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GENESEE RIVER FROM SENECA PARK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

22 Jan 5-1-2
 It was the year of our Lord 1632 when the first mention of the Genesee Country was made in Father Lalle-
 mant's report in the Jesuit Relations. Since that time it
 has been a land of struggle and triumph; in which is in-
 terwoven the legend and myth of the Iroquois; of English
 alliance with that Confederacy; of Huron and French
 invasion; and of the Jesuit Fathers who for many
 weary years sealed with their lives the full measure of
 their devotion. The prophecies of the fertility and
 charm of the country sent back to New England by
 the men of Sullivan's army, and of the generous reser-
 vations provided by the treaties at Fort Stanwix, Canan-
 daigua and Big Tree brought in an influx of God-fear-
 ing, hardy, self-centered New Englanders, who made
 the Genesee Country their homes, and left to their pos-

terity a heritage of sturdy manhood, noble deeds, un-
 questioned loyalty and simple trust.

When the Jesuit Fathers first beheld Irondequoit
 bay bearing off to the southward from Lake Ontario,
 the Genesee with its gorge of beauty covered from
 river's edge to undulating summit with noble forest trees
 of chestnut and walnut, with countless brooks fed by
 ever-living springs cascading down the heights, with
 two great falls in the river each but little less than
 five score feet in height, with game and water fowl
 abundant, and under a smiling sky, little wonder these
 cultured Frenchmen looked upon the land with delight
 and called it good.

These fathers found the land inhabited by the Sene-
 cas, "Keepers of the Western door of the Long House"

as the five nations figuratively described this confederacy. Their lands originally extended from Canandaigua Lake to the east bank of the Genesee river, but with the lust of conquest, they fought their way to Lake Erie and down the Ohio Valley, across Illinois and even to the Father of Waters. To the north an almost unceasing warfare was in progress with the equally ferocious Hurons. The Dutch called the Indians, known to men of later day as Senecas, Sinneces, and the name stuck. The French knew them as Sounontouan.

Near where is now the station of Rochester Junction on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was located, when the Jesuit priests came to minister to the Senecas, the village of Totiakton, the largest Indian settlement between the Mohawk and the Mississippi.

In the spring of 1677 Wentworth Greenhalge, a New Englander, making a trip westward as far as the Genesee, says of the village: "Totiakton lies on the brink or edge of a hill, has not much clear ground, is near the river Tiotihattan (Genesee), which signifies bending. It lies to the westward of Ganagara another Indian village (now known as Boughton Hill in Ontario county) about 30 miles, contains about 120 houses having the largest of all the houses we saw, the ordinary being about fifty or sixty feet long with thirteen or fourteen fires in one house. They have a good store of corn growing about a mile to the northward of the town. The Sineques are counted in all to be about 1,000 fighting men."

In 1669 Rene LaSalle, the greatest of all the gentleman adventurers of France, went up Irondequoit Bay and inland to Boughton Hill in search of a shorter route to the Mississippi than by the Great Lakes. As is learned from the Jesuit Relations, Irondequoit Bay was always the starting point for the Seneca country. This bay, picturesque and beautiful today, as when it was the

disputed territory up to the end of the French and Indian war, was one of the four most important points on the ancient maps of New France. The French governors of Quebec and the English governors of New York also were at sword's point for this territory, for the very good reason that it was the traveled route to the Mississippi Valley and all the country which yearly produced such riches in the way of furs for Paris and London.

Into this land in 1687 came Marquis DeNonville with more than 2,000 French soldiers. A battle was fought near Victor with the Senecas, the result of which is succinctly told in bronze on a big boulder in that village, but recently dedicated. "In this valley—called Dya-go-di-ya (place of battle)—the first division of DeNonville's army was ambushed by Seneca warriors July 13, 1687. With his second division the French leader overawed the Senecas, who fled, burning their capitol, Ganagara, on Boughton Hill, to which they never returned. In the battle were 2,300 French and 800 Senecas. Each lost about 100 men. On the morrow DeNonville's army took the trail to Ganagara and destroyed the nearby palisades on Yah-a-yan-duk (Fort Hill) refreshing themselves at Irondequoit Landing July 19th." "Past this point ran the Indian trail from Irondequoit Landing to Ganagara.—Victor Centennial 1913."

On June 14, 1776, General Schuyler made a treaty with the six nations in which they promised to be neutral during the coming war between England and her colonies, but afterwards, Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler conducted negotiations for the English at the treaty of Fort Oswego where the six nations were induced to join with the British. They were faithful to their last agreement, and during the Revolutionary period with the Tories and Butler's rangers, harassed the

border of New York and Pennsylvania in such a savage fashion that under orders from General Washington, General Sullivan with 4,000 men marched to the Genesee country and laid waste the houses and plantations of the Indians in Southern and Western New York. The power of the Iroquois was forever broken and they never again as a nation took the field in war.

Although Cornwallis had surrendered and the power of the British was broken south of Lake Ontario, the land between Oswego and the Niagara river was in continual dispute, and as late as 1794 Governor Lincoln of Canada sent a vessel across the lake to protest against the settlement of Sodus, and again in 1795 Lieutenant Hill, subsequently Lord Hill of the Peninsular war, came down from Fort Niagara to the Genesee river after deserters from the British army and followed them to Orange Stone's place in Brighton.

After the Revolution Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham bought 2,600,000 acres of land including the site of Rochester, from Massachusetts and the Indians. Phelps and Gorham in turn sold to Robert Morris for eight pence per acre 1,264,569 acres. Mr. Morris sold the land to Sir William Poultney, William Hornby and Patrick Calquhoun of London. The land in Rochester that was not sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris was a tract of 100 acres which they had previously transferred to Ebenezer Allan on condition that he would build a mill upon it.

Tradition has it that the Genesee Valley was enchanted ground to the dwellers of the forest. Hither they brought their children to hear the voice of Manitou in the diapason of the lower, the middle and the upper falls. Within sound of the voice of the Great Spirit the Sachems held their solemn councils. In the sweet scented air, rich with the odors of burning cedar, pine cones or willow bank, and the perfume of wild

flowers, youths and maidens rambled and the old stories of by-gone days, rich in the lore of their fathers, were told and listened to with rapt attention. With such scenes of simple life and perfect liberty, with the Eden-like influence of primitive habits and powerful magnetic forces of these children of nature, the region on which Rochester now stands was baptised.

For ages nature had been preparing the way for a higher civilization in this part of the new world and the days of the romantic nomads were numbered at last. All the peaceful Arcadian days when the children of men lived close to nature were to pass away forever.

It was eminently fitting that a man like Ebenezer Allan should be the first white man to occupy the territory within the limits of Rochester's future site. He was the man of the hour; daring, resourceful, unscrupulous; a fighter; a polygamist, and with just enough culture to make the necessary connecting link between the savage and the citizen. He was charged with many grave offenses, accused of complicity in Indian forays against the whites, etc., but with all his faults it must be acknowledged he was a great factor in the pioneer work which opened up the Genesee Valley to civilizing influences.

