with the Odd Fellows, who are mulling over the idea of converting it into a club. If they decide the cost is too great, the half-million dollar castle probably will be leveled by wreckers. The city wants to get rid of the expense of guarding it and the threat of vandalism.

The monument to lavish living, reminiscent of Diamond Jim Brady's time, is no answer to the need of homeseekers, the city has stressed time and time again, and a visit to the inside of the mansion on a wet day is convincing.

Rain pours in dismal streamlets into the one-time living room where the fireplace facing has crumbled into a heap of dirty white plaster chunks on the floor, where the air is heavy with dirt and dampness. Even though the windows are not boarded, the light is weak and ghostly.

sculptor of Mercury, the statue over the old tobacco factory that now seems indispensable to Rochester's skyline.

The orchids often displayed in the conservatory in the home were grown in a nearby greenhouse. According to Dr. Blake McKelvey, assistant city historian, hundreds of visitors were attracted to Rochester in the spring to see the 10,000 rare plants in the Kimball greenhouse. The orchid and lily collections were famous.

Great Wine Cellars

The greenhouse was only one of the themes of talk about the mansion. There were mosaic tiles on one fireplace that went back to the Byzantine era and tiles on other fireplaces that bear the stamp of Tiffany's in New York. There were wine cellars 20 feet deep extending under a paved driveway and terrace at the rear of the house. There was a barn with an elevator, used for hoisting and lowering sleighs and carriages that were stored or brought forth as the season dictated. The art gallery had burglar-proof doors and a "floating skylight" designed for indirect light and ventilation. The kitchen with tiled work tables was extremely modern for its day.

Art Gallery Now Ugly

In the art gallery that flanks the main building to the west—the gallery that once housed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of paintings—the fireplace and the jester's loft are still perfectly intact but the velvet wall-covering above the English oak wainscoting is as flabby and ugly as the coating of a cigar butt.

Remnants of grandeur—the conservatory where the rarest of orchids were often displayed, the bamboo-trimmed Japanese bedroom, the hall with the pierced mahogany archway, massive wine cellars, bathrooms with shower arrangements that look like the contrivances of Smoky Stover—all are overlaid by gloom and dirt and the corrosion of rust, damness and age.

The mansion, said to have cost about a half million dollars, was the last word in grandeur when built by William S. Kimball, who moved into it with his second wife, the former Laura Mitchell, in 1882. It was the house that tobacco built. Kimball made a fortune in the tobacco factory that is now the City Hall Annex. His brother-in-law, Guernsey Mitchell, was the

There's little left of the impression of elegance in the 30 rooms of the mansion. If there were once fittings of rare value, they've disappeared or lost completely any charm for modern lovers of simplicity and houses built on a moderately small scale.

To restore it even to the point of safety by replacing rotted floors and crumbling plaster would cost more than a well-built modern home with a two-car garage, according to a contractor.



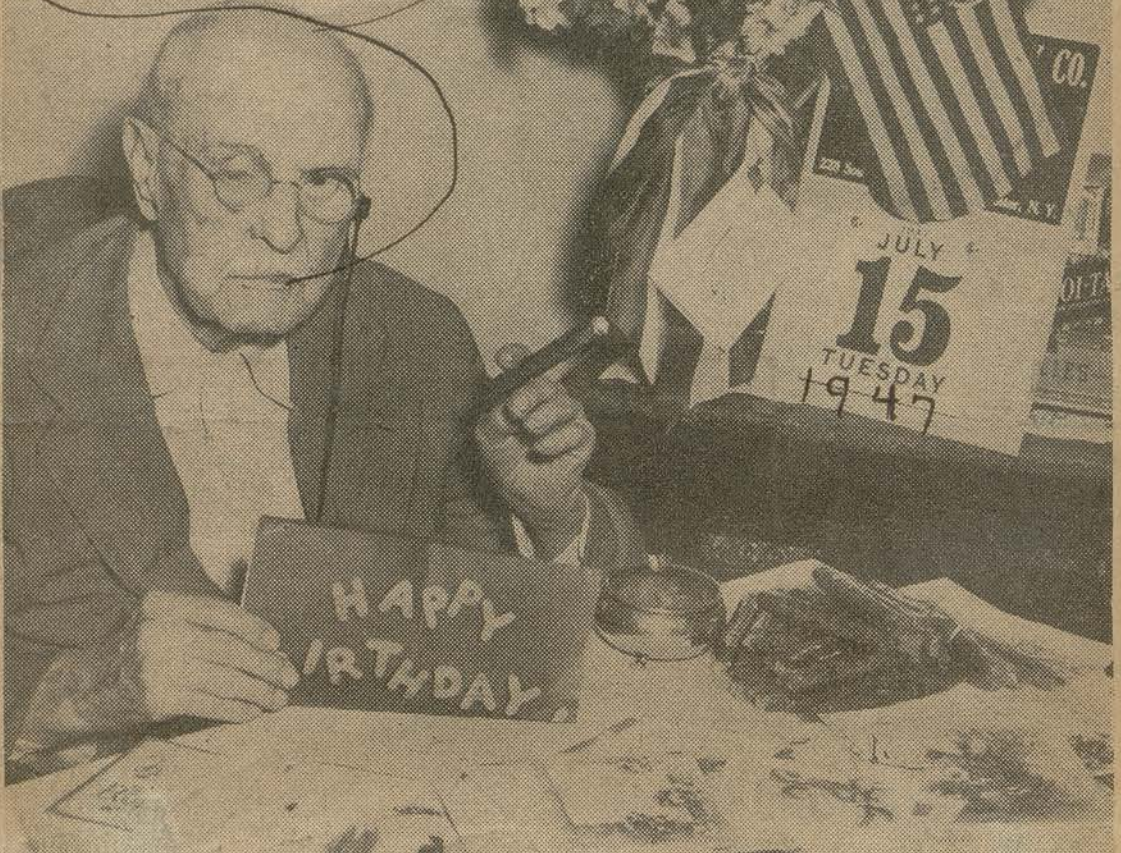
CONVENTION HALL. The old Arsenal building on the south side of Washington Square, opposite the Civil War monument, has been used for large gatherings since 1907, when the new Main Street armory was put into use. Until the Eastman Theater was built in 1922 it was the scene of concerts, as well as a place for conventions and other

large public meetings. It was built as a state armory and arsenal in 1871. The annex was built about 1910 to house the city Exposition. It was intended as the first unit of a whole new building, but removal of the Exposition to Edgerton Park nullified that purpose and the larger development was given up.



Birthday Greetings Surround Venerable Vet

The first 100 years
are the
HARD-EST.



Surrounded by his favorite cigars, greeting cards, flowers and other reminders of his 106th birthday, which fell today, James A. Hard, oldest Civil

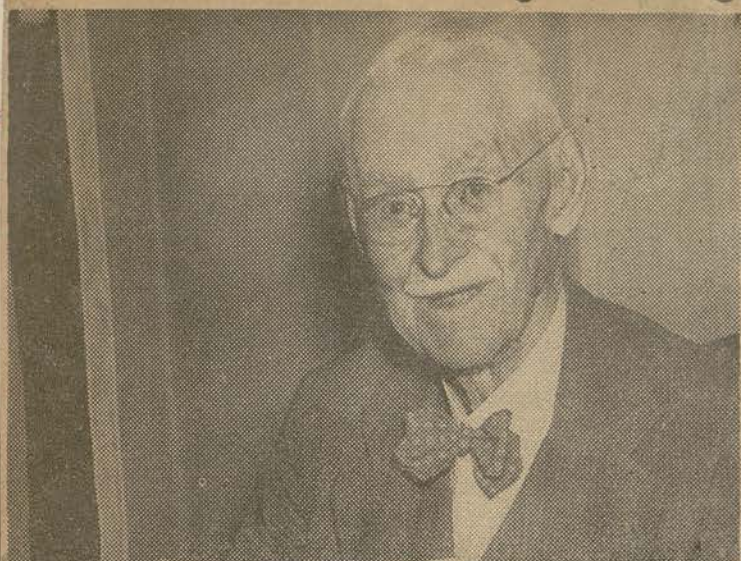
War veteran in the state, quietly observed the day at his home. Tonight he will be guest of honor at a public reception in Hotel Seneca.



INDIANS IN ROCHESTER - July 1947
But they are not the Seneca's.
They are - SIOUX INDIANS,

The Sioux, 25 men, women and children, together with their dogs and ponies, are from the Rosebud Reservation at Mission, S. D., and many of them never before have been east of the Black Hills.

Grand Old Man of Engineering



YOU MAY LOOK-
BUT - DO NOT SIT.



JULY 17

EDWIN A. FISHER
100 years old

Fisher Round Officials Pay

"Behave yourself, and you r
That was the advice of Ed
city engineer emeritus, who cele
today and was honored at lunche
ester.

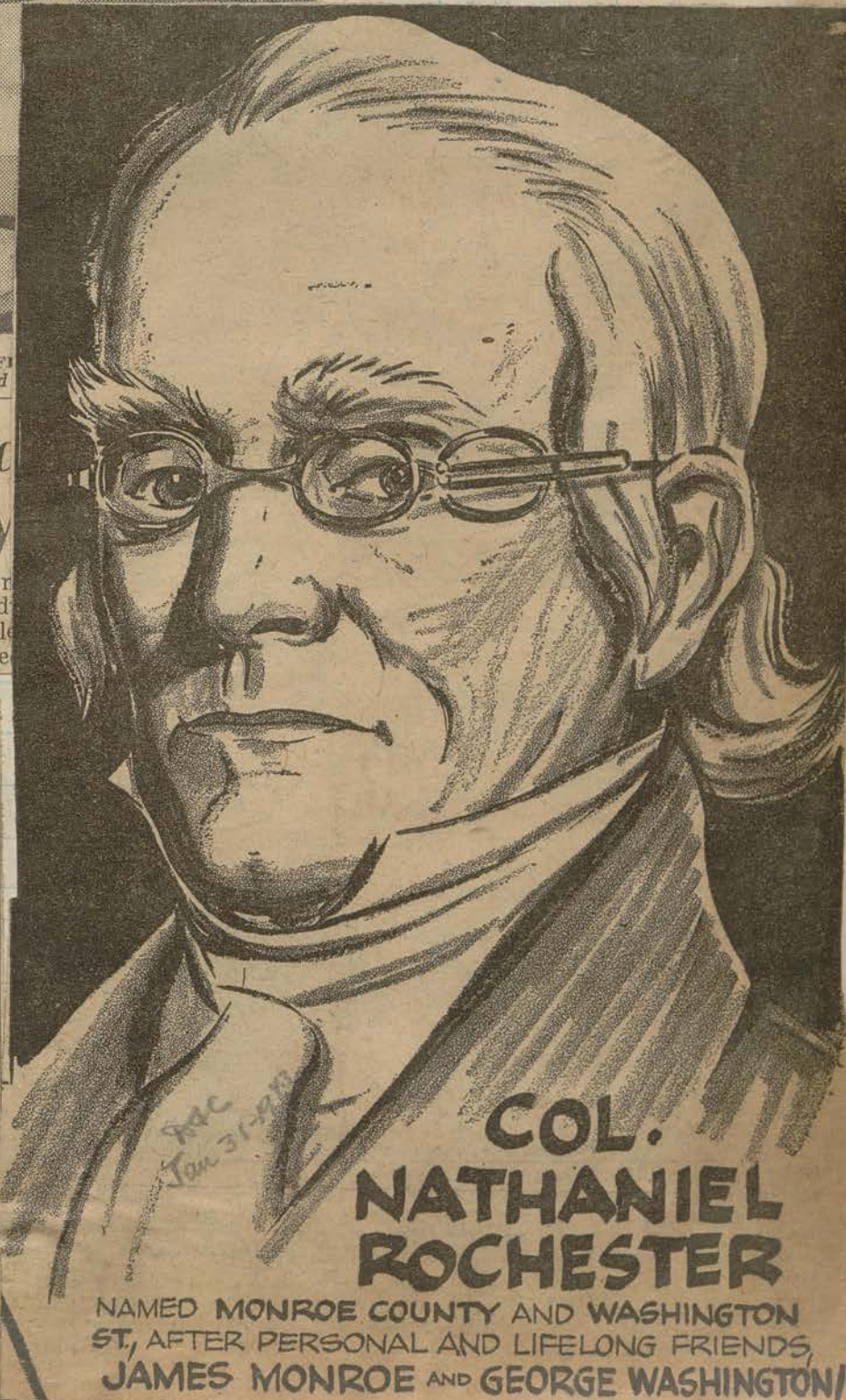
CANAL SHOWS

32,600-TON GAIN 1947

Barge Canal traffic registered another 32,600-ton gain over 1946 totals during the week ending July 26 when 109,591 tons of cargo were shipped.

Last week's shipments, 42 per cent above those of the corresponding week last year, brought the season total to date to 1,316,279 tons, an increase of 13.07 per cent above the figures for the same date last year.

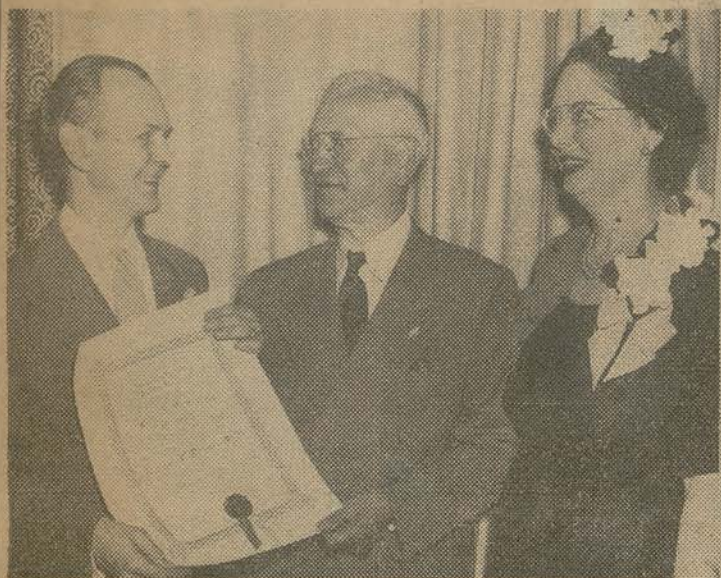
Sulphur returned to the list of Canal-shipped goods last week for the first time since 1945, according to the State Department of Public Works. Tonnages of the various commodities moved through the canals last week were: Petroleum, 83,869; pulpwood, 11,497; sulphur, 3,718; paper products, 2,664; molasses, 2,300; miscellaneous manufactured goods, 1,904; pig iron, 1,581; chemicals and drugs, 1,458; clay, 600.



COL.
**NATHANIEL
ROCHESTER**

NAMED MONROE COUNTY AND WASHINGTON
ST, AFTER PERSONAL AND LIFELONG FRIENDS,
JAMES MONROE AND GEORGE WASHINGTON!

Museum Honors Dr. A.C. Parker



W. Stephen Thomas (left) displays citation which was presented to Dr. Arthur C. Parker (center). Looking on is Miss L. Virginia Raymond.

Special tribute was paid Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director emeritus of Rochester Museum, for his pioneer work in "leadership and organization in the field of hobbies," at ceremonies last night in the museum.

The first Henry E. Weisenbeck Annual Award and Citation was presented Dr. Parker by Miss L. Virginia Raymond, chairman of the Hobby Council, in recognition of his work in organizing the council while serving as director from 1925 to 1946.

The citation, read by W. Stephen Thomas, director of the museum, said in part: "After your acceptance of the directorship of the Rochester Museum in 1925, your zeal for helping others crystallized in the aid you gave to the hobby

clubs of this city. Through your inspiration and leadership, the Rochester Hobby Council materialized in 1935, and with the years has become a potent force and model not only in this community, but throughout the country."

The award was preceded by a dinner at which the committee, which will nominate the award winner for next year, was announced by Miss Raymond. It includes James P. Flynn, Howard C. Damon, William F. Frazer, Edwin J. Huggler and John J. Klein.

C. Edwin Blake of Hartford, Conn., a former Rochesterian and charter member of the Hobby Council, spoke. Blake, whose hobby is whaling, took an old whaling phrase for his topic, "Thar She Blows."



East Ave.

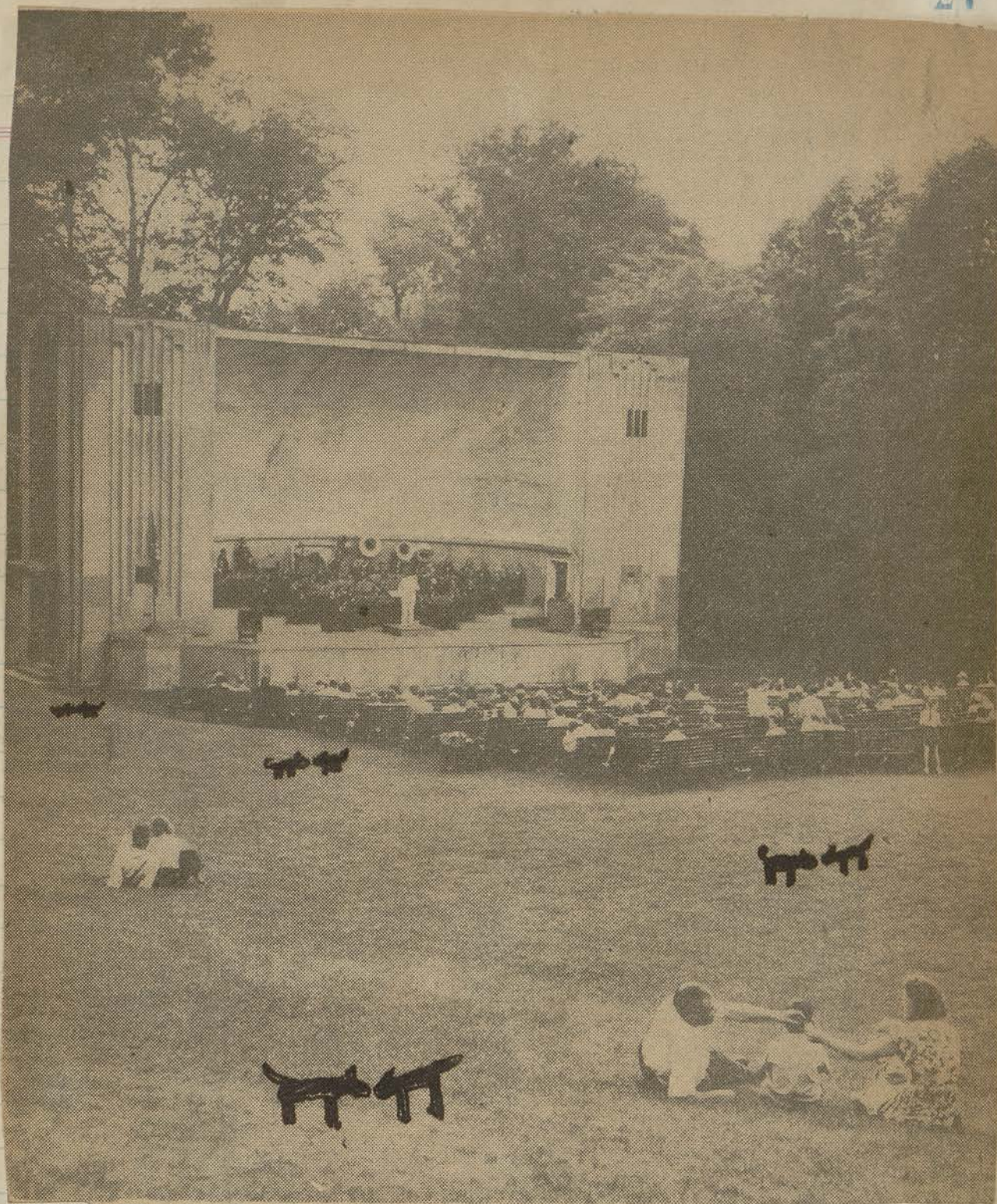
Cutler Bldg. and
Sibley Tower Bldg.
↑

Stage Goes Up for Starlight Concerts

July 1947

Rained out
and in Eastman Theatre





Music Out-of-Doors at Highland Park



mill and pond, reproduced architect's conception of first
at the city's 1934 centennial.

In that faraway time when all this land was theirs, the Seneca Indians first heard the mysterious thunder in the depths of the lake "that had no bottom."

They gave their own proud name to that 36-mile-long sheet of cold and shining water where they fished and swam and drove their war canoes. They stalked the wild deer on its wooded shores where falling water tinkled in the glens.

They were "The Keepers of the Western Door of the Long House" of the Iroquois League, and Seneca Lake was the eastern boundary of their realm. They were mighty warriors, yet they quailed before the strange thunder of the lake.

In 1779 they heard a more terrible thunder along Seneca's shores. It was the boom of the white man's cannon. George Washington had sent an army under General Sullivan to lay waste the Indian domain. The smoke of burning Seneca villages, French Catherine's Town (Montour Falls), Kendaia and Kanadesaga (Geneva) filled the skies and the power of the Indian Nation was forever broken. After the Revolution the white settlers came, mostly men of the Yankee stock, handy with ax and gun. They, too, marveled at Seneca's thunder and called the dull rumble "The Lake Guns."

By 1788 there was a lone cabin at the foot of Seneca Lake. A settlement sprang up there, which, because its setting was like that of an Old World city beside another sparkling lake, was called Geneva. Charles Williamson, agent for a great British land company, fathered Geneva. He built there in 1794 the finest hotel on all the frontier. He induced aristocratic Southerners to settle along the lake. Geneva became a center of culture in the backwoods. Just 125 years ago an Episcopal bishop, John Henry Hobart, founded there the college which bears his name today and which is the oldest institution of higher learning in these parts. At the head of Seneca Lake, amid a scenic wonderland, John Watkins and others founded in 1794 the village known to tourists all over the world as Watkins Glen. Around the lake rose other settlements: Dresden, birthplace of a famous American, Robert G. Ingersoll, the silver-tongued infidel; Lodi, Ovid, Romulus. Some of them were flourishing ports in steamboat days. Men and women from many states will remember the "lake guns" that boomed while they were training at Sampson Naval Center for the last World War.

III

gin of the
miles south-

the hill to the

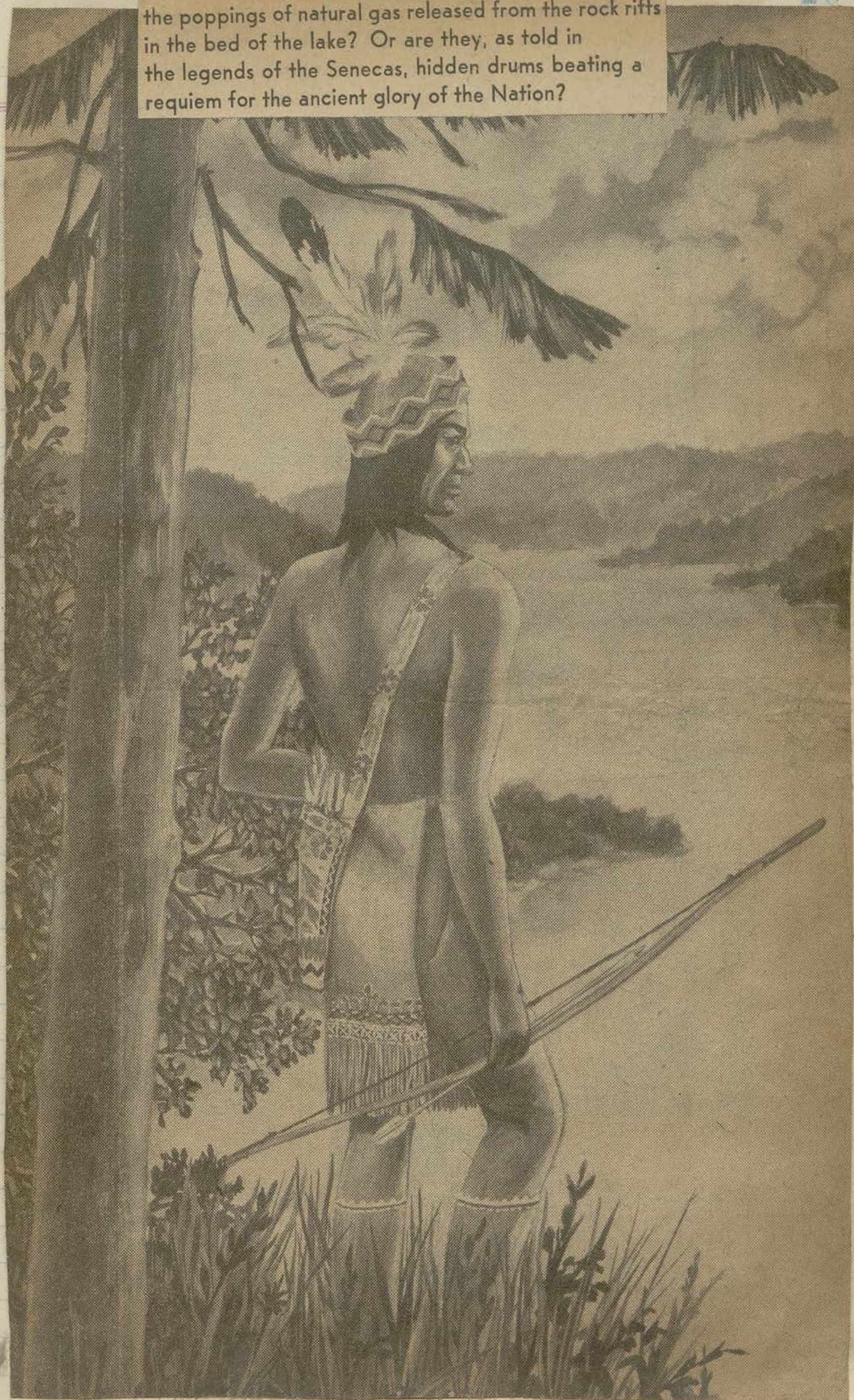
ch cooled and
was left in
ed out the

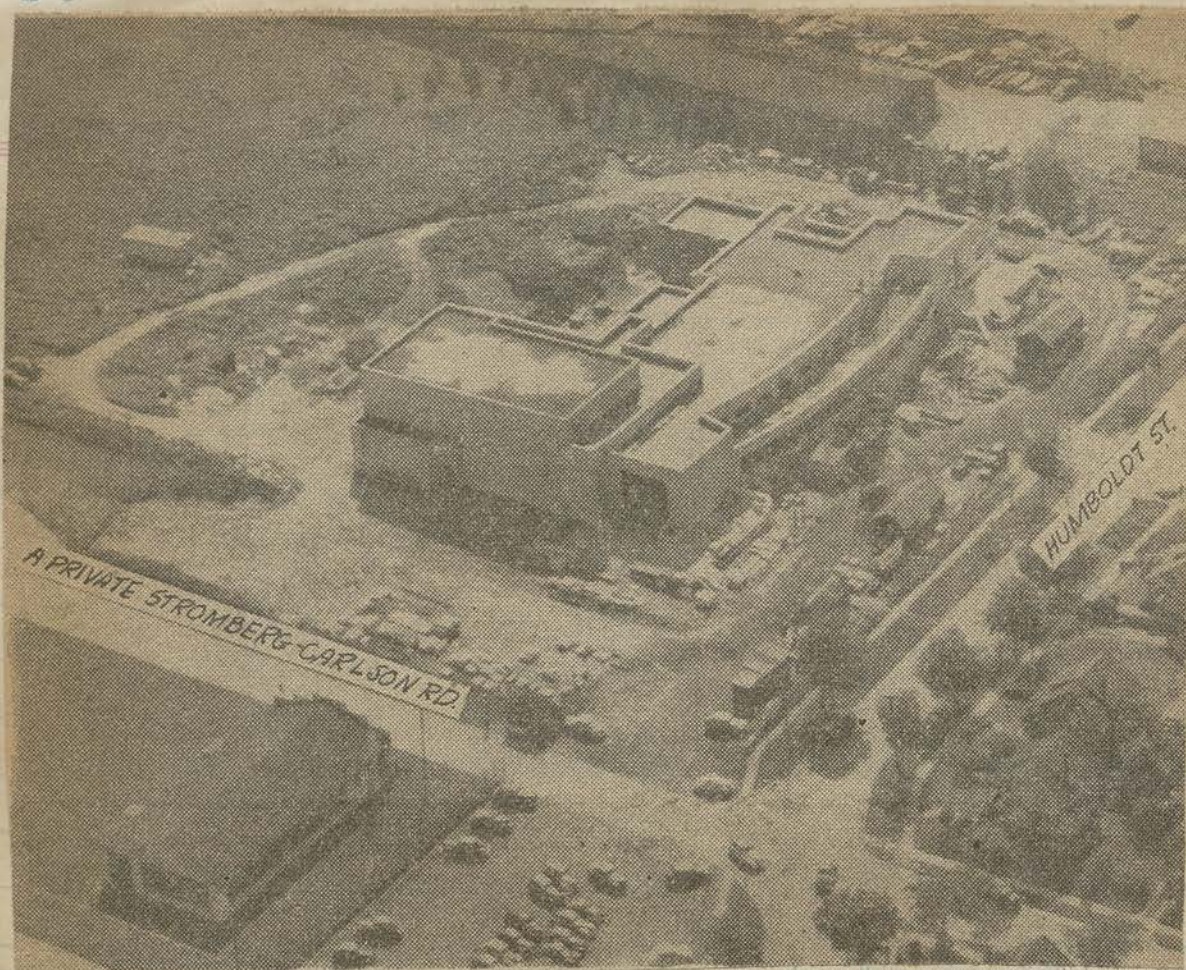
Years

was iden-
years.
ation at the
ands a view of
e of the most
in New York

near Seneca-
climb
road

Are "the lake guns", as the scientists tell us, the poppings of natural gas released from the rock rifts in the bed of the lake? Or are they, as told in the legends of the Senecas, hidden drums beating a requiem for the ancient glory of the Nation?





Rochester's Radio City

New home of Station WHAM will be this modern studio, transmitter and laboratory building in Humboldt Street. The structure

will be center of all broadcasts and also will house laboratories for experimental work in radio and television.



World's Largest Clothing Plant

This aerial view shows the huge Bond Clothes plant under construction at Goodman Street North and Northland Street. When completed, it will be the world's largest clothing plant and will employ approximately 6,000 persons. Built at a cost of more than seven million dollars, the plant will include a cutting room almost three blocks long. Three million bricks will go into plant.

Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.



ROCHESTER'S ART GALLERY. The James G. Averell Memorial Art Gallery, on the University's Prince Street campus, was given to the people of Rochester in 1912 by Mrs. James S. Watson, in memory of her son James G. Averell, a promising architect whose career was cut short by death. First director was George H. Herdle, president of the Rochester Art Club when he was appointed. On his death, his daughter, Gertrude Herdle Moore, succeeded him. The Gallery's permanent collection is notable. Its loan exhibitions and classes for children are well known throughout the country.

ERECTED

1913

ENLARGED

1926

**SCENE OF FATAL MISHAP**

Dotted line shows course of accidental 150-foot plunge from east embankment of Gene-

see River that carried 40-year-old Philadelphian to his death on the rocks below.

this photo shows the location of "Falls Field!"

PLACE
STAMP HERE

ERECTED
1913

ROCHESTER'S ART GALLERY. The James G. Averell Memorial Art Gallery, on the University's Prince Street campus, was given to the people of Rochester in 1912 by Mrs. James S. Watson, in memory of her son James G. Averell, a promising architect whose career was cut short by death. First director was George H. Herdle, president of the Rochester Art Club when he was appointed. On his death, his daughter, Gertrude Herdle Moore, succeeded him. The Gallery's permanent collection is notable. Its loan exhibitions and classes for children are well known throughout the country.

ENLARGED
1926



SCENE OF FATAL MISHAP

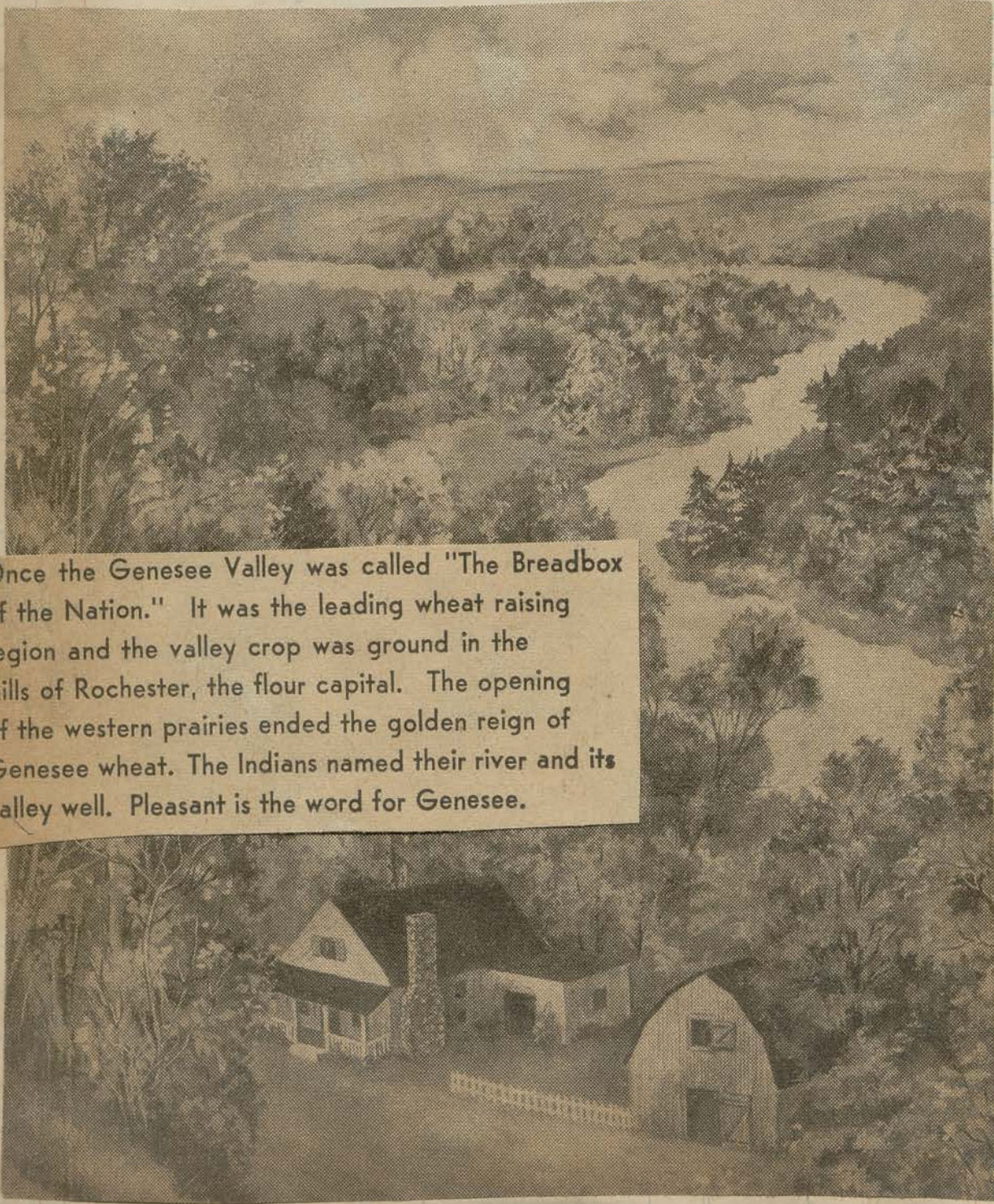
Dotted line shows course of accidental 150-foot plunge from east embankment of Gene-

see River that carried 40-year-old Philadelphian to his death on the rocks below.

this photo shows the location of "Falls Field!"

"The Pleasant Valley of the Genesee"

Arch Merrill



Once the Genesee Valley was called "The Breadbox of the Nation." It was the leading wheat raising region and the valley crop was ground in the mills of Rochester, the flour capital. The opening of the western prairies ended the golden reign of Genesee wheat. The Indians named their river and its valley well. Pleasant is the word for Genesee.

"The Pleasant Valley of the Genesee"

Arch Merrill



UBBLEFIELD
ne, 328 Rock
July 6, 194
e of D. Rank
es her husb
Two dau
Shepherd of
George H
Village, A
ld Rankin
also four
Memorial
aday aftern
Ralph D. S
East Main S
at the conve
courtesy o
ted.

TLE—Frida
tuttle of 500

It was the Eden of the Senecas, that broad and pleasant valley where Nature had cut openings in the forest and where the hills rolled gently away from the meandering river. The Indians named the river Genesee, which in their tongue meant "Pleasant Banks."

There the corn and beans that the squaws planted thrived. There the wild grass grew so high it hid a horse and rider from sight. There were some of the most important villages of the Seneca empire. The Indians loved their "Pleasant Valley" well.

But when in the War of the Revolution they cast their lot with the British, they lost it forever. In 1779 Sullivan's army came with fire and sword to drive the Senecas from their Ed

Around a council fire in the Indian town of Big Tree on the river just west of the present Geneseo, 150 years ago the chiefs, among them Cornplanter and Red Jacket, met with representatives of a land-hungry American, Robert Morris. They signed the Treaty of Big Tree which extinguished the Indian title to most of the four million acres west of the Genesee and opened the way for settlement.

There were settlers in the valley before 1797. Sullivan's soldiers had carried back east with them a their raid, memories and tales of the richness of the Genesee Country. As a result ox carts rumbled over the old Indian trails and smoke curl up from settlers' scattered cabins. In 1790 two Wadsworth brothers came from Connecticut.

They were the first of many "squires" of the valley; they founded a land-holding dynasty and a manor house—fox hunting tradition.

A trinity of pleasant villages came into being in the Pleasant Valley: Geneseo, which became the shire town of Livingston County; Mount Morris, named after Robert Morris and a trading post since 1788 and Avon, named after a Connecticut town whence came many of its pioneers. At Avon Springs where the Indian braves had bathed in the mineral waters, a health resort that was a little Saratoga flourished for half a century. Its heyday was just before the Civil War.



J. W. WADSWORTH

In these days of big real estate deals and high taxes, one sometimes gets to wondering how people got hold of stuff and why.



G. GETABOUT

This is by way of introducing another tale about one of the area's biggest land holders, James W. Wadsworth, the Republican landed gentleman from the upper valley.

J. W. dropped in on some Scottsville friends the other night and in the course of the conversation they talked about the Big Tree Treaty, by which the Indians transferred a lovely hunk of Western New York to Robert Morris and his interests.

IT WAS then that the congressman recalled a tale once told him by the late William Jennings Bryan. Bryan said he had heard the story about Wadsworth's family from someone in Rochester, and that it went something like this:

Gen. Jeremiah Wadsworth, great-great uncle of the congressman, went out riding one day with a Seneca Indian chief. "General," said the chief, "I had a dream last night. I dreamed you and I were out riding together and you gave me that fine horse."

"Why, that's funny, chief," said the general. "I was just about to give you the horse. Take him. He's yours."

Next day, the general and chief went riding again and came to a high hill. As they reached the summit and gazed on the broad expanse of verdant countryside stretching away for miles on either side, Gen. Wadsworth turned to the chief.

"Chief," he said, "I had a dream last night. I dreamed that we were out riding and we came to this hill and you told me I could have all the land I could see on every side of the hill."

The chief looked at the general but did not waver.

"General," he said, "take the land. It's yours. But, general—no more dreams, please."

"Canal-born Towns of the Orchard Country"

Archie Merrill

On October 25, 1825, relays of cannon strung across the state boomed a salute to De Witt Clinton—and to Destiny.

The Erie Canal was finished and that day its father, Governor Clinton, was leading a triumphal parade of packet boats from Lake Erie to the Atlantic.

The cannons heralded the most significant event in Upstate history. A ditch only 42 feet wide and 4 feet deep gave an isolated frontier a road to market for its products; it transformed Rochester from a mudhole into a city; it mothered a string of towns upon its banks.



Among the new boom towns that mushroomed along the towpath were Spencerport and Brockport in Western Monroe County and Holley, Albion and Medina in Orleans. When a mighty stream of traffic began to ply the Erie water, they became busy ports. Older communities to the north, on the Ridge Road, like Clarkson and Gaines, languished and the picturesque era of the stage coaches and the taverns was doomed.

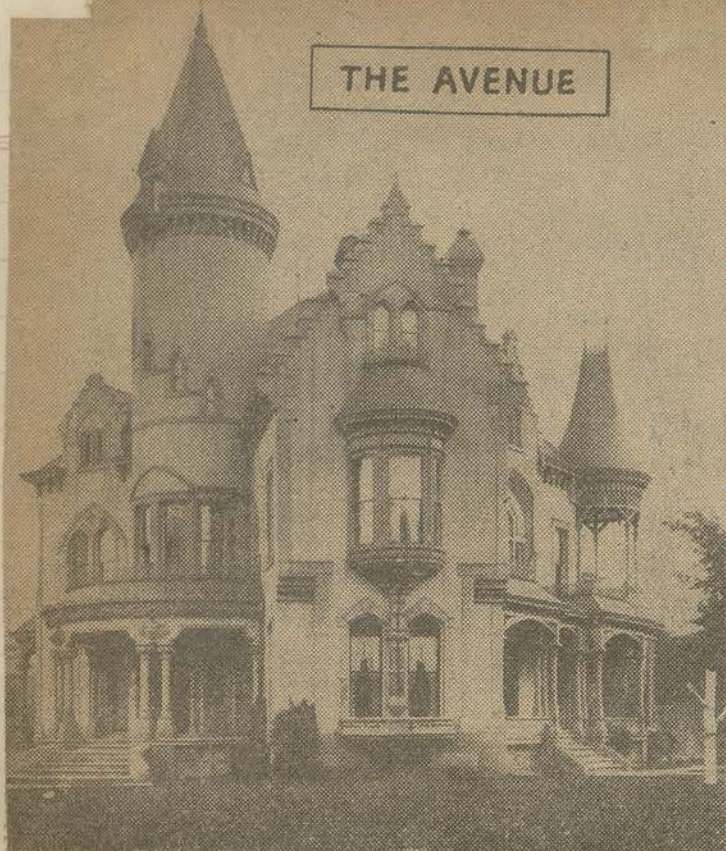
The dark and marshy forest on the Lake Ontario plain gave way to a land of orchards and fertile fields. From Medina, named after the sacred city of Mohammed, to Holley, named after Myron Holley, a foremost proponent of the Clinton Ditch, a quarrying industry sprang up that lasted for 80 years. Old World peoples came to live beside the Yankee settlers. The enduring Medina stone went into buildings, streets, bridges all over America. Albion, bearing the ancient name of England, won the county seat of Orleans and became the stately political and cultural capital of the orchard-quarry country.

Brockport took the name of a founding father, Hiel Brockway, and waxed into industrial importance. It produced in 1846 some of the first harvesters made in America. Mary Jane Holmes wrote in her Brockport home most of the 36 novels that made her one of the most popular authors of the Victorian Age.

When the canal cut across Daniel Spencer's land, a port was born there that was named first Spencer's Basin, then Spencerport. Founded by New Englanders, it has never lost its New English air.

Now the towpath is gone, along with its mules and horses; gone are the freight packets that once stopped at every port. Today the canal means little to the towns of the orchard country on the Million Dollar Highway. Yet they do not forget they are children of the Clinton Ditch.

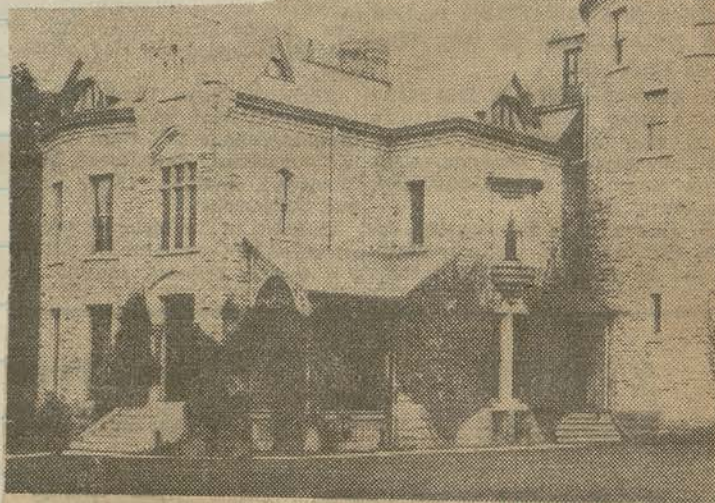
THE AVENUE



EAST AVENUE became a proud and a fashionable street, a street of ornate, even rococo, brownstone mansions with turrets, grill work, all the Victorian trimmings, where stone animals mounted guard at the gates; a street of elaborate formal gardens, conservatories and wide sweeps of lawn; where bright lights shone from great ballrooms; THE Avenue of the proud names that went with the princely fortunes that Kodak and Western Union and real estate and mortgages and bonds and mines had built; THE Avenue of the Sibleys, the Powerses, the Perkinses, the Hollisters—and of George Eastman who had been a bank clerk.

THE Avenue, like THE Ward, has its traditions, its memories. Above the wreckers' ax one hears the merry jingle of sleigh bells, the crisp crackle of snow under steel runners, as in the olden days of the Sunday "bob" races.

Again the shuffle of dancing feet in lofty ceilinged ballrooms that long ago were torn down; the crack of a coachman's whip; the slither of the tires of Mrs. Wareham Whitney's electric on wet pavement; J. Foster Warner driving his open car like the wind in which his white beard floated; the Easter fashion parades through the years; the church bells calling the frock coats, the striped trousers, the high hats to pews in which their fathers sat.



The Warner home and observatory

JULY 30, 1947

Historical Unit to Meet In Webster

Webster Historical Committee will point out some of the town's historical spots to visiting town historians of Monroe County tomorrow, beginning at 10 a. m., at Webster Baptist Church, Webster.

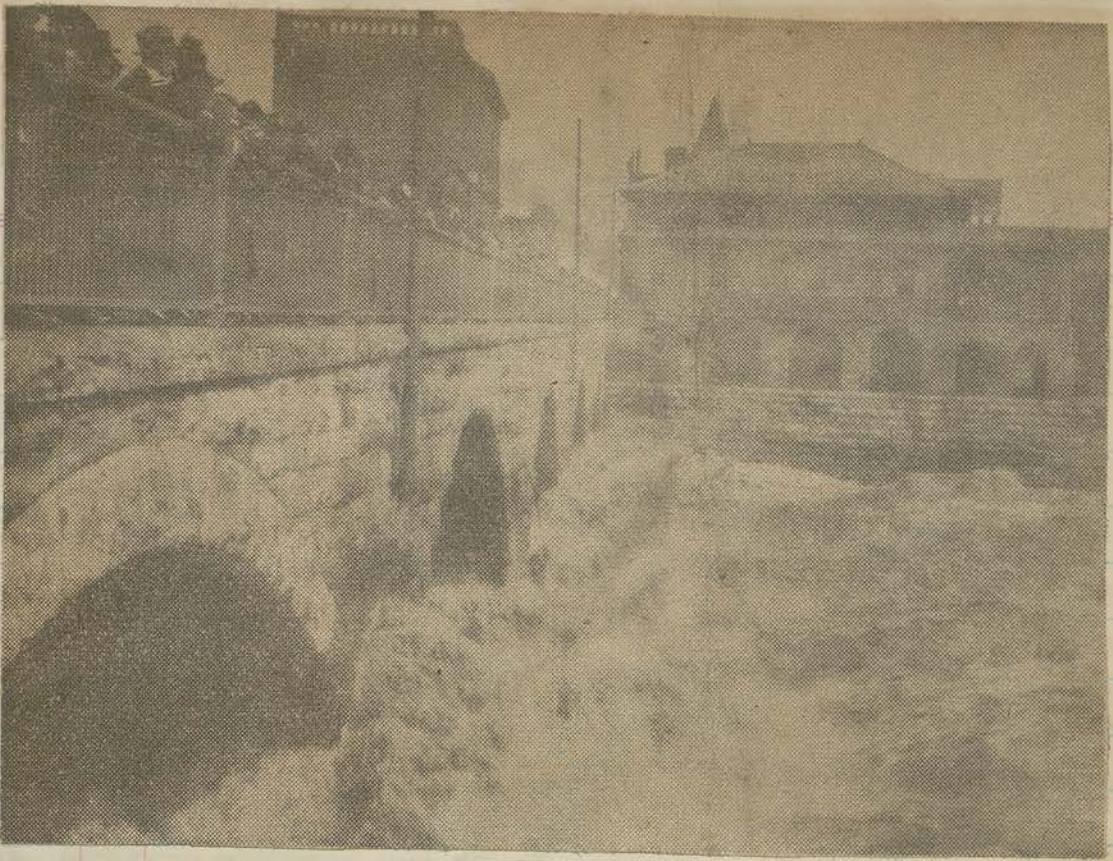
Carl Schmidt, author and authority on cobblestone architecture, will discuss one of Webster's historical buildings constructed of cobblestone, the Webster Baptist Church. The Rev. B. C. Schehl, pastor, will review the history of the church.

Webster Basket Company, Fairport Cold Storage Company, Webster plant, will also be visited, as well as old homes and places of interest in Webster and vicinity.

Mrs. Robert Smith of Rochester, historian of the Daughters of 1812, will speak on the naval battle with the British off Webster's shores in September, 1813.

The group will visit the first settlement of Nine Mile Point made by Abram Foster and Caleb Lyons in 1805.

The Webster Historical committee is composed of Thomas E. Wright, town historian and descendant of Abram Foster; Miss Marguerite Collins, Esther Dunn, Winifred Genung, Harriett Middleton, Howard Palmer, Sihon Pellett, Mrs. Nelson Peet, Louis J. Van Alstyne and supervisor for the Town of Webster Sidney K. Backus.



Watching 'The spring flood' from the Court Street Bridge.
 the L.V.R.R. Station on right and the old YMCA Bldg on left at rear.
 We remember taking out a membership in this old YMCA
 back about 1905 - so to have access to the reading room. W.W.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1947



ADD CROWDS AND MUSIC AND YOU'VE GOT LILAC SUNDAY—All the above picture lacks to make it a typical Rochester Lilac Sunday scene is several thousand people. Rochesterians and their neighbors are expected to supply that lack next Sunday which has been designated Lilac Sunday.

The lilacs are ready, all 1,400 bushes of them! They'll make their official 1947 debut next Sunday which, by edict of Parks Director Patrick J. Slavin will be Lilac Sunday. That means collective Rochester will join its neighbors from Buffalo, Syracuse and way station in between



HIGH WHEELERS: This is the Rochester Bicycle Club in 1880. Note the fancy rid-

ing uniforms. That's Capt. William A. Reid leaning nonchalantly on bike at far right.



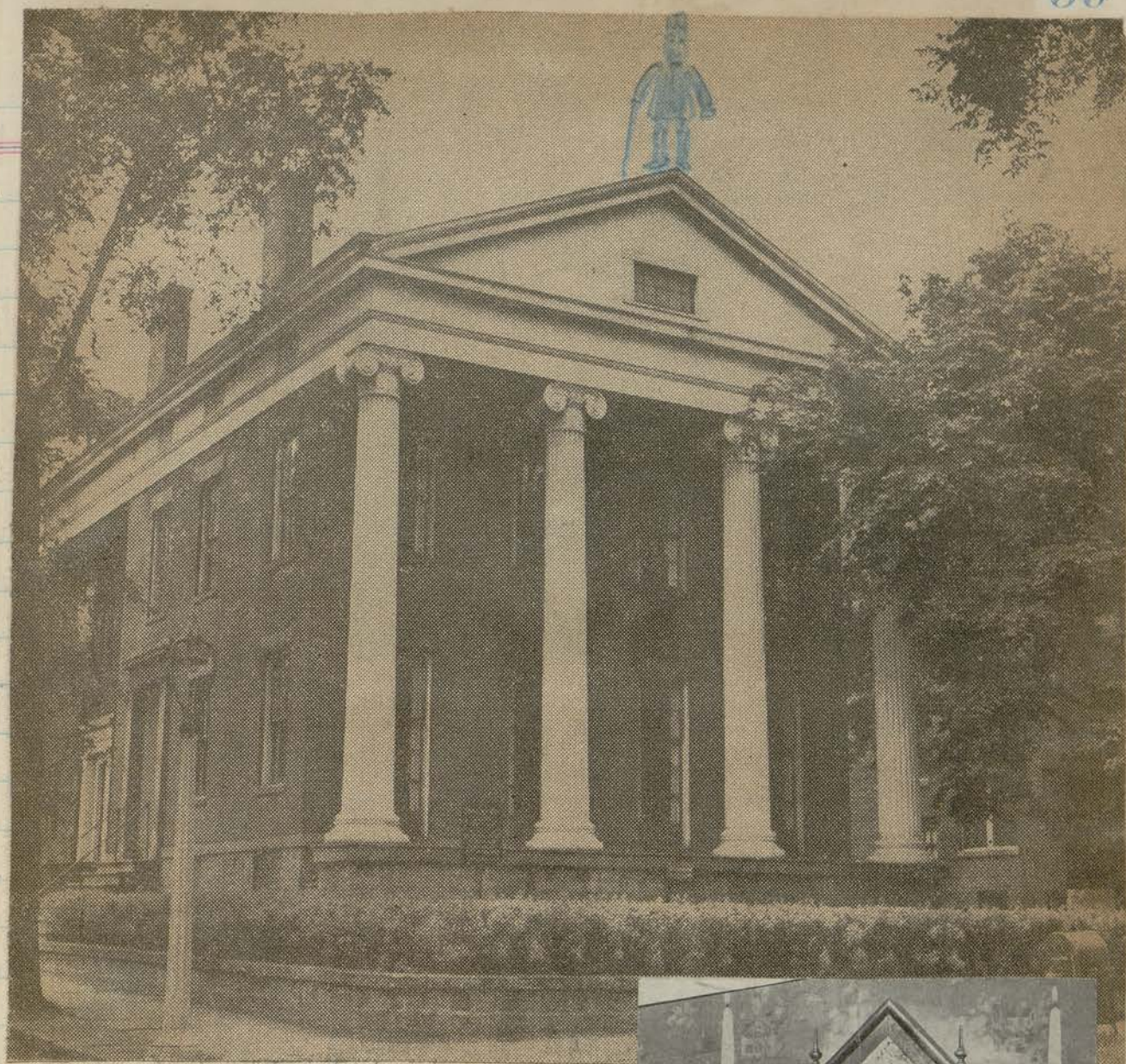
MORE BIKES: Parade of Lake View Wheelmen at Driving Park June 20, 1896 to raise

funds for cinder paths. From collection of Charles W. Peiffer of 208 Pinecrest Ave.

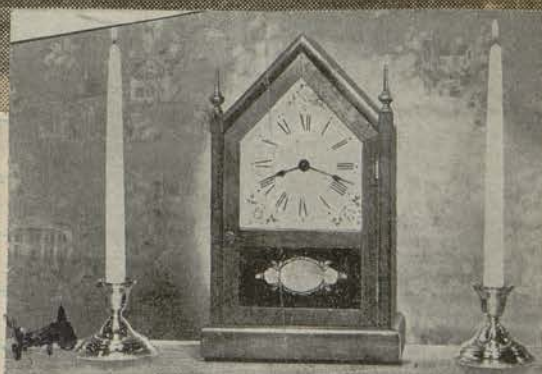


WESTERN WIDEWATERS: This is a rare view of Mt. Read Blvd-Lexington Ave. sec-

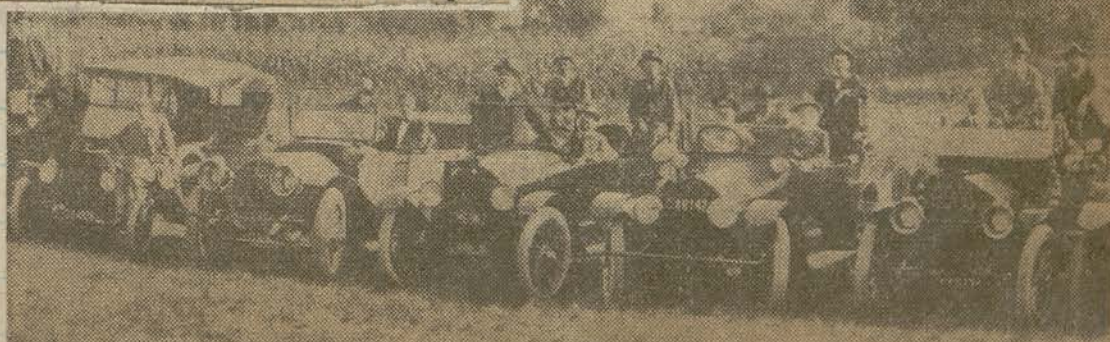
tion, now site of Rochester Products plant. Courtesy of Willard E. Neer, 41 Tacoma St.



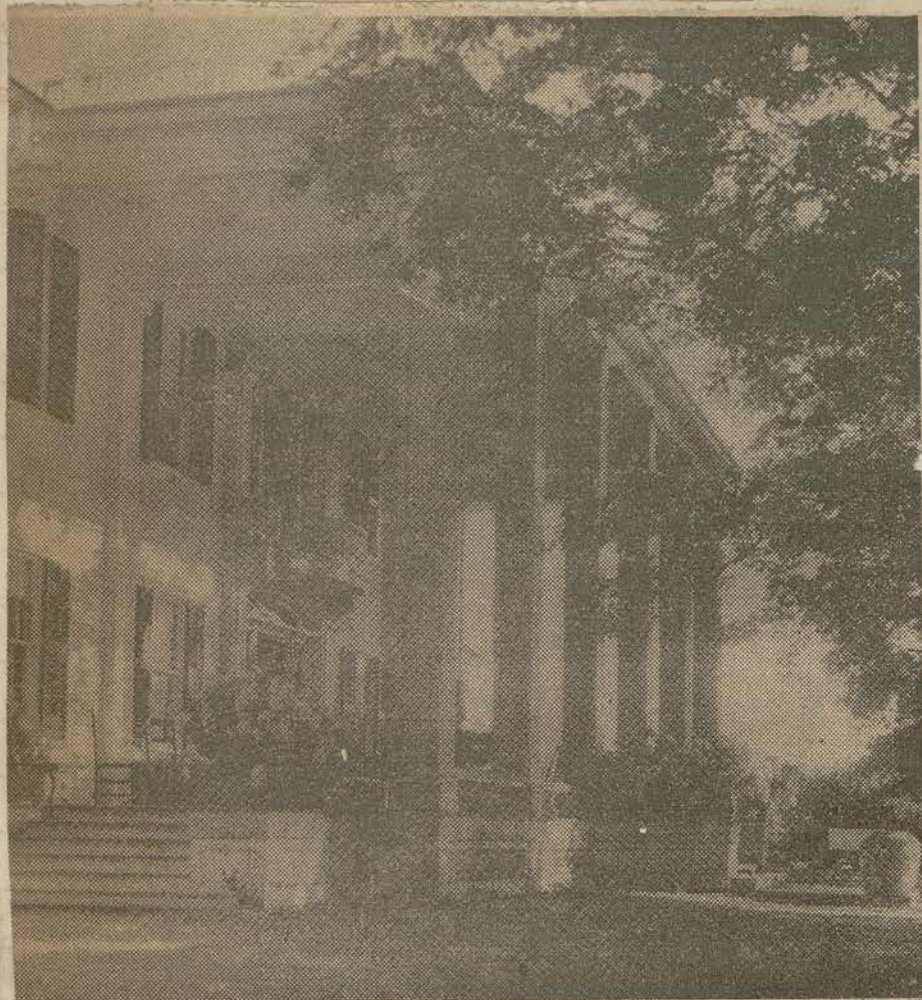
CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE. This historic house at 123 South Fitzhugh St., built in 1835 by Benjamin Campbell, prosperous merchant and miller, is one of the most distinguished examples of Greek Revival style in this area. Built of brick with white trim the house is the porticoed temple style with a side entrance on Fitzhugh and a four-columned portico on the front. The mansion was acquired in 1937 by the Society for the Preservation of Landmarks in Western New York and has been authentically restored and furnished with original fittings of the period so that it effectively perpetuates Rochester's era of culture and prosperity following the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Open 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, Sundays 2 to 5 p. m.



"Tempus Fugit."



IN GOOD OLD DAYS—These un-streamlined automobiles, of the vintage of 1908, gathered at suburban picnic and were posed by their proud owners. (Brehm collection).



Celebrities
were
entertained
and a summer
colony of
artists and
writers
flourished at
Hillside,
summer resi-
dence of
Mrs. Lydia
Avery Coon-
ley Ward

Silas Newell was a prime mover in establishing the Middlebury Academy and some of its bricks were made on his land. Some pioneers mortgaged their land to help the building fund.

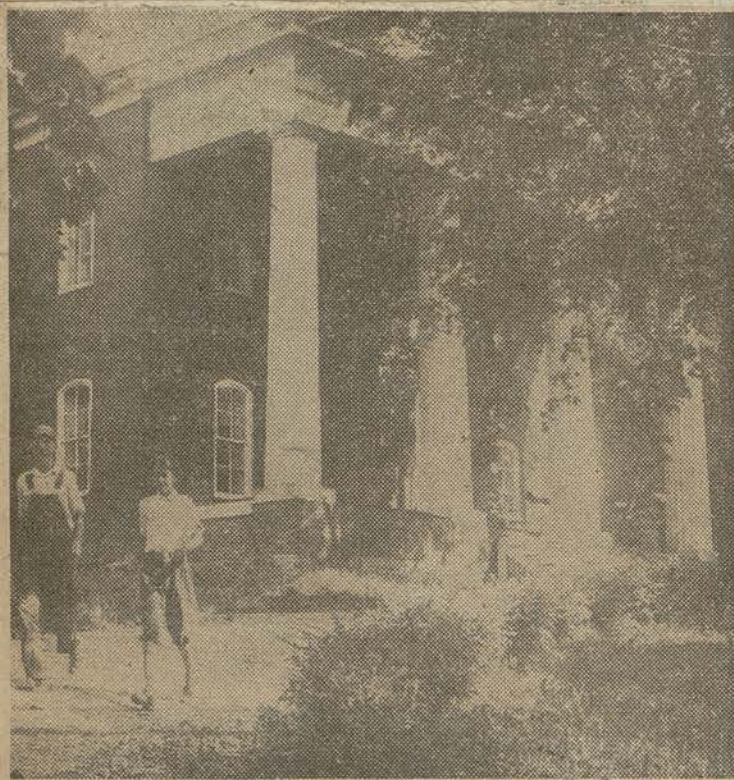
It was a noble two-story temple of learning with its four white pillars that arose on the hill overlooking the Le Roy-Warsaw Road 130 years ago. Once the Middlebury Academy was the foremost school in the region. In its heyday its enrollment reached 200 and many villagers fattened their pocketbooks by boarding out-of-town students. To the Academy came scions of aristocratic families like the Rochesters and the Fitzhughs and the Batavia Carys. Seven Middlebury graduates became presidents of American colleges. An alumnus was Prof. Henry A. Ward, the distinguished Rochester scientist who was the second husband of Wyoming's Lady Bountiful.

The old school kept going for over 70 years, long after the fade-out of the "academy era." After Wyoming built a new school, it fell into disuse until Mrs. Ward purchased it to preserve it as a community landmark. Later it was acquired by Bryant Fleming, the aesthetic architect, who used it for his office and to house the overflow of his extensive collection of antiques which filled the Village Inn which he operated until his death in 1946. Two nephews, Eugene and Harris McCarthy of Buffalo who inherited the property, have presented it to the Middlebury Historical Society as a memorial to Fleming.

Right now the society is seeking funds for the repair of the old building which will house its collection of Wyoming Valley historical exhibits.

Maybe you've wondered about the figure of the Indian warrior who stands in front of the old Academy and catches every tourist's eye? Bryant Fleming picked it up on one of his explorations into Americana and put it there.

Middlebury Academy, built in 1817, a famous school of early days which numbers seven presidents of American colleges among its graduates. Architecture such as this is a feature of the village of Wyoming.



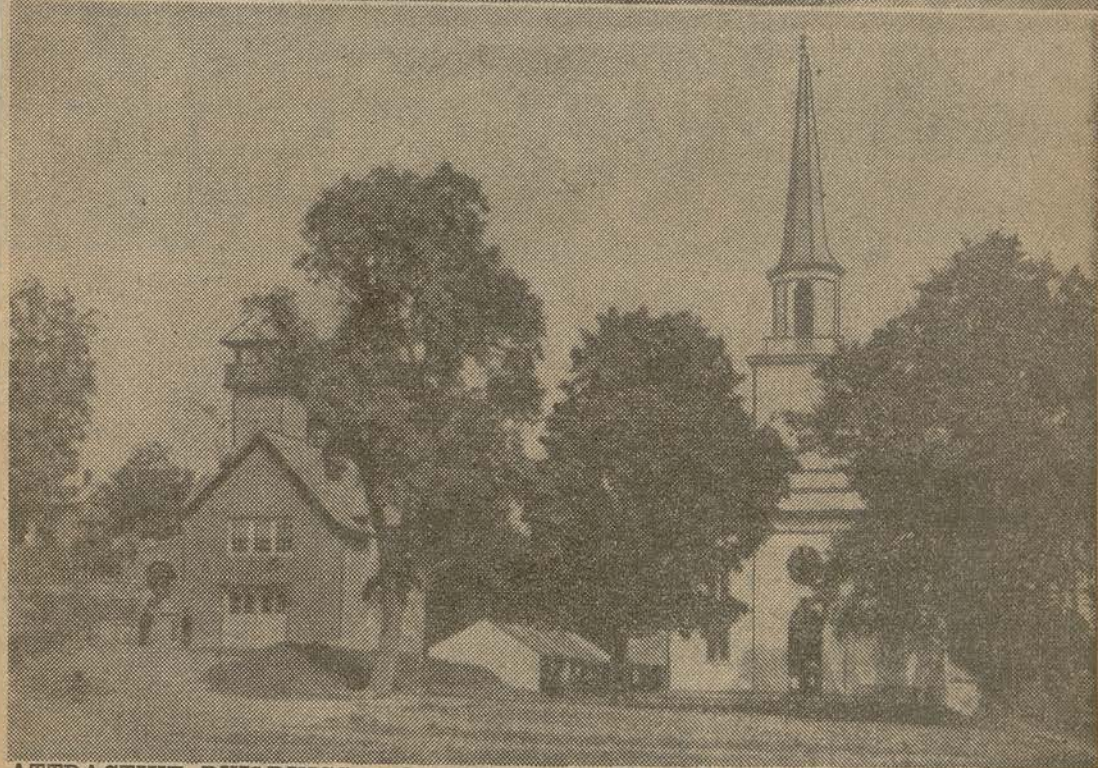
AND NOW LET'S GO to Hillside, the Ward estate, on its lordly hill less than a mile west of the village. It commands a magnificent vista of the countryside.

In early times three acres were planted to mulberry trees and the owner hoped silk worms would spin a fortune for him. But Western New York's climate was not suited for silk culture.

"A never failing spring" gushed out of the hill and in 1851, in the era of the "water cure" craze, Dr. Philo Hayes built the present mansion as a sanitarium. That enterprise withered after a year or two.

Then the property passed to Benjamin F. Avery, a rich Louisville plow manufacturer whose wife, Susan Look, was a Wyoming girl. It became the Averys' summer home and the happy playground for their children, particularly daughter Lydia.

Lydia Avery married John Coonley, a Chicago industrialist and in 1873 he bought Hillside and presented it to his wife, who was a leader in Chicago society, a poetess and a woman of spirit and original ideas. Coonley died in 1882 and in 1897 his widow married Professor Ward, who was fatally injured in Buffalo traffic in 1906.



ATTRACTIVE BUILDINGS such as these above add much to charm of village of Wyoming. At top is the community center given to village in 1906 by Mrs. Lydia Avery Coon-

ley Ward. Below is Wyoming's village green with fire tower at left and Presbyterian Church, built in 1830, at right, giving a "New Englandish" appearance to the sector.

Pittsburgh Railway ran a special train to accommodate Mrs. Ward's guests. Wyoming will never forget its great days.

In 1909 Bryant Fleming, the architect began transforming the one time "water cure" into the handsome Colonial type mansion that is Hillside today.

The village was saddened in 1924 when the word came that its Lady Bountiful was dead in Chicago. Four years later Hillside, which had been in one family for 70 years and which had sheltered six generations of the clan, was sold. The present owner is R. T. Jones, a Buffalo industrialist.

The story of Hillside is delightfully told in "Chronicles of An American Home," written by Waldo R. Browne of Wyoming, and privately printed by the Coonley family in 1930.

* * *

MRS. WARD'S major gift to Wyoming was the Village Hall in 1902. It is of distinguished architecture and no paints or expense were spared in its construction. Its dedication was a notable event with the Rev. Anna Shaw of

essor Ward brought home from his world-wide explorations. It houses a rare collection of birds, the head of a wild boar from Germany's Black Forest, a stuffed orangutang, an octopus, fossils, shells, a piece of petrified wood, multicolored and smooth as glass, and a host of other strange things.

In what other village of 500 can you find such a "Hall of Wonders?"

After that Mrs. Ward spent more and more time at Hillside. Through the years famous guests flocked there. Mrs. Ward's mother was an ardent suffragist and among her visitors were such leaders of the cause as Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

There was a way of life on the hill that was not that of the village in the valley. The Hillside people dashed around on horseback and even rode in a coach and four. They dressed informally and their excursions into Warsaw and other

IT FIZZES FOR A LONG,
LONG TIME

DISTRIBUTED BY VETERAN FOODS INC. OF ROCHESTER

Veteran
Flavor-Sealed
COFFEE
America's
Tastest



HORIZONTAL

	76								65
	73								72
	69								68
58						29	19		60
	57			56					
55									51

nearby towns caused a stir among the natives.

Sometimes Hillside had as many as 50 guests at a time. Mrs. Ward instituted a co-operative work system whereby the family and guests shared the household chores. Some celebrities washed dishes.

Mrs. Ward gathered about her a summer colony of young people of artistic and literary bent. Among them was young George Brooks of nearby Pearl Creek, who became a Rochester newspaperman, a playwright, a writer for slick paper magazines and for Hollywood.

In 1914 Mrs. Ward launched a summer school at Hillside, not only for her grandchildren and for guests, but also for village children and some adults. The curriculum included dancing, poetry, sketching, geology, cooking, the drama, basketry, choral singing. The experiment survived three summers. The village generally regarded it with an indulgent wonderment. Wyoming was genuinely fond of Mrs. Ward.

Stuart Walker and his company of Portmanteau Players visited Hillside and gave a performance in the Village Hall. Talented musicians gave concerts in the village. Once the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway ran a special train to accommodate Mrs. Ward's guests. Wyoming will never forget its great days.

In 1909 Bryant Fleming, the architect began transforming the one time "water cure" into the handsome Colonial type mansion that is Hillside today.

The village was saddened in 1924 when the word came that its Lad Bountiful was dead in Chicago. Four years later Hillside, which had been in one family for 70 years and which had sheltered six generations of the clan, was sold. The present owner is R. T. Jones, a Buffalo industrialist.

The story of Hillside is delightfully told in "Chronicles of An American Home," written by Waldo R. Browne of Wyoming, and privately printed by the Coonley family in 1930.

* * *

MRS. WARD'S major gift to Wyoming was the Village Hall in 1902. It is of distinguished architecture and no paints or expense were spared in its construction. Its dedication was a notable event with the Rev. Anna Shaw of

women's rights fame and the Rev. William C. Gannett of Rochester among the speakers.

A visit to the Village Hall, which is really a community center, is worth the traveler's while. On the lawn is an old lot marker of the Holland Purchase and a boulder of sparkling jasper that Professor Ward brought from Canada.

The building houses the village library, presided over by Mrs. Mary H. Heisler. Among its distinctive features is the spacious auditorium, with a stage of theater size. Mrs. Ward had hoped the hall would be used for union religious services but the denominational-minded villagers balked at that.

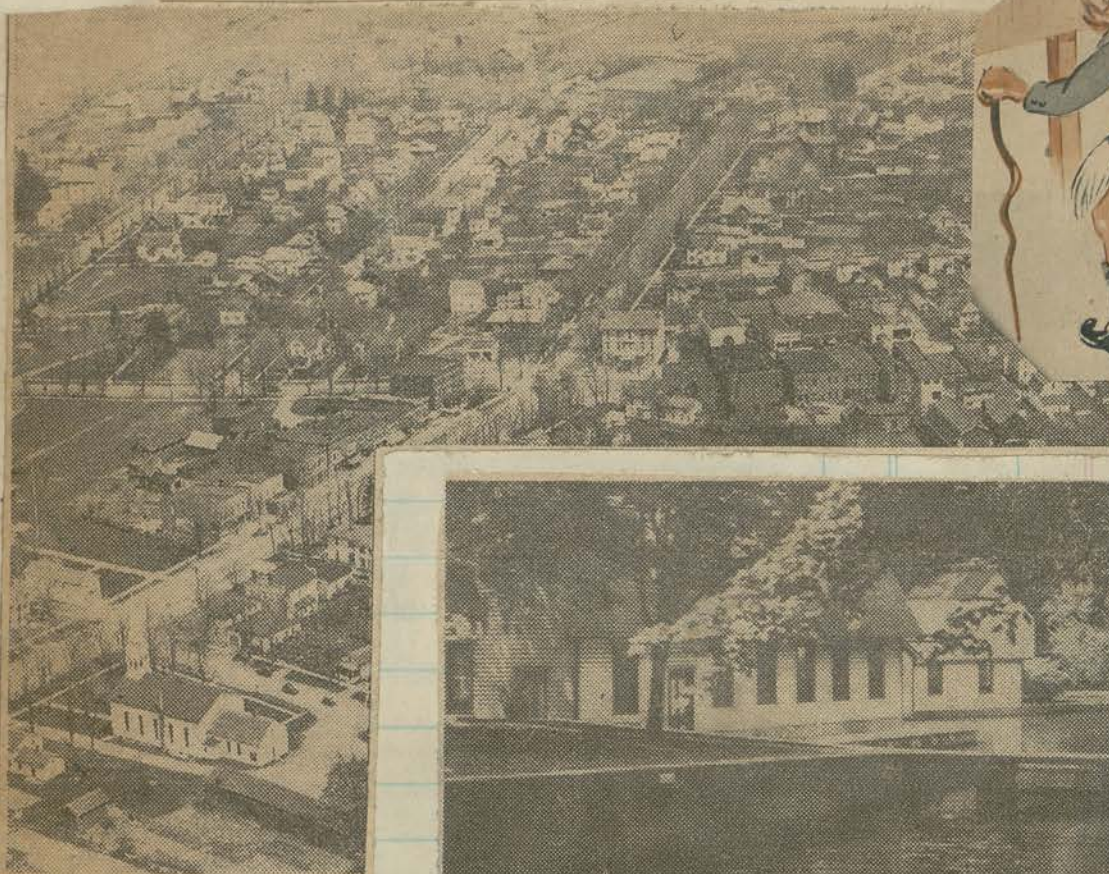
In the auditorium are pillars of hand-carved wood which were taken from the India Building of the first Chicago World's Fair. There also is a mosaic made of five million pieces of marble, glass and other materials, in a frame cut from a single piece of marble. It was the work of an Italian artist and four years went into its fashioning. It depicts the ruins of an Italian city and was picked up by B. F. Avery on his European travels.

And there is the museum room, full of the trophies that Professor Ward brought home from his world-wide explorations. It houses a rare collection of birds, the head of a wild boar from Germany's Black Forest, a stuffed orangutang, an octopus, fossils, shells, a piece of petrified wood, multicolored and smooth as glass, and a host of other strange things.

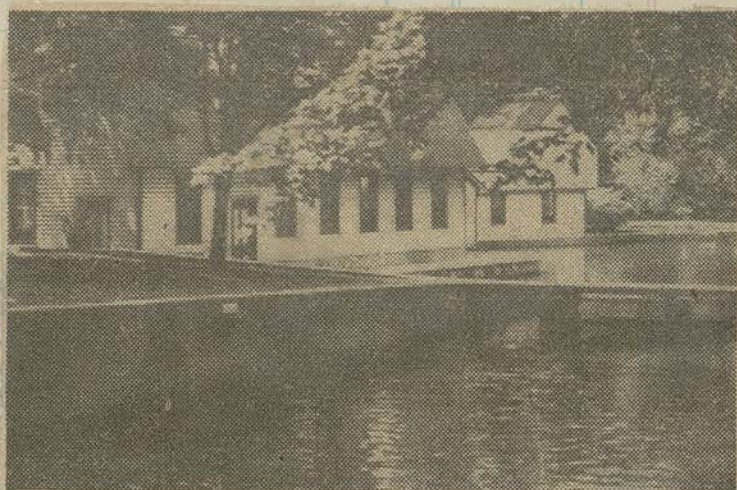
In what other village of 500 can you find such a "Hall of Wonders?"

After that Mrs. Ward spent more and more time at Hillside. Through the years famous guests flocked there, Mrs. Ward's mother was an ardent suffragist and among her visitors were such leaders of the cause as Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

There was a way of life on the hill that was not that of the village in the valley. The Hillside people dashed around on horseback and even rode in a coach and four. They dressed informally and their excursions into Warsaw and other



This air view (above) shows routes, as in Indian days, converging in the center of Caledonia, leading left to Rochester, foreground to Le Roy and Batavia, background to Avon.



What more natural than at Caledonia-Mumford, mecca for trout fishermen, should be placed a hatchery for propagation of the finny prizes? Above, placid waters of the State Fish Hatchery where the baby fish grow to legal size. At right, workman prepares to feed huge numbers of fingerlings.

THERE ARE MANY landmarks in this old town on the Great Trail where the past and the present are so intermingled.

One is the neat stone building that houses the public library. It was built in 1826 and was the first post office, bank and apothecary shop. A few doors away is the charming stone residence of F. F. Keith, village editor and student of local history. It was built in 1827 and served in early days as a tavern.

At the crossroads where the tall war memorial monument stands guard is the imposing, three-story stone structure that now is the Masonic Temple and post office. It was built in the early 1830s as an inn. Its old balcony, overhanging the one-time driveway and supported by stone posts from which still hang hitching rings for horses — all these tell of the days when the stage coaches lumbered up to its doors.

Two serious fires, a few years apart, the last one around the turn of the century, struck two different parts of the business section. The debris of the last blaze was thrown into the "handsome lake" of the Senecas, which had been steadily dwindling through the years. Then it was covered with topsoil and converted into an athletic field. The former high school building at the historic spot now is appropriately the home of the Big Springs Historical Society.

Old residents recall when there was an island in the center of the lake and rowboats plied its waters. The New York Central tracks were carried over the waters by a trestle.

At the Big Springs were the trail houses for the war parties and the hunters. There stood the council elm where burned the fires of the Turtle Tribe. There was the stake where the captives were tortured. There the Red Men staged their foot races, their war dances, their feats of strength.

Then the white men came down the narrow trail. Probably the first was the Frenchman, Etienne Brule, scouting the Genesee Country for Champlain in 1615. Other Frenchmen passed that way, missionaries, traders, explorers, soldiers, and after the star of New France waned, the English troops and their savage allies in the colonial wars.

After Sullivan's raid broke the power of the Seneca empire during the Revolution, the Indian village was abandoned but the Big Springs continued to be a popular stopping place for white pioneers and roving Indians.

The site of the council elm today is marked by a boulder erected to the memory of the Seneca chiefs, Handsome Lake, the Peace Prophet who preached temperance to his people; his half brother, Cornplanter, Red Jacket and "the other Keepers of the Western Door." The memorial was put there by Gan-eo-di-ya Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Last year a gale toppled the old elm. Now it lies around the boulder like a fallen giant, its giant torso sawed into many pieces.

Meanwhile a group of Scots from Inverness had settled on a Holland Land Company tract south of the Pulteney lands. The men of Perthshire and the men of Inverness joined in building the new log kirk. But they were of different clans, settled on different lands, and soon a dispute arose. It lasted 18 years.

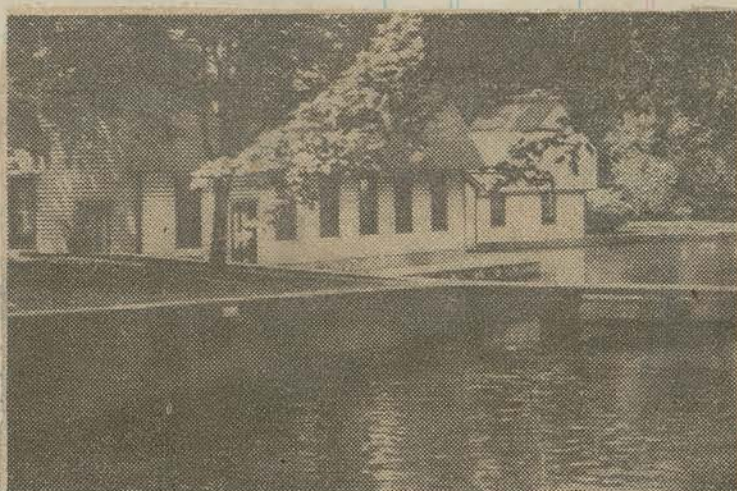
The Perthshire faction put a notice on the church forbidding entrance to all who did not live on the Pulteney lands. One of their number took from the wall of the house of Peter Campbell of the Inverness clan the key to the church. They kept it locked and guarded against their rivals, who for 17 years held their services in a private home. The discord was aired in the courts before the two societies reached an agreement on division of the land. But each maintained its own church.

That old feud was only a frontier incident and is all but forgotten. The real accomplishments of the pioneers are remembered. Where the Caledonia-Rochester Road joins the Oatka Trail, in July of 1926, there was a gathering of the clans and with skirl of bagpipes and singing by voices with the burr of Scotland a boulder was dedicated to "The Scottish pioneers who built here in 1803 the first schoolhouse west of the Genesee and formed here in 1805 the Caledonia Presbyterian Kirk, oldest living church west of the river."

← WAS THERE
W.W.



This air view (above) shows routes, as in Indian days, converging in the center of Caledonia, leading left to Rochester, foreground to Le Roy and Batavia, background to Avon.



What more natural than at Caledonia-Mumford, mecca for trout fishermen, should be placed a hatchery for propagation of the finny prizes? Above, placid waters of the State Fish Hatchery where the baby fish grow to legal size. At right, workman prepares to feed huge numbers of fingerlings.

THERE ARE MANY landmarks in this old town on the Great Trail where the past and the present are so intermingled.

One is the neat stone building that houses the public library. It was built in 1826 and was the first post office, bank and apothecary shop. A few doors away is the charming stone residence of F. F. Keith, village editor and student of local history. It was built in 1827 and served in early days as a tavern.

At the crossroads where the tall war memorial monument stands guard is the imposing, three-story stone structure that now is the Masonic Temple and post office. It was built in the early 1830s as an inn. Its old balcony, overhanging the one-time driveway and supported by stone posts from which still hang hitching rings for horses — all these tell of the days when the stage coaches lumbered up to its doors.

Two serious fires, a few years apart, the last one around the turn of the century, struck two different parts of the business section. The debris of the last blaze was thrown into the "handsome lake" of the Senecas, which had been steadily dwindling through the years. Then it was covered with topsoil and converted into an athletic field. The former high school building at the historic spot now is appropriately the home of the Big Springs Historical Society.

Old residents recall when there was an island in the center of the lake and rowboats plied its waters. The New York Central tracks were carried over the waters by a trestle.

At the Big Springs were the trail houses for the war parties and the hunters. There stood the council elm where burned the fires of the Turtle Tribe. There was the stake where the captives were tortured. There the Red Men staged their foot races, their war dances, their feats of strength.

Then the white men came down the narrow trail. Probably the first was the Frenchman, Etienne Brule, scouting the Genesee Country for Champlain in 1615. Other Frenchmen passed that way, missionaries, traders, explorers, soldiers, and after the star of New France waned, the English troops and their savage allies in the colonial wars.

After Sullivan's raid broke the power of the Seneca empire during the Revolution, the Indian village was abandoned but the Big Springs continued to be a popular stopping place for white pioneers and roving Indians.

The site of the council elm today is marked by a boulder erected to the memory of the Seneca chiefs, Handsome Lake, the Peace Prophet who preached temperance to his people; his half brother, Cornplanter, Red Jacket and "the other Keepers of the Western Door." The memorial was put there by Gan-eo-di-ya Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

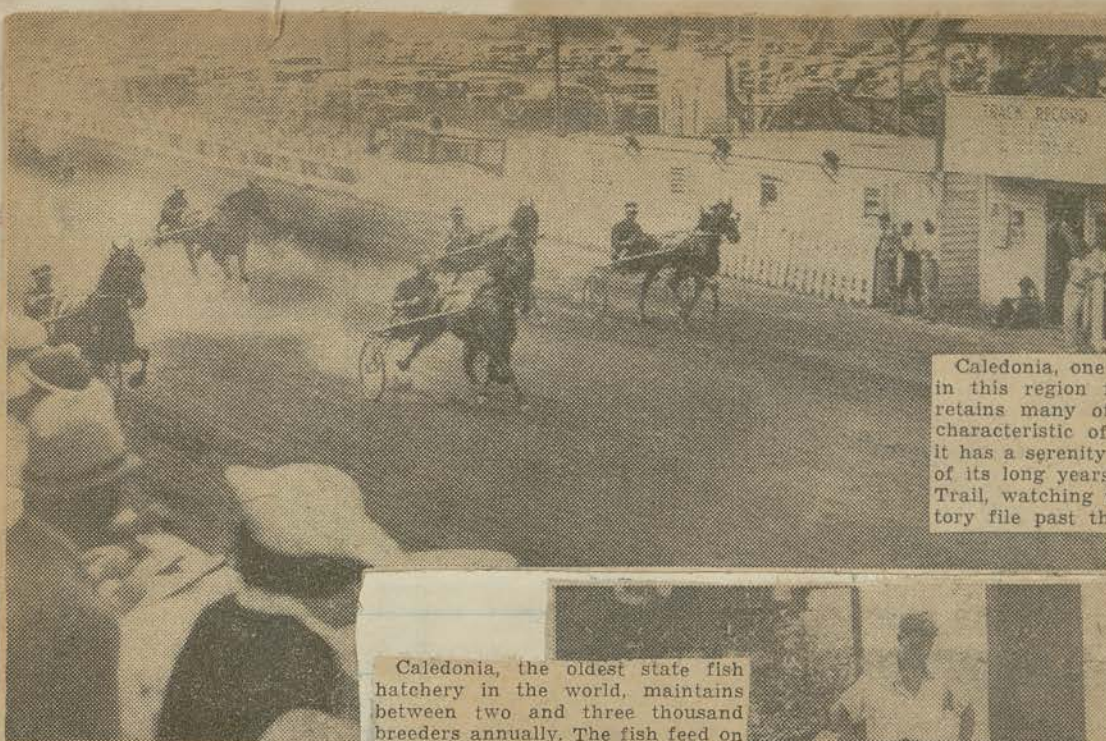
Last year a gale toppled the old elm. Now it lies around the boulder like a fallen giant, its giant torso sawed into many pieces.

Meanwhile a group of Scots from Inverness had settled on a Holland Land Company tract south of the Pulteney lands. The men of Perthshire and the men of Inverness joined in building the new log kirk. But they were of different clans, settled on different lands, and soon a dispute arose. It lasted 18 years.

The Perthshire faction put a notice on the church forbidding entrance to all who did not live on the Pulteney lands. One of their number took from the wall of the house of Peter Campbell of the Inverness clan the key to the church. They kept it locked and guarded against their rivals, who for 17 years held their services in a private home. The discord was aired in the courts before the two societies reached an agreement on division of the land. But each maintained its own church.

That old feud was only a frontier incident and is all but forgotten. The real accomplishments of the pioneers are remembered. Where the Caledonia-Rochester Road joins the Oatka Trail, in July of 1826, there was a gathering of the clans and with skirl of bagpipes and singing by voices with the burr of Scotland a boulder was dedicated to "The Scottish pioneers who built here in 1803 the first schoolhouse west of the Genesee and formed here in 1805 the Caledonia Presbyterian Kirk, oldest living church west of the river."

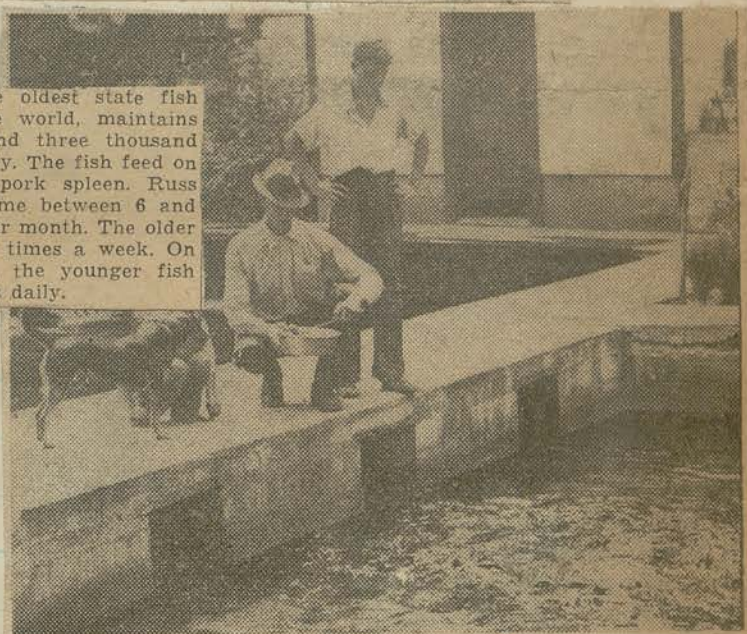
WAS
THERE
W.W.



Caledonia, one of the few towns in this region founded by Scots, retains many of the rock ribbed characteristic of its fathers. And it has a serenity and a poise, born of its long years beside the Great Trail, watching the parade of history file past the Big Springs.

Famed among country fair addicts is the Tri-County Fair at Caledonia, where, above, favorites and also-rans dash swiftly toward the wire in a heat over the half-mile track which has seen some of the country's best sulky racers.

Caledonia, the oldest state fish hatchery in the world, maintains between two and three thousand breeders annually. The fish feed on beef liver and pork spleen. Russ said they consume between 6 and 8 tons of feed per month. The older fish are fed six times a week. On the other hand, the younger fish are fed six times daily.



THE BALTIMORE & Ohio Railroad has a station labeled "Caledonia-Mumford." The grouping is entirely logical. Although the two villages, only a mile apart, are in different counties, they have a common history and tradition.

Mumford, just over the line in Monroe County and in the aptly and euphoniously named Town of Wheatland, was settled by the same band of hardy Scots who fathered Caledonia. It was first called McKenzie's Corners. Then it was variously Slab City, in lumbering days; and Mumfordville, after a leading citizen. The "ville" was dropped years ago.

Many are the echoes of the past in this quiet village on the old stage coach road between Rochester and Caledonia. The slate-colored brick Community Building at the four corners was the Exchange Hotel in stage coach times. There are hitching rings on its front today. Just around the corner is the frame house, painted brown, that was the Donnelly House, an inn in other days. Once the town pump and watering trough, surrounded by a white railing, stood in the center of the four corners. On a side street is a genuine "Little Red Schoolhouse" with a white belfry crowning its brick walls.

And there is "the church of petrified wood." The Gothic Presbyterian edifice was built in 1863 of undressed blocks of marl taken from a nearby swamp. The stone in some places present a fibrous appearance, hence the "petrified wood" illusion. At first it was white but the years and the elements have turned it into a mottled brown and white, with the white stones presenting a frosty appearance.



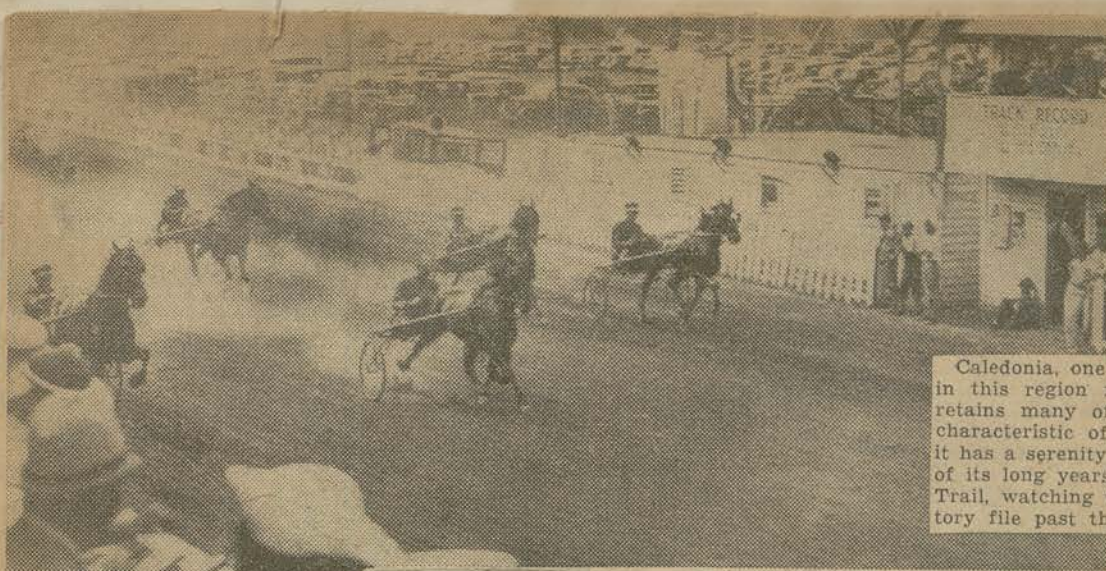
In sharp contrast to Caledonia's old stone residences, many white houses, stately churches and other landmarks, is a very modern real estate development on the edge of the village, off the Avon Road. There a cluster of prefabricated houses are going up.

Farther down that road is a boulder, marking the last resting place of a soldier of the War of 1812 and on it is a verse, famous in its day, written by a Caledonian. "Poet John" McNaughton, they called him to distinguish him from other John McNaughtons. It reads:

*"My brave lad, he sleeps
In his faded coat of blue.
In his lonely grave unknown,
Lies the heart that beat so
true."*

Favorite fishing spots for Senecas and palefaces have been located in the Caledonia-Mumford area. Here an eager group fishes Oatka Creek on opening day, attempting to lure the wily trout.