It is easy to imagine the effect that a first glimpse of the falls and the deep gorge had upon the early emigrants, exhausted as they must have been by their long and monotonous journey through the wilderness. Had anyone intimated that before a century had passed, the site would become one of the great industrial centers of the world, a railroad center; that many miles of the city streets would be honeycombed with railroad tracks, that elegant and commodious cars would be propelled by electricity, that buildings ten stories and more in height would rise up at the command of capital; that a cathedral and a hundred churches and school

houses, a theological seminary and university would flourish; that the whole city would be illuminated by electricity, and that 200,000 souls would dwell there in peace and prosperity, he would have been considered a madman. Yet all these things have come to pass.

The presence of Allan's grist mill, of course, had much to do with the starting into growth of the little settlement. The mill, which was situated in what is now Aqueduct street, contained one pair of stones, made from boulders found near the mill, which, with the assistance of the Indians, Allan cut and dressed. The raising of the grist mill was an event that goes down to history as the first jollification in connection with business that was enjoyed in the embryo city. Proprietor Allan sent out Indian runners to invite every white man in the Genesee Valley, and some fourteen responded. A plentiful supply of rum was secured by Allan and the mill frames of heavy timber, twenty-six by thirty feet, were soon in place.

In 1789 Oliver Phelps acquired from the Indians a strip of land containing about 200,000 acres, which was designated the Genesee Falls mill lot. The land extended from Avon to Lake Ontario, on the west side of the Genesee river, and it was from Phelps that Allan obtained the grant of one hundred acres for the grist mill.

The years which intervened between the earliest settlement at the Genesee Falls and the incorporation of Rochester as a city are extremely rich in historical detail, affording endless themes for song and story. The old stage coach days, when the roadside inns flourished, were full of quaint incident and a glamour of romance tinged the events in the every-day lives of the people. The social habits of these early settlers laid the foundation for those sterling characteristics and superior social conditions which prevail in this community today. It

may be said that honorable conduct and the recognition of man's duty to God were the foundations upon which the social relations and institutions of Rochester were developed.

One of the most curious events of the past was the first establishing of postal facilities. It was at as late a date as 1812 that Dr. Levi Ward received authority from Gideon Granger, then postmaster-general, to transport a weekly mail from Caledonia, Riga, Murray, Parma, and Northampton to Charlotte. Deputy postmasters were appointed at distances seven miles apart. Dr. Ward's compensation was the net proceeds of letter and newspaper postage collected on the route—25 cents for letters and one cent for newspapers. F. Bushnell was appointed at Charlotte and through the kindness of individuals who called for mail, the residents of Rochester, fifteen in all (July 4, 1812) enjoyed postal communication with the world.

It was in the year of 1812 that the village was initiated by the division of the Allan mill lots into village lots. Allan had sold his hundred acres to Benjamin Barton and the latter sold them to Samuel B. Ogden, who transferred the property to Charles Williamson, of Bath, agent for Sir William Pultney, and it thus became a part of the Pultney estate.

Upon his leaving for Mt. Morris, Allan placed his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, in charge of the mills, and Dugan's was the second family on the site of Rochester. In 1795 Colonel Josiah Fish purchased a farm at the mouth of Black creek, and with the aid of his son Lebbeus commenced improvements. They came down to the falls late in the season and boarded with a man named Sprague whom they found in charge of Allan's mills. Sprague was therefore the third resident of Rochester.

In 1796, after Mr. Williamson had spent \$500 for

improvements Colonel Fish took charge of the mills, removing there with his family, he being the fourth resident of Rochester, and the log house erected by him was the first building occupied exclusively as a dwelling within the present bounds of the Flower City.

In 1789 Jeremiah Olmstead moved to the falls and lived in a hut just south of there. The shanty had been erected by one Farewell, who had only remained a short time; he was the fifth resident of Rochester and Olmstead the sixth. It is said that the clearing made by Olmstead was the first blow struck in the way of improvement, other than the Allan mill, on all the present site of the city of Rochester. In 1800 Oliver Culver bought a farm on what is now East avenue and Culver road. Culver was the seventh resident of Rochester. That same year Wheelock Wood, of Lima, built a saw-mill on Deep Hollow. He, however, abandoned the place at the end of a year on account of the terrible fever that raged. He was the eighth resident. In 1802 Colonel Fish abandoned the grist mill and returned to his farm at Black Creek. When settlers wanted to use the mill they made the necessary repairs and ground their own grist free of cost.

In 1804 a mill was built on the west side of Allan's creek in Brighton, by Noah Smith, for Tyron & Adams. The old Allan mill stones and irons were purchased and placed in the new mill. In 1803 the Allan sawmill was swept over the falls in a freshet and the grist mill was burned completely in 1807.

In 1806 Solomon Fuller built a small mill on Irondequoit creek, and the Allan stones and irons were transferred to that mill. They passed into the possession of Lyman Goff, who sold them to Stephen Chubb, the latter using them in a horse-mill in Henrietta. In 1825 Isaac Barnes and Captain Enos Blossom built a grist mill on Allan's creek. They bought the Allan stones of

Chubb and placed them in their mill with one other run of stones. In 1837 the mill was rebuilt and the stones were taken to Mr. Barnes' residence where they were used for doorsteps for many years. These valuable historical relics of Rochester's first settler are now to be seen in the walls of Monroe county's court house. Such were the small beginnings of this now beautiful city.

In 1802 Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll bought the 100 acre tract of Sir William Pultney's agent for \$17.00 an acre. But it was not until 1810 that the proprietors took any steps to improve or settle the tract. Tyron's town, south of Irondequoit landing and Hanford's landing near the lower falls, were looked upon as likely places to become business centers for the Genesee Valley.

James Wadsworth succeeded to the agency of the Pultney estate, and becoming part owner of a tract of land on the west side of the river near the rapids, made great efforts to found a city there. The place was called Castletown, in honor of a resident named Colonel Isaac Castle. A tavern, store and other business was started but the city was a failure.

The hundred-acre tract was called "Fall Town," and the superior water privileges of this immediate vicinity and its other advantages, drew public opinion in its favor, and by the spirit and enterprise of its pioneer inhabitants, the foundations of the present magnificent city of Rochester were laid. In 1806 Elijah Rose settled on the east side of the river and built a log house on what is now known as Mt. Hope avenue. This house was subsequently occupied by several families, including those of Jacob Miller, David Harris, John Nutt and other pioneers. John Harford built a block house near the great falls, being the first well constructed dwelling in the city limits on the west side of the river. Mr.

Harford built a grist and saw mill on the present location of the Phoenix mill; his mill race was the beginning of Brown's race.

The completion of the bridge across the Genesee in 1812-13 at a cost of \$12,000 did much to determine the location of the future city. Previous to that the strife had been quite active between the village at the mouth of the river, named Charlotte, and the little settlement around Frederick Hanford's store at the upper landing.

The first house of the west side of the river was built by Henry Skinner for Hamlet Scrantom on the corner of West and Main streets, where the Power's block now stands. In 1812 Aberlard Reynolds became the first postmaster. The first merchant's store was built by Silas O. Smith and run by Ira West, and Isaac W. Stone opened a tavern on St. Paul street, which was the only one in the locality for several years.