By spring of 1799, they had begun clearing their new acres. Most of them came to the Genesee Country with only their clothes on their backs. They even traded some of their clothing for the use of oxen to break the sod. No pioneers were poorer in the world's goods. None were richer in spirit. They were resolute, frugal and hard working. And they were staunch Presbyterians who obeyed the laws of God and man.



Caledonia, one of the few towns in this region founded by Scots, retains many of the rock ribbed characteristic of its fathers. And it has a serenity and a poise, born of its long years beside the Great Trail, watching the parade of history file past the Big Springs.



Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 1
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0

Errors, Haas, Hatton; run Galan, Merullo, Nicholson; t Zientara, Merullo; home run sacrifice, Cavarretta; double (unassisted); triple play Waitkus; bases on balls, Schmitz 5; strikeouts, Schmitz 4; hit by pitcher, (Wahl).

Dodgers 5, Phils

PHILADELPHIA

BR

Famed among country addicts is the Tri-C at Caledonia, where favorites and also swiftly toward the heat over the half-mile which has seen some of the country's best sulky racers.



THE BALTIMORE & Ohio Railroad has a station labeled "Caledonia-Mumford." The grouping is entirely logical. Although the two villages, only a mile apart, are in different counties, they have a common history and tradition.

Mumford, just over the line in Monroe County and in the aptly and euphoniously named Town of Wheatland, was settled by the same band of hardy Scots who fathered Caledonia. It was first called McKenzie's Corners. Then it was variously Slab City, in lumbering days; and Mumfordville, after a leading citizen. The "ville" was dropped years ago.

Many are the echoes of the past in this quiet village on the old stage coach road between Rochester and Caledonia. The slate-colored brick Community Building at the four corners was the Exchange Hotel in stage coach times. There are hitching rings on its front today. Just around the corner is the frame house, painted brown, that was the Donnelly House, an inn in other days. Once the town pump and watering trough, surrounded by a white railing, stood in the center of the four corners. On a side street is a genuine "Little Red Schoolhouse" with a white belfry crowning its brick walls.

And there is "the church of petrified wood." The Gothic Presbyterian edifice was built in 1863 of undressed blocks of marl taken from a nearby swamp. The stone in some places present a fibrous appearance, hence the "petrified wood" illusion. At first it was white but the years and the elements have turned it into a mottled brown and white, with the white stones presenting a frosty appearance.

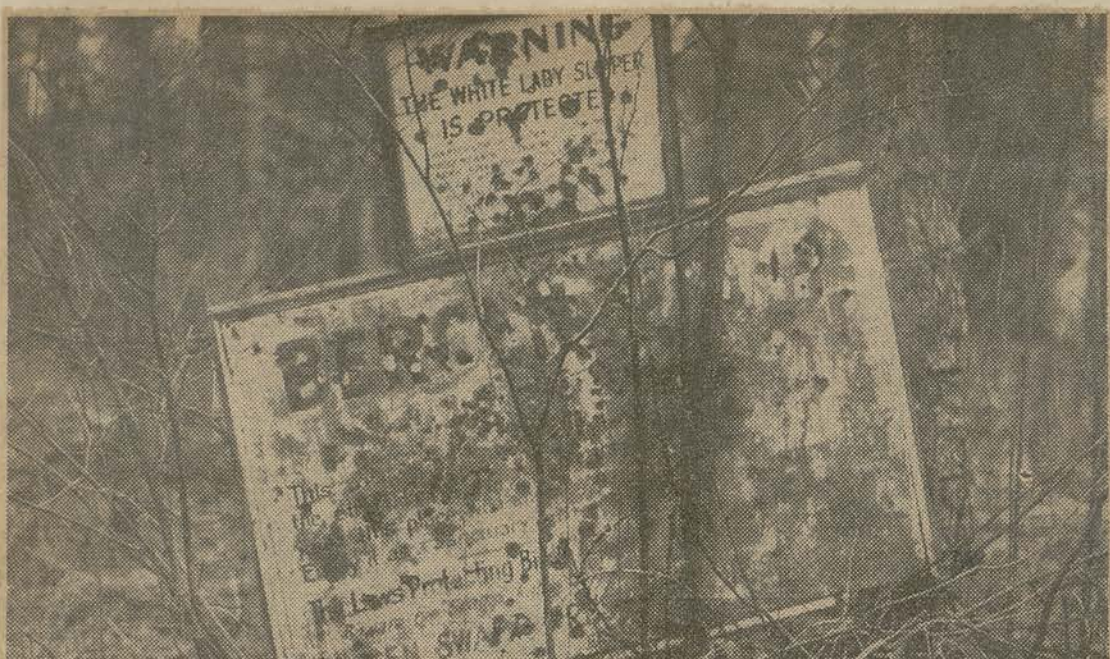
In sharp contrast to Caledonia's old stone residences, many white houses, stately churches and other landmarks, is a very modern real estate development on the edge of the village, off the Avon Road. There a cluster of prefabricated houses are going up.

Farther down that road is a boulder, marking the last resting place of a soldier of the War of 1812 and on it is a verse, famous in its day, written by a Caledonian. "Poet John" McNaughton, they called him to distinguish him from other John McNaughtons. It reads:

*"My brave lad, he sleeps
In his faded coat of blue.
In his lonely grave unknown,
Lies the heart that beat so
true."*

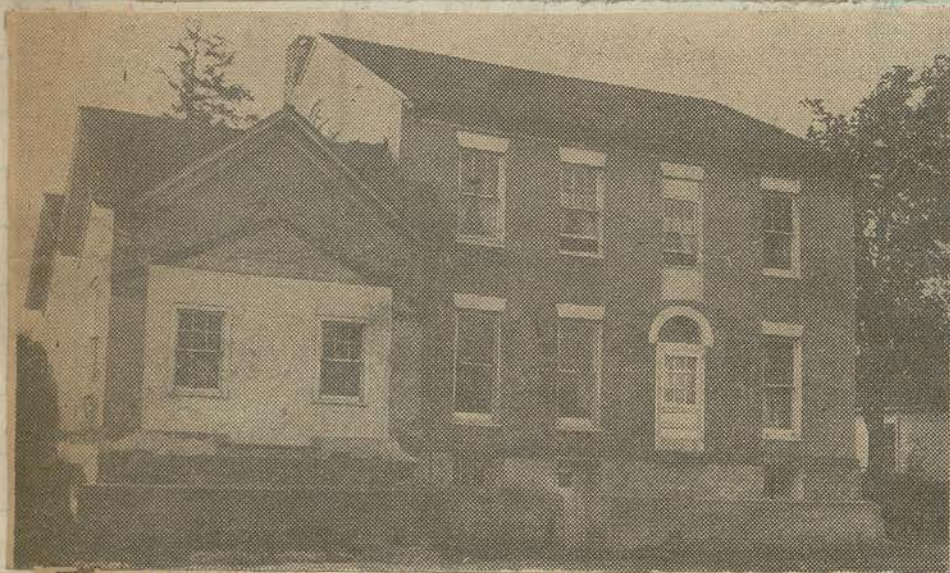
Favorite fishing spots for Senecas and palefaces have been located in the Caledonia-Mumford area. Here an eager group fishes Oatka Creek on opening day, attempting to lure the wily trout.

By spring of 1799, they had begun clearing their new acres. Most of them came to the Genesee Country with only their clothes on their backs. They even traded some of their clothing for the use of oxen to break the sod. No pioneers were poorer in the world's goods. None were richer in spirit. They were resolute, frugal and hard working. And they were staunch Presbyterians who obeyed the laws of God and man.



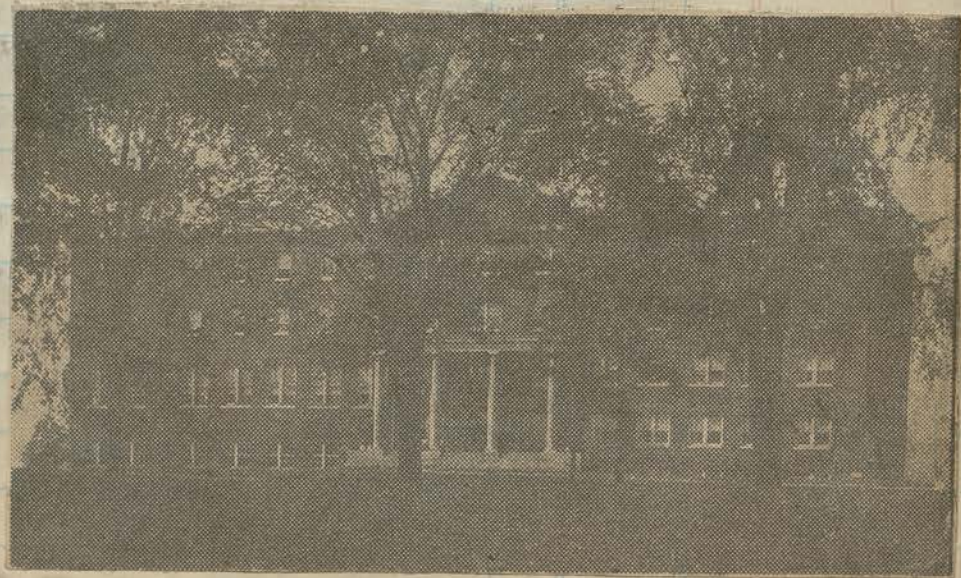
Disrespect for property seems most prominent feature of this sign in the Bergen

Swamp warning of swamp rattlers and the protection afforded White Lady Slippers.



There are many pages in the history of Roberts Junior College between the days the school was

housed in the North Chili tavern shown at left and the modern campus, one of whose buildings,



Carpenter Hall, is pictured at the right. The College attracts many of its students from afar.

Bishop Roberts felt the need of a college for his growing church. He liked the North Chili location, rural yet not isolated. But there was a tavern in the town and he wanted no such influences around his Christian school. So when he bought a plot of land for a campus nearby, he also bought the tavern—and promptly closed it.

Before the first building was erected on the new campus, the four-man faculty of Chili Seminary held classes for the student body of 24 in the erstwhile tavern, shorn of its bar and be-
 reft of its music.

Thus the first Free Methodist educational institution in America was born in a tavern.

* * *

Today that school is the Roberts Junior College, one of six Free Methodist schools in the nation. There are imposing buildings on the emerald campus, well back from the highway. Members of the church have been generous givers. One such benefactor, to the tune of \$30,000, was A. M. Chesbrough and from 1884 to 1945 the school bore his name. On its elevation to junior college rank, the name was changed to honor its founder.

Roberts College has 297 students, about evenly divided between men and women. About half come from the region, the rest from four seaboard states and New England, comprising the Eastern Conference of the church. Sixty former service men are enrolled under the GI Bill of Rights plan. The 13 apartment units for married couples are filled. Many students "earn while they learn." Some work on the 300-acre dairy farm owned by the college.

The school has never deviated from the tenets stated in its first catalog in 1869 which described Chili Seminary as a place "where practical and thorough education can be gained without the hindrances to piety found in many of the fashionable schools of the land".

The most recent catalog, under the heading, "standards of life," warns that: "The registration of students known to use tobacco or alcoholic liquors or beer will not be accepted and use of them while in attendance will subject the student to dismissal . . . students from abroad are required to refrain from participating in card playing, dancing, attendance at theaters, including motion picture theaters, and attending meetings of secret societies. . . . Modesty and conservatism in dress are required at all times. Decorative jewelry is out of harmony with Roberts standards."

If you think these regulations have made Roberts students a repressed and downcast lot, you're mistaken. The young faces I saw on the campus were happy ones. There is a wholesome, refreshing air about this 80-year-old college amid its sprawling green acres on the old stage coach road to Buffalo.

Incidentally, the tavern building in which it was born, still stands.

Churchville became an early trading center and outstripped its older neighbor to the south, Riga Center, because the waters of Black Creek turned mill wheels and because it was on the line of what became the New York Central Railroad.

Around the mill dam in their time have stood saw mills, a factory that made cutting boxes for chopping fodder by hand; a three-story planing mill. Today Churchville is almost wholly a residential village.

Many of her 601 inhabitants (1940 census) work in Rochester, 15 miles to the eastward. Once many commuted by New York Central train. Now the passenger trains roar through without even hesitating.

* * *

ON SEPT. 28, 1839, in a two-and-one-half-story brick house on Churchville's South Main Street, a daughter was born to Josiah Willard, a cabinet maker, and his wife, Mary Hill. The baby was named Frances Elizabeth. She came from Yankee and pioneer stock on both sides.

Today in front of the same house, now half hidden behind a store, a historical marker proclaims the birthplace of Frances E. Willard, a founder and for 19 years president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, one of the world's most famous women.

Frances left Churchville with her parents for Ohio at the age of 2, but during her lifetime she made many visits to her kin in the neighborhood. In 1867 she brought her dying father back to the scenes of his boyhood and for months hovered near his bedside, often singing hymns to him in her soft, sweet voice. Churchville last saw its famous daughter alive in 1897 when she paid a visit to an aged aunt.

On Feb. 21, 1898, Frances Willard came back to her native village—in a flower-decked casket. The temperance leader had died in New York four days before. The special train bearing her west for burial in Evanston, Ill., stopped a whole day in Churchville. There was a memorial service in the Con-

gregational Church which was packed to the doors.

On the 100th anniversary of Miss Willard's birth, Sept. 28, 1939, more than 1,000 delegates to the WCTU national convention being held in Rochester made a pilgrimage to their leader's old home, in a cavalcade of 52 buses. At the exact hour of her birth, the Churchville High School Band struck up "Onward Christian Soldiers," the battle hymn of the WCTU, and the eulogies began, from a flag-decked platform on which sat such noted white ribboners as Mrs. Ella Boole and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin.

It was a red letter day in the village's history.

Churchville is in the town of Riga which for some years was the only one in Monroe County to vote "dry" under local option. But today one can buy legal beverages—as well as excellent food—from a hotel squarely across the street from the house in which the leader of the WCTU was born.

* * *

BERGEN is only three miles from Churchville. It is about the same size. It is a little older with the same Yankee background, but between the two villages stretches a county line and in York State that can be quite a gulf.

Bergen is just over the line in the old County of Genesee. The average tourist never sees the village because the principal highway from Rochester to Batavia and Buffalo, now skirts it to the south.

The first settler was Samuel Lincoln, in 1801. The town, named for no reason, after a Norwegian for no known reason, after a Norwegian city, was part of the Triangle Tract sold by Robert Morris to Herman Le Roy and associates and was cut off from Batavia in 1812.

There's a story that two of the early settlers, the Leach brothers, Solomon and Levi, traded wives. Levi gave Solomon five gallons of whisky "to boot." But in two weeks Solomon, tired of his bargain, traded back and threw in a horse. This incident is not in the Bergen tradition. Its pioneers were mainly New Englanders and pious, circumspect folk.

In stage coach days the principal settlement was on the hilly ground that to this day is called High Bergen. It also was known as Cork and Wardville. An early settler was Dr. Levi Ward, who later moved to Rochester and founded a family distinguished in the scientific field. The coming of the railroad shifted the business center to the present village site on lower ground.

Bergen is on the Main Line and some 25 years ago nearly all the Central trains stopped there. Some 60 to 70 persons commuted daily to Rochester. Now all the passenger trains but one each way flash through the village with a roar and a clatter, the shining Empire State, the lordly Twentieth Century and the humbler ones.

Today many residents work in Rochester, in Le Roy and Batavia, but they do their commuting by bus and automobile. The village has a canning factory, a flour mill and two produce warehouses. It is a farming region and agriculture dominates its economy.

ABOUT TWO MILES west of the village of Bergen, stretches a great swamp, five miles long and a half mile to a mile wide. The Bergen Swamp is far famed as a paradise for naturalists.

There bloom rare wild flowers, like the white Lady Slipper of the orchid family, whose pouch-shaped lip resembles a slipper. The Bergen Swamp Preservation Society has erected two signs near one entrance to the swamp. One says "Beware the Swamp Rattlers." The other warns that "the White Lady Slipper is protected by state law and that it is a criminal offense to pick, uproot or carry one away."

George Thompson, the village clerk, who has hunted in the swamp since boyhood, says the rattlers are few and that they are small ones.

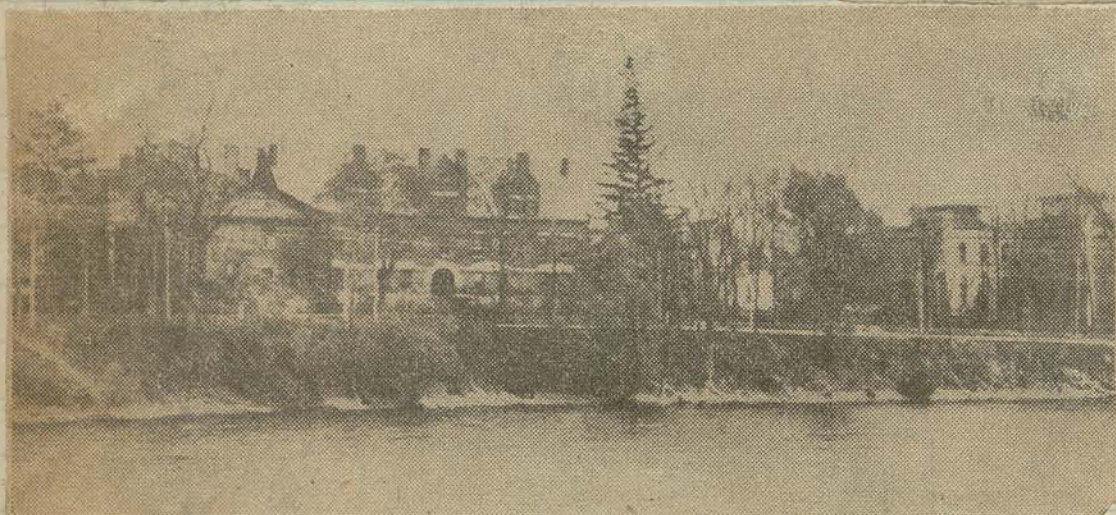
The Bergen Swamp is privately owned, by various farmers. Its foundation is white marl, which has never been marketed. Cedar trees around its edges are cut up into fence posts and poles, usually when the ground is frozen.

LE ROY



Home of beautiful residences, tradition, "class" and scenic beauty is LeRoy. At left is post-colonial home of Harold B. Ward, West Main and Craigie Streets, which was built

in 1812 as an inn. In center, cararact north of LeRoy once LeRoy House, built in 1813 as



From 1837 until 1892, buildings of Ingham University, a girls' college, graced the Oatka banks in LeRoy where now

is the high school campus. (left) were torn down long

THERE ARE SO MANY landmarks, so many echoes of the past in Le Roy—the Eagle Hotel, built in 1825 and famous in stage coach days; the Wiss House, now a hotel but built around 1815 as a store by Samuel De Veaux, who later made millions and founded De Veaux School at Niagara Falls; the exquisite residence of Harold B. Ward, at West Main and Craigie Streets, painted white and a tribute to the good taste of the pioneers, with its carved woodwork and pantry shelves of cherry. It was built as an inn in 1812 and in an upper room long ago the Masons met in secret; the former Lent Tavern across the street, erected in 1813, and now a charming private residence; the turreted rococo West Main Street mansion that once was the summer home of Edward H. Butler Sr., founder of the Buffalo News, with its huge stables that housed the Butler horses, tallyho and carriages. Now it is the Knights of Columbus clubhouse.

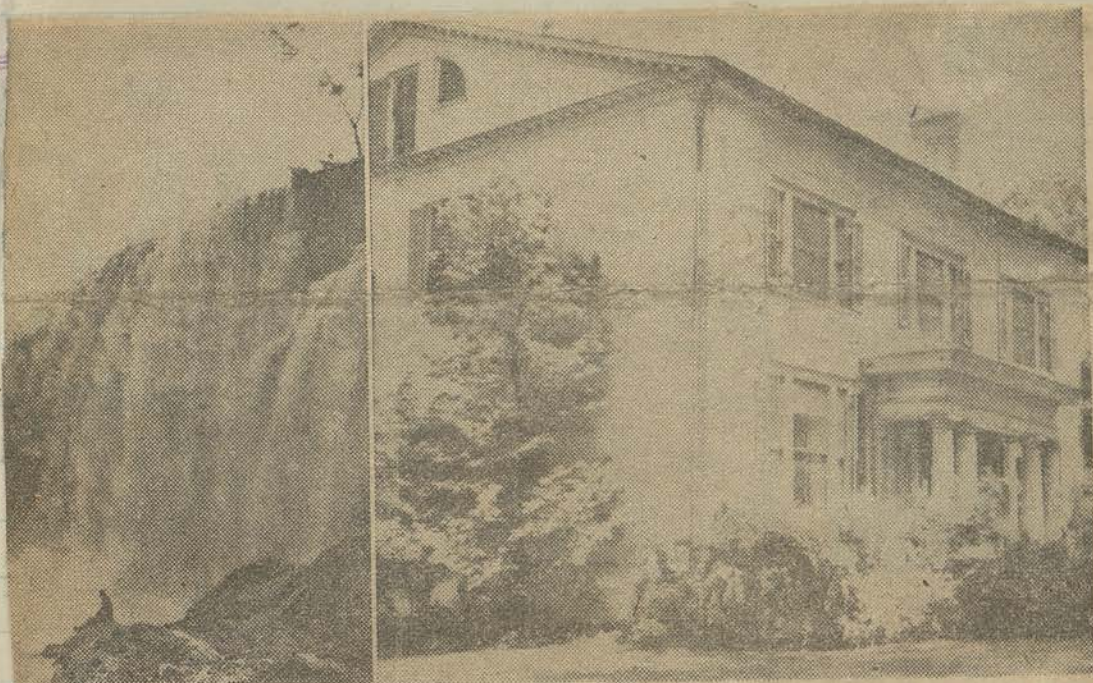
THE VILLAGE BECAME a college town in 1837 when the Misses Mariette and Emily Ingham opened the Le Roy Female Seminary after operating a school for 2 years in Attica. The school acquired the Bayard estate along the Oatka and imposing buildings rose on the campus. In 1852 the name was changed to Ingham Collegiate

Institute and in 1857 it was chartered as Ingham University. For 41 years, until 1893, it operated under the wing of the Presbyterian Synod of Genesee.

Changing times forced the closing of the University in 1892. The last of the sister founders, Mrs. Emily Staunton, had died in 1889. In its time Ingham drew students from many states. Many of them attained distinction, particularly in the fields of art and music. The school raised the cultural level of Le Roy. And today scattered over the land are gray-haired women who look back fondly on their college days beside the still waters of the Oatka.

The Le Roys were patricians and made their imprint on the frontier community. Jacob built mills on the Oatka. He helped build the first St. Mark's Episcopal Church. It is no longer at St. Mark's and Church Streets but the old Episcopal graveyard is there with the dates on the headstones going back to 1818.

Charlotte Le Roy, wife of Jacob, once presented a bell to St. Mark's with the request that it be rung at the end of the service as well as before its start so that her coachman would not arrive too early and have to wait. Which seems most considerate, although the fact remains that the church was right around the corner from the Le Roy mansion—a short walk. But the Le Roys were the kind of folks who rode in carriages.



Buttermilk Falls, a 90-foot known as Oatka Falls. Right, the home of Jacob L. LeRoy,

which houses the LeRoy Historical Society. It was on the back porch of this residence that Daniel Webster courted his second wife, Carline LeRoy, early in 19th Century.



The Ingham buildings (shown at ago. At right is an air view of

part of LeRoy, the business section appearing upper left, with winding Oatka and highway bridge showing at right.

Le Roy House is an antiquarian's "Never Never Land." From the walls of the high ceilinged rooms with their white woodwork and their spacious fireplaces, the pictured faces of the Le Roy clan look down. The mansion is full of treasured mementoes of the past—the concert grand piano that was the pride of Ingham University; period candlesticks, silver, costumes, pottery; relics of the pioneer time, spinning wheels, churns, apple corers, military objects, old documents, books—not to mention the bell of the old Academy.

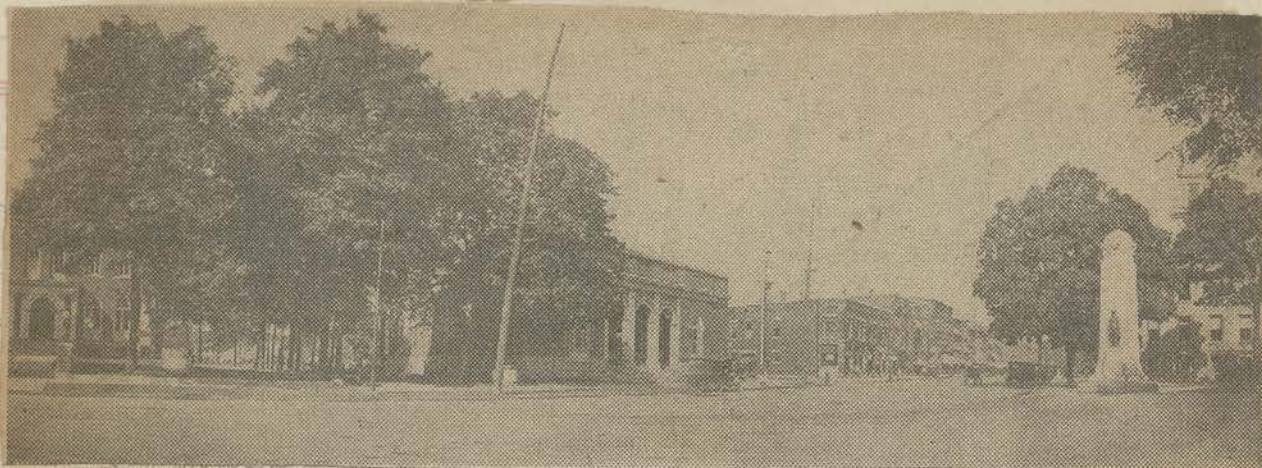
When the Historical Society took over Le Roy House, an old-fashioned fireplace with bake ovens was found behind a brick wall in the basement. Recently when regional historians met there, they were served hot bread baked in those ovens.

LeRoy House is a museum with a home-like, rather than an institutional atmosphere. It is used as a meeting place for the DAR and other groups. The village and region have co-operated splendidly in the project.

Horatio Alger could have fashioned a book out of Orator Woodward's career. Born in nearby North Bergen, he came to Le Roy when 4 years old and was earning his own way at the age of 12. He had an ingenious turn of mind and he was a born merchandiser. He began his industrial career as the maker of composition balls used as targets by marksmen before the day of clay pigeons. Then he evolved a patent nest egg which he made in a small building in Mill Street. In 1883 he went into the patent medicine business and his wagons rattled over the country roads. [His son, Donald, now carries on the proprietary medicine business under the Kemp and Lane label. In 1896 O. F. Woodward began marketing a cereal coffee called Graino. Then came Jello and great riches.

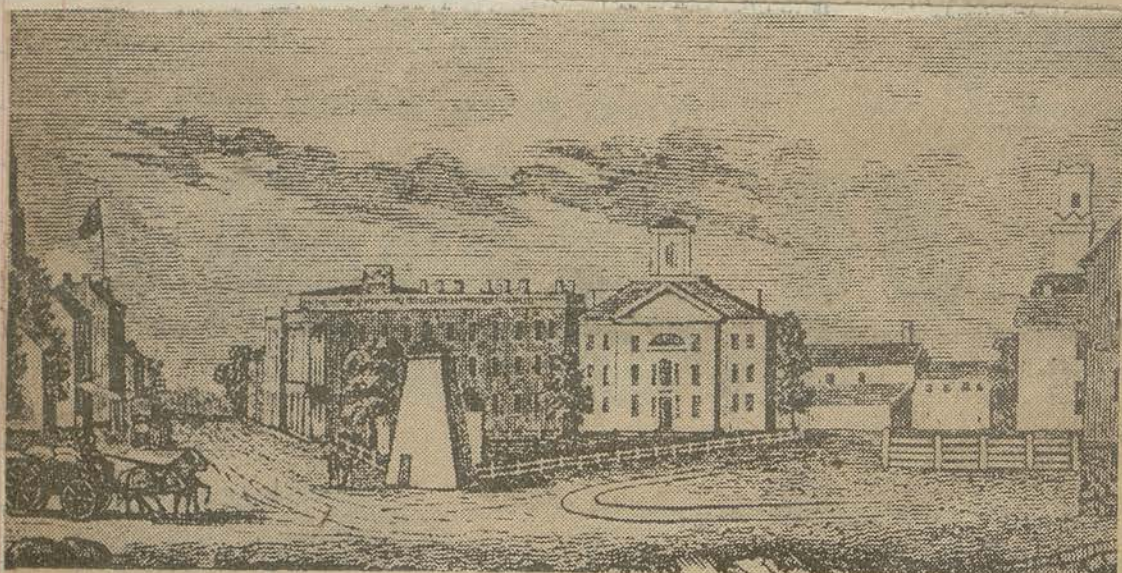
Ernest L. Woodward, son of O. F., can be called Le Roy's first citizen without fear of contradiction.

In 1937 he gave the land along the Oatka, at what old timers call "The Dock," as the site for a new postoffice. When it was learned Uncle Sam proposed to erect a flat, squat structure, dwarfed by its neighbors and clashing with them architecturally, it was Ernest Woodward who directed an emphatic protest to Washington and it was he who spent some \$20,000 of his own money so that Le Roy's Postoffice would be a tasteful building, with gables, parapet walls and built of native stone and not of brick—not a flat-roofed monstrosity.



Here is where the great trails of the Senecas once converged. Looking generally east in Batavia, from left are the City Hall, Postoffice, Main Street pointing towards

Rochester, Soldiers and Sailors Monument, the Courthouse and Ellicott Street which leads toward Warsaw and Southern Tier. Street, left, goes to "The Downs" and Buffalo.



Contrast this view of Batavia, picturing the settlement about 1840, with the one at top | of page showing modern city. Courthouse here appears in center of the picture.

By ARCH MERRILL

"THE Great Meeting Place" the Senecas called their town at the bend of the Tonawanda where the great trails converged.

Today it is the meeting place of the tides of motor traffic that flow across the state. On the busy mile of Route 5 that is Batavia's broad Main Street the traffic stream is slowed to a crawl.

These summer nights the old Fair Grounds is the "great meeting place" of the devotees of harness racing and the Daily Double.

But Batavia is more than that. Above the ceaseless beat of the traffic tide, above the roar of the crowd at Batavia Downs, if you listen, you can hear the distant throb of the drums. They are the drums of history.

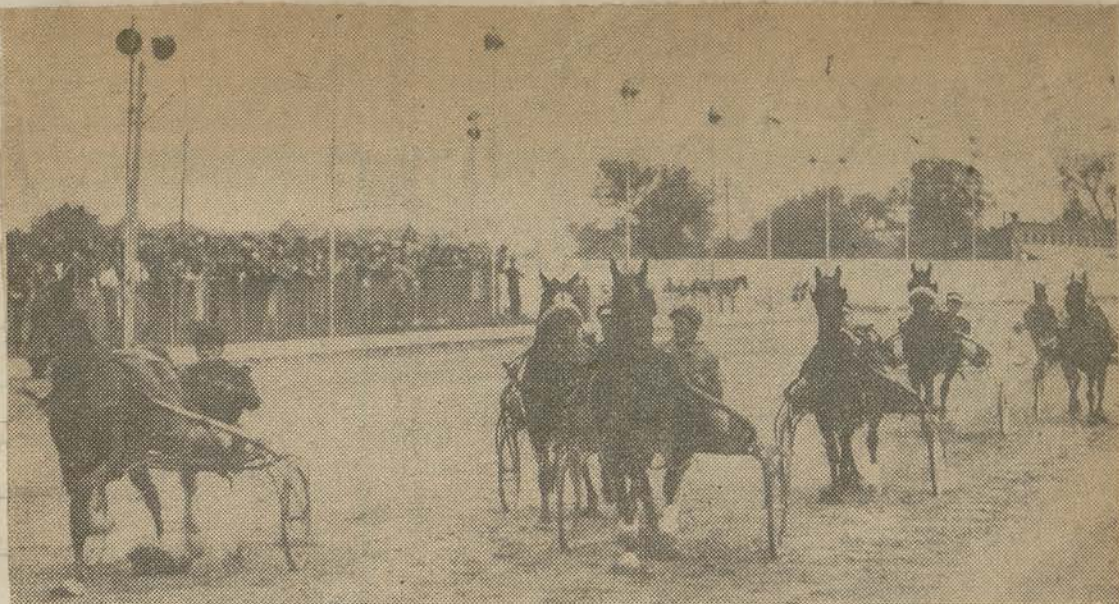
For Batavia stands on historic ground. It was the stage on which was played much of the stirring drama of the frontier. It was a capital of that frontier, the seat of a great land company, when Rochester was a dismal swamp and Buffalo was a huddle of Indian huts.

Since 1802 Batavia has been the shire town of Genesee County which once embraced virtually all of York State west of the Genesee River.

Then came the Revolution and the downfall of the Indian Nation. A vast new land was opened to settlement. In 1792 and '93 representatives of the Holland Land Company, made up of capitalists of old Amsterdam, bought from the tottering American financier, Robert Morris, more than three million wilderness acres west of the Genesee. It was not until 1797 that the Indian title was extinguished by the Treaty of Big Tree.

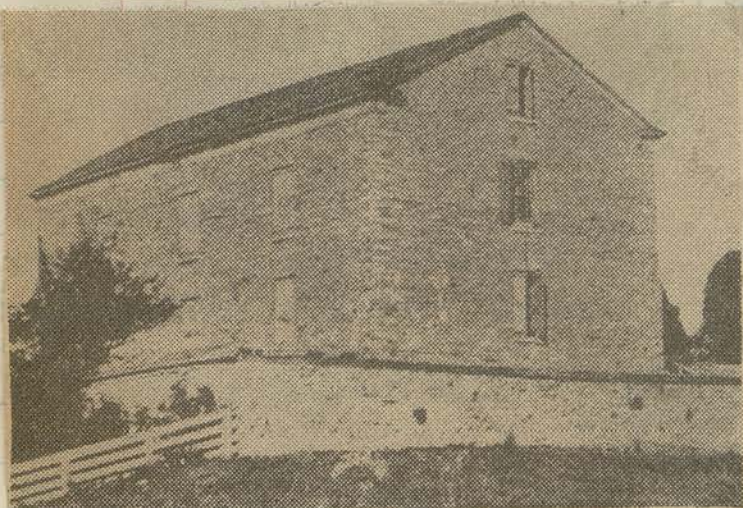
The next year the father of Batavia, the ruling spirit of the Holland Purchase came upon the stage. He was Joseph Ellicott, 6-foot Marylander, who had helped lay out the City of Washington and who had been engaged to survey the Holland Purchase. Eventually he became the land agent.

He fixed the Transit Line to determine the eastern boundaries of the Purchase. With the aid of the Indians, he hewed a road through the forest 100 feet wide. It is Batavia's Main Street today. He chose "The Bend of the Tonawanda" as the site of the land office and in 1801 began the sale of lots from a two-story log structure opposite the present Land Office Museum in West Main Street.



"Down the stretch" at the Batavia Downs, site of Genesee County Fair. Long summer schedules have brought hundreds of good

horses to the half-mile track and thousands upon thousands of harness (and mutuel) racing addicts to Batavia for night events.



This Arsenal, built around 1814 and demolished in 1872, in closing days of War of 1812 was "citadel of the frontier."

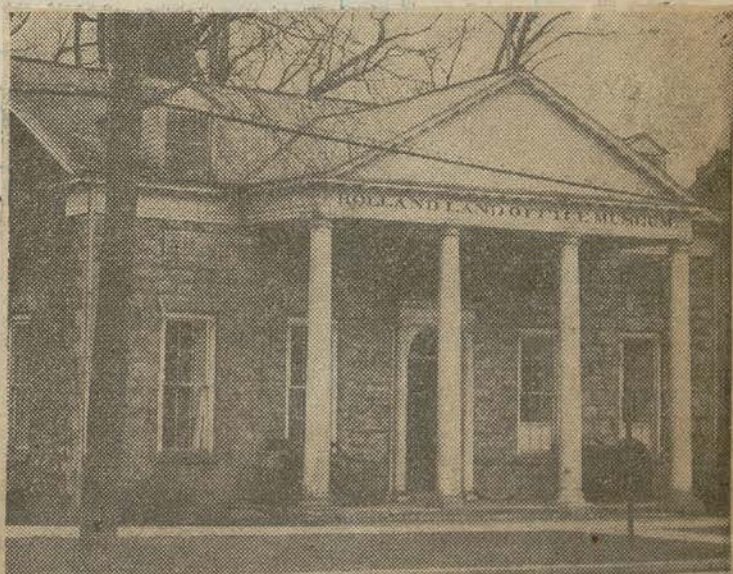
In 1894 the building was dedicated as the Holland Land Office Museum to the memory of Robert Morris—with a mammoth parade in which marched soldiers of the Regular Army. Six members of the Cleveland cabinet attended the ceremony and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was the principal orator.

Until January, 1945, the building displayed the collection of the Holland Land Purchase Historical Society. The museum building came under control of the Board of Education which turned it over to the local American Red Cross chapter for five years. That organization of mercy has put the building to good use but it seems a pity that the prized relics of the past are dumped into two upstairs rooms and not available to the public. The collection includes the desk of solid cherry that belonged to Robert Morris; a rare array of old guns, swords and reminders of five wars; mementos of pioneer days such as flails, ox yokes and the cover for an old mail pouch that a horseman carried, besides documents and books of historical import.

BATAVIA BEGAN to feel her industrial oats in the 1880s. In 1876 the Wiard Plow Company opened its plant between the Erie and Central tracks. It's still there. In 1881 the E. N. Rowell Company began the making of paperboxes downtown beside the waters of Tonawanda Creek.

In 1882 the Johnston Harvester Company, after fire ruined its works in Brockport, built a large factory in Batavia. Today it is the Massey-Harris plant, which vies with the Doehler-Jarvis Company, makers of die castings, as Batavia's major industry. Other Batavia industries produce women's shoes, condensers for steamships, advertising seals, ensilage cutters, tin cans and sprayers and road machinery, quite a diversified list.

About the turn of the century the Poles and the Italians came. Today in about equal numbers those two groups form a sizeable part of the population of this tolerant industrial city.

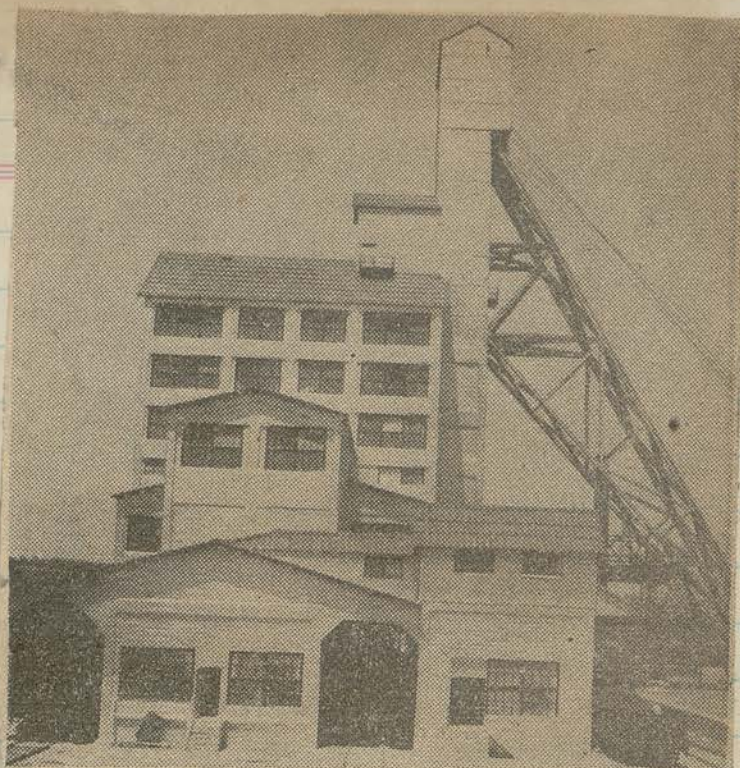


From this office once stemmed the busy trade represented by the Holland Purchase. Now it's maintained as museum.

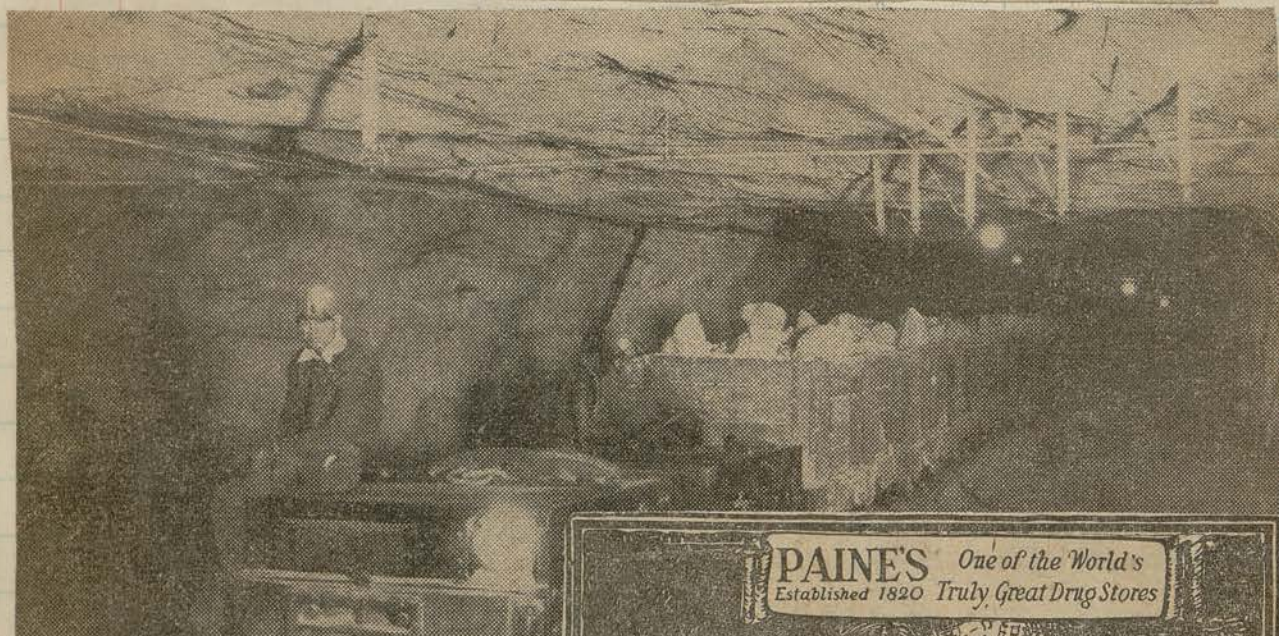
Retsof

Over the hills 30 miles southwest of Rochester is the largest rock salt mine in the world, that of the International Salt Company at Retsof. There for more than 60 years men have been blasting the salt out of the bed of a prehistoric lake.

There 1,000 feet down and under three villages, Retsof, Greigsville and Wadsworth, is a veritable city, 1,700 honeycombed acres of white-walled catacombs, of pillared chambers through which twist miles of "streets" and narrow gauge railway tracks. Once mules that never saw the light of day hauled the salt cars down those tracks. For many years electrically propelled locomotive have done the job.



Above the salt mines, where Seduskie was brought after harrowing hours in darkness far below in mine tunnels.



2. OUR LARGEST salt mine at Retsof, N.Y., is 1063 feet below ground. Giant fans supply up to 150,000 cubic feet of air per minute so that men may work at such depths.



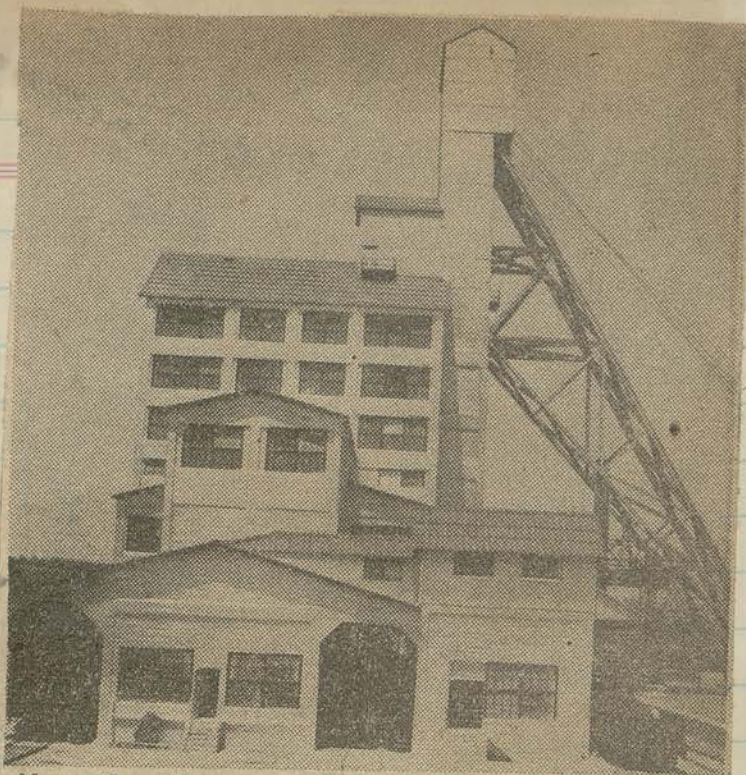
Number 58 of a Series

E in Rochester was beginning to be really worth living. In 1816 the first band was organized, the weekly newspaper—the Rochester Gazette—appeared, the first tea party was held—

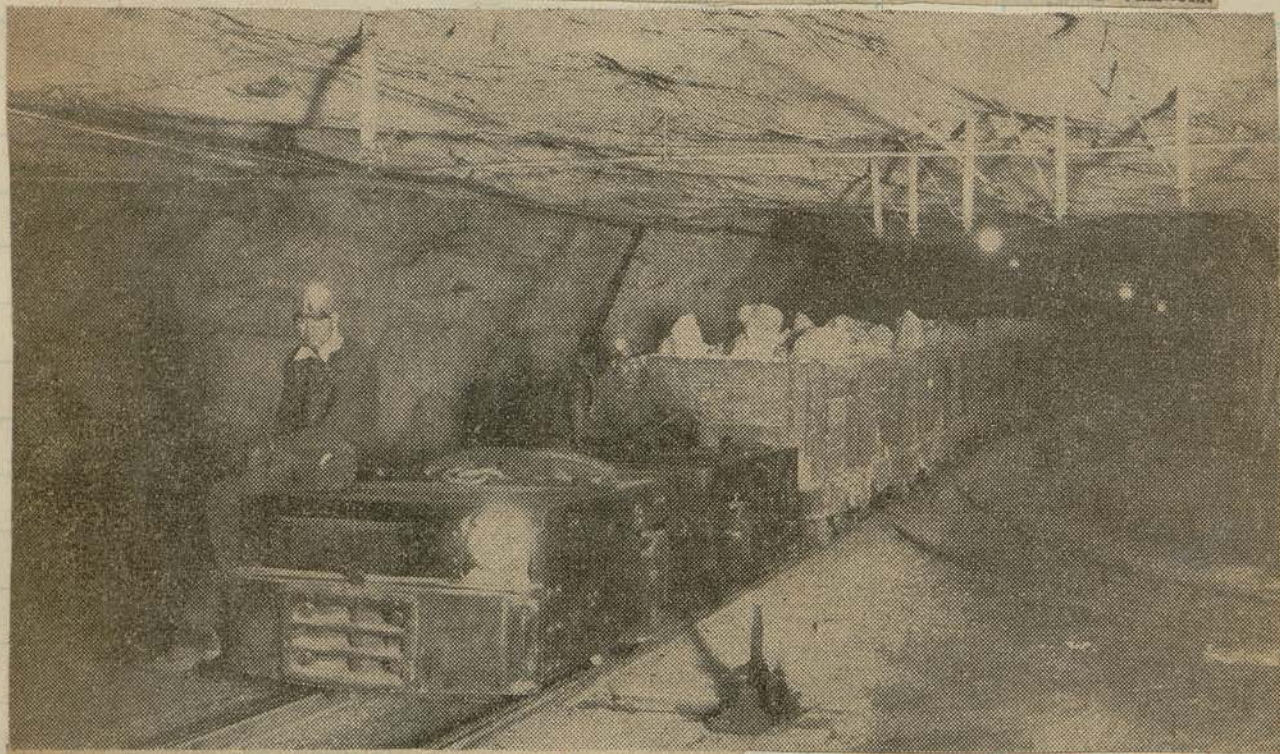
Retsof

Over the hills 30 miles southwest of Rochester is the largest rock salt mine in the world, that of the International Salt Company at Retsof. There for more than 60 years men have been blasting the salt out of the bed of a prehistoric lake.