Moses Atwater and Samuel J. Andrews then began to make improvements on the east side of the river, while on the west side Francis Brown, Mathew Brown, Jr., and Thomas Mumford laid out village lots. Three houses were built on the west side during that year, and the mill race, south of East Main street, was opened by Rochester & Co.

At this period there were some incursions by the British forces at the mouth of the Genesee, and so much alarm and distrust prevailed that the settlement of Rochester was retarded. In 1815 the prosperity of Rochester fairly began; emigration set in with redoubled spirit, mail facilities were increased; a mail stage was run by Samuel Hildrith, of Pittsford, between Canandaigua and Rochester twice a week. The old "red mill" on West Main near Aqueduct street was put up by Hervey Ely and Josiah Bissell. They were assisted in the raising by every man and boy in the place.

The first wedding in the settlement was on October 8, 1815, when Delia, daughter of Hamlet Scrantom, was married to Jehiel Barnard. The first tavern on the west side was opened by Abelard Reynolds; the first religious society was organized, consisting of sixteen persons; the first book store was opened opposite the Arcade by Horace L. Sill and George G. Sill; the Genesee Cotton Manufacturing Company was organized and a building erected in which 1,392 spindles were run.

The steady purchases of produce from the surrounding country now commenced, and at the end of 1815 the census showed that there were 331 inhabitants. The year 1816 showed many advancements. Rev. Comfort Williams was installed pastor of the Presbyterian society; Mathew and Francis Brown finished the mill race bearing their name; Colonel Rochester built for his residence a frame structure, which afterwards became the "Break of Day" house in Exchange street; Caleb Lyon began the settlement of Carthage; the Buffalo road was surveyed and laid out to Batavia.

In 1817 the legislature passed an act incorporating the village of Rochesterville. The first trustees were Francis Brown, president; Daniel Mack, William Cobb, Everard Peck and Jehiel Barnard, with Hastings Bender, clerk, and Frederick F. Backus, treasurer. In this year also, the first lodge of Free Masons was instituted and the first church erected by the Presbyterian society on Carroll street—now State street.

In 1819 the legislature changed the name of the village from Rochesterville to Rochester, after Colonel Nathaniel Rochester. "The word Rochester," wrote Colonel Rochester, "is from the Saxon Hroff-crastus, meaning a camp by a swift stream; hroff a contraction of the Britain dwr-bryf and Roman durabravis—meaning a swift or running stream, and crastus—a camp—the latter being the same word as the Latin castra and

the English cester or chester as in Winchester, Gloucester, etc. Hence the name is singularly appropriate, our city lying upon such a swift stream as does the English city of the same name, the Medway, being about the same size of our own Genesee river and having like it a rapid and turbid current."

In 1819 Carthage bridge crossing the Genesee below the lower falls was finished and considered a triumph of engineering. It was built of wood the summit of the arch being 196 feet above the water. It was 713 feet long by 30 wide and at the time of its construction was the largest single arch bridge in the world. The bridge fell the following year, the weight, pressing unequally upon the arch, having thrown up the center from its equilibrium.

Several flour mills were built the following year and the fame of the quality of the Genesee Valley wheat and flour spread abroad nor has it waned to this day. For many years Rochester was called the Flour City and not without good reason. In 1821 Monroe county was created out of parts of Ontario and Genesee counties. Work was begun on the first aqueduct carrying the Erie canal across the Genesee river in 1823 and completed two years thereafter at a cost of \$83,000. In 1825 General Lafayette visited the city amid great rejoicing, coming on a canal boat from the west. The state census of this year gave the village a population of 5,273.

Four years later Sam Patch jumped from the brink of the upper falls and was killed. His body found the following spring was interred in the cemetery near what is now Charlotte and a large tree marks the spot.

In 1835 Rochester was incorporated as a city, Jonathan Child being the first mayor. He was opposed to issuing liquor licenses and resigned, General Jacob

Gould being elected in his stead. The first great recorded flood of the Genesee river occurred in 1835. Cholera visited the city in 1849 and again in 1852, over 500 deaths taking place. The little city was among the first to hear publicly of so-called woman's rights and Susan B. Anthony who, afterward, devoted her entire life to forwarding this movement, spoke in Corinthian hall in 1855. This hall owned by Abelard Reynolds deserves a passing word. For very many years it was used for public lectures and concerts. Here all the great orators of their day, Beecher, Phillips, Gough and many others were heard; Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson sang there and all the old time minstrels—Dan Bryant, Billy Arlington, Charlie Backus—Rochester's own comedian, made merry on its boards. Charles Fechter, the romantic actor, played there and for years the commencement exercises of the Rochester University took place within its walls. Here also Governor Seward, afterward Secretary of State Seward, spoke in the interests of Fremont and Dayton, the first nominees of the Republican party. In this same hall William H. Seward, in 1858, made use of the phrase, "An irrepressible conflict," which phrase was instantly accepted all over the country and used until after the Civil War.

In 1859 one of the first rope walkers, DeLave by name, walked across the river gorge over the falls on a rope, which feat drew the largest crowd ever seen in western New York, estimated at 20,000, and in the autumn of the following year, Frederick Douglass, the great colored orator, and who is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, and whose monument can be seen at the junction of St. Paul street and Central avenue, spoke to an immense audience in Washington square.

With the impending war in prospect and owing to the excited minds of the people a so-called abolition meeting was broken up in Corinthian hall in January,

1861. A few days afterward, February 18th, thousands of Rochester's citizens rose early to greet Abraham Lincoln, President-elect, at the Central railroad station, on his way to Washington. When he called for volunteers April 15th the Common Council of the city immediately appropriated \$10,000 to defray urgent expenses and three days later a meeting was held at City Hall when more than \$40,000 was subscribed for the benefit of families of volunteers. The following week, a regiment, the thirteenth N. Y. volunteers, had enlisted and started for the front under the command of Colonel Isaac F. Quimby, until then professor of mathematics in the Rochester University. The 8th N. Y. Cavalry left for the front on Thanksgiving Day. The following year two more regiments, the 108th and 140th, went from Rochester to the seat of war. No less than 5,000 men enlisted from Rochester and the nearby towns.

Early in 1863 the Old Eagle hotel closed its doors after having been a noted hostelry for forty years, and the same year Colonel Patrick O'Rourke, of the 140th regiment, was given a great military funeral, he having been killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Three years later Susan B. Anthony was convicted of illegal voting and the same year Vincent street bridge, an iron arch bridge, was completed. This bridge occupies the site of the old Carthage bridge; is 925 feet long and 210 feet above the river. Cost \$150,000.

One of the valuable assets of Rochester is its pure water supply. In July, 1873, work was begun to bring water from Hemlock lake, about 28 miles distant, to Rochester, the first conduit being completed in 1876. Since that time a second conduit has been laid. Hemlock lake is 385 feet above the city at the Erie canal aqueduct and Canadice lake, nearby, and from which water is also now being taken, 586 feet. The water flows first into Rush reservoir 249 feet above the city

and from there to Mt. Hope reservoir, elevated 125 feet above the city and also to Cobb's Hill reservoir, same elevation. Mt. Hope reservoir has a capacity of 24,525,000 gallons and Cobb's Hill of 140,000,000. The cost of the waterworks and water shed about Hemlock lake to date has been about \$6,000,000.