There 1,000 feet down and under three villages, Retsof, Greigsville and Wadsworth, is a veritable city. 1,700 honeycombed acres of white-walled catacombs, of pillared chambers through which twist miles of "streets" and narrow gauge railway tracks. Once mules that never saw the light of day hauled the salt cars down those tracks. For many years electrically propelled locomotive have done the job.



Above the salt mines, where Seduskie was brought after harrowing hours in darkness far below in mine tunnels.



Here is a view of one of the huge tunnels, here brightly lighted, through which young Benny Seduskie crawled endless miles when he was lost for 12 days in the huge catacombs which make up the rock salt mines near Retsof village.

Many simple foods take on a party air when given a little extra touch. The dish shown below can be prepared very quickly, slipped into the oven, and forgotten while the rest of the meal is

Stuff Frankfurters to Add Interest

Food Consultant to Wilson & Co.

By George Rodon

Weekly Bulletin
Wilson's



51

A. VANDENBERG, SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.



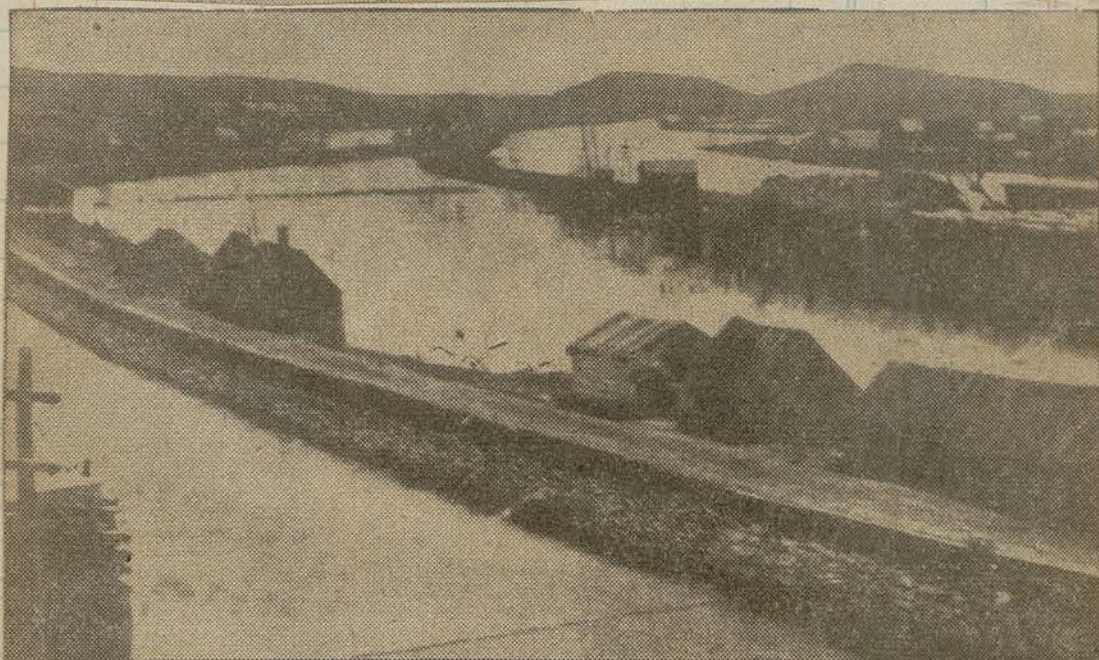
CLYDE, N. Y.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Light and Draft Harness

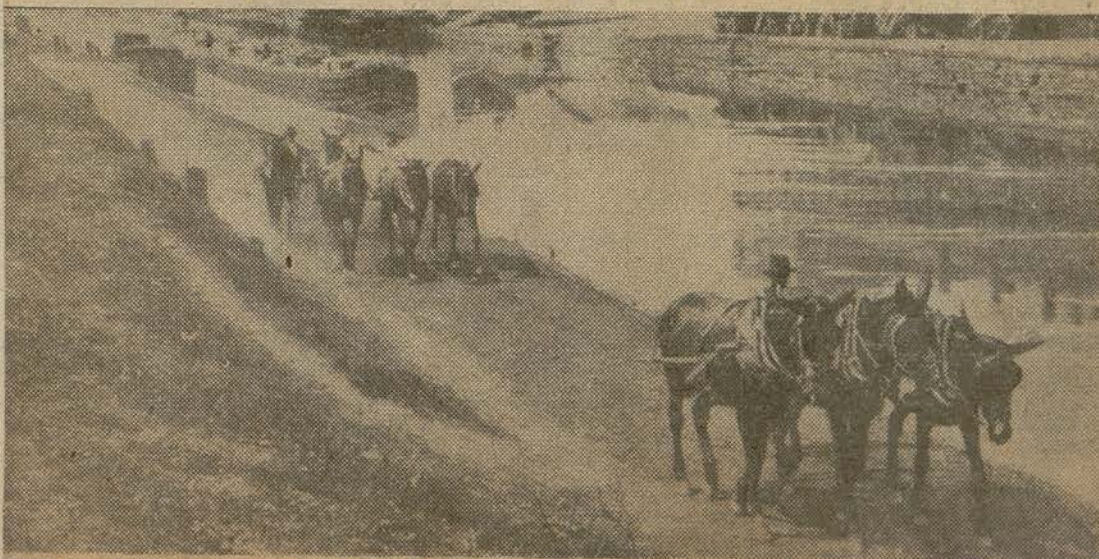
Constantly on Hand.

Also a Large Assortment of Whips.



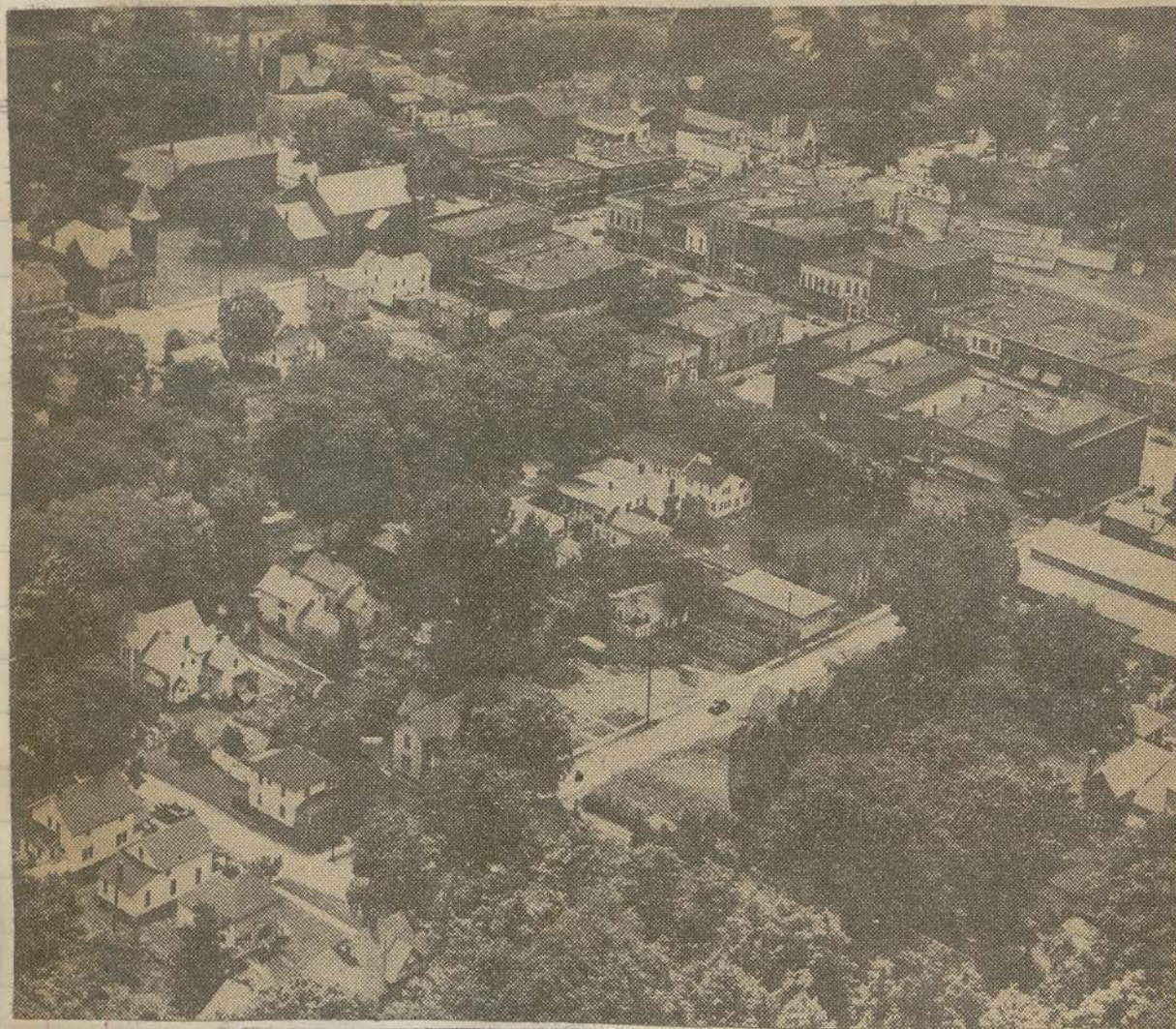
Clyde, once divided by both the present Clyde River-Barge Canal and the old Erie Canal, has survived flood threats such as

this one in 1840 when canal and river overflowed, spilling tons of muddy water into the deep ravine shown in the foreground.



Still vivid in the memories of old folks in Clyde and all along the weed-covered tow-

path is this scene of long ago—mule teams plodding along old DeWitt Clinton Ditch.



Pictured from the Gannett Newspapers helicopter, Warsaw gives the impression even from the air of a homey, friendly, well-shaded village. Neat streets and its business section are easily recognizable in this recent view of the Yankee settled shire town of Wyoming County.

Discovery of Salt Beds Brought Town Settled by Yankees - Its Only Robust Boom

By ARCH MERRILL

GOING TO WARSAW on my "Stage Coach-Motor Bus" tour was sort of like "going home."

For I was born in that hill country, only 20 miles to the southwest in Cattaraugus County just over the Wyoming line. But in my boyhood I seldom got to Warsaw. Twenty miles was a long, long way in horse and buggy days. In later years when occasionally I rode the night train on the old B. R. & P. I would always look for the friendly lights of the village twinkling down in the valley so far below the lofty West Hill on which the station roosts.

The shire town of Wyoming County lies picturesquely between two great ridges. On each perches a railroad line. The Erie is on the East Hill.

I found Warsaw much as I had remembered it, a well kept, well shaded village with an air of stability about it. It is a sure-footed sort of town and looks before it leaps. It is not given to heroics or aggrandizement. After all, it was settled by Yankees. Withal Warsaw is a friendly village with that quiet friendliness that is genuine and lasting.

A landmark is the tall Soldiers' Monument near the county buildings, a Corinthian column surmounted by the heroic figure of a Union soldier, his musket "at rest." The shaft, which was part of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, was dedicated later that year after a long and strenuous county-wide fund-raising campaign.

A boulder on the lawn of the 101-year-old cobblestone Masonic Temple that once was the Academy marks the site of the first settlement in 1803, the spot that Elizur Webster determined as the center of the town with his bark measuring line.

Once Warsaw had a famous Nyack Band that played at the first Chicago World's Fair, at Coney Island, at the Toronto Fair and at the Thousand Islands and that was invited to the Paris Exposition. Now it has a lively unit of the Society for the Preservation of Barber Shop Singing in America, of which a local manufacturer, Phil Embury, once was international president.

Mormons Conclave at Palmyra Celebrates Centennial of Pioneer Utah Settlement

The Mormon Drama

Members of the Mormon Church, or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a few days ago celebrated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and the advance party of Mormon pioneers in the valley of Great Salt Lake, July 24, 1847.

Last Saturday, members of the Mormon faith celebrated the anniversary at the birth place of the movement, near Palmyra. The connection between the events is not without dramatic significance.

It was a century ago that an item appeared in the Daily Democrat, stating that it was reported from Iowa that the Mormons were doing well on the lands about Council Bluffs, where members of the faith, with the permission of the Indians, had planted 30,000 acres of corn.

What the news dispatch did not say was that the Mormons, after leaving Western New York, Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, because of persecution and mob violence, were migrating westward through Iowa, pausing only to raise enough food for their continued trek westward.

It was while the majority of the Mormons were busy with their crops in Western Iowa and eastern Nebraska that Brigham Young and his pioneer band set out across the prairies for a land of promise in what then was Mexican territory.

Having fallen desperately ill on the way, Brigham Young was carried to the summit of the pass overlooking the valley of Great Salt Lake and lifted out, it is recorded, in order that he might see with his own eyes the land he had said he had seen in a vision. It was then, according to the old chronicles, that he said: "This is the place."

In all American history, a mighty pageant of inspiring events, none seems more appealing than the story of the great Mormon migration and its dramatic climax, only a hundred years ago.



Virden, N. M., and Palmyra, wearing costumes of the Mormon pioneer wagon"



Leaders at Mormon celebration in Palmyra were, from left, Roy W. Doxey of Philadelphia, president of Eastern States Division; Otho Roundry, Palmyra branch president; John W. Stonley of Rochester, Cumorah District head.

Motorcade Re-enacts Long Trip Led by Brigham Young

By BILL BEENEY

Palmyra is far from Utah, geographically speaking.

But in the hearts of Mormons it is a next-door neighbor, religiously speaking.

Yesterday in the Palmyra section, birthplace of one branch of Mormonism, Mormons congregated to observe the 100th anniversary of the pioneer settlement in the Great Salt Lake valley.

Approximately 100 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints gathered in family groups for a 2-day conclave which consisted of centennial celebration yesterday, with a conference scheduled for today.

Exactly 100 Years Ago

Roy W. Doxey of Philadelphia, president of the Eastern States Mission, recalled that it was exactly 100 years ago last week—July 24, 1847—when a little group of westward-bound Mormons, led by Brigham Young, halted on a bluff overlooking the Salt Lake valley.

Young, who preferred to settle on land no other people would want, gazed out over the barren waste and shimmering lake.

"It is enough," he said. "This is the right place." The first pioneer group, composed of 143 men, 3 women and 2 children, made their settlement, Doxey said.

Recalling the historical trek of the Mormons from Illinois to Utah was a motorcade of cars yesterday from the Joseph Smith farm to the center of Palmyra. Later, the group held an old fashioned dance at the Martin Harris farm, and concluded the day's activities with a bonfire program atop Hill Cumorah, just outside Palmyra.

Story of Joseph Smith

At the Joseph Smith farm Otho Roundry, Palmyra branch president, told visitors the story of Joseph Smith, who in 1820, as a boy of 14, saw a vision. Three years later he saw another vision and then, in 1827, was directed to Hill Cumorah to obtain the ancient records, inscribed on golden plates, of the extinct Nephite and Lamanite nations of early America.

In the years of persecution which followed, Smith and his people, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, went to Ohio and thence to Missouri, Illinois and finally to Utah.

Details of the conference-celebration were arranged by John W. Stonely of Rochester, Cumorah District president. The parade was in charge of C. Orval Stott, in charge of the information bureau at Hill Cumorah.

Mormons Conclave at Palmyra Celebrates Centennial of Pioneer Utah Settlement



William O. Merrell of Virden, N. M., and Marjorie Howard of Palmyra, wearing costumes reminiscent of days of the Mormon pioneers, pose in a "covered wagon"



Leaders at Mormon celebration in Palmyra were, from left, Roy W. Doxey of Philadelphia, president of Eastern States Division; Otho Roundry, Palmyra branch president; John W. Stonley of Rochester, Cumorah District head.

Motorcade Re-enacts Long Trip Led by Brigham Young

By BILL BEENEY

Palmyra is far from Utah, geographically speaking.

But in the hearts of Mormons it is a next-door neighbor, religiously speaking.

Yesterday in the Palmyra section, birthplace of one branch of Mormonism, Mormons congregated to observe the 100th anniversary of the pioneer settlement in the Great Salt Lake valley.

Approximately 100 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints gathered in family groups for a 2-day conclave which consisted of centennial celebration yesterday, with a conference scheduled for today.

Exactly 100 Years Ago

Roy W. Doxey of Philadelphia, president of the Eastern States Mission, recalled that it was exactly 100 years ago last week—July 24, 1847—when a little group of westward-bound Mormons, led by Brigham Young, halted on a bluff overlooking the Salt Lake valley.

Young, who preferred to settle on land no other people would want, gazed out over the barren waste and shimmering lake.

"It is enough," he said. "This is the right place." The first pioneer group, composed of 143 men, 3 women and 2 children, made their settlement, Doxey said.

Recalling the historical trek of the Mormons from Illinois to Utah was a motorcade of cars yesterday from the Joseph Smith farm to the center of Palmyra. Later, the group held an old fashioned dance at the Martin Harris farm, and concluded the day's activities with a bonfire program atop Hill Cumorah, just outside Palmyra.

Story of Joseph Smith

At the Joseph Smith farm Otho Roundry, Palmyra branch president, told visitors the story of Joseph Smith, who in 1820, as a boy of 14, saw a vision. Three years later he saw another vision and then, in 1827, was directed to Hill Cumorah to obtain the ancient records, inscribed on golden plates, of the extinct Nephite and Lamanite nations of early America.

In the years of persecution which followed, Smith and his people, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, went to Ohio and thence to Missouri, Illinois and finally to Utah.

Details of the conference-celebration were arranged by John W. Stonley of Rochester, Cumorah District president. The parade was in charge of C. Orval Stott, in charge of the information bureau at Hill Cumorah.

The BAUSCH & LOMB

HALL of OPTICAL SCIENCE



*A new exhibit at
the Rochester Museum
of Arts and Sciences*



A part of the microscope alcove

THE glory of the sunrise is a symbol of one of Nature's most magnificent gifts—the gift of light. Without light, there could be no life on this earth.

Light and glass are natural partners in scientific progress. Glass has the property of altering the direction of a path of light. Upon this simple fact is based the whole optical industry and the products which it manufactures.

These products are of great variety. Spectacle lenses, for example, bring better vision to countless millions; photographic lenses are needed for our snapshots, illustrated magazines, and motion pictures; microscopes are in-

JULY
1947

GREAT NAMES IN OPTICAL HISTORY

IN a simple frieze above the display cabinets, some of the great names in optical history are featured—the men whose discoveries were fundamental to modern optical progress:

GALILEO, famous for his work with the telescope.

SNELL, discoverer of the law of refraction.

NEWTON, who discovered "Newton's Rings" and recombined spectrum colors to produce white light.

VAN LEEUWENHOEK, the world's first microscopist.

HUYGENS, famous for his wave theory of light.

FRAUNHOFER, whose invention of the spectroscope was the basis of the modern science of spectrography.

YOUNG, discoverer of astigmatism.

VON HELMHOLTZ, who, by means of his invention, the ophthalmoscope, was the first to see the interior of a living eye.

A view of several of the exhibits





A button-operated model which demonstrates the traditional methods used in grinding and polishing optical surfaces.

A dramatic presentation of the Multiplex method of aerial mapping and the stereoscopic principle involved. Aerial photographs shown in three dimensions.



See yourself—in old and new spectacles

operations, the historical background, and the modern accomplishment of a field so broad as optical science. Nevertheless, the new Bausch & Lomb exhibit at the Rochester Museum does succeed in presenting many of the highlights of the story in an interesting fashion.

Keyed to the new concept of museum design, the Bausch & Lomb Hall of Optical Science is planned to facilitate "audience participation." Many of the exhibits operate with push buttons to afford changing light, or motion, or to demonstrate optical principles. Appropriate legends briefly explain the optical phenomena involved.



Light and glass — basic to optical science

dispensable to all other sciences; metallographs and spectrographs have improved the quality and the stamina of countless products; Balopticons for slide projection are valuable tools for educators; binoculars enable us to see better, farther. These are just a few of the many modern optical instruments.

It would be difficult for an exhibit to present a comprehensive picture of the theoretical principles, the manufacturing



HASKELL H. MARKS

... death ends career

"DOWN WITH BOOZE."

Unit Reelects Clinton Howard

FEB-1948

Clinton N. Howard, "The Little Giant of Prohibition," has been unanimously re-elected superintendent of the International Reform Federation in Washington, D. C.

The diminutive reformer, a Rochesterian for 50 years before moving to Washington a decade ago, also was renamed as editor of the federation's publication, "Progress." He has been superintendent since 1937.

The Federation passed resolutions highly commending the work of the 79-year-old prohibitionist.

Howard is known as one of the most prolific writers and speakers in the reform movement. He is continuing the fight for his ideal with unabated energy, although he will celebrate his 80th birthday in July.



copyrighted.

CLINTON N. HOWARD

"THE LITTLE GIANT OF PROHIBITION"

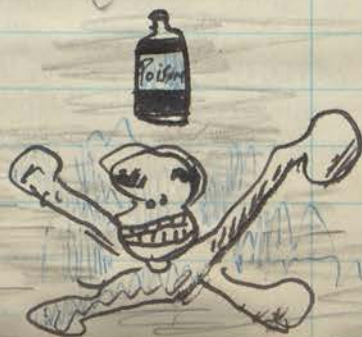


"DOWN WITH BOOZE."



CLINTON N. HOWARD

"THE LITTLE GIANT
OF PROHIBITION"



C. N. Howard Comes to City For Birthday

Clinton N. Howard, lifelong battler against alcoholics for human consumption, was back in Rochester yesterday for his 79th birthday.

Buttressed against the heat in a white suit and perky black bow tie, Howard proudly credited his bouncing health and mouthful of teeth provided by nature to a lifetime of sobriety salted with good humor.



CLINTON N. HOWARD

Howard, resident of Rochester 50 years before his removal to Washington 10 years ago, celebrated his natal day at the summer home of his son, Horace Greeley Howard, Newark, N. Y., publisher, on the lakefront near Sodus Point. Observing the occasion with him besides Horace G. and his wife were a second son, Neal D. Howard, Chicago publisher, the Rev. Charles X. Hutchinson and his wife, Mrs. Ruth Hutchinson of Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Winifred R. Snider of New York, and a number of grandchildren. Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Snider are daughters.

Last evening, the family motored to Riverside Cemetery where Mrs. Howard and the Howards' first-born daughter are buried.

Howard, who stayed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Snider, at 302 Lakeview Pk. while in Rochester, said the sale of the residence at 210 Lexington Ave., where he lived for 50 years, will be completed today. He plans to spend today visiting old friends here and sorting over the accumulated mass of papers at the Lexington Avenue place before returning to Washington tomorrow.

Known throughout his Rochester career as "The Little Giant of Prohibition," the diminutive Howard, now superintendent of the International Reform Federation and editor of its publication, Progress, said his present chief legislative interest was a tax on liquor advertisements in newspapers with proceeds devoted to clinics for alcoholics.

A statement prepared by him and read into the Congressional Record by Kansas Senator Arthur Capper lists nine metropolitan dailies as well as the Gannett Newspaper Group as refusing liquor advertising.

Many Newspapers, Magazines Refuse Liquor Advertising

Testimony by Clinton N. Howard before a Senate committee in support of a bill to tax liquor advertising to maintain clinics to rehabilitate drunkards included some facts about newspapers which do not, and do, publish such advertising. The text of his testimony was published in the Congressional Record, at the instance of Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who sponsored the bill. From the text the following excerpts have been taken:

THE amount spent for advertising by the distillers of the larger producing capacity is \$75,000,000 annually, and by beer of the larger breweries \$25,400,000, besides their income from retail stores, night clubs, cocktail lounges, and restaurants operating bars, perhaps a total, including beer and wine broadcasts, of \$150,000,000.

The Washington Post in a single issue had 31 columns of liquor advertising, and in a pre-Christmas issue had 51 columns of liquor ads, more than all the department stores put together.

By contrast, the Gannett string of 21 daily papers with a total circulation of nearly 1,000,000 do not publish any liquor advertisements and never have.

There are today 8 magazines with 1,000,000 or more circulation, 4 with between 500,000 and 1,000,000 circulation each, 24 with more than 100,000 and less than 500,000, and 44 smaller magazines that accept no alcoholic-beverage advertising. The total circulation of these magazines is more than 43,765,000. The Reader's Digest, with 10,000,000 circulation, accept no liquor advertisements.

The Curtis publications: Country Gentleman, Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, and Holiday, with 10,800,000 circulation and no alcoholic-beverage advertising. The Reader's Digest, with 10,000,000 circulation and no liquor advertising, leads the list.

There are 90 leading farm papers, 2 with 1,000,000 circulation each and 18 with more than 100,000 circulation, ranging up to 980,000 circulation, that take no alcoholic-beverage advertising, exclusive of the Country Gentleman, with 2,200,000 circulation, listed among the Curtis publications.

The following metropolitan dailies accept no alcoholic-beverage advertising:

	Guaranteed Circulation (1947)
Chicago Daily News ..	491,046
Christian Science Monitor (Massachusetts) ..	155,302
Deseret News, the (Salt	

Lake City)	41,597
Des Moines Register and Tribune (morning, evening, and Sunday combined)	838,143
Harrisburg News and Patriot (combined) ..	84,083
Kansas City (Mo.) Times and Star (morning, evening, and Sunday combined	1,076,238
Minneapolis Tribune, Star, and Times morning, evening, and Sunday combined) ..	779,112
South Bend Tribune (evening and Sunday combined)	171,062
Topeka Capital (daily and Sunday)	116,337
The Gannett chain of 26 daily and Sunday papers in 19 cities of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Illinois	888,531

In addition there are at least 180 daily newspapers and approximately 4,000 weekly newspapers that refused all alcoholic beverage advertising, including three papers published by my son, Horace Greeley Howard, in New York State, continuing the policy established by Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune, of never accepting an advertisement to promote the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, beer, wine, or spirits.

* * *

On the contrary is the damnable example set by a Philadelphia daily in its issue of May 29 and since with a full page beer ad, to carry out the policy announced at the National Brewers' Convention at Chicago to "make boys beer conscious." The full page ad is addressed in bold type "To the 10,000,000 young men who have never tasted a great glass of beer." Philadelphia, once known as the cradle of American liberty has become the cradle of journalistic degeneracy.

In his testimony on the Capper bill to eliminate liquor advertising from interstate commerce, Frank Gannett testified that he estimated the annual loss of the Gannett Company at \$1,000,000.

Time for Old Fashioned Temperance Revival

Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

A writer pens that it is unfortunate that temperance is hooked up with religion. Perhaps he has something there. The record is none too good along this line. But on the other hand, we've got to hand it to those old-time reformers. They sure could lay them in the aisles.

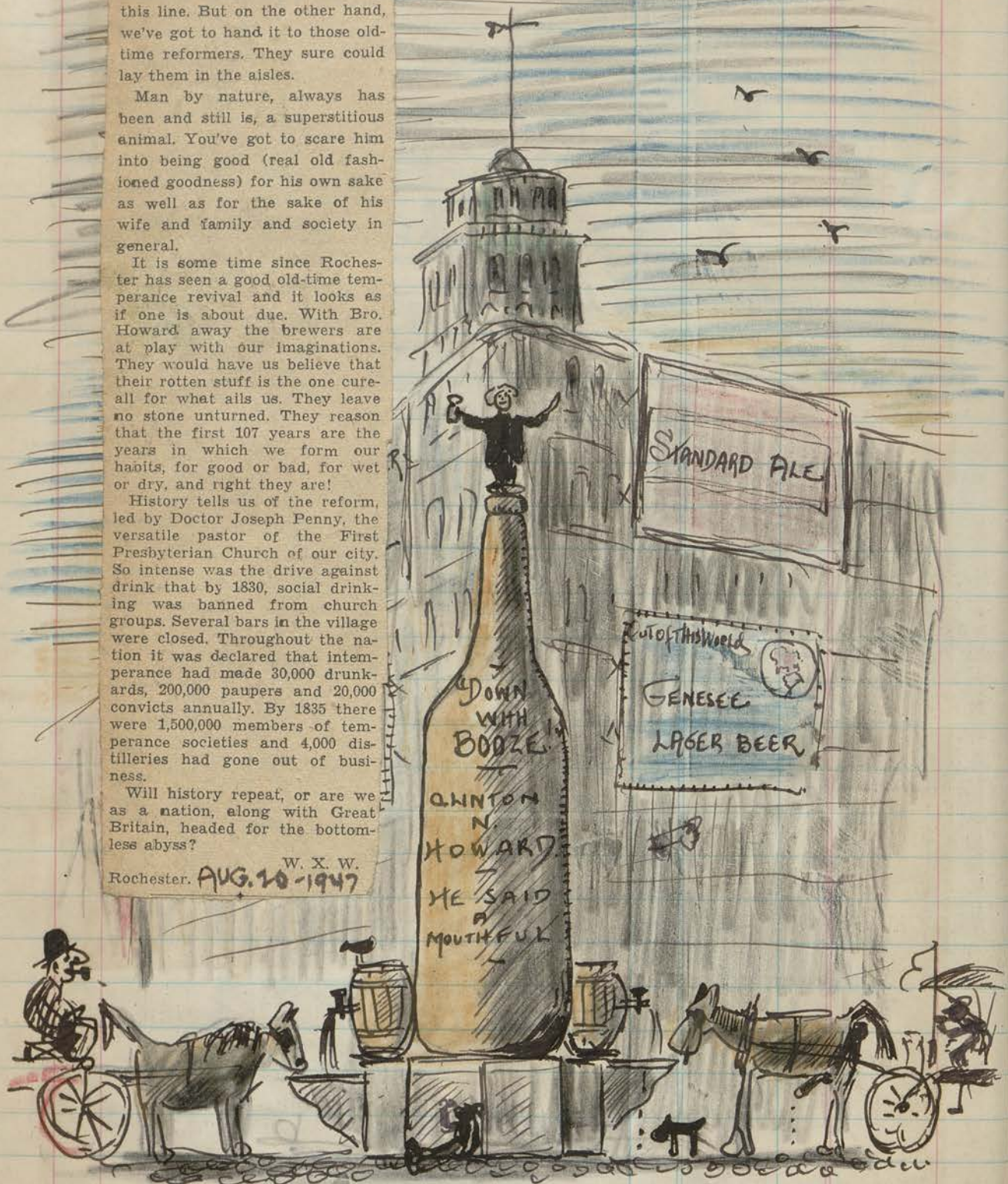
Man by nature, always has been and still is, a superstitious animal. You've got to scare him into being good (real old fashioned goodness) for his own sake as well as for the sake of his wife and family and society in general.

It is some time since Rochester has seen a good old-time temperance revival and it looks as if one is about due. With Bro. Howard away the brewers are at play with our imaginations. They would have us believe that their rotten stuff is the one cure-all for what ails us. They leave no stone unturned. They reason that the first 107 years are the years in which we form our habits, for good or bad, for wet or dry, and right they are!

History tells us of the reform, led by Doctor Joseph Penny, the versatile pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of our city. So intense was the drive against drink that by 1830, social drinking was banned from church groups. Several bars in the village were closed. Throughout the nation it was declared that intemperance had made 30,000 drunkards, 200,000 paupers and 20,000 convicts annually. By 1835 there were 1,500,000 members of temperance societies and 4,000 distilleries had gone out of business.

Will history repeat, or are we as a nation, along with Great Britain, headed for the bottomless abyss?

W. X. W.
Rochester. AUG. 20 - 1947



PROPOSED* MEMORIAL TO CLINTON N. HOWARD
to be erected at the 4-CORNERS.
(That's the Powers BUILDING in the background.)

* by the Brewers of Rochester.

Tomorrow
First
R
S!

can sue
turned up
It took
client fur
coat which
for Christi
wears in "I
She resp
every wom
particular
"Ah-hi"
seems as
tipped with
haze which
when you s
you'll be th
in the worl

ry Peck and Joan Bennett
Affair" and Tommy and
in "Fabulous Doreys."
ry Peck and Joan Bennett
Affair" and Jon Hall and
"Michigan Kid."
ry Peck and Joan Bennett
Affair" and Kate Emerson
Scott in "Darker Signal."
-in (Long Pond Road)-
and Ann Blyth in "Swel
roe and Liberty-Gail Rus-
ne Menjou in "Bachelor's
d Lionel Barrymore and
in "Dark Delusion."
lody McDowell and Pres-
"Thunderhead" and Peter
Donald Crisp in "Son of
fall and Dorothy Lamour
and Laurel and Hardy in
Troubles."
Rochester)-Gene Kelly
Donald in "Living in a
Paul Kelly and Kay Scott
Night."
-port)-Anne Baxter and
in "Blaze of Noon" and
sd Teresa Wright in "Im-
ette Colbert and Fred Mac-
s and T. and Hugh Beau-
yn Adams in "Blond for
Hall and Lynn Bari in
-and "Last of the Mohi-
and Costello in "In



PROPOSED* MEMORIAL TO CLINTON N. HOWARD
To be erected at the 4-CORNERS.
(That's the Powers Building in the background.)

* by the Brewers of Rochester

In Unkempt Field Lie Bodies of Veterans

'Rapids Cemetery' Long Neglected, Forgotten

There's a plot of ground on Congress Avenue that looks, from the street, like any other unkempt field—except for two or three tombstones that poke through the tangled mass of grass and weeds.

But anyone walking through the "field" is apt to come upon a number of other tombstones—knocked over so that the inscriptions are hidden, half buried in the ground, or chipped off so that the names are lost.

Closer inspection will reveal the names of veterans of the Civil War and War of 1812.

Owners Lost to Records

Known as the Rapids Cemetery, it has been allowed to deteriorate for many years, and its owners long since have been lost to the records. Because responsibility for the cemetery has not been determined, the plot has been allowed to grow into an eyesore and a safety hazard to residents of the Congress Avenue section.

According to records in the County Clerk's office, the Rapids Cemetery Association was formed on Apr. 13, 1880, "to insure members and their families proper interment." The records of association meetings continue until 1894—and then stop abruptly with no record of dissolution or transfer.

City Treasurer's office records show that until 1908, taxes were paid by "Rapids Cemetery." Since that date, \$5,325.89 in city taxes has gone unpaid. In spite of this fact, there have been no foreclosure proceedings or attempts to find the present owners, city officials said.

Stones Topped for Safety

Most of the tombstones reportedly were knocked over about a decade ago for safety reasons, after a tombstone in the cemetery toppled on and killed a boy in the neighborhood.

Charles H. Rohrer, county registrar of veterans' graves, has "given up," in recent years, in his attempt to keep the veterans' graves in order.

Rohrer estimates that 10 veterans are buried in the cemetery. But he can't get military confirmation on all of them from the Quartermaster Corps. "And I can't spend public funds to repair them until they are confirmed," he said.

Also, Rohrer does not want to "pour more money down the drain" in repairing them when the grounds remain unkempt and the cemetery is unprotected from trespassers.

And so the city, county and Congress Avenue residents still face



E. Lemuel Young of 81 Congress Ave. points out weed-obscured grave, believed that of a Civil War veteran in Rapids Cemetery.

the problem which confronted the Rapids Cemetery Association when, in 1894, it met to discuss "the manner in which the ground was despoiled by truants and the havoc made by a pack of dogs on a number of the lots."

LIFE GUARD
ONTARIO Beach

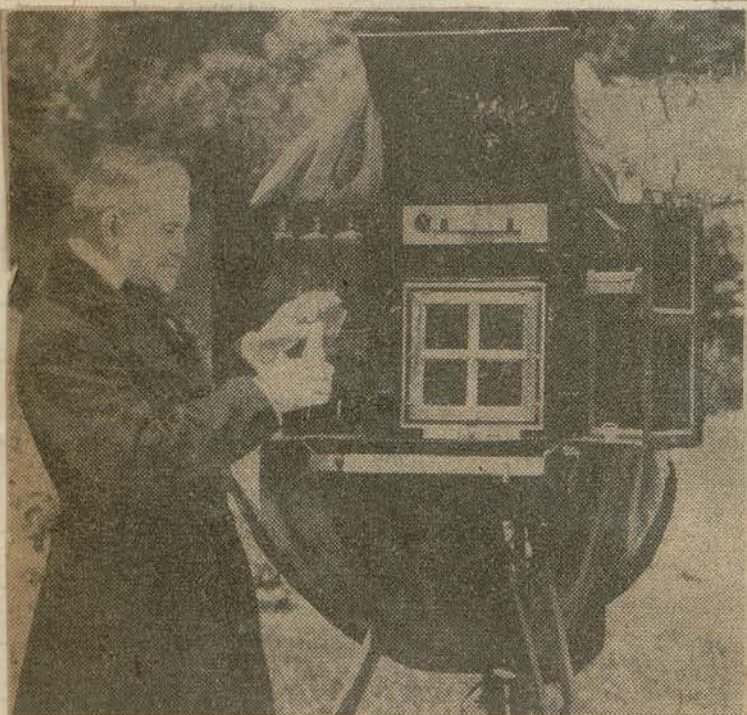
Keep off
No Talking To Guardians
BATHING
Beyond the
Line dangerous.



Beautiful Eastman House Will Become World Photographic Center



Eastman House, due for conversion to a photographic center, shows to good advantage in this view familiar to every one who travels East Avenue.

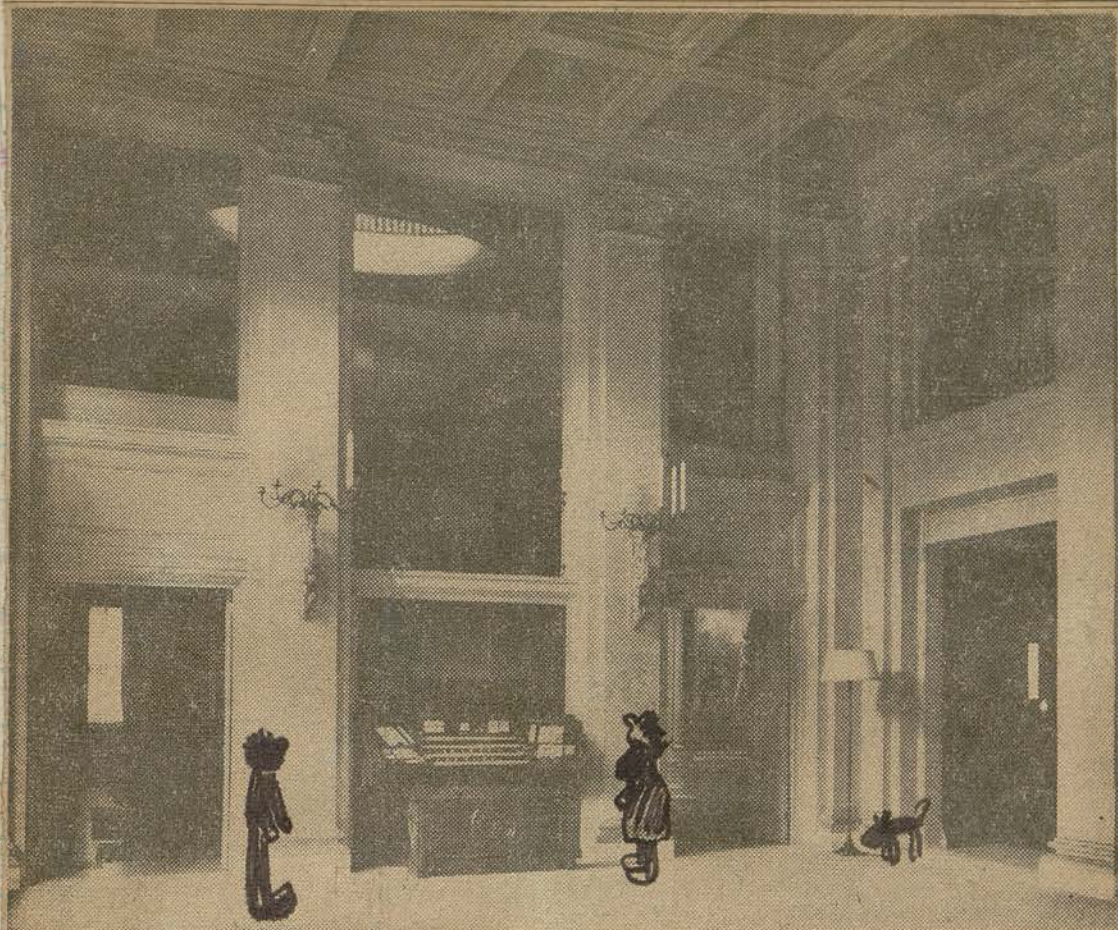


This wet-plate camera and portable laboratory is typical of photographic equipment of the 1870's. It is part of the photographic equipment which will be on display when Eastman House becomes the George Eastman Institute Inc.

Philanthropies Of Eastman Listed

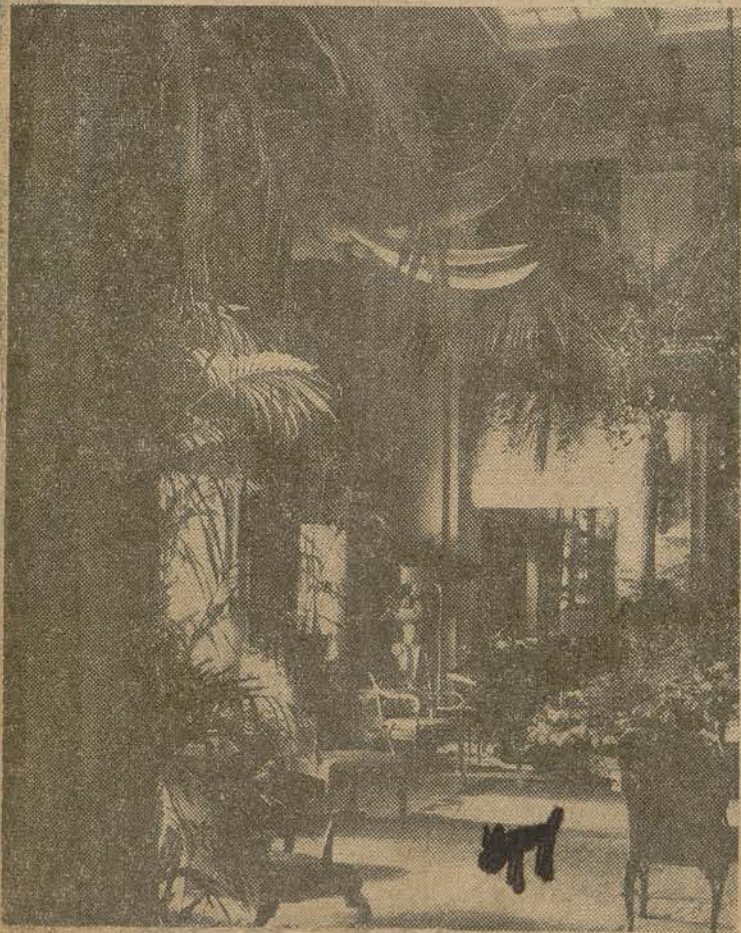
Following are some of George Eastman's principal gifts to educational, medical, dental, civic and other fields in Rochester and elsewhere:

University of Rochester	\$51,000,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	19,500,000
Tuskegee Institute	2,362,000
Hampton Institute	2,000,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	625,000
Stevens Institute of Technology	50,000
Eastman Visiting Professorship, Oxford	200,000
Waterville High School	50,000
Rochester Chamber of Commerce Building	1,350,000
Hospitals in Rochester	775,000
Various Rochester youth associations	375,000
Rochester Dental Dispensary	3,800,000
Dental Clinic, London	1,300,000
Dental Clinic, Rome	1,000,000
Dental Clinic, Paris	1,000,000
Dental Clinic, Stockholm	1,000,000
Dental Clinic, Brussels	1,000,000
Friendly Home	105,000
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Shelter	53,000
Rochester Community Home for Girls	50,000
Rochester Community Chest	150,000
People's Rescue Mission	25,000
Family Welfare Society of Rochester	50,000
Rochester Parks	100,000
Municipal Bureau of Research	300,000



A view of music room of Eastman House, showing organ once used for Sunday musi-

cales. Organ will continue in use when house becomes institute for photography display.



INSIDE EASTMAN HOUSE

This is another view of interior of Eastman House. It is an earlier picture, taken while Mr. Eastman lived.

Old Photo Devices To Be on Display

The public will have access to the world's largest and most complete collection of historical photographic material when George Eastman House Inc. is completed.

The collection, assembled personally by Eastman and later by the company, covers photography from its beginnings. Since most of the apparatus is in its original working condition and can be demonstrated, it will be in large measure an "active" exhibit.

Photo Collections To Be Displayed

The historic Eastman photographic collection, which will be housed in George Eastman House, includes two famous European collections.

These are the famed photographic equipment display assembled by Dr. J. M. Eder in Vienna and purchased by George Eastman shortly after World War I, and the collection of Gabriel Cromer, considered to be an outstanding private one, acquired by Eastman Kodak in Paris in 1939.

20 Years Ago Today, Jan. 19, 1928

The skulls of animals shot by George Eastman on his first African hunt were transferred from the corridor of the Eastman School of Music to Municipal Museum.



The late George Eastman and Thomas A. Edison, world figures of another generation, are pictured here in the beautiful gardens of stately Eastman House in July, 1928.

Home Long-Prominent Landmark

The Eastman House at 900 East Ave., soon to be made a world cultural photographic center, is outstanding on an avenue of magnificent residences.

Now a landmark of beauty representing a gracious architectural rendition, it has been a popular point of interest for many fascinated visitors to the city and in many instances an object of awe and wonder to those Rochesterians who see it frequently but never cease to marvel at its beauty and size and the landscaped grandeur of its setting.

Completed in 1905

The house was designed by Rochester's late, widely-known architect, J. Foster Warner, and built by A. Friedrich & Sons Company and completed in 1905.

Of fireproof concrete and steel construction, the house contains 37

rooms, 12 bathrooms and nine fireplaces.

The largest room is the music room or conservatory in the center of the house, 30 feet wide, 40 feet long and two stories high, where the late George Eastman's guests gathered frequently for organ and instrumental quartet recitals and other musicales.

A feature of the conservatory is its beautiful ornamental grill work.

Music Room Enlarged

The room itself is larger than it was on completion of the house in 1905, for some years after this, Mr. Eastman decided that it was too small to accommodate the many guests with whom he wanted to share music.

He determined to have the room made 10 feet longer and called in William G. Kaelber, Rochester architect, to draw plans for the addition.

This brought up a weighty prob-

lem. The only way in which the project could be accomplished without reducing the size of rooms adjacent to the music room was to cut the house cleanly in two, through concrete and steel from the cellar floor to the roof slabs, and move the rear half of the structure back 10 feet.

Half of House Moved

The project took several months, during which flexible tubes were used to carry heat, electricity and water to the front part of the house, where Mr. Eastman continued to live while the work was in progress.

When all was in readiness, the rear half of the house was moved back 10 feet on rollers, a task that required six weeks of preparation and half a day to accomplish. The subsequent work of filling in the walls, floors and roof, and re-decorating took several months.

The main floor of the house contains a spacious entrance hall from which a grand staircase sweeps to the second floor and behind which is the central music room.

On the east side of the hall is a large drawing room and on the west a living room of large proportions with an adjacent book-room notable for its exquisite appointments. Behind the music room is the dining room, with kitchens, pantries and service quarters in the rear.

The paintings in Eastman House are valued at more than one million dollars.

Purchased by Eastman over a period of years, they comprised a collection in which he took great pride. All are of the academic English, French and Dutch schools.

Among the more important from an artistic standpoint are Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Young Man," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Miss Hoare," Sir Henry Raeburn's "General Hay MacDowell" and "Portrait of Mrs. Johnston," Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Man in Armor," Tintoretto's "Portrait of a Venetian Senator," Jan Van de Capelle's "View Off the Dutch Coast," Romney's "Col. James Clitherow" and "Lady Maitland," Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Admiral Lord Southeran" and John Hopper's "Mrs. Addison."

Unusual Size Bricks

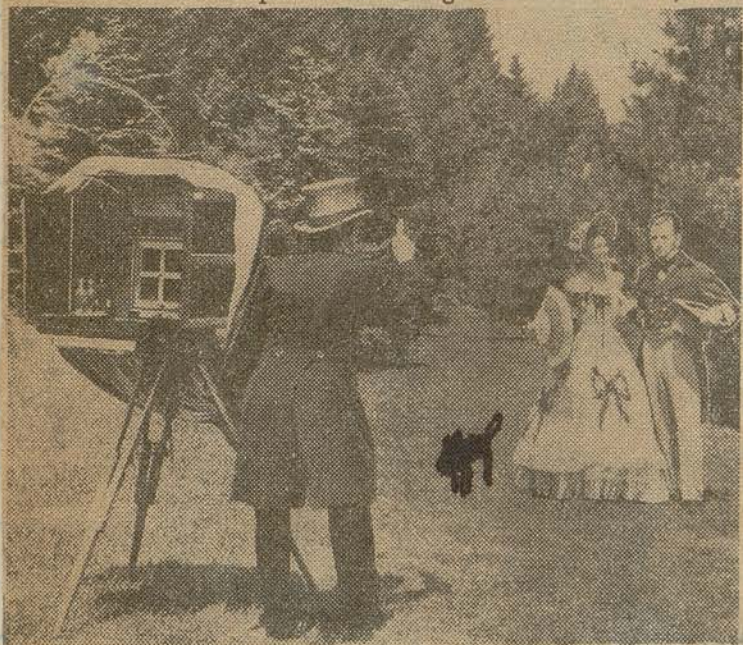
The roof is built of concrete slabs, covered with shingles. Floors are underlaid with concrete. The exterior is of cream-colored antique brick with light-colored stone trim. The bricks are of an unusual size known as roman, 12 inches long and 1½ inches thick, which tend to give an impression of refinement and age to the massive pile of the mansion.

A handsome portico faces East Avenue. On the west side is a porte-cochere and on the east covered colonnades and terraces which look out on a reflecting pool and the broad sweep of lawns and gardens.



... GLIMPSES OF THE PAST

This photo fan of the 1880's is equipped with photo-cravat, photo revolver, Sherlock Holmes book camera and opera glasses disguised as a camera, one half being view-finder and the other half camera. (This equipment is part of the collection to be placed in George Eastman House).



Photography, 1870 style: Wet plate camera and portable laboratory. (Equipment is part of the Eastman collection).

Valentines Liked Their Home, But Aren't Sorry to Be Moving

THE Alan Valentines, who have occupied what is perhaps Rochester's grandest residence for 12 years, are not sorry to be moving out.

"My family looks forward to living in a smaller establishment on the scale that will be more in keeping with the academic way of life," the University of Rochester president said today.

"Eastman House is a beautiful place in which to live, and

we have enjoyed the experience immensely, but we are not sorry to be moving out.

"A place of this size has its drawbacks for ordinary living. The university is naturally extremely grateful to Mr. Eastman for having given it his home as a dwelling for its presidents, and for his wisdom in leaving the trustees free to decide after a period of years whether or not it should be continued for that purpose."



Here's the news photographer of not too many years ago. Heavy and awkward equipment started Eastman in the business, as he sought lighter machines, developing material.

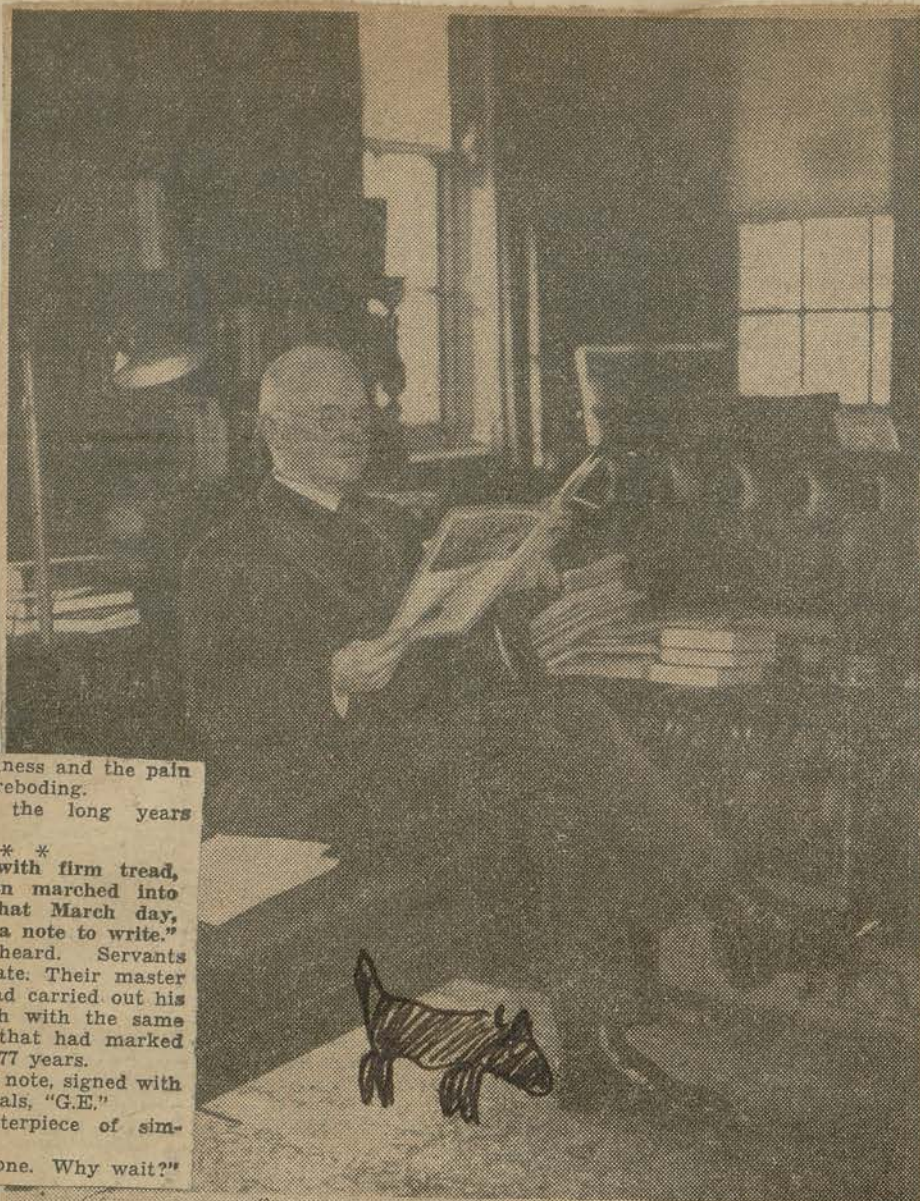
Valentine Hails Eastman's Benefactions

Dr. Alan Valentine, president of the University of Rochester, in announcing the establishment of George Eastman House Inc., world cultural photographic center, today paid tribute to the late Mr. Eastman and his works.

"No memorial could express more appropriately the respect and gratitude we feel toward George Eastman, and no finer use could be made of the home he created and built than this new Institute honoring the greatest single benefactor of the University of Rochester and the city," Valentine said.

"It will we hope, make George Eastman House a cultural center for Rochester and far beyond and a center of those photographic arts of which he was the chief creator," Valentine continued. "Under this plan, the house should be a living, active, constantly developing cultural force carrying forward the very arts which Mr. Eastman in his lifetime so notably advanced."





Now the loneliness and the pain and the dark foreboding. The film of the long years snapped.

* * *

Head erect, with firm tread, George Eastman marched into his bedroom that March day, saying "I have a note to write."

A shot was heard. Servants rushed in, too late. Their master was dead. He had carried out his last act on earth with the same exact efficiency that had marked every act of his 77 years.

They found the note, signed with those potent initials, "G.E."

It was a masterpiece of simplicity:

"My work is done. Why wait?"

Here is a favorite photo of George Eastman taken by Times-Union Photographer Joseph J. Durnherr in Eastman's later years at his East

Avenue home. The photo is one of few to bear the industrialist's autograph.

World's Famous Made Eastman House Visits

Many of the world's most famous personalities of the last 40 years have enjoyed the hospitality of Eastman House—until 1942 as guests of the late George Eastman, and since then of the two University of Rochester presidents and their wives who have occupied it.

Ambassadors, diplomats, cabinet members, royalty, nobility scientists, educators, writers, artists, industrialists, from this country and many foreign nations, are among the notables who have visited there.

Color Movies' Debut

Probably the most interesting assemblage to gather in the house during Mr. Eastman's lifetime was in 1928 when he gave the first showing of the new color motion-picture photography for the amateur.

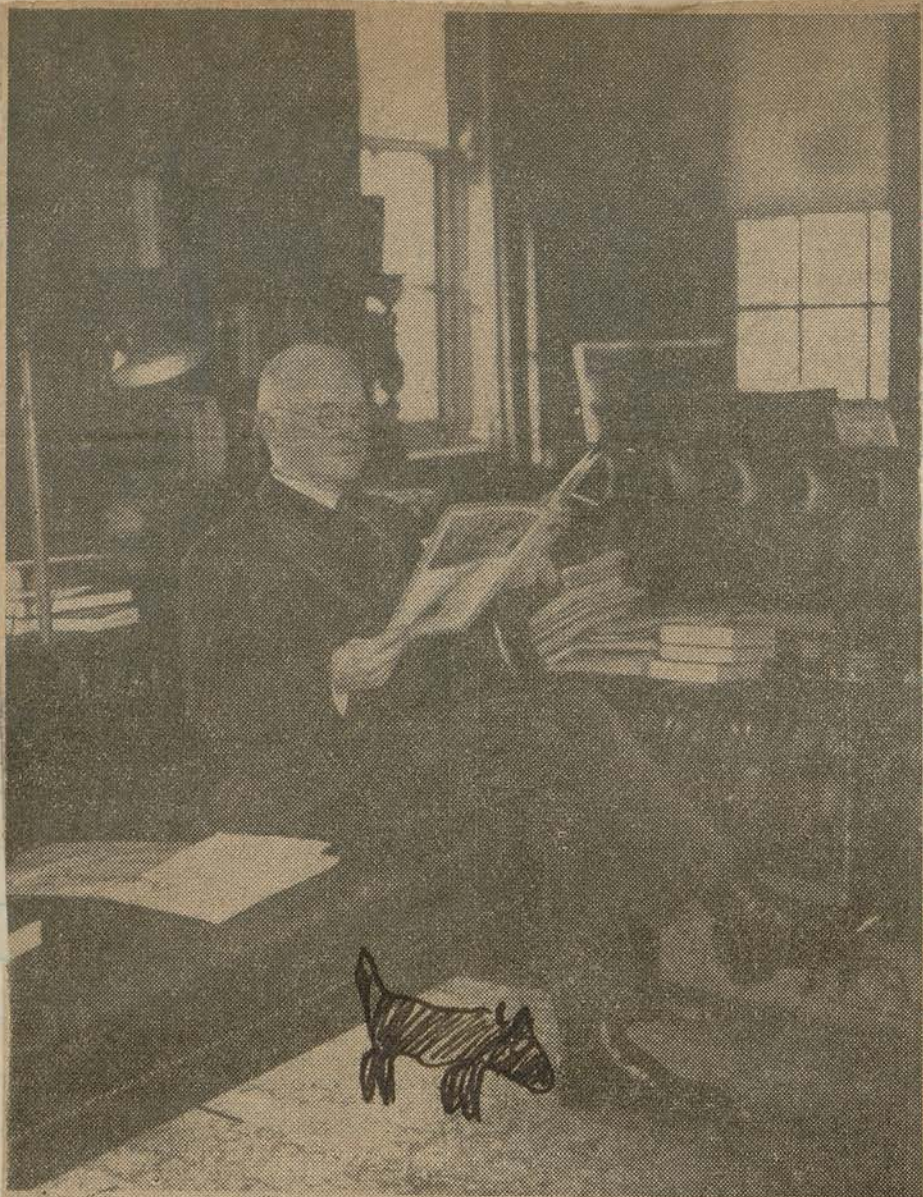
Among them were Thomas A. Edison; Adolph Ochs, publisher of The New York Times; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune; Gen. John J. Pershing; Dr. Michael Pupin of Columbia University, noted physicist; Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor; Sir James Irvine, vicechancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland; E. F. W. Alexanderson, an inventor of television; Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, inventor; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company; Dr. George Kimball Burgess, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president, American Museum of Natural History.

Swedish Royalty Guests

Heir-apparent Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, his brother Prince Sigvard and their suite were Mr. Eastman's guests on a visit to this country in 1932.

Cmdr. Richard E. Byrd and the explorers Martin and Osa Johnson came on other occasions.

At commencement time each year and at special convocations and conferences that the univer-



Here is a favorite photo of George Eastman taken by Times-Union Photographer Joseph J. Durnherr in Eastman's later years at his East

Avenue home. The photo is one of few to bear the industrialist's autograph.

World's Famous Made Eastman House Visits

Many of the world's most famous personalities of the last 40 years have enjoyed the hospitality of Eastman House—until 1942 as guests of the late George Eastman, and since then of the two University of Rochester presidents and their wives who have occupied it.

Ambassadors, diplomats, cabinet members, royalty, nobility scientists, educators, writers, artists, industrialists, from this country and many foreign nations, are among the notables who have visited there.

Color Movies' Debut

Probably the most interesting assemblage to gather in the house during Mr. Eastman's lifetime was in 1928 when he gave the first showing of the new color motion-picture photography for the amateur.

Among them were Thomas A. Edison; Adolph Ochs, publisher of The New York Times; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune; Gen. John J. Pershing; Dr. Michael Pupin of Columbia University, noted physicist; Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor; Sir James Irvine, vicechancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland; E. F. W. Alexanderson, an inventor of television; Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, inventor; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, General Electric Company; Dr. George Kimball Burgess, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president, American Museum of Natural History.

Swedish Royalty Guests

Heir-apparent Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, his brother Prince Sigvard and their suite were Mr. Eastman's guests on a visit to this country in 1932.

Cmdr. Richard E. Byrd and the explorers Martin and Osa Johnson came on other occasions.

At commencement time each year and at special convocations and conferences that the univer-

ligence and human alert and thinking for one vigorously useless and wastage.

MRS. AUDREY
Rochester.

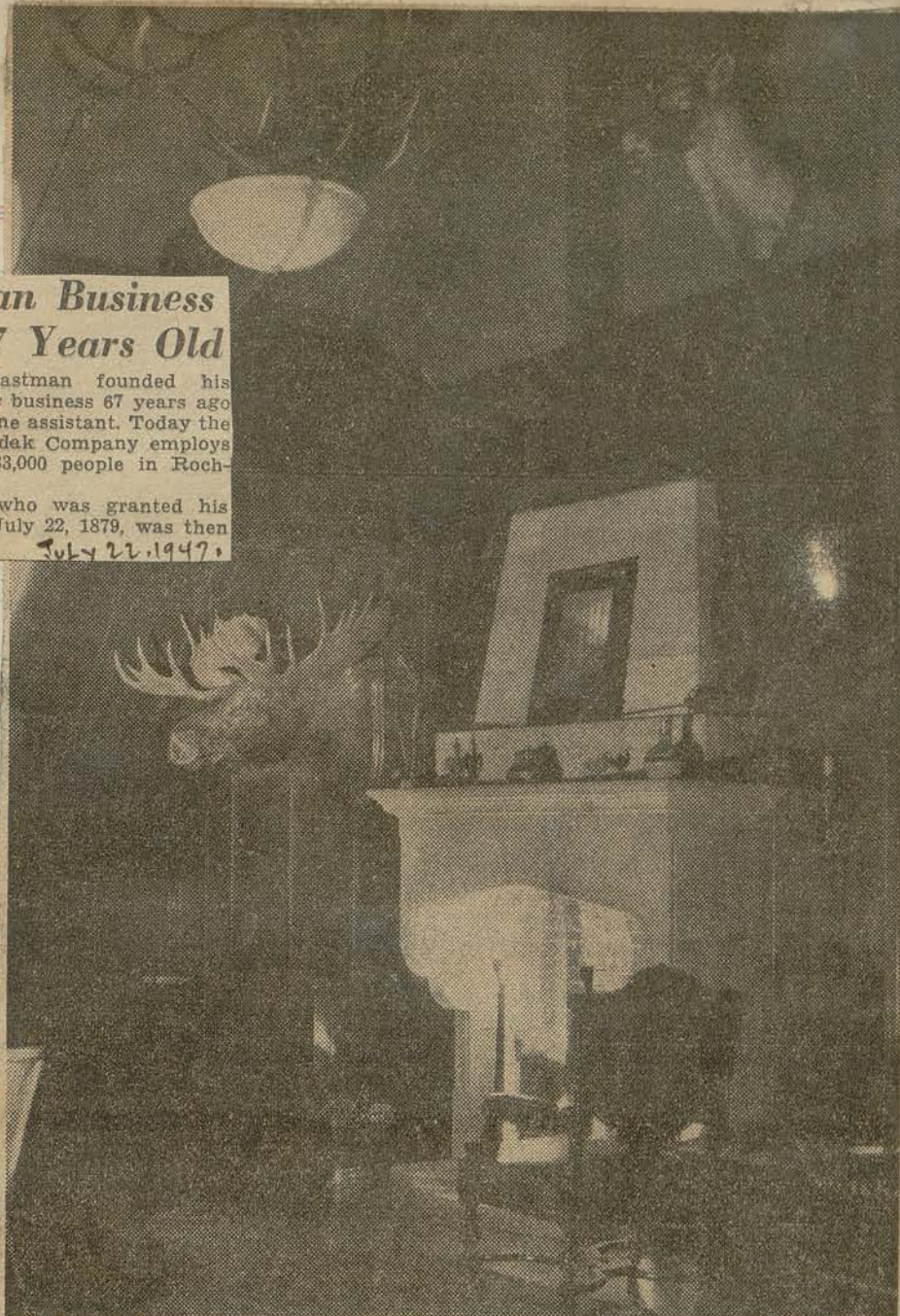
Editor's note: W the writer is fam the headquarters substantial and fair when converted with al families looking with decent shelter will be suitable for young children we But perhaps by some others it w suitable places available.

Eastman Business Just 67 Years Old

George Eastman founded his photographic business 67 years ago today with one assistant. Today the Eastman Kodak Company employs more than 33,000 people in Rochester alone.

Eastman, who was granted his first patent July 22, 1879, was then 25 years old.

July 22, 1947.



Here is a glimpse of the trophy room on the third floor of Eastman House where Mr. Eastman kept mementoes of his big-game hunting trips in all

sections of the world. The room, strictly masculine in its appeal, is a mecca for visitors to the mansion, long a city showplace.

sity holds periodically. President and Mrs. Valentine have entertained many distinguished men and women in many fields from this country and abroad.

At the time of President Valen-

tine's inauguration in 1935, presidents of 41 colleges and universities and leading educators from many more were among the dignitaries present, and many of them were guests at Eastman House then and since.

Industrialists Gathered

At the New Frontiers in American Life Conference in 1940, guests and participants included John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; David O. Selznick, motion-picture producer; David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Company; Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central System; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America; Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation; and Langbourne M. Williams Jr., president of Freeport Sulphur Company.

In the 1942 Conference on China, guests at Eastman House were the

late Wendell L. Willkie; China's Hu Shih, ambassador to the United States; and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune.

Latin Envoys Were Guests

At the Conference on Latin America in 1943, guests of President and Mrs. Valentine included Carlos Davila, former president of Chile and ambassador to the United States; Francisco Castilla Najera, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mexico to the United States; and Edouard Santos, president of Columbia.

During the Conference on United Nations in the Pacific in 1943 the Valentines entertained among others Adm. Thomas C. Hart and Clare Boothe Luce, playwright, author, and former congresswoman.

Others who have been entertained at Eastman House in the last decade or so are Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale Uni-

versity; Robert P. Patterson, secretary of war; Walter Lippman, columnist; Anne Morrow Lindbergh; Deems Taylor, composer and commentator; Stephen Vincent Benet; Robert Frost, poet; John P. Marquand, Catherine Drinker Bowen, writers.

Other Visitors

Lord Halifax, former British ambassador to this country; Douglas Southall Freeman, noted editor, historian of the Confederacy; Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress and writer; Malvina Hoffman, sculptress; Ingrid Bergman, stage and motion-picture star; Noel Hall, British minister to Washington, who accepted for Winston Churchill the university's honorary degree presented in 1941; Eve Curie, daughter and biographer of Mme. Marie Curie, noted scientist; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Charles Phelps Taft 2d; Hjalmar Procope, minister to the United States from Finland; and many others.

police since the bu

ighting Hi town at M

story of artific
the candlestick
ed kerosene lam
is depicted in
Lights of Yester
continue at Roches
ugh September.



Here is a glimpse of the trophy room on the third floor of Eastman House where Mr. Eastman kept mementoes of his big-game hunting trips in all

sections of the world. The room, strictly masculine in its appeal, is a mecca for visitors to the mansion, long a city showplace.

sity holds periodically. President and Mrs. Valentine have entertained many distinguished men and women in many fields from this country and abroad.

At the time of President Valen-

tine's inauguration in 1935, presidents of 41 colleges and universities and leading educators from many more were among the dignitaries present, and many of them were guests at Eastman House then and since.

Industrialists Gathered

At the New Frontiers in American Life Conference in 1940, guests and participants included John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads; David O. Selznick, motion-picture producer; David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Company; Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central System; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America; Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation; and Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president of Freeport Sulphur Company.

In the 1942 Conference on China, guests at Eastman House were the

late Wendell L. Willkie; China's Hu Shih, ambassador to the United States; and Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time, Life and Fortune.

Latin Envoys Were Guests

At the Conference on Latin America in 1943, guests of President and Mrs. Valentine included Carlos Davila, former president of Chile and ambassador to the United States; Francisco Castilla Najera, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mexico to the United States; and Edouard Santos, president of Columbia.

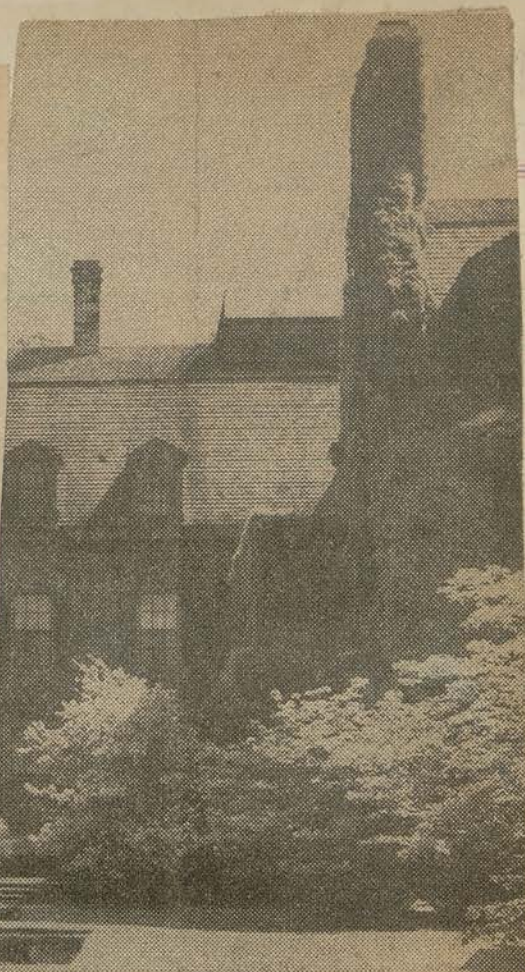
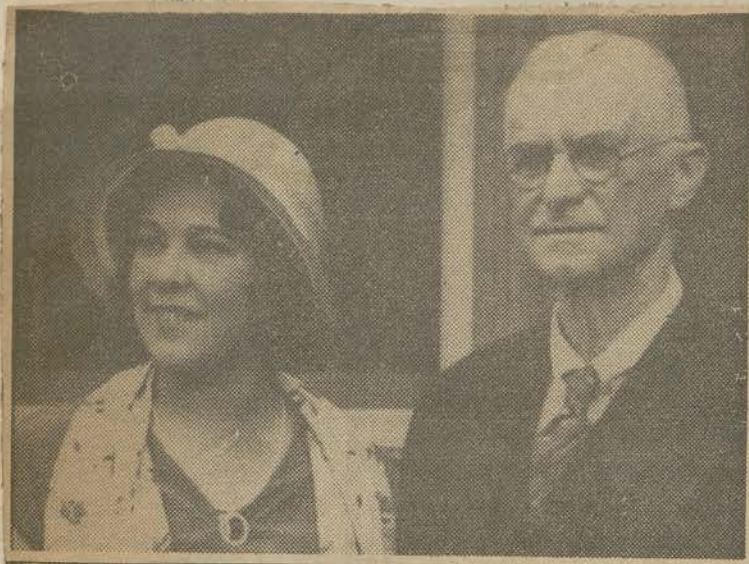
During the Conference on United Nations in the Pacific in 1943 the Valentines entertained among others Adm. Thomas C. Hart and Clare Boothe Luce, playwright, author, and former congresswoman.

Others who have been entertained at Eastman House in the last decade or so are Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale Uni-

versity; Robert P. Patterson, secretary of war; Walter Lippman, columnist; Anne Morrow Lindbergh; Deems Taylor, composer and commentator; Stephen Vincent Benet, Robert Frost, poet; John P. Marquand, Catherine Drinker Bowen, writers.

Other Visitors

Lord Halifax, former British ambassador to this country; Douglas Southall Freeman, noted editor, historian of the Confederacy; Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress and writer; Malvina Hoffman, sculptress; Ingrid Bergman, stage and motion-picture star; Noel Hall, British minister to Washington, who accepted for Winston Churchill the university's honorary degree presented in 1941; Eve Curie, daughter and biographer of Mme. Marie Curie, noted scientist; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Charles Phelps Taft 2d; Hjalmar Procope, minister to the United States from Finland; and many others.



The terrace and reflecting pool at George Eastman House is a beauty spot in the 10 acres of landscaped grounds on which the Georgian Colonial home was built in 1905. It has been occupied as a home for

University of Rochester presidents since 1933. Terms of the will set up a 2-million-dollar endowment for maintenance of the residence. Only the income has been used.

Eastman House is a 37-room affair with 12 bathrooms (honest), and 9 (count 'em) fireplaces.

The largest room is the music room or conservatory, in the center of the house. It's a mere 40 feet long by 30 feet wide—and two stories high—and features beautiful ornamental iron grill work.

Eastman and his guests used to gather there frequently for organ and instrumental quartet recitals and other musicales.

The main floor contains a large entrance hall from which a grand staircase extends to the second floor. On the east side of the hall is a large drawing room, and on the west side a living room of "generous proportions," with an adjacent book room exquisite in its appointments. There's also a dining room, with kitchen, pantries and service quarters in the rear.

* * *

The house, Georgian Colonial style, was designed by the late J. Foster Warner, widely-known Rochester architect, and built by A. Friederick & Sons Company. It was completed in 1905.

It's of fireproof concrete and steel construction from cellar to roof. Even the roof is built of concrete slabs, covered with shingles. And the floors are underlaid with slabs of concrete.

The exterior is of cream-colored antiqued brick with light-colored stone trim. On the front of the house is a portico, the gabled roof of which is supported by 4 lofty Corinthian columns. On the west side is a portecochere, and on the east side are spacious covered colonnades and terraces looking out on a reflecting pool and the broad sweep of lawns and gardens.

The University had most of the formal gardens made into lawns some years ago to lower the expense of maintenance.

* * *

Some years after the house was completed, Eastman decided that the music room, which held the splendid pipe organ, was too small to accommodate the many guests with whom he liked to share the music. So he decided to have it made 10 feet longer.

William G. Kaelber, architect, drew plans for the addition. The only way the project could be accomplished without reducing the size of the adjacent rooms was to cut the house cleanly in two, right through the concrete and steel from the cellar floor to the roof slabs, and move the rear half of the structure back 10 feet.

Eastman contracted to have the job done with the understanding he would be able to use the house while the work was going on. The project took several months and flexible tubes were used to carry heat, electricity and water to the front part of the house while the job was in progress.

When all was in readiness, the rear half of the house was moved back 10 feet on rollers, a task that required six weeks of preparation and a half-day to accomplish. The subsequent work of filling in the walls and floors and redecorating took several months.

George Eastman, a young Rochester bank clerk back in the fall of 1877, was planning a vacation.

Someone had suggested to Eastman that he take pictures of his trip. He liked the idea—and when Eastman liked something, he followed it through.

So he dipped into his hard-earned savings, bought \$94.36 worth of "sundries and lenses," and paid a local photographer \$5 for lessons in "the art of photography."

'Portable' Equipment

Picture-taking in those days wasn't as simple as it is today. You toled, pack-horse fashion, a titanic mass (and mess) of equipment that included a bulky camera and stand, heavy glass plates which had to be sensitized immediately before exposure, bottles of solutions for preparing the plates, a nitrate bath, a water container, and a dark tent in which to sensitize the plates, load them in plate holders, and develop and "fix" them after exposure.

They called it "portable," this cumbersome paraphernalia of the photographer of the '70's. Eastman gave it a try and resolved to do something to lighten the load.

Experimented in Sink

He began a thorough study of photography and subscribed to the leading photographic publications of that time. In an English magazine he read a discussion of the possibilities for gelatine dry plates to supplant the wet plates and make photography less laborious. Soon he was experimenting.

Rare White Rhino Shot By Eastman 20 Years Ago

20 Years Ago Today, Feb. 6, 1928

George Eastman bagged a white rhinoceros in Africa. It was a rare species frequenting the upper reaches of the Nile. Accompanying Eastman on the expedition were Dr. Albert D. Kaiser, now city health officer, and Philip Percival, famous African game hunter.

The entrance hall and stately grand staircase in the George Eastman House which will be operated by the University of Rochester and Eastman Kodak

Company in cooperation with the New York State Board of Regents as a photographic demonstration center. Eastman willed the estate to the University.

The first Eastman "research laboratory" was his mother's kitchen sink. His dry plates were so successful that he decided to market them. By 1880—within 3 years of his taking up photography as a pastime—he was in business for himself, a one-room, one-helper

business on the third floor of a State Street music store. He worked in the bank during the day, prepared his emulsions at night, and coated his glass plates with an apparatus he devised.

How First Kodak Worked

Within seven years, Eastman was manufacturing a roll film. And within 11 years a sizeable percentage of the population of the civilized world had either taken a snapshot or been the subject of one. George Eastman had achieved his goal: The simplification of photography, and in so doing he had introduced the Kodak system.

The most famous Eastman product is, undoubtedly, the Kodak. The first model was a simple oblong box. It included an instantaneous shutter which was set by pulling a string and released by pressing a button. The camera took round pictures 2½ inches in diameter, and was loaded for 100 exposures. The price, complete, was \$25. When you exposed the film, you sent the Kodak back to the factory, along with a check for \$10. There the film was removed, developed and printed, the camera reloaded.

The first historical records of photography go back to the 16th Century when the "camera obscura" (literally, "dark room") was discovered.

Its purpose was the formation of an image which could be outlined to yield accurate drawings of natural scenes. Then in 1568 a man named Daniel Barbaro fitted the camera obscura with a lens, and even used a "stop" to sharpen the image.

It was nearly 100 years later—1665—before the first portable camera obscura was developed. In 1727 Schulze found that nitrate of silver mixed with chalk would discolor in the light. And in 1802 Thomas Wedgwood and Sir Humphry Davy made, "photographs" on paper coated with silver chloride, from paintings made upon glass.

Cigar Box with Lenses

In 1816 Joseph Nicéphore Niepce made a crude camera from a cigar box with lenses from a solar microscope. Matters speeded up, photographically speaking, after that.

In 1835 Fox Talbot obtained an image formed in his camera obscura. Talbot was the first to use a transparent negative, the first to make enlargements by photography, the first to publish a book illustrated by photography.

Four years later Sir John Herschel recommended the use of sodium thiosulfate ("hyposulfite") to "fix" pictures. And Daguerre announced the process, named after him, by which he recorded an image on a

plate coated with a layer of silver iodide. The plate was then developed in mercury vapor.

Improved in 1847

Niepce de Saint-Victor in 1847 improved the Calotype process, which was introduced by Talbot. In 1851 Scott Archer introduced the wet collodion process of plate-making, and in 1877 the first successful "dry plates" were marketed.

George Eastman launched his dry-plate business in Rochester in 1880, and from that point on the photographic business started to roll.

1884 — Eastman paper roll film introduced; 1888—The first Kodak; 1889—The first transparent roll film on nitrocellulose; 1896—Motion picture positive film; 1900—Brownie camera; 1903 — Non-curling film; 1906—Wratten Panchromatic plates introduced; 1909—Cellulose-acetate film; 1913—Panchromatic motion picture film; 1914—X-ray film; 1923—Home movies; 1928—First amateur motion pictures in color; 1935—Kodachrome film; 1938—Reflection-reducing coating ("lumenizing") of lenses; 1941—Minicolor (now Kodachrome) prints from 35 mm transparencies, and Kodachrome (now Kodachrome Professional) prints from sheet-size Kodachrome film; Kodak's rare element optical glass; 1942—Kodachrome film; 1945—Dye transfer process of producing full-color photograph.



The terrace and reflecting pool at George Eastman House is a beauty spot in the 10 acres of landscaped grounds on which the Georgian Colonial home was built in 1905. It has been occupied as a home for

University of Rochester presidents since 1933. Terms of the will set up a 2-million-dollar endowment for maintenance of the residence. Only the income has been used.

Eastman House is a 37-room affair with 12 bathrooms (honest), and 9 (count 'em) fireplaces.

The largest room is the music room or conservatory, in the center of the house. It's a mere 40 feet long by 30 feet wide—and two stories high—and features beautiful ornamental iron grill work.

Eastman and his guests used to gather there frequently for organ and instrumental quartet recitals and other musicales.

The main floor contains a large entrance hall from which a grand staircase extends to the second floor. On the east side of the hall is a large drawing room, and on the west side a living room of "generous proportions," with an adjacent book room exquisite in its appointments. There's also a dining room, with kitchen, pantries and service quarters in the rear.

* * *

The house, Georgian Colonial style, was designed by the late J. Foster Warner, widely-known Rochester architect, and built by A. Friederick & Sons Company. It was completed in 1905.

It's of fireproof concrete and steel construction from cellar to roof. Even the roof is built of concrete slabs, covered with shingles. And the floors are underlaid with slabs of concrete.

The exterior is of cream-colored antiqued brick with light-colored stone trim. On the front of the house is a portico, the gabled roof of which is supported by 4 lofty Corinthian columns. On the west side is a portecochere, and on the east side are spacious covered colonnades and terraces looking out on a reflecting pool and the broad sweep of lawns and gardens.

The University had most of the formal gardens made into lawns some years ago to lower the expense of maintenance.

* * *

Some years after the house was completed, Eastman decided that the music room, which held the splendid pipe organ, was too small to accommodate the many guests with whom he liked to share the music. So he decided to have it made 10 feet longer.

William G. Kaelber, architect, drew plans for the addition. The only way the project could be accomplished without reducing the size of the adjacent rooms was to cut the house cleanly in two, right through the concrete and steel from the cellar floor to the roof slabs, and move the rear half of the structure back 10 feet.

Eastman contracted to have the job done with the understanding he would be able to use the house while the work was going on. The project took several months and flexible tubes were used to carry heat, electricity and water to the front part of the house while the job was in progress.

When all was in readiness, the rear half of the house was moved back 10 feet on rollers, a task that required six weeks of preparation and a half-day to accomplish. The subsequent work of filling in the walls and floors and redecorating took several months.

George Eastman, a young Rochester bank clerk back in the fall of 1877, was planning a vacation.

Someone had suggested to Eastman that he take pictures of his trip. He liked the idea—and when Eastman liked something, he followed it through.

So he dipped into his hard-earned savings, bought \$94.36 worth of "sundries and lenses," and paid a local photographer \$5 for lessons in "the art of photography."

'Portable' Equipment

Picture-taking in those days wasn't as simple as it is today. You toiled, pack-horse fashion, a titanic mass (and mess) of equipment that included a bulky camera and stand, heavy glass plates which had to be sensitized immediately before exposure, bottles of solutions for preparing the plates, a nitrate bath, a water container, and a dark tent in which to sensitize the plates, load them in plate holders, and develop and "fix" them after exposure.

They called it "portable," this cumbersome paraphernalia of the photographer of the '70's. Eastman gave it a try and resolved to do something to lighten the load.

Experimented in Sink

He began a thorough study of photography and subscribed to the leading photographic publications of that time. In an English magazine he read a discussion of the possibilities for gelatine dry plates to supplant the wet plates and make photography less laborious. Soon he was experimenting.



The flower-filled music room of the George Eastman House is shown as it appeared during the many years when Mr. Eastman was host at Sunday evening musicales, events which brought internationally known artists to Rochester and gave the city its start to fame as a world music center. Central feature of the room is its magnificent pipe organ.

The scope of the world-renowned Eastman Kodak historical photographic collection, which will be housed in George Eastman House, is the entire photographic field.

The collection covers the development of cameras, lenses and other apparatus, motion picture equipment of all kinds; apparatus for manufacture, testing, control and research; specimens of all types of photographic processes from the earliest days and also pre-photographic devices such as the camera obscura.

Story of Color Photography

In addition, the collection includes an extensive representation of material on the development of color photography, historically important literature and scientific and technical applications of photography.

Among special features that lend interest to the collection are many daguerretypes, calotypes, the unique collection of wet collodion outfits, albumen prints, large groups of 19th Century candid and miniature cameras and the photographic albums of Victor Hugo, Emperor Napoleon III and Queen Victoria.

Historical material shows the development of dry plates and plate cameras, roll film and roll film cameras, lenses, printing processes, the motion picture camera and projector. A 23,000-volume photographic library, the most complete in existence, also will be made available through Kodak.

Historical Collections

The first floor of George Eastman House will be used to display historical collections illustrating photography from its beginning to the time of Mr. Eastman's early activity in the field.

Lecture rooms a library, motion picture projection and assembly rooms and space for contemporary photographic exhibits will be provided.

Chief alterations to make this possible will be in the kitchen and service quarters in the rear of the house.

The second floor will house the historical collections beginning with the earliest Eastman contributions and continuing to the early 1930s. These include collections of amateur and professional work, the professional motion picture from its beginnings at the time of Thomas A. Edison and Mr. Eastman, and the amateur motion picture from its introduction under Mr. Eastman to the near present.

Eastman's Laboratory

The third floor will house Mr. Eastman's laboratory and his personal belongings, such as fishing and hunting equipment.

Plans call for the building of a passageway from the exhibition rooms on the first floor to the large garage on the estate. In the large floor area now used for garage purposes will be exhibited contemporary photography, including film, paper, chemicals, graphic arts apparatus appliances of photography and exhibitions and demonstrations of processes and applications of present-day photography.

A large parking space will permit motorists to enter from East Avenue and depart via University Avenue.

The organ in the conservatory of the residence, which was heard frequently at musicals given by Mr. Eastman, will be retained in the house for use on special occasions.

George Eastman started the world's largest photographic business on a mere \$99.36 of his savings as a bank clerk in Rochester and in so doing he began a career which eventually made most of the world camera-conscious.

Most Rochesterians are familiar with late developments of Eastman Kodak Company, the film and camera empire which he founded and in which many thousands of people in the city have earned their livelihood for decades.

In the fall of 1877, young George Eastman planned a vacation. When someone suggested that he take pictures on his trip, he liked the idea and followed it through.

He drew out \$94.36 for "sundries and lenses" and paid a local photographer \$5 for lessons in "the art of photography." That started it.

It started it because George Eastman thought that picture taking should be far more simple than it was, even with the most modern equipment available in 1877.

Camera and equipment were supposed to be "portable" then, but only by packhorse or wagon. The camera was only part of a huge mass of equipment necessary to take pictures.

So Eastman decided to do something about it. He studied current photography, learned of experiments for gelatin dry plates to supplant wet plates and cut down labor. He began experimenting in his mother's kitchen sink.

Eastman's first dry plates were so successful that by 1880 he was in business for himself in a one-room, one-helper loft.

Within seven years he was manufacturing a roll film, which made it unnecessary for the amateur to use plates of any kind.



the living room of the George Eastman House is shown. Part of Mr. Eastman's collection of paintings. They include Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of Miss Hoare" and Jan Van de Capelles' "View off the Dutch Coast."

Paintings in Eastman House Valued at Million Dollars

The George Eastman residence was only one of many segments of vast wealth left by the famed industrialist and philanthropist on his death in 1932.

Various estimates of the value of the residences have been given. Shortly after Mr. Eastman died, the full appraisal value of the mansion was set at \$662,264. The assessable value of the land was then \$198,600 and of the building \$305,160.

More than a year later, the University of Rochester, to which the house and its furnishings were left, valued the estate at \$1,206,753.

The university today stated that the paintings alone in Eastman House are valued at more than a million dollars. They were purchased by Mr. Eastman over a period of years and the collection is one in which he took great pride. All are of academic English, French and Dutch schools.

Among the most important were Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Young Man," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Miss

Hoare," Sir Henry Raeburns "General Hay MacDowell" and "Portrait of Mrs. Johnston," Van Dyck's "Portrait of a Man in Armor," Tintoretto's "Portrait of a Venetian Senator," Jan Van de Capelle's "View Off the Dutch Coast," Romney's "Col. James Clitherow" and "Lady Maitland," Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Admiral Lord Southeran" and John Hopper's "Mrs. Addison."

All the paintings, furnishings and art objects of the house will remain the property of the university under the terms announced today for establishing George Eastman House Inc., photographic institute.

It is expected that some of the paintings will be left in the house on loan to the institute while others will be added to the collection in the Memorial Art Gallery.

World Interest In Eastman House Sighted

Thomas J. Hargrave, president of Eastman Kodak Company, today forecast that George Eastman House as a photographic cultural center will draw visitors from all parts of the world.

"We anticipate," Hargrave said, "that it will become a focal point for national and international conferences on the art and science of photography, for meetings of many interested groups, for regular educational tours for the school children of Rochester and other communities; for meetings of camera clubs, photographic societies and other organizations; for exhibitions of the best local, national and international photographic salons; for demonstrations of the latest apparatus and processes and for other allied purposes."

"Such an institution with exhibitions, demonstrations and motion pictures of photographic processes will surely be a mecca not only of the pictorial world, but of the growing number of people interested in the uses of industrial photography, of photographic magazine editors and technical editors of the press, and of the amateur snapshooters."

M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and chairman of the University of Rochester board of trustees, who was active in the forwarding of arrangements to establish the institute, said:

"It is ideally fitting that Mr. Eastman's house, built in the city where he initiated his photographic enterprise and where the industry is today a large contributor to community development, should house this photographic institute for the enlightenment of all the people who wish to take advantage of its facilities."



One of a long list of notable visitors to Eastman House, Explorer Richard E. Byrd shown with the late George Eastman. Byrd was commander in U. S. Navy at time of visit.



George Eastman and some of the guests who came to witness the debut of color movies for the amateur in July, 1928. Left to right, seated: Mrs. Ogden Reid, George Eastman, Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Edison, Gen. John

J. Pershing. Standing are Adolph S. Ochs, Mrs. Charles Edison, Charles Edison, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Gen. James G. Harbord, Mrs. J. E. Sloane, Owen D. Young, J. E. Sloane, Ogden Reid.

Ambassadors . . . scientists . . . industrialists

Eastman House Entertained World's Great

Ambassadors, diplomats, cabinet members. . . .

Royalty, nobility, scientists. . . . Educators, writers, artists; industrialists. . . .

The Eastman House has entertained many of them in the last 40 years—both as guests of George Eastman and since then of the two University of Rochester presidents and their wives who have occupied it.

Probably the most interesting assemblage to gather in the house during Eastman's lifetime was in 1928 when he had the first showing of the new color motion-picture photography for the amateur.

Among the guests at that gathering were Thomas A. Edison, Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, publishers of the New York Herald-Tribune; Gen. John J. Pershing; Dr. Michael Pupin, noted Columbia University physicist;

Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor; Sir James Irvine, vicechancellor of St. Andrew's University in Scotland; E. F. W. Alexanderson, an inventor of television; Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, inventor; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of General Electric Company; Dr. George Kimball Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards; Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and many others.

Heir-apparent Gustaf Adolf of Sweden and his brother Prince Sigvard were Eastman's guests on a visit to this country in 1932. Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the explorers, Martin and Osa Johnson, came on other occasions.

At commencement time each year, and at special convocations and conferences, President and Mrs. Valentine have entertained many distinguished men and women in many fields from this

country and abroad. At the time of President Valentine's inauguration in 1935 presidents of 41 colleges and universities and leading educators from many more were among the dignitaries present.