The semi-centennial of the incorporation of Rochester as a city took place June, 1884, and lasted two days. Hon. George Raines delivered the oration and a great parade took place, in which was Governor Grover Cleveland and staff, with mayors of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Toronto. In the evening a great municipal banquet was given. In August the same year the remains of Lieutenant F. F. Kislingbury, second in command of the Greely Arctic Expedition, were brought home and buried in Mt. Hope cemetery, with military honors, after lying in state at the court house.

It is but fair that a word be said of the men who have made the early history of Rochester an open book through their research and writings. Mr. George H. Harris, now deceased, was called the pathfinder because of his success in locating the old Indian trails about Rochester and his important discoveries in ethnology. He wrote the first fourteen chapters of Peck's history of Rochester in which is embodied an enormous amount of information and which has proven a veritable mine to later writers and historians. Mr. Nathaniel Olds, a graduate of the Rochester University, has also contributed very much of accurate history regarding the Iroquois Confederation, the mound builders and early settlers. Mr. William F. Samson, for many years editor of the Post-Express, and president of the Rochester Historical Society, has also given much time and research in the preparing of papers relative to the early days of Rochester and which are invaluable. To each of these writers are we indebted.

In the desire for novelty, which seems a progressive disease in the minds of too many residents, not only of Rochester, but of other localities, the old street names which stood for something, because of their association with some event or settler of an early day, have been changed for less interesting and often times meaningless ones. Take for example a street in Rochester, formerly an Indian trail, once known as Hart street, afterwards Sophia, then Rapid's road. Then these were changed to Hart, Sophia and Caledonia street; then to Sophia and Plymouth avenue and more recently to Plymouth avenue north and Plymouth south, thus obliterating two names of historic interest—Thomas Hart and Sophia Rochester. Carroll street, named for one of the founders of Rochester, was changed to meaningless State street. Buffalo street, the first street laid out in Rochester, an historically interesting name, now masquerades under the name of West avenue, and Main street west. Comparing an early map of Rochester with one of today one could easily believe it another city than the Rochester of old. Where now is McCrackenville in the north? Castletown in the south? Bull's Head in the west and Culver Tavern in the east? Utterly vanished and but a memory.

Charlotte, the port of Rochester, was named for a daughter of Colonel Robert Troup who, in 1801, succeeded Charles Williamson in the management of the Pultney estate; Clarkson was named for General Mathew Clarkson, who gave 100 acres to the town; Gates was named for General Horatio Gates; Henrietta for Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir William Pultney; Honeoye Falls, so long known as Norton's Mills, so named for Zebulon Norton; Ogden was named for William Ogden, a son-in-law of John Murray, the original proprietor. Monroe county was named for James Monroe, at the time he was about to

begin his second term as President of the United States.

Rochester is pre-eminently a city of homes; there are comparatively few apartment house and no ill-built unhealthy tenement districts. It enjoys excellent drainage, being some 300 feet above Lake Ontario; has a salubrious climate, the lake tempering the air both in winter and summer so that there are no extremes of temperature. The annual death rate for the past decade shows but fourteen to every thousand of population. Rochester is but nine hours from the metropolis of the country, with thirty trains a day each way.

The summer resorts and homes of the city stretch from Irondequoit Bay to Nine Mile Point on the east, to Manitou, about the same distance on the west. Trips on the water in the summer can be enjoyed daily, in palatial steamers, to points of interest both on the American and Canadian shores and extended at will to the Thousand Islands, Montreal and Quebec.

The country surrounding Rochester is one big garden, and vegetables, fruits and flowers can be procured in season at nominal prices and in unlimited quantities. In fact many thousands of dollars are paid yearly to nearby gardeners and agriculturists for fruits and vegetables; the celery alone, exported from the Irondequoit gardens in 1912, realized more than \$100,000.

Rochester is noted for its well paved, well lighted and clean streets. In 1911 the National Convention of "Shriners" to the number of 50,000 met in Rochester and in 1913 the National Convention of "Elks" to the number of 40,000, and both bodies publicly testified to the care and attention given the streets. Each of these fraternal bodies was given a carnival night on the upper reaches of the Genesee river and it is no exaggeration to say that Venice at her best never equaled these rapturous nights. For a mile on either side of the river in the beautiful Genesee Park lights twinkled in the

trees from many colored lanterns, beneath which sat 100,000 visitors and merry-makers from the city listening to bands stationed at intervals on floats in the river and ever and anon joining in the chorus of popular songs. Two thousand five hundred canoes and floats elaborately decorated passed in review for valuable prizes, and later on the night was made still more glorious by flights of rockets and bursting bombs shaking out prismatic stars and suns.

Then again Rochester can boast, and not without reason, of her magnificent park system, comprising as it does, including large and small parks, more than 1,500 acres. Two parks, Genesee south of the city and Seneca north, are divided by the Genesee river. Seneca Park retains all the boldness of the river gorge, wooded with ancient trees from the heights to the water's edge, and in five minutes after leaving the street cars near the lower falls, one can be as thoroughly alone with nature as though hundreds of miles from the busy haunts of men. Maplewood has a quiet beauty all its own, and Highland with its view of town and country—vast stretches of vale and hill, and its botanical treasures is unsurpassed by any park in the country. Eastman-Durand, bordering Lake Ontario, a preserve for the wild, both of bird and field, with its long reaches afield and ashore inviting both the active and indolent to joys unknown in town, coupled with concerts given by bands second to none in the country, brings up a picture easily made reality, such as very few cities can offer, either in natural beauty or created delight.

This for the summer. In the winter the best on platform and stage can be enjoyed in Rochester. All tastes are met and supplied. If education is the quest, the best of schools are open free to residents. In technical knowledge the Mechanics Institute ministers to 3,500 pupils, and in the arts the university meets the

most exacting demands, and with its recent million dollar endowment, for the most part contributed by local men and women, will continue to keep abreast of the world's best thought and endeavor.

Rochester is no laggard in the philanthropic field as witness in addition to the million dollars for the university, voluntarily contributed, an additional \$750,000 for a new Young Men's Christian Association; \$100,000 for enlarging and rebuilding the Infants Summer Hospital at the lake; like sums for the Young Women's Christian Association and the Brick Church Institute (and all within two years), it will be seen that Rochester lives up to its reputation as a liberal, moral, up-to-the-minute city.

Rochester has never had a so-called boom, upon which it is to be congratulated. Its growth has been consistent and steady as note the following census returns: 1875, 81,722 population; 1880, 89,366; 1890, 133,896; 1900, 162,608; 1910, 218,149.

Rochester at the present writing has undoubtedly 250,000 population. The city directory for 1913 shows an increase in names of heads of families of 4,200 over 1912; estimating the average family to consist of but three persons, which is a low estimate, the gain in population the past year alone has been more than 12,500.

Rochester, the third city in the Empire State, and in many respects first, will never take a step backward. This is evidenced by the three million dollar fire in the center of the business district in 1904 when orders to rebuild better and more substantially than ever before were given before the embers were cold.

The true Rochesterian ever believes in "The bliss of growth, the glory of action, the splendor of beauty" and effectually practices it. Judging the future of Rochester by its past, it will be a clean city morally as well as physically. Today it has no red-light district;

no hotel or saloon but obeys the law to the letter, and no theatre or picture house is open on the Sabbath. Think you not this has its effect on prospective residents with growing families? A thousand times, yes! Instead of an open Sunday with its brawling and defiance of established law Rochester points a better way in its free concerts in the parks in the summer and in municipal halls in the winter, supplemented with public gatherings in the theatres addressed by the leading men of the world, both ecclesiastic and layman.

What Rochester will eventually become "it doth not yet appear," but evidences are not wanting that it will be in the fore-front of progress. It already possesses out-door schools and a free hospital for the tubercularly inclined, free dispensaries and free treatment for public school children by the best physicians; a free summer hospital for infants; open school houses for men and women in the congested districts for lectures and self culture; free public playgrounds for children; free municipal swimming baths, etc., etc.

Every city not satisfied in being a cemetery is anxious to have more population, but there is something besides mere numbers, and Rochester fully appreciates this in taking care of and educating those already within its borders, yet ever reaching out for and assimilating more of the raw material. There is undoubtedly a great future for Rochester and those who have vision already see a city in the not distant future of half a million souls. In that day Irondequoit Bay will be the port of Rochester, with great wharves and extensive plants to take care of the shipping and iron ore which

will reach there through the ship canal around Niagara Falls. If the barge canal is then in existence it will be connected with Irondequoit Bay by locks and more than this, a ship canal will connect Lake Ontario, through the Oswego, Mohawk and Hudson rivers with tide water at New York. Rochester will be built up solidly from the "Four Corners" to the lake. The gorge below the lower falls will be spanned by many bridges and Seneca Park will be the most beautiful out-of-doors spot in America. On the island in the river will be a restaurant, municipally owned, connected with the bridge across the gorge above it, by express elevators. From the island pleasure steamers and all sorts of water craft will arrive and depart for all points on the Great Lakes, Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers—for at that time the Genesee will be dredged to a depth of twenty-five feet from its mouth to the lower falls and there will be more water than now, as a high dam will be in place above Mt. Morris impounding waters in a great lake, thus doing away with dangerous floods in the river and furnishing thousands of horsepower at both the upper and lower falls to turn the wheels in factories and power houses in greater Rochester. As Balzac truly says—"The Universe belongs to him who wills, who knows, who prays." The men and women who made the Rochester of today willed, and knew, and prayed. Their posterity will accomplish even more mightily. They will possess not only wisdom, force and faith, but with the achievements of their fathers spurring them on, will be continual conquerors and change conviction into certainty.



INDIAN TRAIL—MAPLEWOOD PARK.



FLOWERS IN HIGHLAND PARK.





OAK HILL COUNTRY CLUB.



SCENES ON THE LOWER GENESEE RIVER.





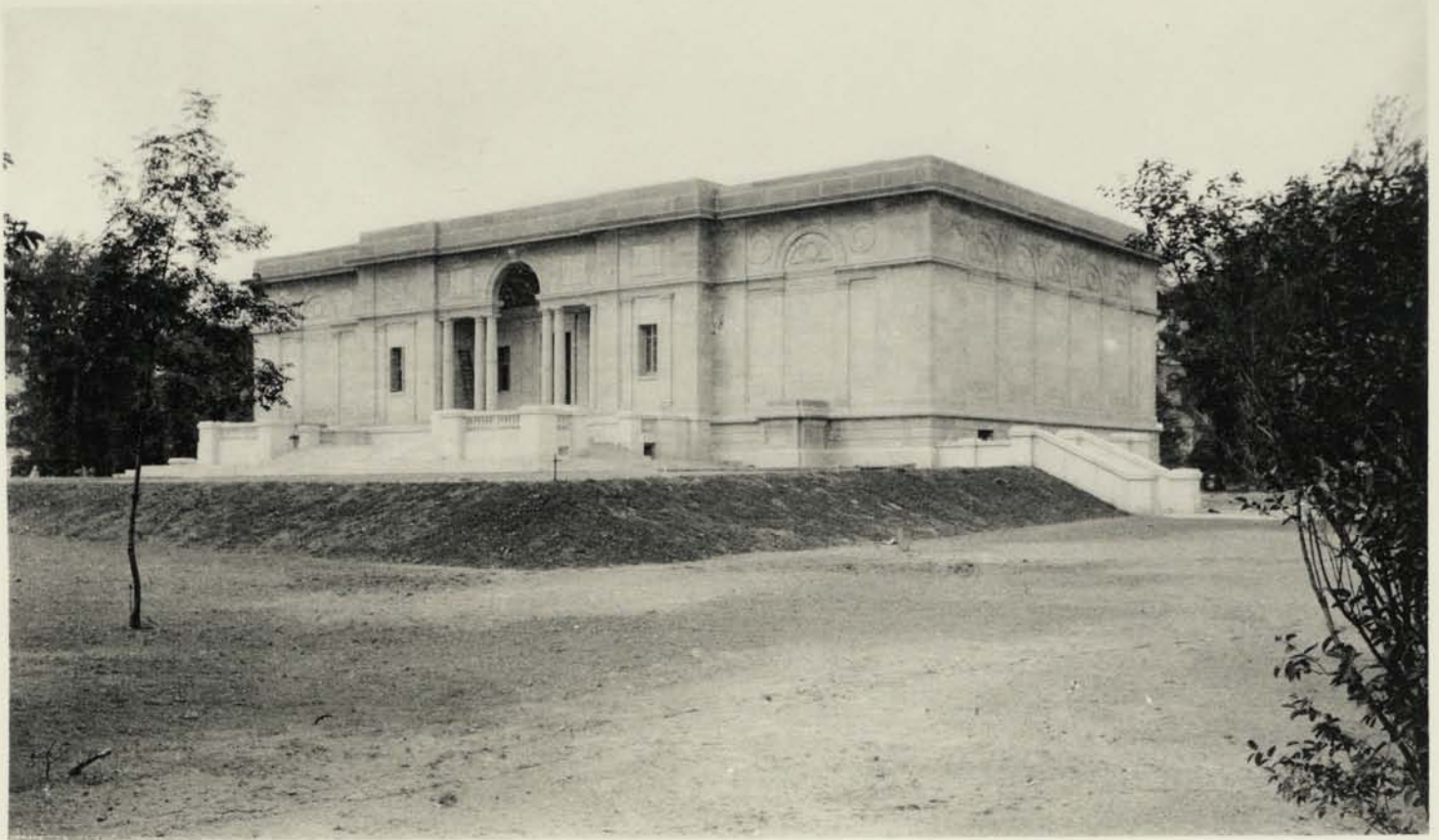
RESIDENCE OF DR. ELMER J. BISSELL.