A partial list of Eastman House guests includes—David O. Selznick, John J. Pelley, David M. Goodrich, Frederick E. Williamson, David Sarnoff, Clarence Frances, Langbourne M. Williams Jr., Wendell L. Willkie, Hu Shih, Henry R. Luce, Carlos Davila, Edouard Santos, Serge Koussevitzky, Dr. Charles Seymour, Robert M. Patterson, Walter Lippman, Anne Stephen Vincent Benet, Robert Morrow Lindbergh, Deems Taylor, Frost, John P. Marquand, Lord Halifax, Douglas Southall Freeman, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Ingrid Bergman, Malvina Hoffman, Noel Hall, Eva Curie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Charles Phelps Taft II, and Hjalmar Procope.



IRONICLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1947

Valentine Praises Wisdom In Eastman Move Leaving 'House' Future to Trustees

Dr. Alan Valentine, whose house-hunting problems will be taken care of by University of Rochester officials, will move from the Eastman House after 12 years residence there.

Is he reluctant to leave?

"It's a beautiful place in which to live, and we have enjoyed the experience immensely, but we aren't sorry to be moving out," Dr. Valentine said.

'Ideal' for Institute

"A place of this size has its drawbacks for ordinary living. My family looks forward to living in a smaller establishment on a scale that will be more in keeping with the academic way of life."

Valentine expressed the gratitude of the University to Eastman "for having given his home as a dwelling for its presidents, and for his wisdom in leaving the trustees free to decide after a period of years whether or not it should be continued for that purpose."

The plan to convert Eastman House into an educational institute of photography, Valentine said, "is an ideal one from every point of view: Eastman House has been an expensive establishment to maintain and the University cannot put into its educational program much of the income from the \$2 millions endowment that has gone into the upkeep of the house."

Cultural Addition

"That income is greatly needed to support our present educational program. The building and grounds will be made accessible to all the people of the community as a splendid addition to Rochester's public cultural assets."

Valentine recalled that in 1937 the late Frank W. Lovejoy, then president of Kodak, "joined with me in the hope that some day this precise arrangement could be made."

Under terms of the Eastman will, probated Apr. 5, 1932, his home, together with its collection of paintings, rare rugs, and other furnishings, was given to the University, together with a 2 million dollar endowment fund for "altering, upkeep, and carrying on the place in a manner befitting its occupancy."

What Eastman Specified

Eastman specified that if after 10 years the University trustees decided use of the property for this purpose was inadvisable, "then I have no objections to their making such other disposition of it and of the income from the \$2,000,000 as they think in the best interest of the University."

MILLIONS TO DO GOOD

Here's Record Of Eastman's Philanthropies

George Eastman was one of the world's greatest philanthropists.

His principal benefactions in the fields of education, music, and medicine, and for humanitarian projects totaled about 100 million dollars.

Listed here are his principal gifts:

University of Rochester, \$51,000,000.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$19,500,000.

Tuskegee Institute, \$2,362,000.

Hampton Institute, \$2,000,000.

Rochester Institute of Technology, \$625,000.

Stevens Institute of Technology, \$50,000.

Eastman Visiting Professorship, Oxford, \$200,000.

Waterville High School, \$50,000.

Rochester Chamber of Commerce Building, \$1,350,000.

Hospitals in Rochester, \$775,000.

Various Rochester youth associations, \$375,000.

Rochester Dental Dispensary, \$3,800,000.

Dental clinic, London, \$1,300,000.

Dental clinics in Rome, Paris, Stockholm, and Brussels, \$1,000,000 each.

Friendly Home, \$108,000.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Shelter, \$53,000.

Rochester Community Home for Girls, \$50,000.

Rochester Community Chest, \$150,000.

People's Rescue Mission, \$25,000.

Family Welfare Society of Rochester, \$50,000.

Rochester Parks, \$100,000.

Bureau of Municipal Research, \$300,000.

Of the instruments mentioned in the following list, many are contained in the Eastman collection. The following are some milestones in photography:

16th Century—Camera Obscura, the forerunner of the photographic camera. Literally, "dark room," its purpose was the formation of an image which could be outlined to yield accurate drawings of natural scenes.

1568—Daniel Barbaro fitted the camera obscura with a lens, even used a "stop" to sharpen the image.

1665—The first portable camera obscura described by Zahn.

1727—Schulze found that nitrate of silver mixed with chalk would discolor in the light.

1802—Thomas Wedgwood and Sir Humphry Davy made "photographs" on paper coated with silver chloride, from paintings made upon glass.

1816—Joseph Nicéphore Niepce made a crude camera—from a cigar box with lenses from a solar microscope.

1835—Fox Talbot, using paper impregnated with nitrate of silver in conjunction with table salt, obtained an image formed in his camera obscura. Talbot was the first to use a transparent negative; the first to make enlargements by photography; the first to publish (1844) a book illustrated by photography.

1839—Sir John Herschel recommended the use of sodium thiosulfate ("hypo") to "fix" pictures. Daguerre announced the process, named after him, by which he recorded an image on a plate coated with a layer of silver iodide. The plate was then developed in mercury vapor.

1847—Niepce de Saint-Victor improved the Calotype process, which was introduced by Fox Talbot.

1851—Scott Archer introduced the wet-collodion process of plate-making.

1877—The first successful "dry plates" were marketed.

1880—George Eastman launched his dry-plate business in Rochester.

1884—Eastman paper roll film was introduced.

1888—The first Kodak.

1889—The first transparent roll film on nitro-cellulose.

1896—Motion-picture positive film.

1900—Brownie camera.

1903—Non-curling film.

1906—Wratten Panchromatic plates introduced.

1909—Cellulose-acetate film.

1913—Panchromatic motion-picture film.

1914—X-ray film.

1923—Home movies.

1928—First amateur motion pictures in color.

1935—Kodachrome film.

1938—Reflection-reducing coating ("Lumenizing") of lenses.

1941—Minicolor (now Kodachrome) prints from 35 mm. transparencies; and Kotavachrome (now Kodachrome Professional) prints from sheet-size Kodachrome film. Kodak's rare-element optical glass.

1942—Kodacolor film.

1945—Dye transfer process of producing full-color photographic prints.

1946—Ektachrome film.

Film Science Developed in 4 Centuries

From the 16th Century to the present, the growth of photography as an art and science has been steady and accelerated in recent years by developments fostered by George Eastman and the company bearing his name.

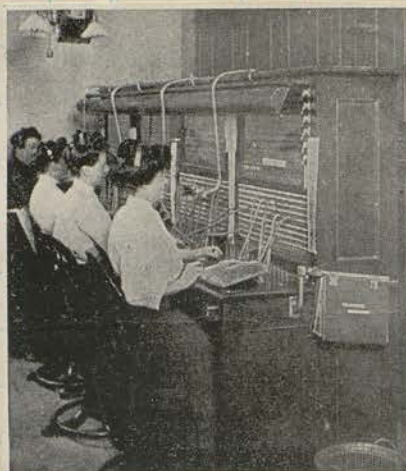


THE EDUCATION BUILDING. Older residents still refer to this building in South Fitzhugh Street, next to old St. Luke's Church, and the Rochester Savings Bank

Building as the Rochester Free Academy. It was the city's first public high school, and since 1902 has housed the central offices governing the city's public school system.

IN January, 1897, Lillian Russell was Broadway's darling in American Beauty, and writer Kate Field died. Buffalo Bill was trying to get wealthy sportsmen interested in financing a 100,000-acre game preserve (enclosed by an eight-foot fence!). The Cleveland's New Year reception was termed one of the most brilliant ever seen in Washington. The Times reported that in 1896 over 1500 New Yorkers died of diphtheria. There were only 70 homicides.

In the January, 1897, JOURNAL, Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America. "As soon as the Prince left a hotel, women would rush into his rooms and seize all sorts of articles, from a furniture button to a soiled towel, as souvenirs, and even bottled up the water with which he had washed his face."



When they were called the "Hello Girls."



Nature's handiwork in Genesee Gorge, near Mount Morris in Letchworth State Park, showing deep erosion of shales.

LO! THE IMAGE OF HIMSELF

Arleigh Hill, Rochester Seneca Indian, at Rochester Museum with the sculpture he was the model. The replica with wood in Museum's newly opened Long House, I

Seneca Indian in Dual Role

Iroquois Long House Open to Museum

Visitors to the Rochester Museum o may think they are seeing double when full-sized reconstruction of the Iroquois I

For they may catch sight of Arleigh Seneca who is associated with the Museum, when they make their rounds of the institution.

Then they will "see" him again, sitting in the Long House carving a wooden bowl.

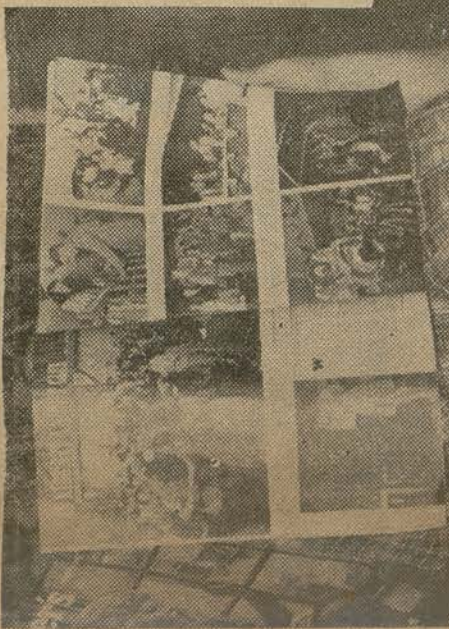
The only difference is that the Indian in the Long House is a man-sized replica for which Hill served as model. It was made by Linn G. Duncan, formerly attached to the Museum staff.

Director W. Stephen Thomas, in announcing the opening of the Long House in the Hall of Man in the Museum, pointed out that it shows the interior portion of the house and an outdoor exhibit through an open door. It is occupied by a family engaged in occupations around the fire. The house is equipped with many articles found in an Iroquois dwelling in this area.

Dr. William A. Ritchie, Museum archaeologist, planned and installed the Long House, and John B. Upham and Jon Alexander, Museum artists, constructed the building. The Museum cabinet shop, under Rudolph H. Kressel, constructed the case and cabinet work.

Triumph for Teen Agers

Editors of *Colliers*, the weekly magazine, offer The Barn, Gannett Youth Club, in answer to the question of a young Nebraskan, "How can teen agers entertain themselves?" In the magazine's current issue, two pages of color pictures and an article written by L. Richard Guylay explain how The Barn supplied just what the teen agers want—a place with an atmosphere of their own making where they can be both guests and hosts. Shown aglow with pleasure as she peruses the magazine article is Patricia Pearson, of 71 Lake Front, a charter member of the board of directors of The Barn. She also is vicepresident of East High Student Association.



-1897-

By JOAN LYNN SCHILD

ONE of the few portraits of Washington which were painted from life hangs in a Rochester house.

Owned by Mrs. Erickson Perkins, it is believed to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, famous American painter, in the same Germantown studio where in 1796 he painted the well known "Athenaeum" head, which now hangs in Boston Museum.

According to family tradition it was made as a gift for a Mr. Jones, Philadelphia philanthropist, who was a close friend and benefactor of Stuart's in his more obscure days.

After he had completed the Athenaeum portrait Stuart asked Washington for at least one more sitting and the request was granted.

Paintings from Life

While more than 40 portraits of Washington by Stuart are in existence, only four or five are believed to have been done from life and the Rochester-owned portrait is thought to be one of them.

When Jones admired the portrait, Stuart volunteered to make him a copy. From Jones the portrait went to a relative, Mary Ball Gwynne, who had married into the Washington family, next to her daughter, Elizabeth Ball Sturges, and finally through a series of paternal descendants to its present owner.

The painting of "cousin George," as it is called, was carefully brought to Rochester in a private stateroom, heavily insured, and hung in the drawing room of the Perkins home in East Avenue. Since that time it has never been out of the possession of the family except on one occasion when it was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition of Portraits and other American antiques at the Memorial Art Gallery in 1934.

Believed Original

Measuring 23 by 27, it appears to be entirely original, the fine pink flesh tints of the Stuart paintings bringing to life the noble features, white hair and smiling countenance of the First President.

Viewing it is almost like seeing the living Washington and it is easy to see why the General, who had such a commanding appearance and personal dignity, was worshipped by the men of his army, both officers and privates.

There are many stories about pictures of Washington without his "store teeth" and this is no exception. When he "sat" for the portrait he had lost most of his teeth. He was proud and had the dentist make him a temporary plate which was a crude affair held with wooden pegs and extremely painful, so Stuart asked permission to fill out his mouth with cotton to make up for the missing teeth.



"Meet me in
Rattlesnake Pete's
and we will take
in a burlesque
show at the
Corinthian."

-1947-



"Meet me
at the Hotel
Seneca and we
will take a ride
out to the
'Barn'."

Sez
You!

-1897-



"Meet me in
Rattlesnake Pete's
and we will take
in a burlesque
show at the
Corinthian."

-1947-



"Meet me
at the Hotel
Seneca and we
will take a ride
out to the
'Barn'."

Sez
You!



Career at 13

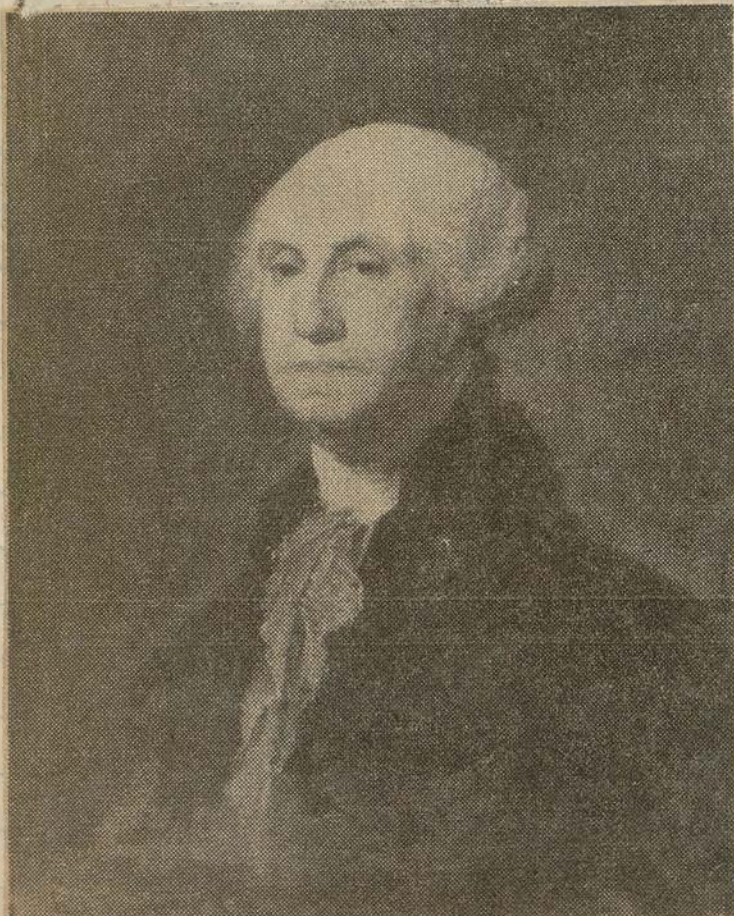
Gilbert Stuart began his career at 13. In 1775 on a visit to England, his work attracted the attention of Benjamin West, famous London artist, who took him into his home and gave him instruction in painting.

He soon gained favor there and painted portraits of George III, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other notables. His great ambition, however, was to practice his art in his own country. In 1792, he returned to the United States and opened a studio, first in New York and then in Philadelphia where he painted Washington in 1795.

This was the first of his series of portraits of the "Father of His Country."



MRS. RICHARD YATES



This portrait of George Washington, believed to have been painted by Gilbert Stuart, American portrait painter most noted for his series of the "Father of His Country," is owned by Mrs. Erickson Perkins of Rochester.

One need not visit art galleries in New York and Boston in order to see the work of Gilbert Stuart - and we don't mean the engraved likeness of George Washington on our treasured one spots. Our own Memorial Art Gallery has 'em - at least a couple of them. There may ^{are} be others in Rochester.

GILBERT STUART, 1755-1828. In two hundred years America has produced several great painters, and among these one innovator of genius, Gilbert Stuart. Stuart, who arrived in London in 1775, a penniless young student, owed his training to his compatriot, Benjamin West. In West's studio he was taught the accepted methods of eighteenth-century portraiture: a general tint for flesh; certain fixed places for highlights and deep shadows; and often to improve the appearance of the sitter, touches of carmine in the nostrils and the corners of the eyes.

The young American was an apt pupil and soon had his full share of the bust business in London, and prices equal to any, except Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough," to quote a contemporary, Dunlap. But he was not satisfied. As he said, "I wish to find out what nature is for myself, and see her with my own eyes."

Such freshness of vision was easier to achieve in the colonies than in the mother country, for in America no formula for painting had yet been established. Patrons like Mrs. Yates, the wife of a New York merchant, wanted to see themselves as they really were, and they were perfectly willing that an artist should make technical experiments if these led to a more accurate portrayal. Thus, after his return to America in 1793, Stuart's power of observation increased, and he noted, among other facts of vision, that "Good flesh coloring is a tincture of all colors, not mixed, so as to be combined in one tint, but shining through each other, like the light through the natural skin." In following out this and other discoveries about appearance, he broke with the eighteenth-century formula for portraiture, and anticipated many of the visual theories of the French Impressionists. Had there been the artists and the tradition of painting in America that there were in France, these innovations of Stuart's might easily have caused Impressionism to appear in the New World generations before it revolutionized art in Europe.

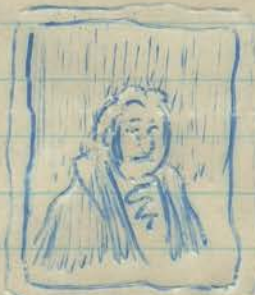
—JOHN WALKER
Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art.

One need not visit art galleries in New York and Boston in order to see the work of Gilbert Stuart and we don't mean the engraved likeness of George Washington on our treasured one spots. Our own Memorial Art Gallery has 'em - at least a couple of them. There may be ^{are} others in Rochester.



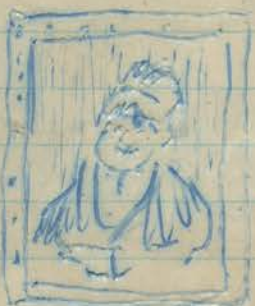
MRS. RICHARD YATES

Painted by Gilbert Stuart
NOT IN ROCH.



By
Gilbert
Stuart

in
Russell Sturgis, Rochester



Memorial
Art
Gallery

Elizabeth P. Sturgis

Presented by Mr. R.T. Miller Jr.

GILBERT STUART, 1755-1828. In two hundred years America has produced several great painters, and among these one innovator of genius, Gilbert Stuart. Stuart, who arrived in London in 1775, a penniless young student, owed his training to his compatriot, Benjamin West. In West's studio he was taught the accepted methods of eighteenth-century portraiture: a general tint for flesh; certain fixed places for highlights and deep shadows; and often to improve the appearance of the sitter, touches of carmine in the nostrils and the corners of the eyes.

The young American was an apt pupil and soon had "his full share of the bust business in London, and prices equal to any, except Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough," to quote a contemporary, Dunlap. But he was not satisfied. As he said, "I wish to find out what nature is for myself, and see her with my own eyes."

Such freshness of vision was easier to achieve in the colonies than in the mother country, for in America no formula for painting had yet been established. Patrons like Mrs. Yates, the wife of a New York merchant, wanted to see themselves as they really were, and they were perfectly willing that an artist should make technical experiments if these led to a more accurate portrayal. Thus, after his return to America in 1793, Stuart's power of observation increased, and he noted, among other facts of vision, that "Good flesh coloring partook of all colors, not mixed, so as to be combined in one tint, but shining through each other, like the blood through the natural skin." In following out this and other discoveries about appearance, he broke with the eighteenth-century formula for portraiture, and anticipated many of the visual theories of the French Impressionists. Had there been the artists and the tradition of painting in America that there were in France, these innovations of Stuart's might easily have caused Impressionism to appear in the New World generations before it revolutionized art in Europe.

—JOHN WALKER
Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art.

Memorial to Put Mercury Into Temporary Retirement

- SEPT. 30, 1945 -

MERCURY'S 62-year vigil over Rochester and the Genesee River is coming to a temporary end.

With construction of the proposed Community War Memorial on the site of the City Hall Annex in Court Street, and on property housing adjacent buildings in Exchange Street, the 21-foot

high bronze symbol of the god of commerce and prosperity will leave his perch atop the annex.

He probably will be in "retirement" until a new City Hall is constructed when, once again, he will take his one-footed, graceful stance over Rochester.

William G. Kaebler, member of the City Planning Commission and architect for the war memorial, says that Mercury does not fit into the Memorial plans.

"Mercury is one of the landmarks of Rochester," said

Kaebler. "I question if it will be used on the Memorial, but if I have anything to say about it, it will be used on a public building."

He suggested the proposed City Hall as the logical location.

Not to Be Scrapped

Regardless of where the venerable and immobile messenger lands, he will not go to the scrap pile, Kaebler averred.

Getting top billing on a new City Hall might insure Mercury of a continued river view, although from a different angle, inasmuch as much talk has been heard of locating a City Hall on the river site, or in the general public build-

ing area outlined by the Planning Commission and authorized by City Council. A change of scene might give Mercury another 62 years of life, it was argued.

Mercury, although borrowed from the Greeks, is thoroughly American and 100 per cent Rochesterian.

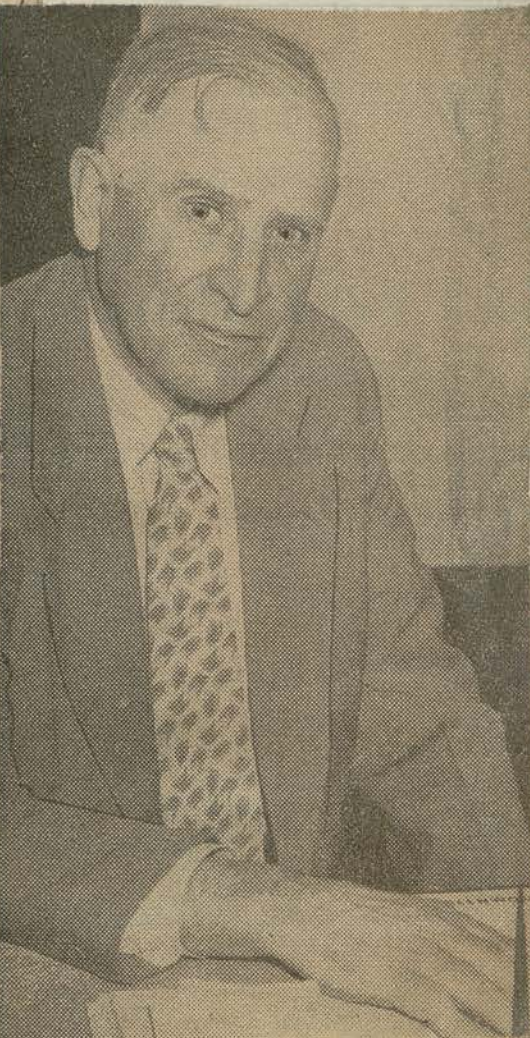
He was conceived and created by the skillful and artistic hands of the late James Guernsey Mitchell, Rochester sculptor, on the commission of the late William S. Kimball, Mitchell's brother-in-law, and the president of the Kimball Tobacco Company, who desired a unique and artistic effect for his new Court Street factory.

Erected in 1883

Work was undertaken in 1883 and Mitchell completed and erected the bronze work of art in 1883. It was quite an affair, with formal dedication, crowds and a band concert.

Mitchell did all the work in Rochester, with the aid of Rochesterians, John F. Tuohy, who claimed the artist took measurements and enlarged the proportions of the statue. M. Vogel, Jack Dies and gentlemen named Cullen and Henson. The dies were cast in John Siddons Company building in Water Street.

Little known is the fact that Mercury, despite his graceful and gentlemanly pose, is stepping on the face of some poor person, and has been so doing for 62 years. At the base of the statue, Sculptor Mitchell sketched a face that has been termed by some that of a woman (blush, Mercury) or that of Boreas, the god of the north wind (congratulations, Mercury).



U. S. Marshal

U. S. Marshal Frank Blackford

Share Studio Together

The studio of the Dryers, father and son, is in a 90-year-old barn on the grounds of their home at East Avenue and Penfield Road. From the hand-adzed rafters hang antique tin and iron lanterns, and some ceramic plaques and tiles which Harwood Dryer did in the night class of Lulu Scott Backus in RIT, then Mechanics Institute. In the Dryer home, a house which was moved from its former East Avenue site opposite Willow Pond in 1870, is a large fireplace tile, made by Mr. Dryer, with the coat of arms of his mother's family, the Brownells, who came to Rhode Island from England in 1630. Mr. Otis Dryer's English ancestor was a late comer, by contrast, not arriving in Massachusetts until 1706.

In addition to Harwood Dryer's work table and his stacks of watercolors of scenes in New England, Glacier Park, Cananadaigua, Honeoye, and the Mendon Park Ponds, the studio provides shelves for roll upon roll of drawings and blueprints representing the work of the Dryers as architects. There is also a section reserved for a treasured collection of plans drawn by the late Claude Bragdon for Rochester buildings and given by him to Harwood Dryer when he left the city for New York.



Otis W. Dryer, architect; and his son, Harwood B. Dryer, architect and watercolorist, share a studio in the 90-year-old barn near their home in East Avenue. In their years of association they have planned churches and schools in Rochester and nearby towns, and Harwood Dryer's watercolors have won recognition in exhibitions in many parts of the country.

Memorial to Put Mercury Into Temporary Retirement

— SEPT. 30, 1945 —

MERCURY'S 62-year vigil over Rochester and the Genesee River is coming to a temporary end.

With construction of the proposed Community War Memorial on the site of the City Hall Annex in Court Street, and on property housing adjacent buildings in Exchange Street, the 21-foot

high bronze symbol of the god of commerce and prosperity will leave his perch atop the annex.

He probably will be in "retirement" until a new City Hall is constructed when, once again, he will take his one-footed, graceful stance over Rochester.

William G. Kaebler, member of the City Planning Commission and architect for the war memorial, says that Mercury does not fit into the Memorial plans.

"Mercury is one of the landmarks of Rochester," said

Kaebler. "I question if it will be used on the Memorial, but if I have anything to say about it, it will be used on a public building."

He suggested the proposed City Hall as the logical location.

Not to Be Scrapped

Regardless of where the venerable and immobile messenger lands, he will not go to the scrap pile, Kaebler averred.

Getting top billing on a new City Hall might insure Mercury of a continued river view, although from a different angle, inasmuch as much talk has been heard of locating a City Hall on the river site, or in the general public build-

ing area outlined by the Planning Commission and authorized by City Council. A change of scenery might give Mercury another 62-years of life, it was argued.

Mercury, although borrowed from the Greeks, is thoroughly American and 100 per cent Rochesterian.

He was conceived and created by the skillful and artistic mind hand of the late James Guernsey Mitchell, Rochester sculptor, on the commission of the late William S. Kimball, Mitchell's brother-in-law, and the president of the Kimball Tobacco Company, who desired a unique and artistic effect for his new Court Street factory.

Erected in 1883

Work was undertaken in 1882, and Mitchell completed and erected the bronze work of art in 1883. It was quite an affair, with formal dedication, crowds and a band concert.

Mitchell did all the work in Rochester, with the aid of five Rochesterians, John F. Tuohey, who claimed the artist took his measurements and enlarged them for proportions of the statue; J. M. Vogel, Jack Dies and two gentlemen named Cullen and Hickson. The dies were cast in the John Siddons Company building in Water Street.

Little known is the fact that Mercury, despite his graceful and gentlemanly pose, is stepping on the face of some poor person, and has been so doing for 62 years. At the base of the statue, Sculptor Mitchell sketched a face that has been termed by some that of a woman (blush, Mercury) or that of Boreas, the god of the north wind (congratulations, Mercury).



Otis W. Dryer, architect; and his son, Harwood B. Dryer, architect and watercolorist, share a studio in the 90-year-old barn near their home in East Avenue. In their years of association they have planned churches and schools in Rochester and nearby towns, and Harwood Dryer's watercolors have won recognition in exhibitions in many parts of the country.

Share Studio Together

The studio of the Dryers, father and son, is in a 90-year-old barn on the grounds of their home at East Avenue and Penfield Road. From the hand-adzed rafters hang antique tin and iron lanterns, and some ceramic plaques and tiles which Harwood Dryer did in the night class of Lulu Scott Backus in RIT, then Mechanics Institute. In the Dryer home, a house which was moved from its former East Avenue site opposite Willow Pond in 1870, is a large fireplace tile, made by Mr. Dryer, with the coat of arms of his mother's family, the Brownells, who came to Rhode Island from England in 1630. Mr. Otis Dryer's English ancestor was a late comer, by contrast, not arriving in Massachusetts until 1706.

In addition to Harwood Dryer's work table and his stacks of watercolors of scenes in New England, Glacier Park, Cananadaigua, Honeoye, and the Mendon Park Ponds, the studio provides shelves for roll upon roll of drawings and blueprints representing the work of the Dryers as architects. There is also a section reserved for a treasured collection of plans drawn by the late Claude Bragdon for Rochester buildings and given by him to Harwood Dryer when he left the city for New York.

PARTS

Chrysler—Plymouth Dealer

1850 Dewey Ave. Glen.

PALMER MOTOR

Chrysler—Plymouth Dealer

Service is
a 30-Day

antee

tors Factory- \$1
Do For Only....

gs

or Points

Timing

retor

s

L \$37.40

Gaskets,
Hour Service

TORS Cliff Seibe
Service Man

St. 7040

ge-Plymouth Dealer

extra-large
PERFECTOS

2

for

250



Rochester
has 'em.

?



Rochester's Memorial Art Gallery holds famous paintings. *



* "The Fish."
NATHANIEL Rochester.



Rochester
has 'em.

?



* "The Fish."
NATHANIEL Rochester.

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORP.

INSTRUCTIONS

for

AIR RAID PROTECTION

Today we tied a tag marked "AIR RAID PROTECTION" to the gas pipe at the main valve in your home. Be sure you know where this tag is located. Follow instructions on this tag in the event of an air raid. These instructions are as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1—Keep clear space in front of main gas valve at all times so that you can get to it easily.
- 2—Keep a pipe wrench handy at all times.
- 3—IF BOMBS ARE FALLING CLOSE ENOUGH to RATTLE WINDOWS VIOLENTLY or CAUSE YOU TO FEEL A DISTINCT JAR or IF GAS PRESSURE IS LOW

SHUT OFF GAS at main valve marked by an "AIR RAID PROTECTION" tag tied to gas pipe!

**—WARNING—
DO NOT TURN ON GAS!**

In case the gas has been shut off, as outlined above, **do not turn gas back on! W-A-I-T** . . . for a member of the Rochester Gas and Electric Emergency Crew, who is working in your neighborhood. He will restore your service.

BLACKOUT
SWITCH
FOR SIGN.
PULL

THIS LEVER
at sound of
SIREN.

Otherwise don't touch
under penalty.

Remember!

Here is one at
118 State St.

HITLER WILL Get youse
if you don't hatch out.



MANY STRIKING SCENES SUCH AS THIS VIEW OF TAUGHANNOCK FALLS GREET TOURISTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

HIGHER THAN NIAGARA!

The falls in picture is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from where picture was taken.

By JOAN LYNN SCHILD

A CITY or community which takes no interest in its beginnings; which shows no appreciation of its founders and their struggles toward its growth and industrial development, has no foundation and, in the opinion of Harold S. Rand, is not a good place to live.

Rand, who is director of public relations, intends to see to it that Rochester is not in that class. He believes that many historical items, connected with the official life of the city, should not be allowed to vanish into private collections, but should be acquired and preserved in the city departments to which they logically belong.

Many of the early maps of the city, he says, are of great importance to the engineers and city planners, not only from an historical standpoint, but for actual use in their daily work. He is especially anxious to locate an original wall map of the city made in 1858.

Seal Acquired

Carrying out his theory of preserving mementoes of the men who made Rochester what it is today, Rand recently acquired the personal seal of Jonathan Child, the first mayor and son-in-law of the founder, Nathaniel Rochester.

The seal, which is about three inches long, has a handle of



JHC
Seal

beautifully marked red and white carnelian, the business end bearing the initials JHC. It was sold at an auction of Child's possessions many years ago. Although never used to seal official papers, it is nevertheless a beautiful and tangible reminder of our first, first citizen. Rand plans to have it mounted in a suitable case and placed in the mayor's office.

Born in New Hampshire

Jonathan Child, born in New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1875, came to Rochester in the early days of the village and married Sophia Eliza Rochester, fourth child of Col. Nathaniel Rochester.

Child left his New Hampshire home at 21, to seek his fortune in the "west." His father loaned him a horse and \$100. At Utica he sold the horse and got a job teaching school. Later he went

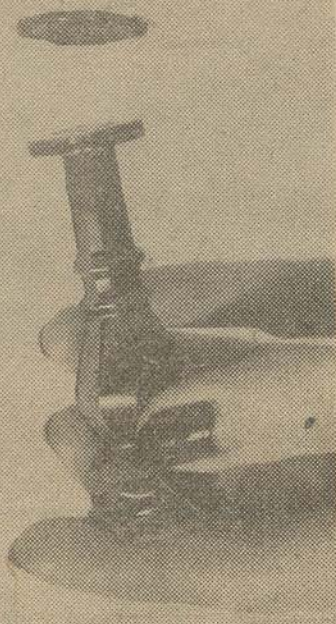


First first citizen.

to West Bloomfield, where he became a successful merchant and was twice elected to the New York State Assembly.

Moves to Charlotte

He moved to Charlotte, then a



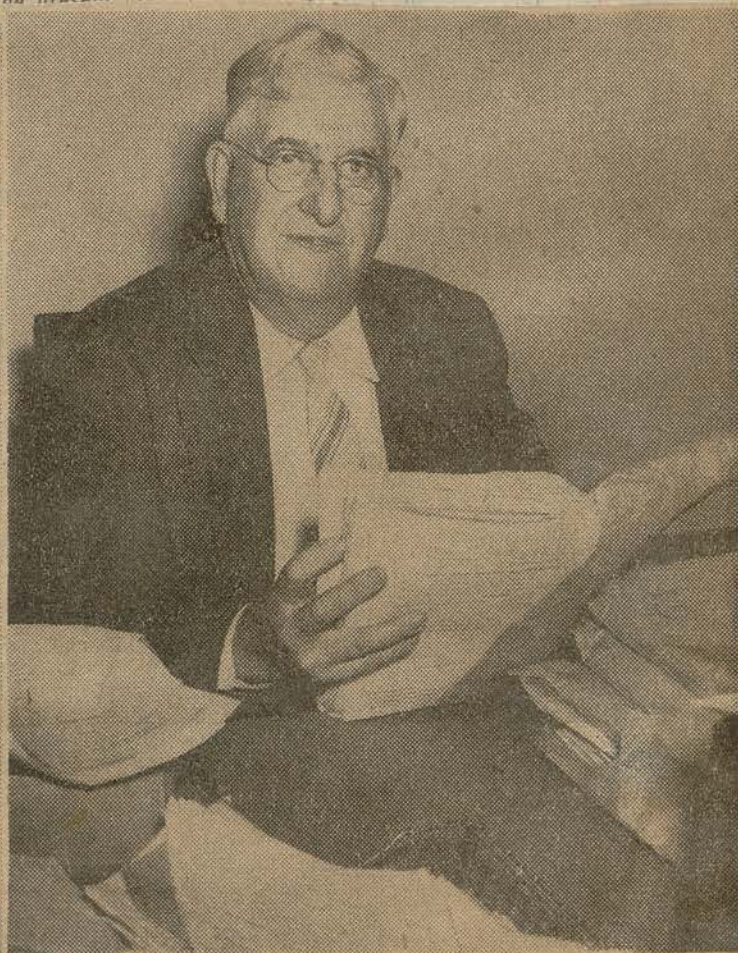
This personal seal of Jonathan Child, Rochester's first Mayor, has been acquired for the city by Harold S. Rand, director of public relations, and after suitable mounting will be displayed in the present Mayor's office.



CHARLES WILLIAMSON

Rochester Land Agent.
BA+H.

prosperity
gaged
and
village
address
ing the
the f
Erie
In
now
of I
Broa
Mart
hous
used
busin
of the
Basi
stag
Cho
El
the
ferr
com
by
gro
H
hou
St.,
whe
boa
now
Chu



Here's Your Income Tax!

Frank A. Dalton, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has a desk piled high with reports on the audits of income tax returns. Every return is audited, and about 5 per cent are investigated.

By JOAN LYNN SCHILD

A CITY or community which takes no interest in its beginnings; which shows no appreciation of its founders and their struggles toward its growth and industrial development, has no foundation and, in the opinion of Harold S. Rand, is not a good place to live.

Rand, who is director of public relations, intends to see to it that Rochester is not in that class. He believes that many historical items, connected with the official life of the city, should not be allowed to vanish into private collections, but should be acquired and preserved in the city departments to which they logically belong.

Many of the early maps of the city, he says, are of great importance to the engineers and city planners, not only from an historical standpoint, but for actual use in their daily work. He is especially anxious to locate an original wall map of the city made in 1858.

Seal Acquired

Carrying out his theory of preserving mementoes of the men who made Rochester what it is today, Rand recently acquired the personal seal of Jonathan Child, the first mayor and son-in-law of the founder, Nathaniel Rochester.

The seal, which is about three inches long, has a handle of



JHC
Seal

beautifully marked red and white carnelian, the business end bearing the initials JHC. It was sold at an auction of Child's possessions many years ago. Although never used to seal official papers, it is nevertheless a beautiful and tangible reminder of our first, first citizen. Rand plans to have it mounted in a suitable case and placed in the mayor's office.

Born in New Hampshire

Jonathan Child, born in New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1875, came to Rochester in the early days of the village and married Sophia Eliza Rochester, fourth child of Col. Nathaniel Rochester.

Child left his New Hampshire home at 21, to seek his fortune in the "west." His father loaned him a horse and \$100. At Utica he sold the horse and got a job teaching school. Later he went

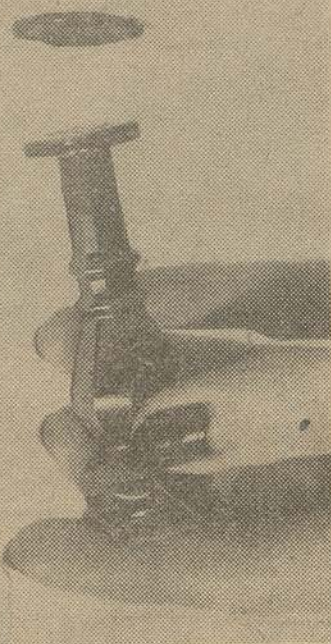


First first citizen.

to West Bloomfield, where he became a successful merchant and was twice elected to the New York State Assembly.

Moves to Charlotte

He moved to Charlotte, then a



This personal seal of Jonathan Child, Rochester's first Mayor, has been acquired for the city by Harold S. Rand, director of public relations, and after suitable mounting will be displayed in the present Mayor's office.

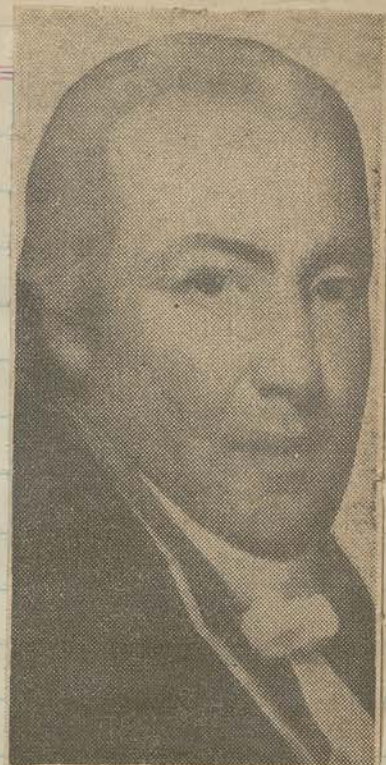
prosperous port, where he engaged in the forwarding business and became postmaster of the village. Moving to Rochester, he added the business of contracting to that of merchant and built the first locks at Lockport on the Erie Canal.

In 1830 he erected the building, now torn down, on the east side of Exchange Street, south of Broad Street, known as Child's Marble Block. This building housed an early theater and was used as an armory as well as for business. An inlet at the back of the building known as Child's Basin made a suitable landing stage for boats.

Chosen Mayor

Elected mayor in 1834, he held the office only a short time, preferring to resign rather than compromise with his convictions by signing liquor permits to grocery stores.

His home, the many pillared house at 37 South Washington St., after a century of vicissitudes when it served variously as a boarding house and a club, is now the home of the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist.



CHARLES WILLIAMSON

Pioneer Land Agent.
BA+H.

champions" title in a shoot-out with George Heaney of Indianapolis. Each had scored 100 straight. Other members of the Buffalo team are J. Swonecki, Dr. R. Brown and C. A. Brown. Lee Braun of Dallas, Tex., would record in winning the world pro title with 548 out of 550 passing this total, he hit 49 to win the all-bore.

Beverly Hills, among the pros 248, and Gray, Mo., third 244.

Calif., 50, started badly with 7-8 where par calls for 4-4 but recovered with a bang on the back nine.

George (Sonny) Christ of the Country Club of Rochester, 16-year-old of the late GCR profes-

his more feared rivals, play another 18-hole tournament, starting at 11 a.m.

of merchant-
enses-paid
runner-
column-

desk piled high with reports on the audits of income tax returns. Every return is audited, and about 5 per cent are investigated.

Sets Early

Ray Lang, Midvale entrant among the field of 145 playing the second annual Rochester at the Ridgmont Golf Club.

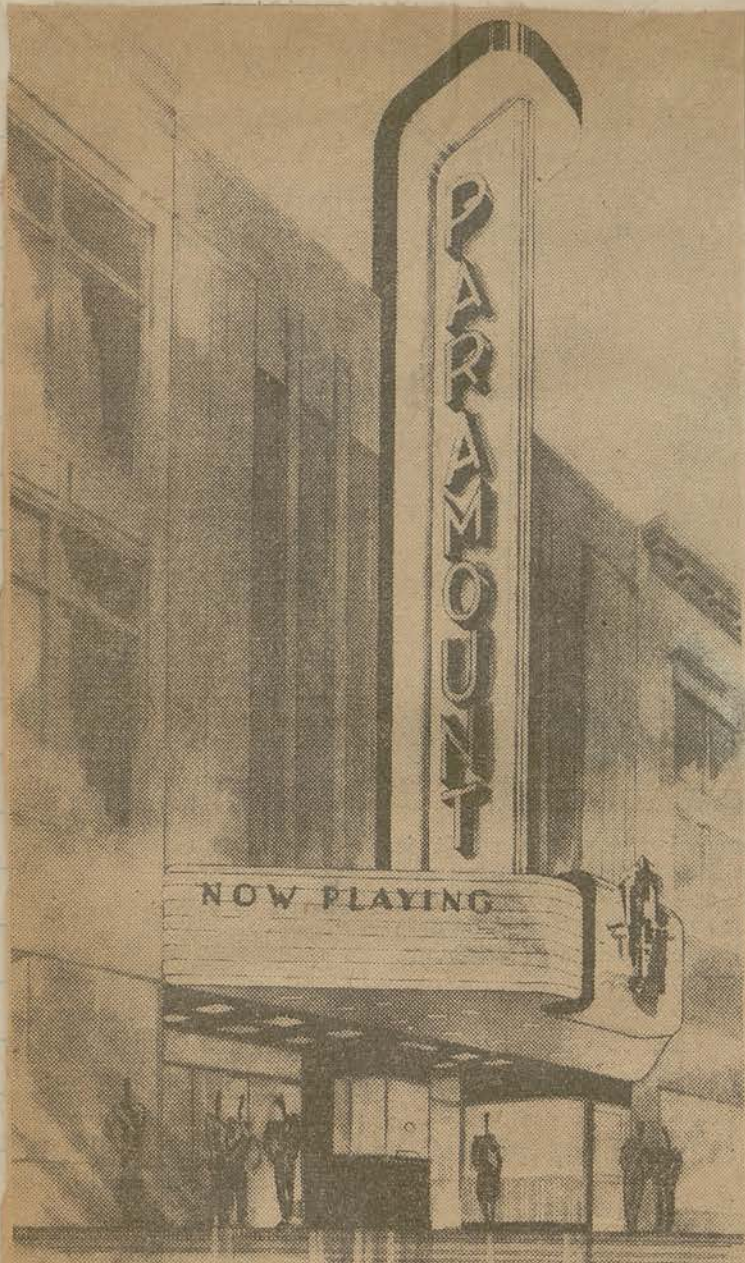
Lang, 16-year-old East Rochester youngster, toured Ridgmont in 40-39 for his pace-setting mark.

His nearest competitor among the early finishers was Paul Feby of the Country Club of Rochester with 42-41-83. He was followed by Sam Prato of Oak Hill with 46-39-85 and Bob Dailor of the Country Club with 48-38-86. Young Dailor started badly with 7-8 where par calls for 4-4 but recovered with a bang on the back nine.

George (Sonny) Christ of the Country Club of Rochester, 16-year-old of the late GCR profes-

his more feared rivals, play another 18-hole tournament, starting at 11 a.m.

desk piled high with reports on the audits of income tax returns. Every return is audited, and about 5 per cent are investigated.



CENTURY TO BECOME PARAMOUNT

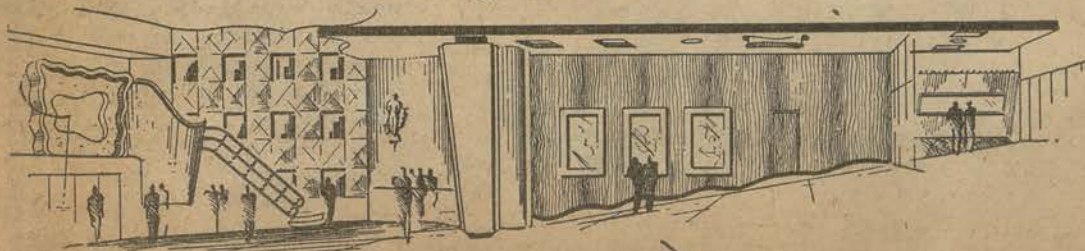
Shown above is the architect's drawing of the new front the Century Theater will have when remodeling project is completed. The theater name will be changed to Paramount.

Century Theater to Start \$150,000 Remodeling Job

You won't know the Century Theater 2 months from now.

As a matter of fact, it won't be the Century any more. It will be called the Paramount Theater after a \$150,000 remodeling job is completed.

Architect Has Designs on Theater's Interior



MICHAEL J. DEANGELIS

This is the architect's conception of the new Clinton Avenue lobby of the Century Theater, which will become the Paramount within two months when redecoration is completed at an

estimated cost of \$150,000. Work was begun today but the theater will continue in operation throughout job, doing business in Mortimer Street box office. A new marquee is included in plans.

Renovation work will begin Wednesday and will be finished in approximately 60 days, according to James H. Eshelman, city manager for Paramount Theaters.

The theater will remain in operation during the remodeling, according to theater manager Arthur Krolick, but all business will be conducted at the Mortimer Street box office, since the Clinton Avenue entrance will be closed.