RESIDENCE OF A. M. LINDSAY.



VIEW ON EAST AVENUE.



VIEWS AT ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.





SCENE IN THE WOODS—IRONDEQUOIT BAY.



RESIDENCE OF ADAM G. FRIEDERICH.



RESIDENCE OF W. L. THOMPSON.



VIEWS IN SENECA PARK.





SCENE IN HIGHLAND PARK.



WILLOW POND—RESIDENCE OF L. D. ELDREDGE.





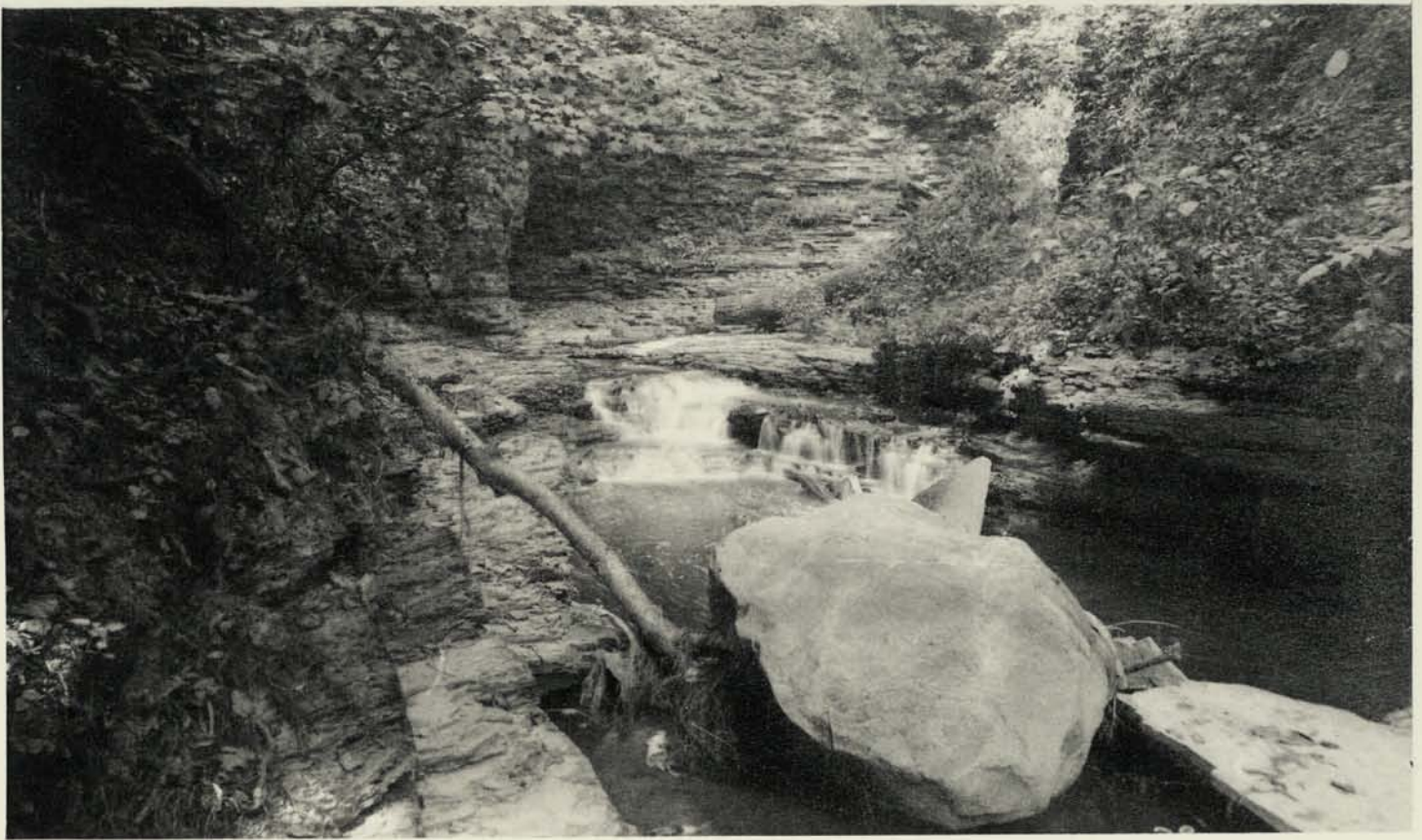
GENESEE RIVER NEAR MAPLEWOOD PARK.



RESIDENCE OF F. W. ZOLLER.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE R. FULLER.



VIEWS IN PALMERS GLEN.





SCENE IN SENECA PARK.



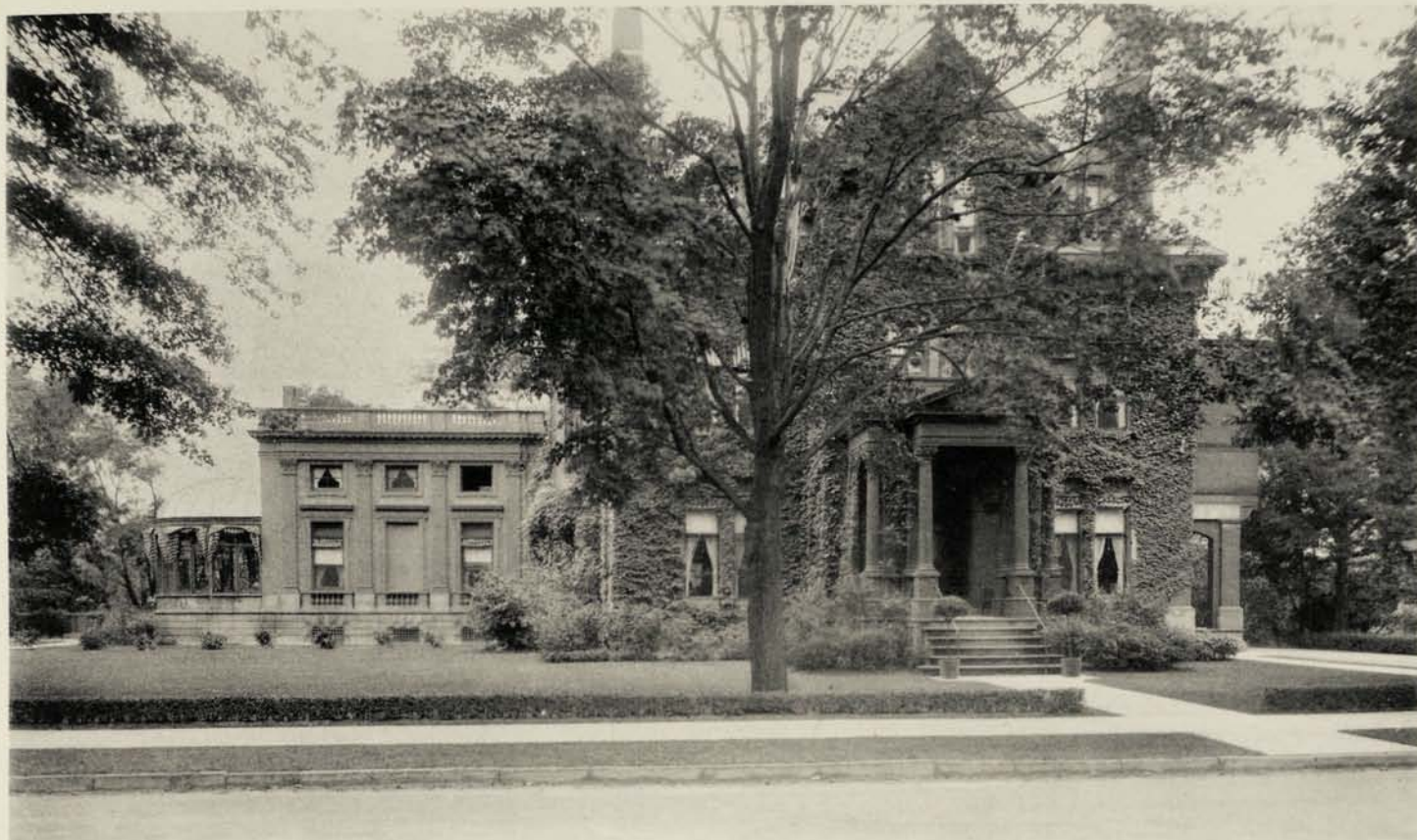
RESIDENCE OF DR. J. M. INGERSOLL.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID HOYT.



SCENE IN GENESEE VALLEY PARK.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES S. WATSON.



RESIDENCE OF H. P. BREWSTER.



VIEWS IN EXPOSITION PARK.





SCENE IN HIGHLAND PARK.



ROCHESTER CLUB.



GENESEE VALLEY CLUB.



SCENE IN GENESEE VALLEY PARK.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY BARNARD.



RESIDENCE OF E. G. MINER.



SCENE AT THE DUGWAY.



RESIDENCE OF B. G. BENNETT.



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW WOLLENSAK.



SCENE IN SENECA PARK.



TREAWALD—RESIDENCE OF MRS. MATHIAS KONDOLF.



COBB'S HILL RESERVOIR AND PARK.



SCENE IN HIGHLAND PARK.



SCENE IN SENECA PARK.



RESIDENCE OF J. N. BECKLEY.



RESIDENCE OF WARHAM WHITNEY.



SCENE IN IRONDEQUOIT BAY.



WILLOW POND—RESIDENCE OF W. D. HAYES.





INDIAN TRAIL—GENESEE RIVER.



RESIDENCE OF OLIVER DE RIDDER—BRIGHTON.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. INGMIRE.



WASHINGTON PARK.



WHITE ROCK—ROCK BEACH, IRONDEQUOIT. RESIDENCE OF WARHAM WHITNEY.



EL-SA-MAR—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF L. M. TODD.



VIEW AT THE DUGWAY.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



S.S. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH.



VIEW IN HIGHLAND PARK.



RESIDENCE OF THOS. S. JOHNSTON.



RESIDENCE OF R. A. SIBLEY.



SCENE AT THE DUGWAY.



RESIDENCE OF A. J. TOWNSON.



RESIDENCE OF G. D. B. BONBRIGHT.



KILLARNEY—RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. McINERNEY.





AT OAK HILL COUNTRY CLUB.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE M. WETMORE.



RESIDENCE OF H. B. GRAVES.



SCENE IN DURAND—EASTMAN PARK.



RESIDENCE OF W. J. TRIMBLE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN N. RAUBER.



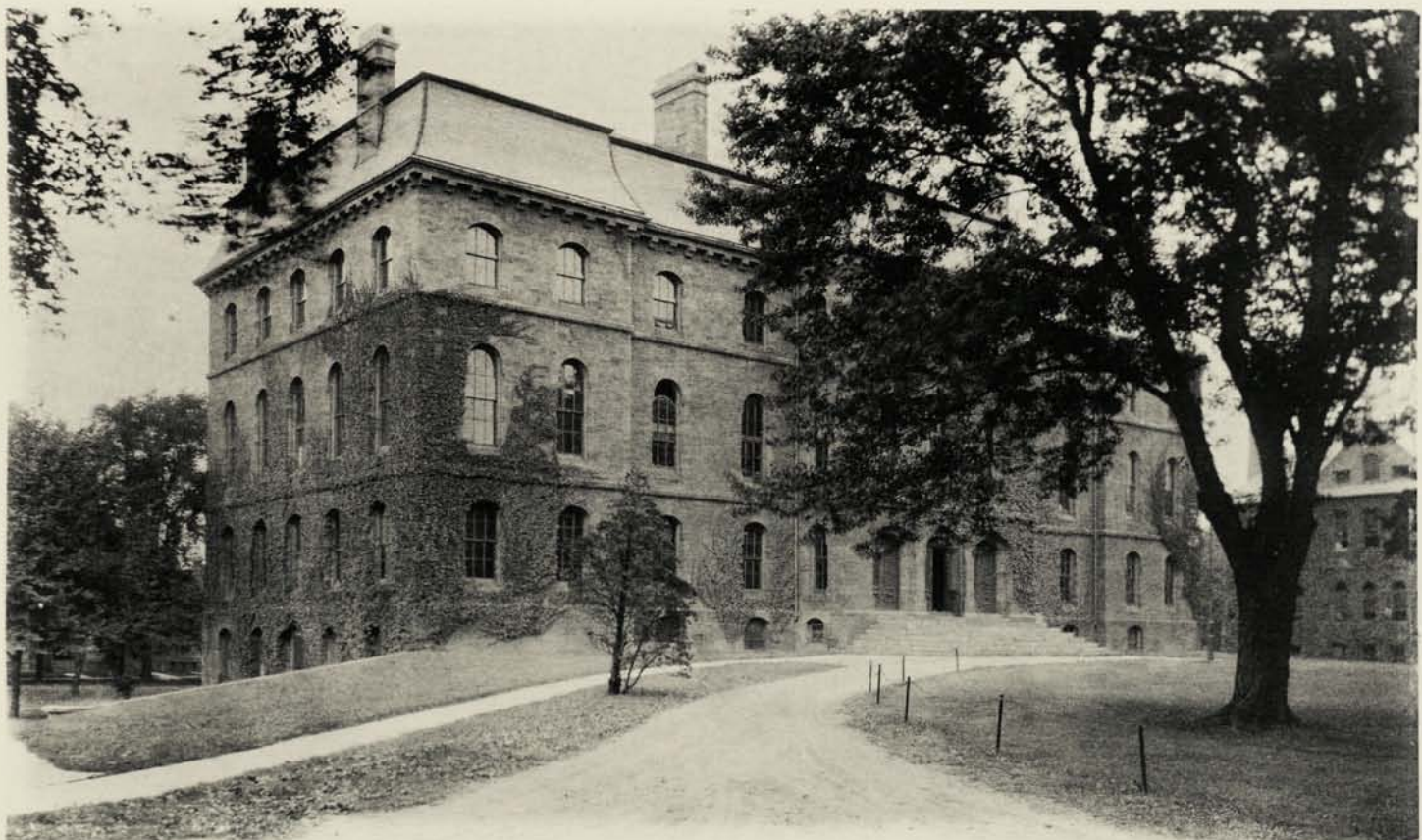
DRIVEWAY—ROCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.