New 36-Foot Sign

The entire front of the theater will be remodeled, including a new marquee topped by a 36-foot high upright sign having special lighting effects.

The lobby will be renovated, featuring indirect lighting fixtures. Plush opera-type seats will be installed throughout the theater, the interior of which will be completely done over. There will be new stage draperies and new carpeting, and standee wall niches will be lighted in color by cove lighting.

Stewart & Bennett Inc., contractors, will handle the job. Michael J. DeAngelis, with offices here and in New York City, is the architect.

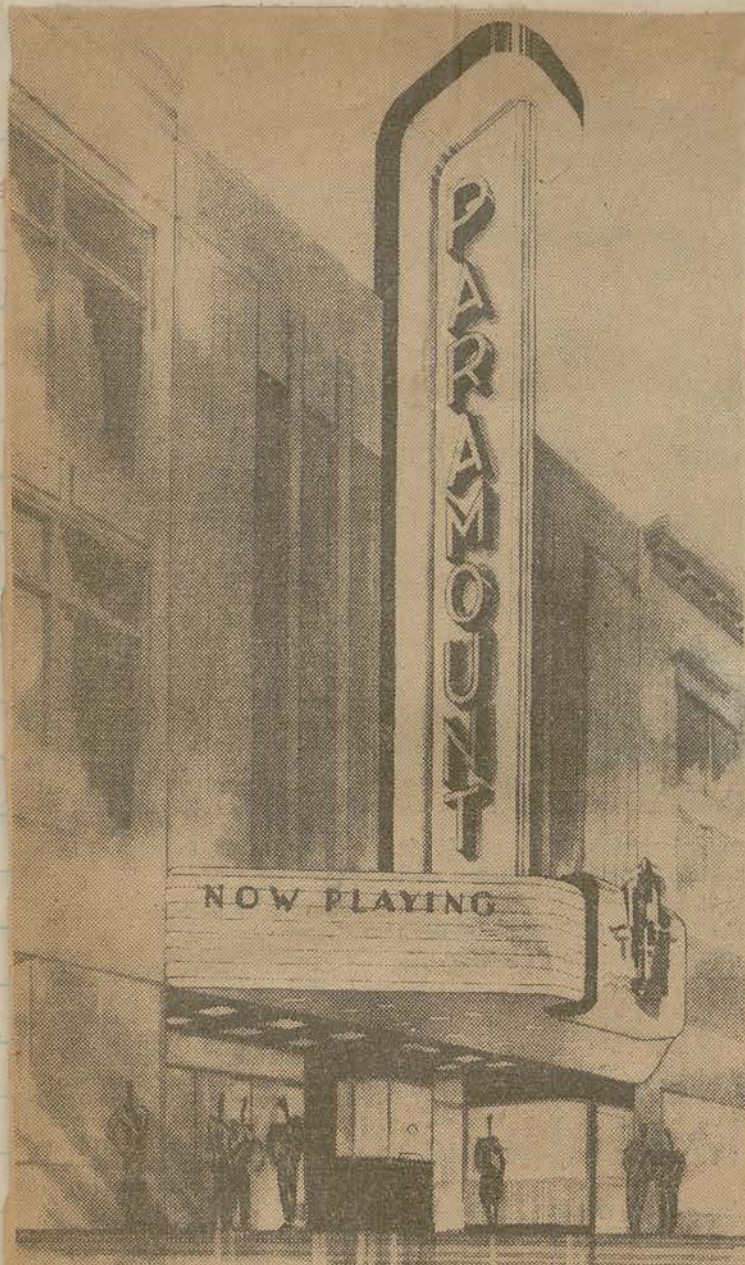
Delay Over Shortages

The project was originally decided upon a year ago, but the shortage of materials delayed things. The building, owned by the University of Rochester, housed the Picadilly Theater when it opened in November, 1916. Approximately 20 years ago it became the Century.

Eshelman said that since the theater is operated by the Monroe Amusement Company, a subsidiary of Paramount Theaters Service Corporation, "and is the home of Paramount pictures in Rochester, it seems fitting and proper to rename it, particularly in view of the renovation."

Last year the theater underwent a change of policy through a "pooling" arrangement with Paramount Pictures which brings only top grade "A" films to the theater, Eshelman said.





CENTURY TO BECOME PARAMOUNT

Shown above is the architect's drawing of the new front the Century Theater will have when remodeling project is completed. The theater name will be changed to Paramount.

Century Theater to Start \$150,000 Remodeling Job

You won't know the Century Theater 2 months from now. As a matter of fact, it won't be the Century any more. It will be called the Paramount Theater after a \$150,000 remodeling job is completed.

Architect



This is the architect's drawing of the Clinton Avenue lobby of the Century Theater, which will become the Paramount Theater in two months when redecoration is completed.

WRITE OR PHONE

Renovation work will begin Wednesday and will be finished in approximately 60 days, according to James H. Eshelman, city manager for Paramount Theaters.

The theater will remain in operation during the remodeling, according to theater manager Arthur Krolick, but all business will be conducted at the Mortimer Street box office, since the Clinton Avenue entrance will be closed.

New 36-Foot Sign

The entire front of the theater will be remodeled, including a new marquee topped by a 36-foot high upright sign having special lighting effects.

The lobby will be renovated, featuring indirect lighting fixtures. Plush opera-type seats will be installed throughout the theater, the interior of which will be completely done over. There will be new stage draperies and new carpeting, and standee wall niches will be lighted in color by cove lighting.

Stewart & Bennett Inc., contractors, will handle the job. Michael J. DeAngelis, with offices here and in New York City, is the architect.

Delay Over Shortages

The project was originally decided upon a year ago, but the shortage of materials delayed things. The building, owned by the University of Rochester, housed the Picadilly Theater when it opened in November, 1916. Approximately 20 years ago it became the Century.

Eshelman said that since the theater is operated by the Monroe Amusement Company, a subsidiary of Paramount Theaters Service Corporation, "and is the home of Paramount pictures in Rochester, it seems fitting and proper to rename it, particularly in view of the renovation."

Last year the theater underwent a change of policy through a "pooling" arrangement with Paramount Pictures which brings only top grade "A" films to the theater, Eshelman said.



Masons 'Kindle Fire' for Temple Mortgage



Rochester Masons will conduct a campaign Nov. 14 to 24 to raise \$400,000 and pay off the indebtedness of the Masonic Temple, William F. Strang of the Temple board of trustees, announced today.

The Temple, for which the cornerstone was laid Apr. 7, 1928, by Harold J. Richardson, state grand master, was dedicated May 24, 1930. The land and building cost 2 million dollars and the furnishings \$250,000.

The building includes the main auditorium, used for public functions, meeting rooms, lounges and Cathedral Hall, chief meeting place of Rochester Masons.

For the last two years the temple section has been operated at almost 100 per cent of its capacity.

Owned by 25 Lodges

Twenty-five Rochester lodges own Masonic Temple. First charter in Rochester was issued to Wells Lodge, No. 282, June 5, 1817, but lapsed. In 1845, in efforts to revive Masonry in Rochester, an unsuccessful search was made for the original charter, and a new charter issued to Valley Lodge, No. 109. Later the original charter was found, and is now in the hands of the Rochester Historical Society.

By 1872, five lodges had been established. They were: Valley Lodge, Yonondio, Genesee Falls, Rochester and Germania. Other lodges were chartered at intervals, the last one being Orpheus Lodge, chartered May 5, 1927. First joint meeting place was "Masonic Hall," in the top floor of the Chappell Block, present site of the Wilder Building. In 1902 a new Masonic Temple was built in Clinton Avenue North, to which the lodges moved from their various meeting places.

First Concert in 1929

Although the present Temple was not dedicated until 1930, the constituent organizations met there from Labor Day, 1929, on. First concert in the auditorium was given by the Civic Orchestra in December, 1929. The auditorium is the largest in Rochester, and has the largest orchestra pit.

Included in the building is a secretary's room containing eight fireproof vaults in which documents are kept. Architects of the building were Carl C. Ade, consulting architect, and Osgood and Osgood of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Plans for the Temple were begun as far back as 1920, and discussions of the need for such a building started long before that. Although at first the possibility of building a separate mosque or temple for the Shrine and Consistory were discussed, that was later abandoned in favor of one building to be used by all lodges.

The site at East Main and Prince Street was informally decided upon in 1922, but not formally announced until 1934, after a survey of 11 possible sites had been made. Plans for the building expanded from the first proposed "several hundred thousand dollar" building to the final result which cost more than \$2 million.

The Temple contains seven pipe organs the biggest of which is in the main auditorium. This was first publicly played by Harold Gleason in a recital Dec. 17, 1929.

Many prominent Masons from the state and nation came to Rochester to attend the dedication of the building. Among these was State Grand Master Charles H. Johnson, who officiated at the dedication, which was preceded by a grand parade.

STARTS WEDNESDAY AUG. 27

MONROE COUNTY

FAIR

SEE
 GREAT
SIEGFRIED
 IN
 SENSATIONAL, DARING
SKI JUMP
 •
 THELMA PORTER
 AND
"SANDE QUE"
 [THE EDUCATED HORSE]
 •
 HARVEST QUEEN
CORONATION
 •
HORSE SHOW
 •
 BAND CONCERTS
 SLAGER BAND
 54th REGIMENT BAND
 •
HARNESS RACING
 THRILLING — COLORFUL
 PACERS — TROTTERS
 •
 VOLUNTEER
 FIREMEN'S
 TOURNAMENT
 AND PARADE
 •
 MILK PRODUCTION
 DEMONSTRATIONS
 •
 GAMES AND RIDES
 FOR ALL AGES

EXHIBITS
LIVE STOCK SHOW
 N. Y. STATE'S FINEST
 FARM ANIMALS
 •
POULTRY SHOW
 STANDARD AND FANCY
 BREEDS
 •
**4H AND FFA
 PROJECTS**
 •
**GRANGE AND
 HOME BUREAU
 EXHIBITS**
 •
**FARM IMPLEMENT
 SHOW**
 NEWEST FARM
 MACHINERY

ADMISSION
60c INCLUDING TAX
 CHILDREN UNDER 12
FREE

B&C EXPOSITION SHOWS
CIRCUS AND VAUDEVILLE ACTS

Open & 9-days stand at noon Wednesday.

6 BIG DAYS
AUG. 27 THRU LABOR DAY
 NOON 'TIL 11 P. M. DAILY
 OPENS 1 P. M. SUNDAY

NEW FAIR GROUND
 EAST HENRIETTA ROAD
 ROUTE 15—OUT SOUTH AVE.

HAMMERIN' HOOFS resounded at the new Monroe County Fairgrounds track yesterday as harness racing was inaugurated with a 7-heat program. Top, Texas, driven by Levi Harner, leads field in 2-year-old pace, fol-

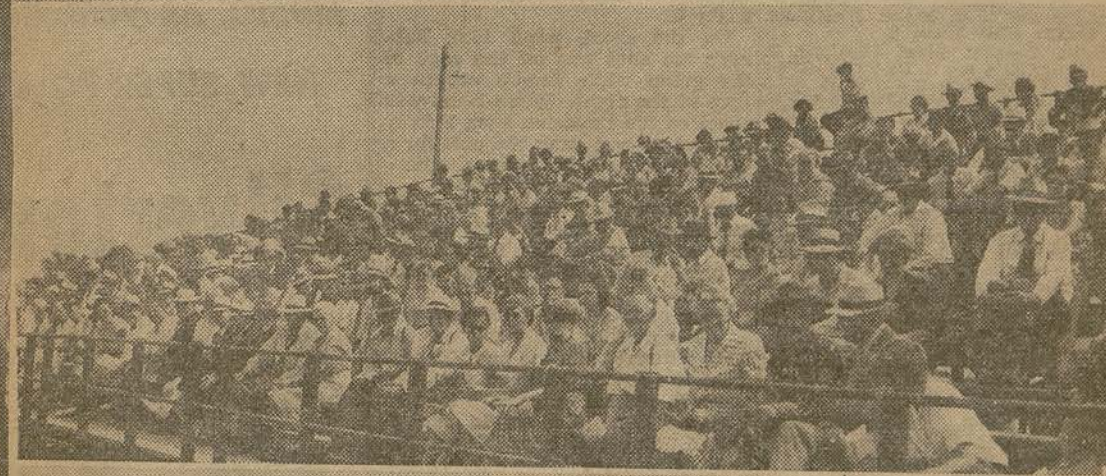
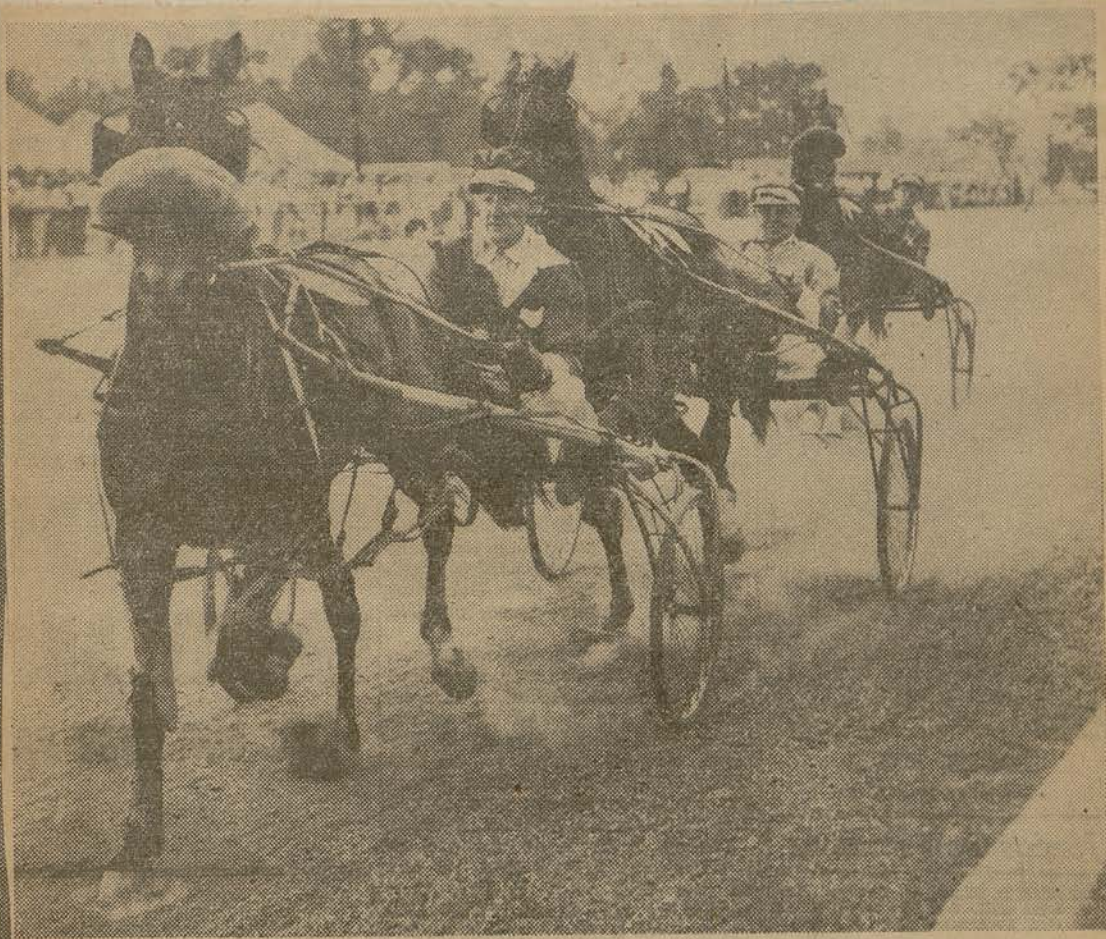
lowed by Victory Direct (Kinney) and Roy Scott (Delehanty); center, crowd watches standard bred with interest; bottom, Tracer Bullet (extreme right) takes lead at first turn of second heat, 2:18 pace.



President of General Electric Com-
pany; Harold C. Zula, vicepres-
ident of Alexander Smith & Sons
Carpet Company, Yonkers; Morris
Tushwitz, research director of the
New York State CIO Council, and
William Gombert, chief industrial
engineer of the International
Ladies' Garment Workers Union
(AFL).
Hosts at Reception
Dean M. P. Catheywood

Denied Licenses
Early returns from inspection of
Rochester restaurants show a high
percentage is "satisfactory," the
City Health Bureau reported yes-
terday.
Dr. Albert D. Kaiser said that
only 10 per cent of those investigat-
ed to date have been denied li-
censes until conditions are correct-

Group Visits Airport
County Manager Clarence A.
Smith led a group of county offi-
cials to the airport for an inspec-
tion tour conducted by Manager



HAMMERIN' HOOFS resounded at the new Monroe County Fairgrounds track yesterday as harness racing was inaugurated with a 7-heat program. Top, Texas, driven by Levi Harner, leads field in 2-year-old pace, fol-

lowed by Victory Direct (Kinney) and Roy Scott (Delehanty); center, crowd watches standard breds with interest; bottom, Tracer Bullet (extreme right) takes lead at first turn of second heat, 2:18 pace.

Track open & 9-o'ays stand at noon Wednesday.



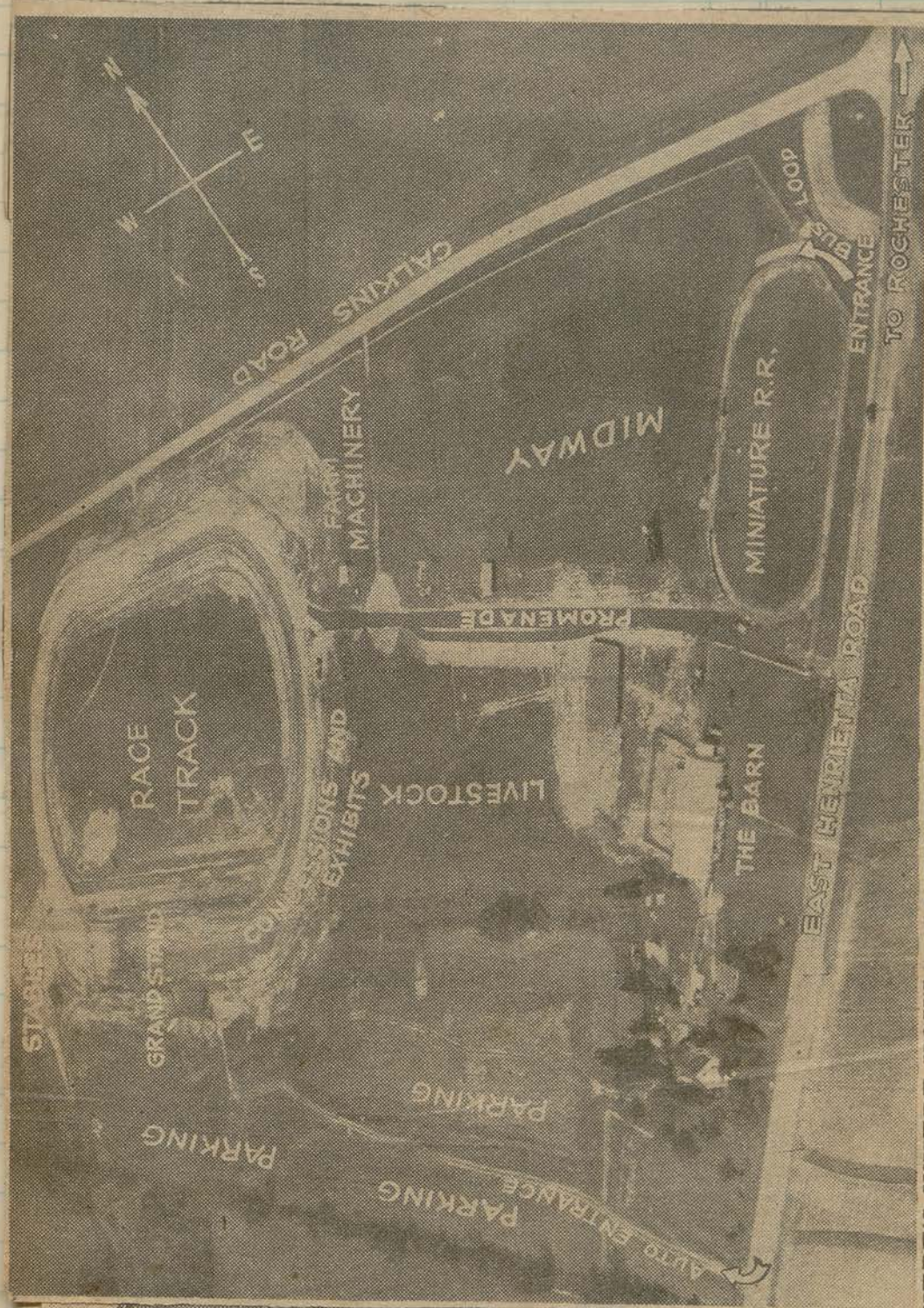


**Wins at 20th, Gains
Junior Golf
Semis**

By BRUCE KOCH

Today's matches pit Rebrey against the tough Bob Hill, and Geoff Mynott against Clint Emery. In the sub-junior event, medalist A Bob Burch pulled a 2-up victory out of the fire when he dunked a 15-foot putt on the last hole against

Ousts Lane, 1 Up



HERE'S WHERE YOU'LL 'GO TO THE FAIR'

A Democrat and Chronicle photographer flew over the new Monroe County Fairgrounds at East Henrietta and Calkins the fair, which will open a 6-days stand at noon Wednesday.

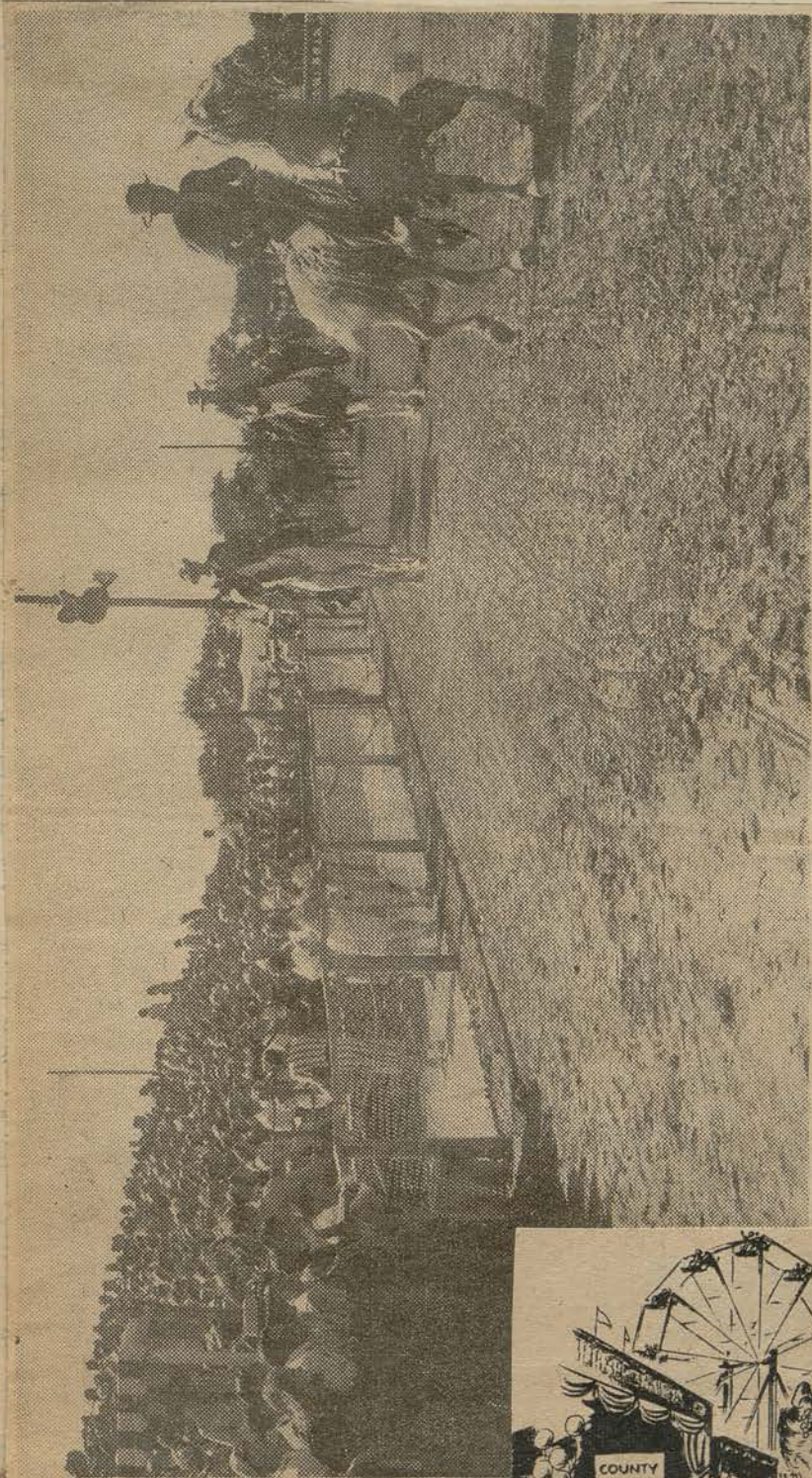
009938
Monroe Co
Henrietta
1947-ADMI
60c
50c Adm
10c For T



hole against
e dunked and
up victory
medalist A
Emery.
III, and
Febrey m
it
in
m
ill

Up
6000

of



009938

Monroe Co
Henrietta

1947-ADMIS

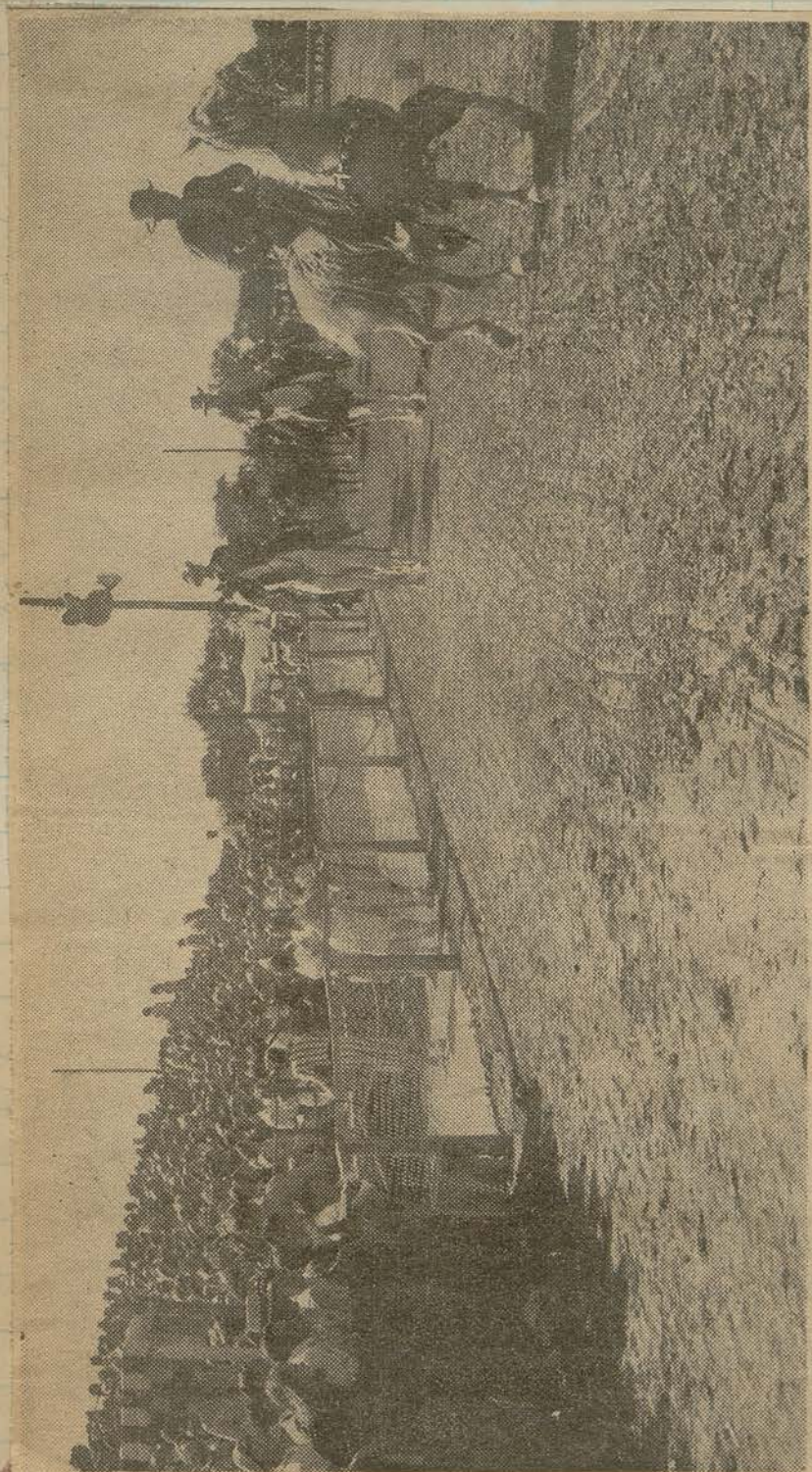
60c

30c Adm
10c Fee
T

hole against
e dunked aec
up victory
medalist A
Emery.
all, and
ebrey m
it
it
m
lit

Up

Jo



866600

Monroe Cou
Henrietta

1947-ADMI

60c

50c Adm
10c For
Y

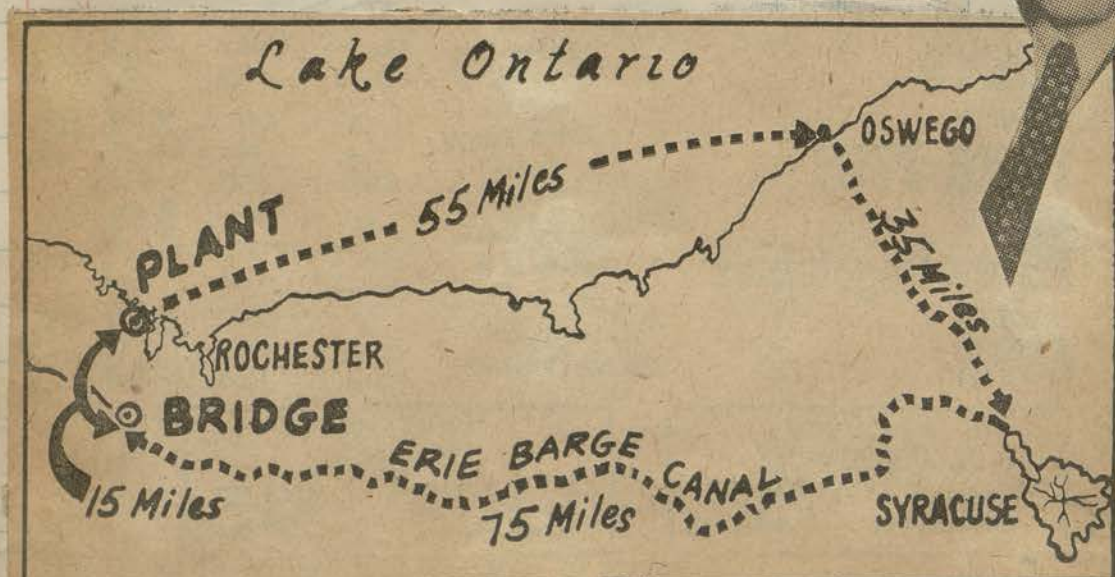
Child

Infant and
Child in





RIVER CAMPUS QUADRANGLE. View of Strong Auditorium, front left, and of buildings along north side of Eastman Quadrangle at the University of Rochester's College for Men. The auditorium was given in honor of Henry Alvah Strong by his daughters. The main academic quadrangle was named for George Eastman after his death, because of his large "investments" in the University's development. Dr. Rush Rhees, whose presidency inspired but did not solicit his gifts, is honored in the name of Rush Rhees Library, which dominates the Quadrangle and River Campus group.



IT'S A LONG WAY 'HOME'

AUGUST 21-1947

For two girders to reach the Brooks Avenue bridge from the Odenbach plant in Dewey

Avenue, a distance of 15 miles, they have to travel 165 miles, as shown by map above.

This Is Rochester



THE STATE ARMORY. The towering structure out Main Street East with its medieval battlements was erected in 1905 to replace the old arsenal on Washington Park, which is now Convention Hall. Its erection marked

the establishment of a battalion of the National Guard for this city. One of its features is a balcony seating 3,500, which gave guard troops full use of the large drill floor.

The Battle of Pinnacle Hill is a return engagement! Old scrapbooks in the Rochester Public Library today



revealed that the current battle over erection of a 300-foot television tower on the Pinnacle is not the first that has raged around the 748-foot hill.

The scrapbooks also showed that the proposed tower, if built, will not be the first that has stood on the city's highest elevation.

KELLY BROS. Nurseries Inc.
DANVILLE → NEW YORK



• NURSERY AND SEED CATALOG •

St. Paul's
Lutheran Church
where Clara
Barton founded
the American
Red Cross



Library in the stately old Shepard homestead. Built in 1823, the structure was donated to the village in 1824 by members of the Shepard family, kin of Colonel Rochester.

UNLIKE THE MORE northern Stage Coach Towns, Dansville's pioneers came from the southward, from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and not from the East and New England. They came over the road that Charles Williamson, the Pulteney land agent, had cut over the mountains through the forest, all the way from Williamsport to his long-gone "city of Williamsburg" at the confluence of the Canaseraga and the Genesee.

Settlement began on the site of Dansville in 1795 and it seems established that Cornelius McCoy was the first on the scene, although there have been conflicting claims. At any rate there was by 1796 a little settlement in the valley.

An early arrival was enterprising Daniel Faulkner, "Cap'n Dan," from Danville, Pa. He induced 15 families to settle in the new community, he opened the first store and the first saw mill and he laid out the town. It was natural that Dansville should be named after "Cap'n Dan."

In 1810 Colonel Rochester pulled up stakes in Maryland and came over the mountains with his family and his slaves to live in Dansville. There he established the first paper mill in Western New York. Old records show that in 1811 he freed two slaves, "Benjamin, aged about 16 and Casandra, about 14."

The colonel, with Carroll and Fitzhugh, had bought 100 acres of swamp at the Falls of the Genesee, 46 miles to the northward and in 1811 he told a friend that "Dansville will be a fine village but the Falls is capable of great things

... and I am too old to build two towns." He was 60 and he chose to build the town that bears his name today. In 1815 he left Dansville to live in East Bloomfield before moving to Rochesterville.

A lasting reminder of Nathaniel Rochester's short residence in Dansville is the Church Square he gave the village, on which stand four houses of worship today.

Read more
about these
places in
Arch Merrill's
Stage
Coach
Towns

Clara Barton, the Florence Nightingale of America who started the American Red Cross in Dansville, was described in the caption of this old picture as "One of the good angels of our era." Later decades echo that sentiment. Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Irondequoit—the old Indian name has a sonorous ring to it like the sound of a deep-voiced old bell booming across the years. This arm of the inland sea that the Red Men named Ontario, "The Beautiful Lake," was the great port of the Senecas, a gateway to their empire whence led the inland trails.

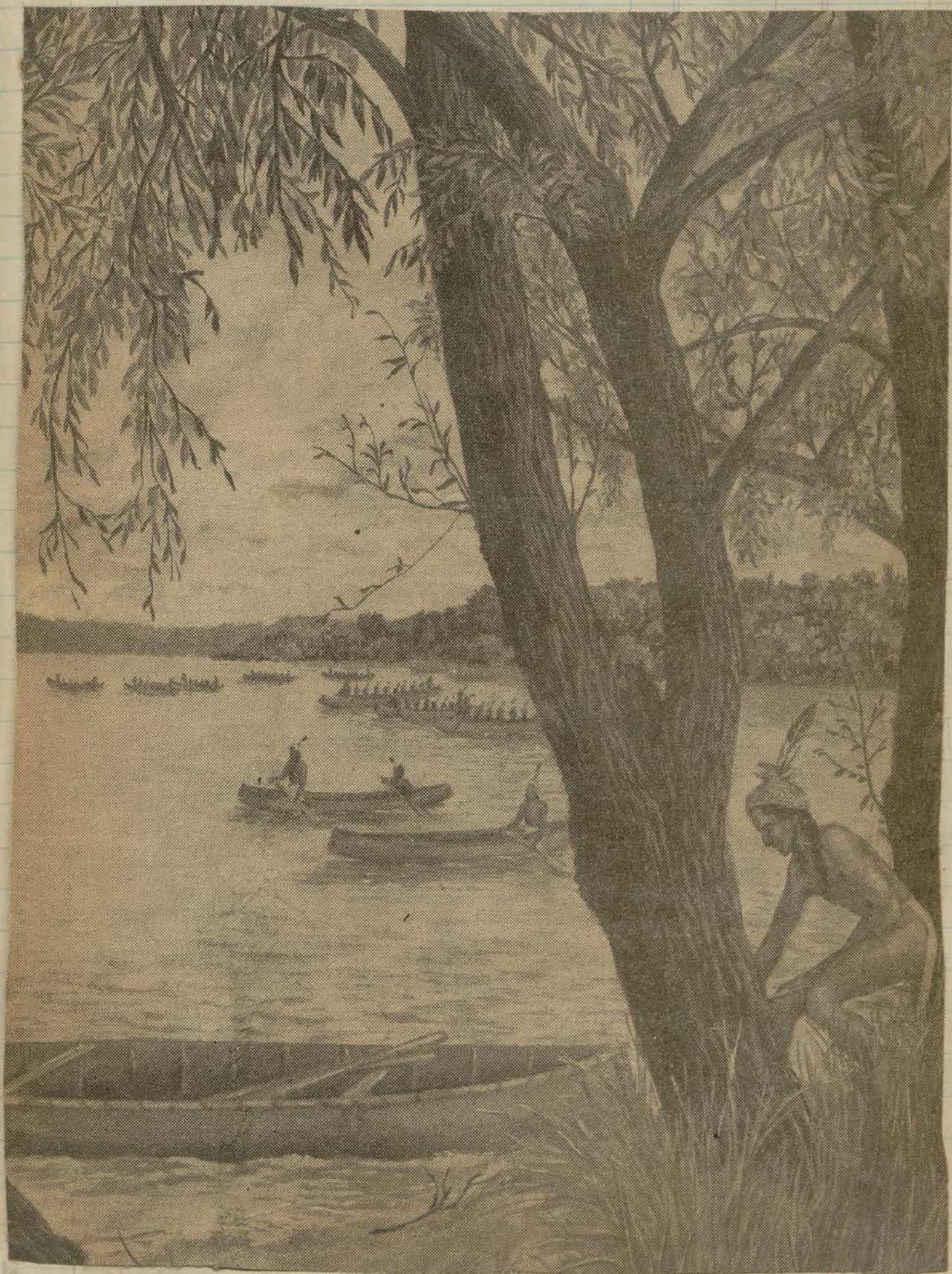
It was on the world maps when this Upstate country was an uncharted wilderness. It was an outpost in the long struggle of the French and the English for colonial empire. First came the Frenchmen—the black-robed priests, explorers like the bold LaSalle, the crafty traders. In 1687 across the big blue lake swept the great armada of the Marquis Denonville with his French and Indian legions to land at Irondequoit Bay and begin his futile invasion of the Seneca country. Later on, the French built a fort on the sands of Sea Breeze and the British manned an outpost on the Irondequoit Creek. In 1759 the flag of England waved over the bay called Braddock's as an army of the Crown encamped on its way to wrest Fort Niagara from the French.

The waves of old Ontario pound the shores of five Monroe County towns. They are Webster, a land of orchards, named after Daniel Webster, the greatest orator of his time; Irondequoit, the garden suburb; Greece, named in 1821 as a gesture of sympathy for the Old World Greece, then in revolt against the Turk; Parma, in the heart of the apple country, and rugged Hamlin, named after Lincoln's running mate of 1860.

TODAY those Monroe shores are lined with summer residences, some humble, some pretentious.

It is the playground of the sailor, the angler, the swimmer, the picnicker. South of the inland sea are the orchards, the truck gardens, the farms, for the soil is rich and good. Here is a pleasant way of life and forgotten are the days when the lakeside was a pawn in the game of empire.

"The Shore Line
of Monroe"



The old trail through the forest was a narrow one. But the velvet tread of generations of Indians had worn it deep. In the days of Iroquois glory, that narrow path was their great highway, the Main Street of the Long House, for it led from the mighty Hudson to Niagara's thunder water. It was often a war path, too.

When after the Revolution a vast new frontier was opened, the trail was widened and down it rumbled the ox carts and covered wagons of the pioneers. Herds of sheep and swine cluttered the dusty way and impeded the proud progress of the stage coaches whose four prancing horses would pull up with a flourish and a merry blast of driver's horn before the many inns along the Great Trail.

Along that trail on the sites of old Seneca camping grounds and villages rose the white man's towns. Where two trails converged, at the sweeping bend of the Tonawanda Creek, which means "swift water," representatives of a company of absentee Dutch

landholders opened an office in 1801 for the sale of three million wilderness acres to settlers. They called the place Batavia, the name of the then Dutch Republic. It became a capital of the frontier and of the vast Holland Land Purchase. In the War of 1812 the old trail was choked with fleeing soldiers and terrified civilians seeking refuge in Batavia after the British army had burned Buffalo.

men that they called Carondeau, the French name of their homeland.

Today along the Great Trail of the Iroquois, along the old stage coach road surge the mighty tides of motor traffic across the Empire State.

I was
d after
e

ezvous,
lear,

settle-

The old trail through the forest was a narrow one. But the velvet tread of generations of Indians had worn it deep. In the days of Iroquois glory, that narrow path was their great highway, the Main Street of the Long House, for it led from the mighty Hudson to Niagara's thunder water. It was often a war path, too.

When after the Revolution a vast new frontier was opened, the trail was widened and down it rumbled the ox carts and covered wagons of the pioneers. Herds

ORD-A-DAY
By BACH

By BACH

There was no sleep. Women went
forth in sheer nightgowns and tried to
throw water on them. Men took pot
shots at the place the senders
were last seen. Trees and bushes
were riddled but no casualties re-
corded at daylight.
From house to house came ugly
complaints, "those damned owls."
Nearer morning the expelives be-
came more convincing. By dawn
they reached the prosflity stage.

* * *

BROTHER, you may have spent
the night cursing a neighbor's
barking rabid. Sister, you may think
your husband snores. Soldier, you
may have strained your eyes blood-
shot for sight of the enemy in the
dark. But if you've never spent a
few nights with owls you've never
been nowhere nor heard nothing.
Still the owl is man's friend. He
is one of nature's best rodent traps.
He hunts nights for rats and mice.
If he would converse less about n
he might catch more. Surely he'd

have more friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph
Perry announce the ar-
rival of their daughter, Miss
beth Trebert of Roche-
Jones, son of Mr. and
H. Jones of Kenmore.
Miss Trebert was i-
June from Elmira Co
employed in the He
laboratory at Strong M

In Perry To
Langheim

GREEK PRELATE

Istanbul, Turkey—
A patriarch of the Gr
Church, returned yest
a-month visit to Gree
conframed a previous
the patriarchate wou
invitation from Alex
of Moscow, for a con
patriarchs in the Ru

Mrs. and Mr. Ralph Perry announce the birth of their daughter, Miss Ethel Rose Perry, born at Strong's Laboratory at Strong's Hospital, New York City, June 10, 1906.

GREEK PRIMATE

Istanbul, Turkey—

patrimarch of the Gr

month, returned for a
visit to Greece

confirmed a previous

ne patriarchate von

of Moscow, for a con

atriarchs in the Ru

—HOLERS
ANCE
ARI
LILIAN
SOVATSKY
—Romney

—ROBERTS
ANCE
VARI

EXPLANATION—

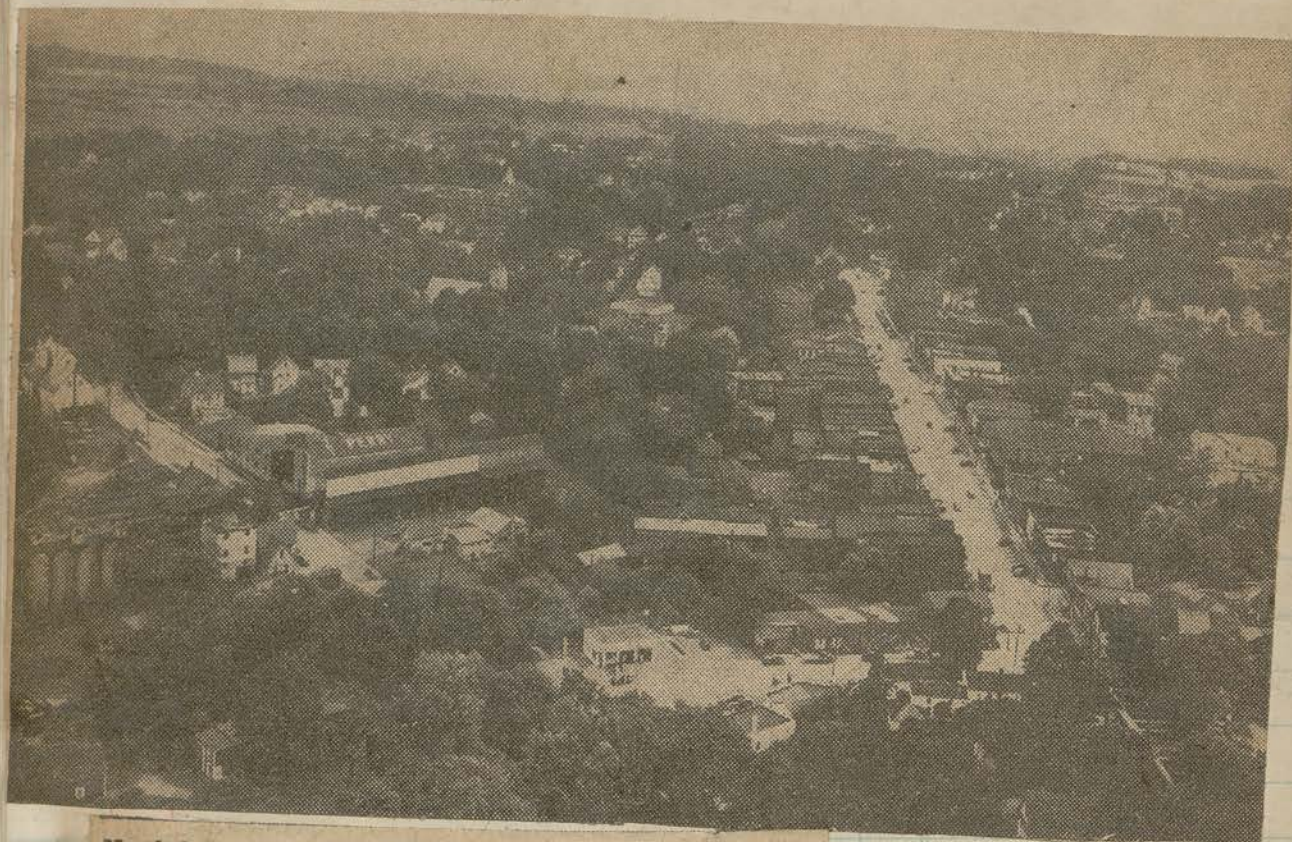
Where the trail crossed the Oatka at a waterfall was born in 1793 the stately village of Le Roy, named after the New York magnate who owned the cite of the town and many other acres.