ROCHESTER COUNTRY CLUB.



SIBLEY HALL—ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.



MAIN BUILDING—ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.



VIEW FROM SENECA PARK.



RESIDENCE OF C. F. WRAY.



RESIDENCE OF P. A. VAY.



BROWNCROFT—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES J. BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF M. F. VAN BUSKIRK — BRIGHTON.



GENESEE VALLEY GORGE FROM DRIVING PARK BRIDGE.



ROSACRE—RESIDENCE OF HARRY C. SLEMIN.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. E. NOETH.



RESIDENCE OF MILTON S. ADLER.



RESIDENCE OF A. ADLER.



SCENE IN THE DUGWAY.



RESIDENCE OF A. S. COLEBROOK—IRONDEQUOIT.



RESIDENCE OF DR. RICHARD J. DECKER—CHARLOTTE.



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF EDGAR N. CURTICE—CHARLOTTE.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. BOSTWICK.



WILLOW POND.



HILLCOTE—RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. GILLIS—PITTSFORD.



THE LOMB RESIDENCE—PITTSFORD.



VIEWS IN IRONDEQUOIT BAY.





ST. BERNARDS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



RESIDENCE OF A. P. LITTLE.



RESIDENCE OF EDGAR N. CURTICE.



SCENE IN DURAND—EASTMAN PARK.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. ROBESON.



RESIDENCE OF IRVING S. ROBESON.



IRONDEQUOIT BAY.



DRIVE IN SENECA PARK.



RESIDENCE OF DR. W. B. COCHRANE.



THE CEDARS—RESIDENCE OF J. A. McBRIDE—PITTSFORD.



SCENE IN DURAND—EASTMAN PARK.



RESIDENCE OF R. A. HAGEN.



RESIDENCE OF WM. E. DUGAN.



GROUNDS AND RESIDENCE OF PHILIP PRESENT.



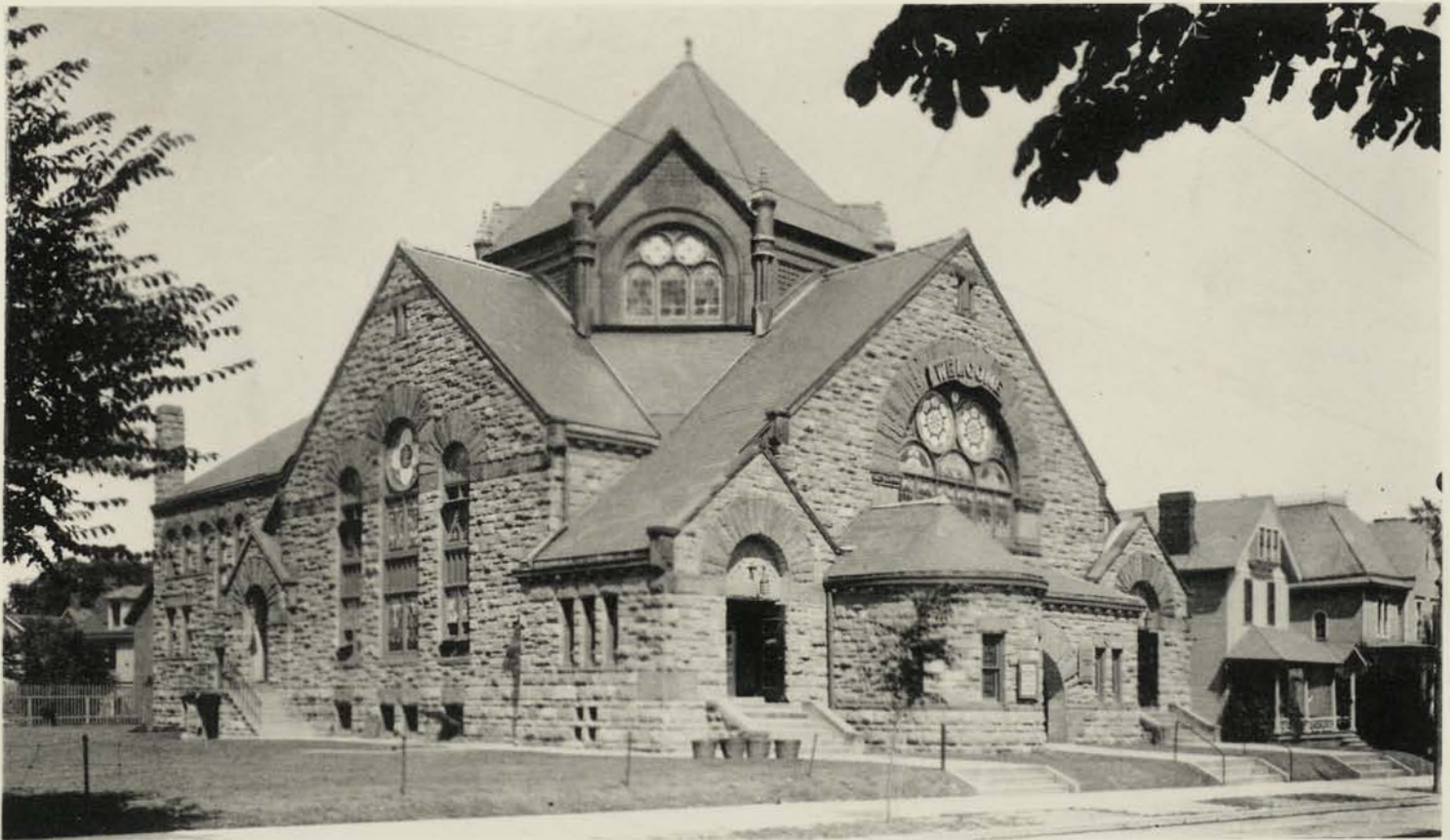
SCENE IN JONES PARK.



VIEW IN DURAND—EASTMAN PARK.



WEST HIGH SCHOOL.



GREEN STONE CHURCH.



TROOP H CAVALRY FARM—IRONDEQUOIT.



ENTRANCE TO RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.



VIEW IN GENESEE VALLEY PARK.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN STEVE—PITTSFORD.



RESIDENCE OF DR. MILTON CHAPMAN.



LODGE ROOM—ELKS CLUB.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEHLER.



ELKS CLUB.



VIEW AT IRONDEQUOIT BAY.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM H. WRAY.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. BRYAN.



VIEW ON EAST AVENUE.



VIEW OF GROUNDS AT H. B. GRAVES' RESIDENCE.



WILLOWBANK—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF WILMOT CASTLE.



VIEW IN GENESEE VALLEY PARK.



RESIDENCE OF W. G. STUBER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. SMITH.



ARLINGTON—RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF HIRAM R. WOOD—PITTSFORD.





RESIDENCE OF THOS. J. NEVILLE.



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. DUFFETT.



VIEWS ON OXFORD STREET.





COURT HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS IN 1827.



RESIDENCE OF J. SHERLOCK ANDREWS (historical).