Eastward on the Great Trail was the Seneca rendezvous, "The Big Springs" where the trout leaped in the clear, cool waters. On the site of the old Indian town there a band of hard Scots in 1799 founded a settlement that they called Caledonia, the ancient name of their homeland.

Today along the Great Trail of the Iroquois, along the old stage coach road surge the mighty tides of motor traffic across the Empire State.



"ON THE GREAT TRAIL."



Nestled among and on the Wyoming County hills is Perry, shown here as seen from the Gannett Newspapers helicopter

with the camera aimed almost due north. In left rear can be noted the high school; at right one of Perry's factories.



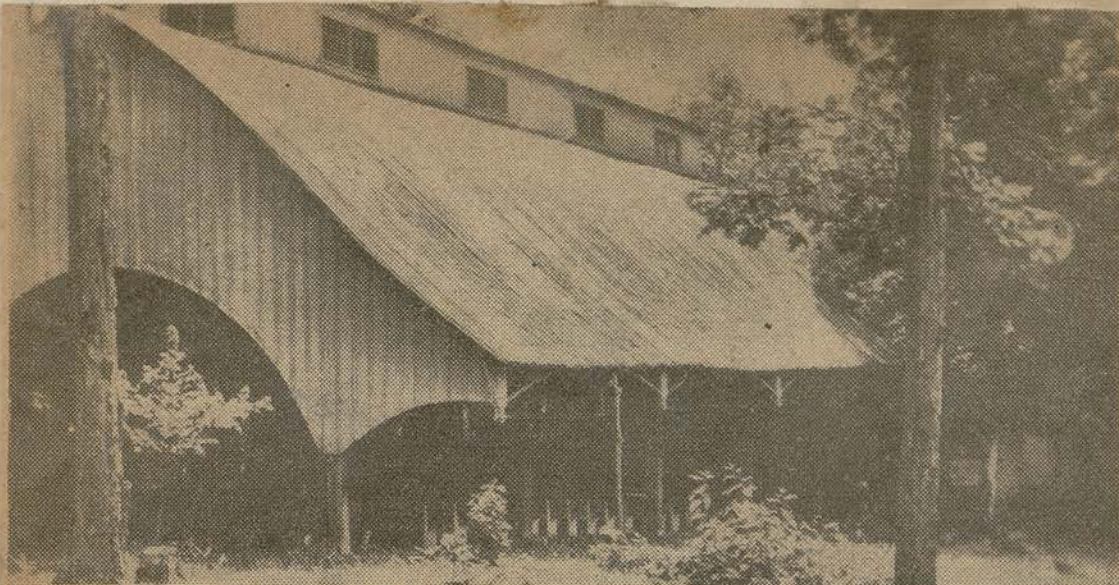
Once, not too long ago, the ice harvest at Silver Lake was a large affair. But no more.

These pictures of oldtime Silver Lake were loaned by Frank D. Roberts of Perry.

THE 3½ MILES of shining water that is Silver Lake, at Perry's southwestern doorstep, was the Senecas' happy fishing ground. According to tradition, it was to a small Indian village on the lake that Mary Jemison, the fabulous "White Woman of the Genesee," fled from Little Beard's Town (Cuylerville) when Sullivan's avenging Revolutionary Army scourged the Genesee Valley in 1779.

Silver Lake is one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. Its outlet and inlet, both on the north end, are only 100 yards apart. It's a sparkling gem of a lake and rich in legend and in lore.

The Wyoming County village they named after the doughty Commodore has much of his resolute, independent spirit. Perry, N. Y., lively mill town of some 5,000 souls, has a way of getting things done—usually by doing them herself. She stands on her own two feet. She is not bound by precedent. And when it comes to a community undertaking, the men and women of Perry close ranks.



The great Adeline Patti sang, Theodore Roosevelt and other notables spoke in the Auditorium (left) at the Silver Lake

Assembly grounds. The building ago. At right is pictured a typ

Believe It or Not



HIS FIRST CUSTOMER WAS HIS LAST!

WHEN CHARLES BARBER OPENED HIS BARBER SHOP-1891 HIS FIRST CUSTOMER WAS CHAS. VAN DRESSER- WHO WAS ALSO THE LAST CUSTOMER WHEN HE CLOSED HIS SHOP 55 YRS LATER Perry, N.Y.



out 25 years early days of

the 20th Century with an excursion crowd waiting at Silver Lake. Note clothing of the "first decade."

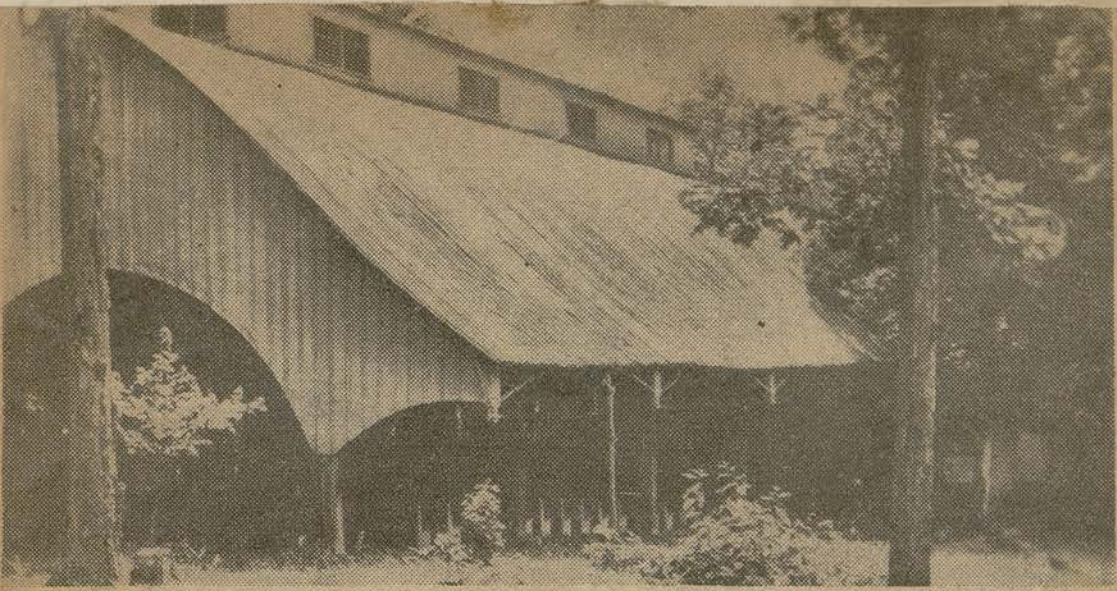


The steamer "Nellie Palmer," built in 1864 by public subscription, was the first large steamer on Silver Lake and was the pride of the people for several years until destroyed by fire. On excursions, she carried 150 passengers.

THE SILVER LAKE Assembly grounds, for a quarter of a century another Chautauqua, grew out of Methodist camp meeting grounds on the western shore.

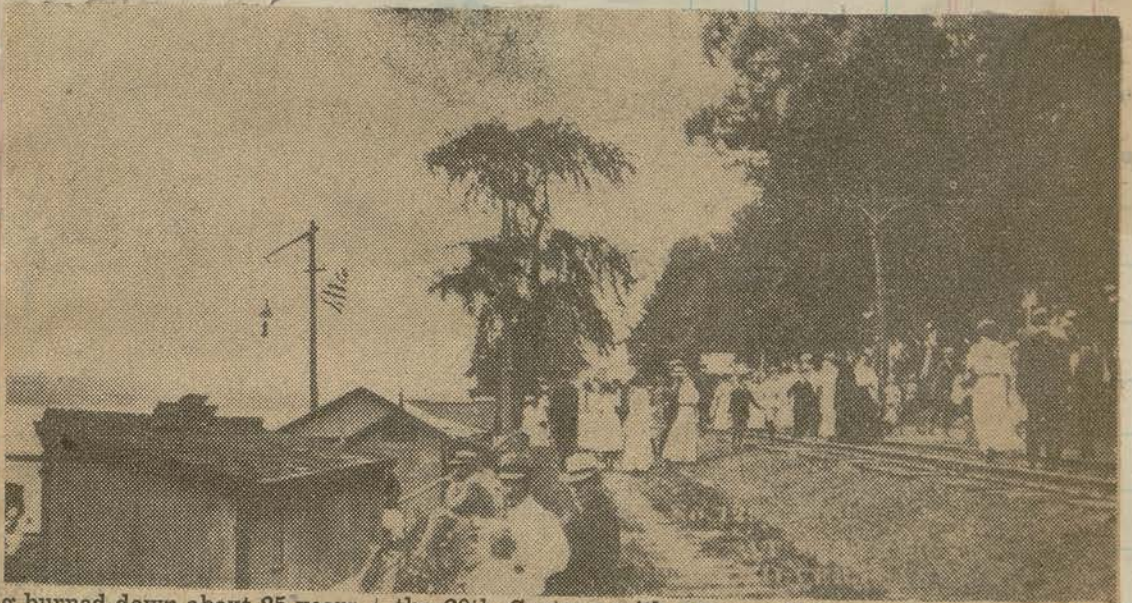
It was a tent colony at first. Then imposing buildings arose — an auditorium that seated 5,000 people; a Hall of Philosophy, Epworth Hall and Hoag Memorial Art Gallery. The Methodists planned on a grand scale. They brought to the Assembly grounds each summer the cream of the nation's oratorical, literary and musical talent. Madame Patti sang in the big auditorium and Theodore Roosevelt spoke there.

Silver Lake met its rival, Chautauqua, on the baseball diamond for it had an excellent semi-professional team. It had a quarter mile track for runners (not of the equine variety); a 40-piece band and a 40-piece orchestra. There were tiered seats for concert-goers along the lake front. From a tower a cluster of bells pealed out over the countryside during the six weeks of the summer session.



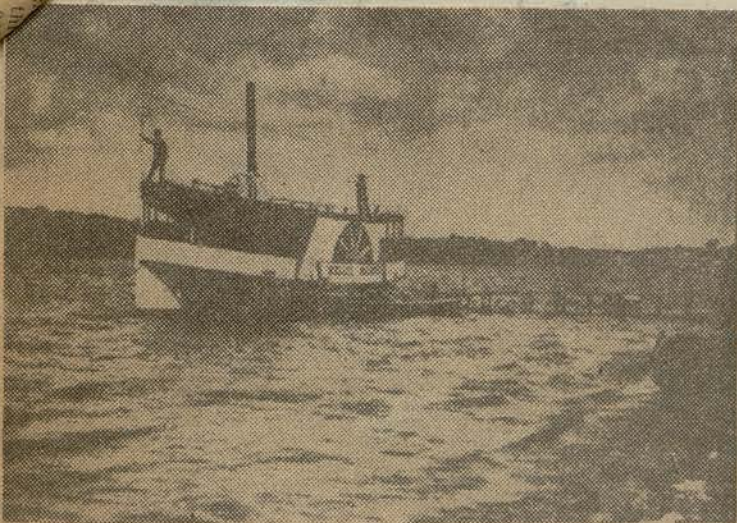
The great Adeline Patti sang, Theodore Roosevelt and other notables spoke in the Auditorium (left) at the Silver Lake

Assembly grounds. The building ago. At right is pictured a typ



g burned down about 25 years
ical scene in the early days of

the 20th Century with an excursion crowd waiting at Silver Lake. Note clothing of the "first decade."



The steamer "Nellie Palmer," built in 1864 by public subscription, was the first large steamer on Silver Lake and was the pride of the people for several years until destroyed by fire. On excursions, she carried 150 passengers.

THE SILVER LAKE Assembly grounds, for a quarter of a century another Chautauqua, grew out of Methodist camp meeting grounds on the western shore.

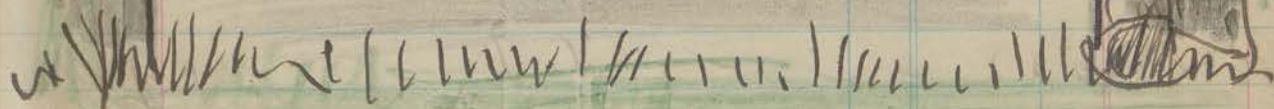
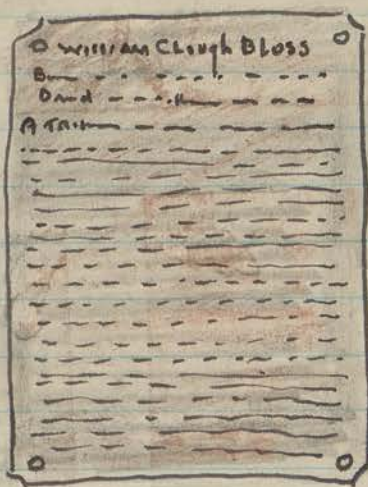
It was a tent colony at first. Then imposing buildings arose — an auditorium that seated 5,000 people; a Hall of Philosophy, Epworth Hall and Hoag Memorial Art Gallery. The Methodists planned on a grand scale. They brought to the Assembly grounds each summer the cream of the nation's oratorical, literary and musical talent. Madame Patti sang in the big auditorium and Theodore Roosevelt spoke there.

Silver Lake met its rival, Chautauqua, on the baseball diamond for it had an excellent semi-professional team. It had a quarter mile track for runners (not of the equine variety); a 40-piece band and a 40-piece orchestra. There were tiered seats for concert-goers along the lake front. From a tower a cluster of bells pealed out over the countryside during the six weeks of the summer session.

Memorial To William Clough Bloss
in the Brighton Cemetery. which is
located at the end of Hoyt Place
just off Winton Rd. - next to Subway.

His wife was (1799-1879)
Mary Bangs Blossom.
Her picture in bronze
is on other side
of monument.

He moved to a house
on East Ave. where the
Cutter Bldg. now stands.
this home was moved to
636 Broadway where it
now stands. It was
a station of the
"Underground R.R."



A remarkable epitaph for a remarkable man



Brighton Cemetery - Midnight

st.)

E.

ous Liquors
us tavern

ance society

r.

every movement,
Ti Slavery

In 1838 he advocated the ballot for women.

In 1845, while a representative at Albany, in rebuke of the caste prejudice of the day, he left his seat among the Whites at a communion service, and seating himself with the separated Blacks, partook of the sacrament with them.

In 1855 He supplemented the presentation of a rifle to each member of the Mass. Colonists en route to Kansas by the gift of a Bible and Spelling Book "to establish civil and religious liberty in Kansas."

In 1856, during the Fremont Campaign, he originated and circulated a map showing the area and aggressions of the Slave Power, which was so unanswerable an argument as to be excluded from the Southern mails.

He favored unrestricted immigration.

For years he was a self-appointed Chaplain of the County Jail, and his ministry to the needy, the destitute, and the helpless, continued throughout his life.

A thinker in advance of his age, an orator on whose lips the people hung, he boldly championed unpopular truths consecrating his gifts to God and Humanity.

(See Wilkinson Scrap book VII P. 23)

- Epitaph -

(From bronze Tablet on monument.)

WILLIAM CLOUGH BLOSS.

BORN AT West Stockbridge Mass. Jan. 19, 1795.

Died at Rochester, Apr. 18, 1863.

A TRIBUTE OF THE PEOPLE.

In 1826, being convinced that the use of spirituous Liquors was an evil, he emptied the contents of the bar of his tavern into the canal near this site.

He was instrumental in establishing a Temperance Society in every town in this County.

He was the promoter of the Free School Law.

He was one of the originators of the Anti Slavery movement, and in 1834 he published one of the first Anti Slavery Papers "the Rights of Man."

In 1838 he advocated the ballot for women.

In 1845, while a representative at Albany, in rebuke of the caste prejudice of the day, he left his seat among the Whites at a communion service, and seating himself with the separated Blacks, partook of the sacrament with them.

In 1855 He supplemented the presentation of a rifle to each member of the Mass. Colonists en route to Kansas by the gift of a Bible and Spelling Book "To establish civil and religious liberty in Kansas."

In 1856, during the Fremont Campaign, he originated and circulated a map showing the area and aggressions of the Slave Power, which was so unanswerable an argument as to be excluded from the Southern mails.

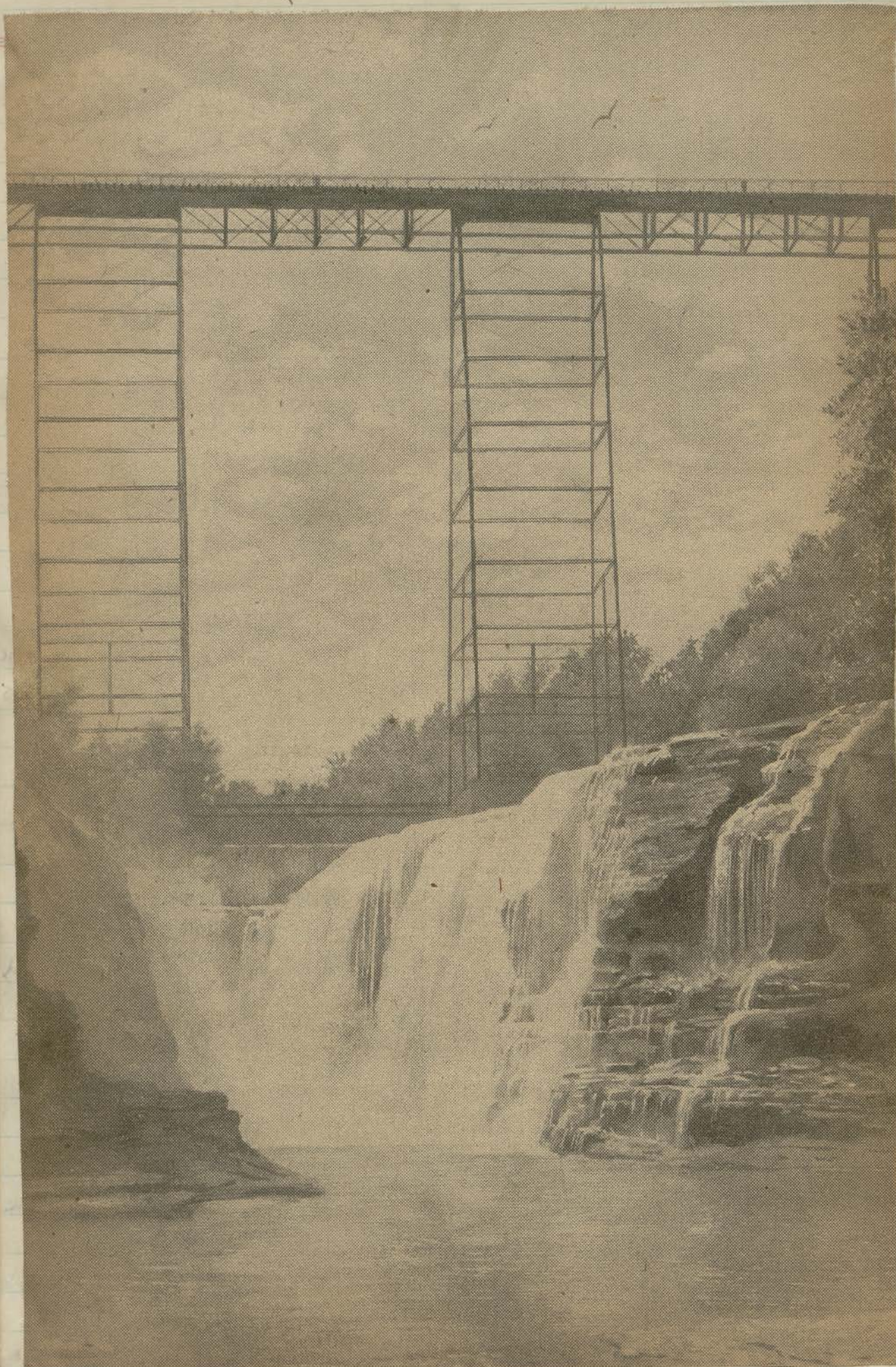
He favored unrestricted immigration.

For years he was a self appointed Chaplain of the County Jail, and his ministry to the needy, the destitute, and the helpless, continued throughout his life.

A thinker in advance of his age, an orator on whose lips the people hung, he boldly championed unpopular truths consecrating his gifts To God and Humanity.

(See Wilkinson Scrap book VII P. 23)

"Wyoming, the Scenic County."



The untutored Indian felt in his bones the mystic beauty of the three singing falls and the majesty of the deep gorge that the river Genesee had cut, through the centuries, in the great rock barrier.

To the red man this was Portage, the carrying place for the war canoes. To the white man it is Letchworth State Park, "The Grand Canyon of the East," a scenic wonderland of the Upstate country.

There in sculptured stone stands the first Anglo-Saxon ever to thrill to the beauty of the falls and gorge of Portage — Mary Jemison, the fabulous "White Woman of the Genesee," who as a child was

Wyoming Village in the Valley of the Oatka became a center of light and learning on the frontier and its old Middlebury Academy still stands in all its pillared grace. In the valleys and the hills sprang up other settlements, among them Attica, Castile, Gainesville and Arcade.

In the Indian tongue Wyoming means "great flats," but this Upstate county is a land of rugged hills, on which the cattle graze, of wide and fertile valleys, of rushing streams and falling waters, of pleasant villages.

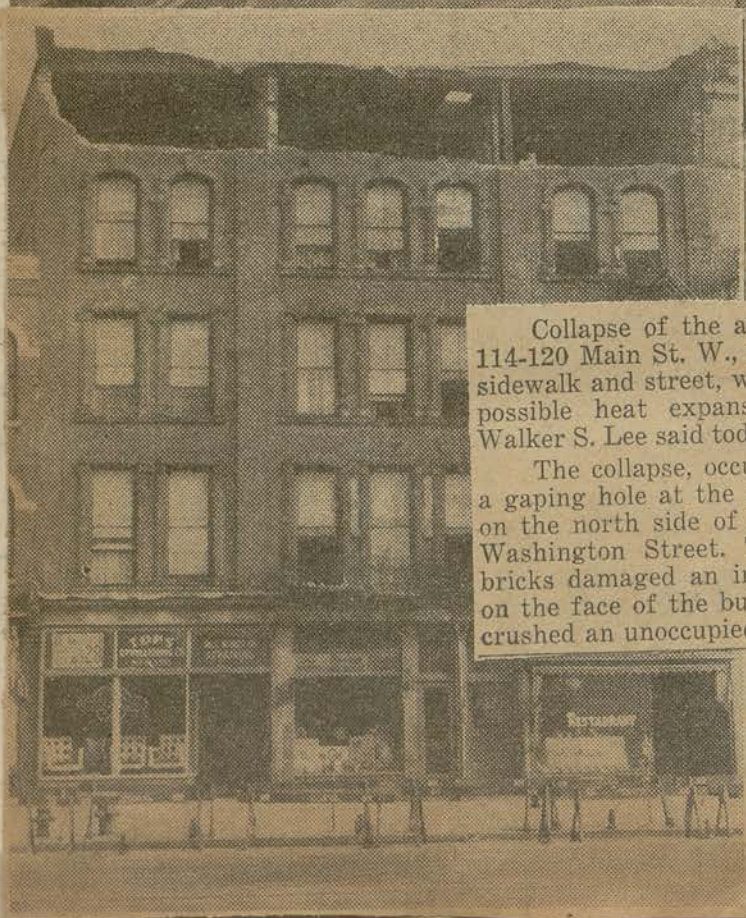
One, named Warsaw after an Old World city, became the county seat and there in 1839 the first national ticket of the Anti-Slavery Party was nominated. A half century later drillers for oil struck a rich bed of salt and for two decades Warsaw was the center of a mighty industry that survives today only in the village of Silver Springs.

Perry, named after the naval hero of the War of 1812, became a thriving mill town and beside the clear waters of nearby Silver Lake once flourished another Chautauqua.



It was in August that heat, pent up in the blind attic of a venerable four-story brick building in Main Street West, just west of Plymouth Avenue, blasted out the top front wall and sent tons of bricks raining down on Main Street. Providentially no one was injured although there were some narrow escapes and a car parked at the curb was crushed. So hereafter the tellers of tall tales may boast that "it gets so hot in Rochester that buildings melt and fall into the street."

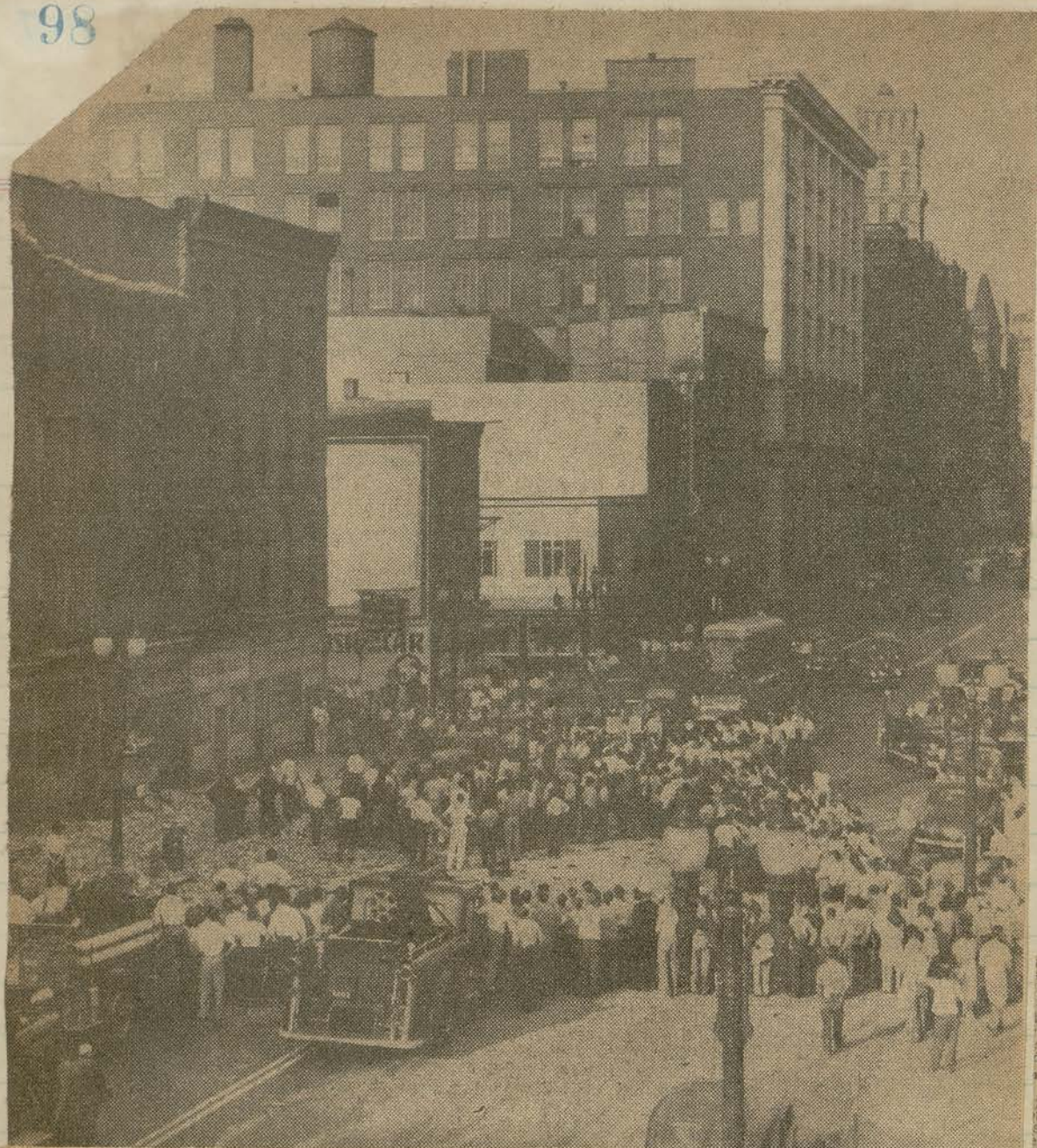
West Main at N. Plymouth St.



Collapse of the attic front of a four-story building at 114-120 Main St. W., pouring a Niagara of bricks onto the sidewalk and street, was due to "old age, disintegration and possible heat expansion," City Building Superintendent Walker S. Lee said today.

AUG-14-1947

The collapse, occurring about 6:05 p. m. yesterday, left a gaping hole at the top front of the 77-year-old structure on the north side of Main between Plymouth Avenue and Washington Street. The cascade of approximately 5,000 bricks damaged an iron grillwork fire escape and balcony on the face of the building, ripped off an electric sign and crushed an unoccupied auto, parked at the curb.



way. Installing of
 ssle, Lenore Loom
 illan M. Wright,
 Lelah Smith, Lily
 er Group 1 will
 ty, with exchange
 day, Dec. 30. In
 ebrun, 120 Maryle
 apter will install
 p. m. Friday, J
 ple, Room A, 2
 n Schofield; W. P
 sociate matron,
 stary, Frances
 orencie Sleder; co
 ith; associate co

Chapter have electe
 following officers:
 W. M., Ethel
 tron, Grace Due
 v J. Grant; asso
 orencie Albany;

West Main at N. Plymouth St.



32¢ SQ. FT.

Lumber — Mouldings
 Fine for Kitchen Cupboards — Doors
 Frames — Windows — Insulation —
 Plaster Boards

L. GIORDANO & SONS

Open 7:30 to 5 Daily
 Saturday 'til Noon
 Main 7171 200 Clifford Ave.

ACE

it
 e
 d
 it
 et
 e
 d
 o
 y
 d

Postman Wasn't Always Welcome

Early Householders Often Preferred to Rent Boxes

Retired Carrier's Souvenirs Shed Light on Past

By DEL RAY

THE postman on his daily rounds wasn't always welcome at Rochester homes.

Although the Postoffice Department's home delivery plan was inaugurated here in 1863, it was a decade or so before the idea (and the mailmen) really rang the bell.

Thousands of persons, it seems, preferred to have their letters left in rented boxes at the Postoffice.

From a collection of postal mementoes dating back more than a century, retired letter carrier LeRoy VanDuser of 358 Hawley St. today showed how mailmen campaigned for the home delivery plan by circulating booklets and cards as they went about their routes.

"Why do you go to the Post Office?" asked the third annual greeting and manual handed out by Rochester carriers Jan. 1, 1871.

Advantages of Delivery

The booklet outlines the advantages of home delivery and observes, somewhat regretfully, that "Jones objects that his mail is too important to be intrusted to a carrier . . . we suspect there are a number of Joneses in this city."

There's a happier note, though.

"The letter carriers' report for 1870 shows a great and gratifying increase in the free delivery of letters," the booklet added. "Compared with 1869, it indicates how rapidly the 'carrier system' is gaining in the public favor and growing in popularity."

2,000 Letters Included

VanDuser, who retired a few weeks ago after carrying mail for 37 years, is adding to a collection started by the late William H. James. When James left the service in 1920, he was believed to be the nation's No. 1 letter carrier in point of service—55 years, 3 months and 13 days. He died in 1924.

The collection numbers some 2,000 letters (one dated 1829), postcards, convention buttons, posters, clippings and photographs.

The postal service VanDuser believes, is "one of the greatest factors in the unification and development of the United States."

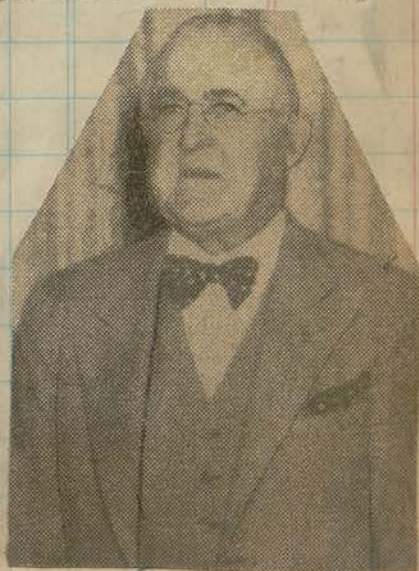
"Wherever man has gone—into wilderness or swamp—to build a log cabin, the postal service has been right behind him," he said.



Mixed reactions to the receipt of mail were illustrated on the cover of this pamphlet, distributed by Rochester mailmen three-quarters of a century ago to popularize the idea of home delivery. This booklet was circulated on his daily rounds by the late William H. Jones, whose collection of postal mementos is being carried on by LeRoy VanDuser.

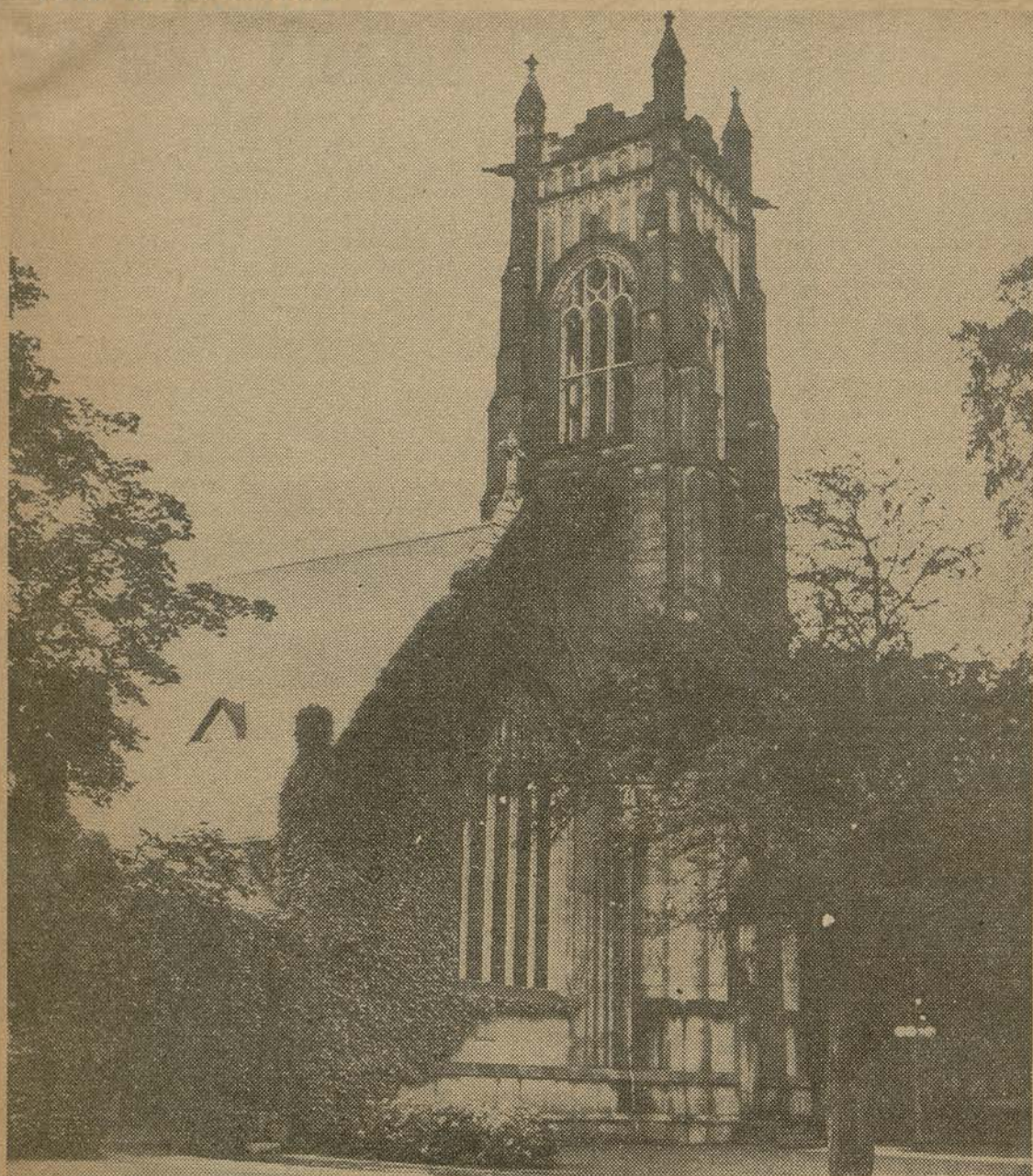


Retired carrier LeRoy VanDuser holds one of the items from the collection, a golden anniversary review he wrote in 1941 for Rochester Branch 210, National Association of Letter Carriers.



FRANK

This Is Rochester



he new
eld last
th Fair
ent of-
ighlight
double
id Navy
Mitchell
Howard
y, ac-
nn and
ashioned

he coun-
d white,
activities
nd man-
ing Fri-
he fair

SAINT PAUL'S EPISCOPAL. Housing the second Episcopal congregation to be organized in Rochester. St. Luke's was the first. The graceful gothic edifice out East Avenue was built in 1897. Its building committee included Hiram W. Sibley and Rufus A. Sibley, both distinguished in Rochester's life but not closely related. Two of its rectors gained wide distinction. The Rev. Murray Bartlett (1897-1908) who later became rector of

St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral in Manila, and still later president of Hobart College. His successor, the Rev. William A. R. Goodwin, came up from Williamsburg, Va., in 1909, served until 1923 and then went back to Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg is credited to his vision and efforts. The present rector, the Rev. George E. Norton, came from St. Louis to succeed him in the year 1923.

the exact spot of the battle. It is possible, said Fisher, that road operations will expose some of the burying places.

At Fishers an Algonkin Indian village site dating back more than 1,500 years now is being graded, while another site, where several Eskimo-like slate tools have been found, has been just missed by the road builders, according to Fisher. Just east of those two sites in the path of the Thruway is a site of the earliest Indian occupation in the state, where the Algonkin left many of his famous beveled adzes,



MUSKIE
Northern B
Costs in
KIN
CO

Muskmuns

The U. S. Navy is using two and is building two which it hopes will be an improvement on the German design. The worried admirals say that no adequate defense weapons have yet been devised to meet these fast submarines found lurking in the last.

The Russians got all the yards where the new subs were built, plus a wealth of unassembled parts and most of the technicians who knew how to build and operate them. They are believed to have assembled perhaps as many as 50 by now.

The important thing: the Russians destroyed their extras. But here is know whether the Russians destroyed them. The U. S. kept 10. The British kept 10. The Navy does not tell into its hands and destroy the keep only 10 of the submarines that Each country was supposed to submarine speeds.

water, more than double "normal" ing nearly 20 miles an hour under meribles reported capable of do- Fleet of new type German sub- Britain and Russia divided up a After Germany fell, the U. S. a match for the U. S. surface fleet.

PAINTS
each
EMBER-

Metal Monsters Bite into Past

Thruway Route to Turn Up Indian Sites, Says Historian

Ancient Indian remains along the New York State Thruway near Victor will be seriously jeopardized by construction work now underway, but will not be entirely destroyed if road engineers can help it.

According to J. Sheldon Fisher, archaeology and history enthusiast who lives near the Thruway site, assurance has been given by Charles H. Sells, state superintendent of public works, that discovery of any ancient remains will be made known immediately to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.



J. SHELDON FISHER

Several important sites, historically, lie in the area through which the new highway will pass in the Towns of Victor and Farmington, Fisher pointed out. Because of the quantity of huge grading machines used, some probably will destroy old burial grounds.

The Thruway crosses the Seneca Trail near Victor where the French army of 4,000 men were ambushed by the Indians in 1687 but no indication ever has been found as to the exact spot of the battle. It is possible, said Fisher, that road operations will expose some of the burying places.

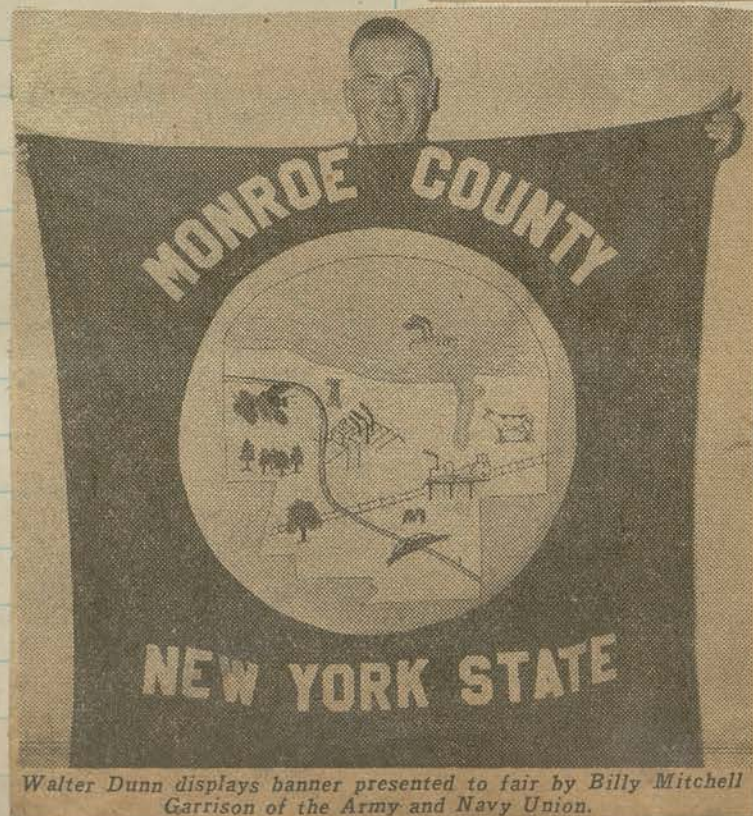
At Fishers an Algonkin Indian village site dating back more than 1,500 years now is being graded, while another site, where several Eskimo-like slate tools have been found, has been just missed by the road builders, according to Fisher. Just east of those two sites in the path of the Thruway is a site of the earliest Indian occupation in the state, where the Algonkin left many of his famous beveled adzes,

Fisher said.

It is hoped that the grading will expose the cemeteries of those three sites, he added. Fisher once was on the archeological staff of the Rochester Museum and later curator of the Rochester Historical Society Museum. He now pursues his historical hobbies near Bushnell Basin and the Thruway.

Formal dedication of the new 60-acre fair grounds was held last night at the racetrack with Fair Association and government officials participating. Highlight was the presentation of a double fair banner by the Army and Navy Union's General Billy Mitchell Garrison to the fair. Howard Bloomfield, fair secretary, accepted it from Walter Dunn and Mrs. Samuel Lima, who fashioned the flag.

Embroidered on felt in the county colors of red, yellow and white, it depicts the county's activities in commerce, husbandry and manufacturing. It will be hung Friday in the Barn on the fair grounds.



Walter Dunn displays banner presented to fair by Billy Mitchell Garrison of the Army and Navy Union.

-1830-

FESTIVAL OF SAINT PATRICK.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 17

This festival will be celebrated in the customary style by the NATIVES and Friends of Ireland in Rochester and its vicinity. Recent events have enhanced the interest of this National Celebration. The past year has been signalized by the emancipation of millions. The cause of ERIN - of Freedom - of Humanity - has triumphed under the Premiership of the IRISH Wellington. Patriotism and Philanthropy rejoice in the progress of Civil and Religious Liberty! — The celebration will be held at the Rochester House, where a supper comprising all the luxuries of the season will be prepared in Mr. Henry's best style. — the Hall will be handsomely decorated; and a Band of Music will enliven the festivities with the melodies of Columbia and Hibernia. The committee of Arrangements have appointed the following officers for the time:

ELISHA JOHNSON, PRESIDENT;

John Gilbert, Wm Toen, Henry O'Reilly, Hester Stevens
and John David Walsh. Vice Presidents;

Peter Lynch and J. Sheridan, Stewards.

Wm Cochrane, Nicolas Read, John O'Donoghue, Stewards.

Supper on the Table at 7 o'clock precisely -

Tickets \$1. each.

- Relics of World War II -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

909750 E

WAR RATION BOOK No. 3

Void if
altered

**NOT
VALID
WITHOUT
STAMP**

Identification of person to whom issued: PRINT IN FULL

Charles (First name) Wilkinson (Last name)

Street number or rural route 121 North Fitzhugh St

City or post office Rochester State NY

AGE	SEX	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	OCCUPATION
57	MALE	188 Lbs.	5 Ft. 8 In.	Railway Postal Clerk

SIGNATURE

(Person to whom book is issued. If such person is unable to sign because of age or incapacity, another may sign in his behalf.)

WARNING

This book is the property of the United States Government. It is unlawful to sell it to any other person, or to use it or permit anyone else to use it, except to obtain rationed goods in accordance with regulations of the Office of Price Administration. Any person who finds a lost War Ration Book must return it to the War Price and Rationing Board which issued it. Persons who violate rationing regulations are subject to \$10,000 fine or imprisonment, or both.

LOCAL BOARD ACTION

Issued by _____ (Local board number) _____ (Date) _____
Street address _____
City _____ State _____
(Signature of issuing officer) _____

OPA Form No. R-130

Complete address 121 N. Fitzhugh St
Rochester N.Y.

READ BEFORE SIGNING

In accepting this book, I recognize that it remains the property of the United States Government. I will use it only in the manner and for the purposes authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

Void if Altered

It is a criminal offense to violate rationing regulations.

OPA Form R-145

10-35570-1

for those instructions so that you will know how to use your book and stamps. Your Local War Price and Rationing Board can give you full information.

- 4 Do not throw this book away when all of the stamps have been used, or when the time for their use has expired. You may be required to present this book when you apply for subsequent books.

Rationing is a vital part of your country's war effort. Any attempt to violate the rules is an effort to deny someone his share and will create hardship and help the enemy.

This book is your Government's assurance of your right to buy your fair share of certain goods made scarce by war. Price ceilings have also been established for your protection. Dealers must post these prices conspicuously. Don't pay more.

Give your whole support to rationing and thereby conserve our vital goods. Be guided by the rule:

"If you don't need it, DON'T BUY IT."

10-32290-1 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1943

NEVER BUY RATIONED GOODS

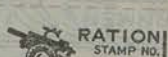
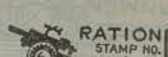
WITHOUT RATION STAMPS

NEVER PAY MORE THAN THE LEGAL PRICE

United States Office of Price Administration

IMPORTANT: When you have used your ration, salvage the TIN CANS and WASTE FATS. They are needed to make munitions for our fighting men. Cooperate with your local Salvage Committee.

Powers Hotel and
Powers Building,
Rochester, N. Y.



Sugar Ration — Rent Control

Spare stamp 11, valid for 10 pounds, expires Sept. 30. All future stamps will be on 10-pound basis. New stamps to be validated July 1 and Oct. 1. New sugar applications should be made to OPA, 224 Harrison St., Syracuse. Sugar coupons are issued by the N. Y. City OPA, Box 48. Rent bureau located in Cutler Building, 43 East Ave.

ROCHESTER TRANSIT CORPORATION
ROCHESTER CITY LINES

\$1.00 WEEKLY PASS

Pass Bearer for Week beginning
April 20, and ending

26 APR. 26
1947

Within the city limits of Rochester from 12:01 A.M.,
Sunday to 3:01 A.M. the following Sunday. Pass
is subject to inspection at any time until passenger
leaves car or bus.

83005

J. F. Huff

**COMING
SOON!**

The Annual
**POLICE
BALL**



WATCH NEWS-
PAPERS FOR
ANNOUNCE-
MENT....

Coming Soon....

**ANNUAL
POLICE
BALL**



*Watch the
newspapers for
further details*

SURE! Policemen have 'em.

